

P12: 4 pk

DATE SLIP

This book is due on the date last stamped. A late fee of 0-10 nP. shall be charged if the book is not returned in time or whenever it is recalled. 26037

| Date | Code No. | Token No. | Sig. | | Date | Code No. | Token No. | Sig. |
|------|----------|-----------|------|--|-------|----------|-----------|------|
| | | | | | 60277 | | | |

OF THE ROMAN METHOD OF RECKONING TIME.

THE year at Rome was known by the names of the consuls then in office. For instance, when an event is referred to the year when Cicero and C. Antonius were consuls (coss. M.T. Cicerone, C. Antonio), we find on examination of the *Fasti Consulares*, or authorised list of consuls, that the year 63, B.C., is intended. Ancient authors, however, sometimes date an event A.U.C. *ab urbe condita*, from the building of the city. For the reduction of this to our modern mode of reckoning, it is necessary to give the year in which Rome was supposed to have been founded. According to Varro, this took place in the year 753, before the commencement of our era. A simple sum of addition or subtraction, according as the event is prior or subsequent to the Christian era, will thus effect the desired transformation.

The Roman year underwent a complete reform in the hands of the dictator, C. Julius Cæsar. Before his time the year consisted of the following months and days, and the difference between this computation and a full solar revolution was supplied by an irregular and often neglected intercalation, with the precise principle of which we are unacquainted:—

| | | |
|------------|----|-------|
| Martius | 31 | days. |
| Aprilis | 29 | " |
| Maius | 31 | " |
| Junius | 29 | " |
| Quinctilis | 31 | " |
| Sextilis | 29 | " |

| | | |
|------------|----|-------|
| September | 29 | days. |
| October | 31 | " |
| November | 29 | " |
| December | 29 | " |
| Januarius | 29 | " |
| Februarius | 28 | " |

By bearing in mind that March was thus the first month, the etymology of the names of the four last months of our year (namely, *seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth*) is at once perceived and remembered. To remedy the confusion which long neglect had allowed to creep into the calendar, Cæsar's first step was to proclaim a year of 445 days. Having, by this decided measure, once more brought the seasons and the calendar into harmony, he next resolved to begin the year with the 1st of January, and established the succession and lengths of the months as follows:—

| | | |
|------------|----|-------|
| Januarius | 31 | days. |
| Februarius | 28 | " |
| Martius | 31 | " |
| Aprilis | 30 | " |
| Maius | 31 | " |
| Junius | 30 | " |

| | | |
|------------|----|-------|
| Quinctilis | 31 | days. |
| Sextilis | 31 | " |
| September | 30 | " |
| October | 31 | " |
| November | 30 | " |
| December | 31 | " |

But, as this year was still too short by 6 hours and some minutes, he provided that every fourth, or leap year, a day should be intercalated after the 23rd of February. It is well known that the 11' 12" by which the year exceeds the Julian computation of 365 days 6 hours, caused, in lapse of years, considerable confusion, and that the calendar was again brought into strict astronomical accuracy by Pope Gregory XIII., in the year 1582. In the second Julian year, the name Quinctilis was changed into Julius, in honour of the dictator; and the name Sextilis was subsequently altered to Augustus, by the emperor of that name.

The days of the Roman months were not reckoned forwards in regular succession from the beginning, but backwards from three fixed points—the Calends (*Calendæ*), the Nones (*Nonæ*), and the Ides (*Idus*). The Calends were the first days of the month. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the Nones were the 7th, and the Ides the 15th; in the other months, the Nones were the 5th, and the Ides the 13th. Thus, between the Calends and the Nones, each day was designated as the 1st, 3rd, &c., day before the Nones; between the Nones and the Ides, as the 1st, 3rd, &c., day before the Ides. At the same time it must be observed that, in reckoning from one day to the next, the day before the Calends of the succeeding month is the day before the Ides of the month preceding.

to another, the Romans enumerated both extremes; so that whereas the day before any fixed date is called *Pridie*, the day but one before is called the third day. This and the other peculiarities of the calendar are fully exemplified in the following table, which may easily be extended to form a complete almanack. The letters *a.d.* are equivalent to *ante diem*, and *e.g.* the abbreviation; *a.d. III. Cal. Febr.* is equal to *ante diem tertium Calendæ Februariæ*, i.e. January 30th:—

| Days of the Months. | Januarius. | Martius. | Aprilis. | Februarius. |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Cal. Jan. | Cal. Mart. | Cal. April. | Cal. Febr. |
| 2 | a.d. IV. Non. Jan. | a.d. VI. Non. Mart. | a.d. IV. Non. April. | a.d. IV. Non. Febr. |
| 3 | a.d. III. " | a.d. V. " | a.d. III. " | a.d. III. " |
| 4 | <i>Pridie</i> " | a.d. IV. " | <i>Pridie</i> " | <i>Pridie</i> " |
| 5 | Non. Jan. | a.d. III. " | Non. April. | Non. Febr. |
| 6 | a.d. VIII. Id. Jan. | <i>Pridie</i> " | a.d. VIII. Id. April. | a.d. VIII. Id. Febr. |
| 7 | a.d. VII. " | Non. Mart. | a.d. VII. " | a.d. VII. " |
| 8 | a.d. VI. " | a.d. VIII. Id. Mart. | a.d. VI. " | a.d. VI. " |
| 9 | a.d. V. " | a.d. VII. " | a.d. V. " | a.d. V. " |
| 10 | a.d. IV. " | a.d. VI. " | a.d. IV. " | a.d. IV. " |
| 11 | a.d. III. " | a.d. V. " | a.d. III. " | a.d. III. " |
| 12 | <i>Pridie</i> " | a.d. IV. " | <i>Pridie</i> " | <i>Pridie</i> " |
| 13 | Id. Jan. | a.d. III. " | Id. April. | Id. Febr. |
| 14 | a.d. XIX. Cal. Febr. | <i>Pridie</i> " | a.d. XVIII. Cal. Mai. | a.d. XVI. Cal. Mart. |
| 15 | a.d. XVIII. " | Id. Mart. | a.d. XVII. " | a.d. XV. " |
| 16 | a.d. XVII. " | a.d. XVII. Cal. April. | a.d. XVI. " | a.d. XIV. " |
| 17 | a.d. XVI. " | a.d. XVI. " | a.d. XV. " | a.d. XIII. " |
| 18 | a.d. XV. " | a.d. XV. " | a.d. XIV. " | a.d. XII. " |
| 19 | a.d. XIV. " | a.d. XIV. " | a.d. XIII. " | a.d. XI. " |
| 20 | a.d. XIII. " | a.d. XIII. " | a.d. XII. " | a.d. X. " |
| 21 | a.d. XII. " | a.d. XII. " | a.d. XI. " | a.d. IX. " |
| 22 | a.d. XI. " | a.d. XI. " | a.d. X. " | a.d. VIII. " |
| 23 | a.d. X. " | a.d. X. " | a.d. IX. " | a.d. VII. " |
| 24 | a.d. IX. " | a.d. IX. " | a.d. VIII. " | a.d. VI. " |
| 25 | a.d. VIII. " | a.d. VIII. " | a.d. VII. " | a.d. V. " |
| 26 | a.d. VII. " | a.d. VII. " | a.d. VI. " | a.d. IV. " |
| 27 | a.d. VI. " | a.d. VI. " | a.d. V. " | a.d. III. " |
| 28 | a.d. V. " | a.d. V. " | a.d. IV. " | <i>Pridie</i> " |
| 29 | a.d. IV. " | a.d. IV. " | a.d. III. " | |
| 30 | a.d. III. " | a.d. III. " | <i>Pridie</i> " | |
| 31 | <i>Pridie</i> " | <i>Pridie</i> " | | |

The division into weeks of seven days was, of course, unknown to the Romans. But the distribution of time into portions of eight days, of which every eighth was called

Nundina (*Nundinae* -arum, *f*'), dated from very early times. This eighth day was originally a market day, by which term *nundina* is sometimes translated; and continued to be set apart for certain species of public business.

The Romans divided the day and the night, each into twelve equal parts, called hours (*hora*); but as it was the natural day and night which were thus divided, it follows that the hours were never of the same length on two successive days. Thus, the only Roman points of time which correspond to our divisions of the day are, mid-day and mid-night, which are invariable; and to determine the length and termination of any hour, it is necessary to calculate the length of daylight and darkness on the particular day intended. Only at the equinoxes would the hours correspond to ours, and consist of sixty minutes each.

OF THE ROMAN METHOD OF COMPUTING MONEY.

The *as*, which was the unit of value in the Roman coinage, was a copper coin, originally of the weight of 120rs. This weight was gradually reduced to 20zs., which, of course, caused a corresponding reduction in the value of the coin. As the *as* of 20zs. was made equal $\frac{1}{16}$ of a denarius, which is estimated at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of our money, it may be taken to represent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ farthings. *Asses* of even less weight than 20zs. are still in existence.

The *as* was divided into parts, which derived their names from the number of ounces which they originally contained. These were the *deunx* (110zs.), *dextans* (100zs.), **dodrans* (90zs.), *bes* (80zs.), *septunx* (70zs.), **semis* (60zs.), **quincunx* (50z.), **trienx* (40zs.), **quadrans* or *teruncius* (30zs.), **sextans* (20zs.), *sescunx* or *sescuncia* (150z.), and **uncia* (10z.) Those marked * are still represented by extant coins. After the *as* had been reduced in weight, coins were struck of the value of 2 *asses* (*dussis*, *dupondius*), 3 *asses* (*tressis*), 4 *asses* (*quadrussis*), 10 *asses* (*decussis*).

The chief silver coin was the *denarius*, originally, as its name imports, equal to 10 *asses*, but afterwards to 16 *asses*. It was worth about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of our money. Divisions of the *denarius*, all of which are said to have been coined in silver, though not all thus extant, are as follows:—*quinarius* or *victoriatius* ($\frac{1}{2}$ denarius), *sestertius* ($\frac{1}{4}$ denarius), *libellus* ($\frac{1}{16}$ denarius), *sebellus* ($\frac{1}{32}$ denarius), *teruncius* ($\frac{1}{8}$ denarius).

The *aureus nummus* or *denarius aureus* was a gold coin, equivalent in value to 25 *denarii*, or about 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Comparing, however, the amount of gold contained in the extant *aurei* with that in an English sovereign, the value of the *aureus*, according to the present price of gold, is £1 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Large sums were usually computed by the Romans in terms of the *sestertius*, which was $\frac{1}{4}$ denarius, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence. It is denoted in MSS. by the symbol H.S. or IIS. The sum of a thousand *sestertii* was called *sestertium*, and equal to £8 17s. 1d. Thus, 600 *sestertia* = 600,000 *sestertii*. When the sum exceeds 1000 *sestertia* (100,000 *sestertii*), the numeral adverbs in *ies* are used, to which, if the sum is to be converted into *sestertii*, the words *centena millia* must be supplied; e.g. *vicies sestertium* = 20 times a hundred thousand *sestertii* = 2000 *sestertia*. If two of these adverbs be used to describe the sum, they are to be added together if the larger numeral precedes the smaller; to be multiplied if the contrary be the case; it being understood that the *centena millia* are not to be included in the operation more than once. It is sometimes difficult to know if by the numerals are intended *sestertii* or *sestertia*. In the latter case a line is sometimes placed over the figures: e.g.

H.S. $\overline{\text{CL}}$ = 150 *sestertia* = 150,000 *sestertii*.

H.S. CL = 150 *sestertii*.

Interest of money at Rome was reckoned by the month. If one *as* per month were paid for the loan of a hundred, this was variously called *asses usura*, or *centesima usura* = 12 per cent. per annum. We sometimes hear of *binæ centesimæ*, 24 per cent., and even *quaternæ centesimæ*, 48 per cent. At the close of the republic and under the emperors, 12 per cent. was the usual and legal rate. Compound interest was called

anatocismus anniversarius, or *usura renovata*: thus, by *centesima renovata*, Cicero means 12 per cent. compound interest. The following is a Table of rates of interest, which were designated according to the divisions of the *as* :—

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|---|----|----------------------|
| Quaternæ | centesimæ | usuræ | = | 48 | per cent. per annum. |
| Bina | centesimæ | " | = | 24 | " |
| Asses or | centesimæ | " | = | 12 | " |
| Deunces | " | " | = | 11 | " |
| Dextantes | " | " | = | 10 | " |
| Dodrantes | " | " | = | 9 | " |
| Besses | " | " | = | 8 | " |
| Septunces | " | " | = | 7 | " |
| Semisses | " | " | = | 6 | " |
| Quincunces | " | " | = | 5 | " |
| Tricentes | " | " | = | 4 | " |
| Quadrantes | " | " | = | 3 | " |
| Sextantes | " | " | = | 2 | " |
| Unciæ | " | " | = | 1 | " |

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit of Roman measures of length was the *pes* or foot. As to the exact length of this opinions vary, but it may be taken = 9710 foot, and accordingly was slightly less than the English measure of the same name. Its sub-divisions were the *palmus* ($\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), the *uncia* or inch ($\frac{1}{12}$ *pes*), and the *digitus* or finger's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ *pes*). The multiples of the *pes* were, *palmipes* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *cubitus* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *gradus* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *passus* or *pace* (5 *pes*), *decempeda* (10 *pes*), *actus* (120 *pes*), *milliare*, *milliarium*, *mille passuum* or *mile* (1000 *passus* = 5000 *pes*). The Roman mile is, therefore, less by some yards than the English mile.

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

In describing the Roman measures of liquid capacity, the *sextarius* is usually taken as the unit to which all others are referred. This was a little less than an English imperial pint. It was divided into 12 parts, named like the 12 parts of the *as* (*vid.* article on Roman money). The *uncia*, or twelfth part of the *sextarius*, was also called *cyathus*. The divisions and multiples of the *sextarius* were as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| Culeus | containing | 960 | Sextarii. |
| Amphora | " | 48 | " |
| Urna | " | 24 | " |
| Congius | " | 6 | " |
| Sextarius | " | 1 | " |
| Hemina | " | $\frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| Quartarius | " | $\frac{1}{4}$ | " |
| Acetabulum | " | $\frac{1}{8}$ | " |
| Cyathus | " | $\frac{1}{12}$ | " |
| Ligula | " | $\frac{1}{48}$ | " |

The Roman dry measures are nearly the same as these, except that the standard to which they are generally referred is the *modius*; which was one-third of an *amphora*, and somewhat less than two imperial gallons. By a reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that the *modius* was equal to 2 *semimodii*, or *semodii* = 16 *sextarii* = 32 *heminae* = 64 *quartarii* = 128 *acetabula* = 192 *cyathi* = 768 *ligulae*.

OF ROMAN WEIGHTS.

The unit of Roman weight was the *as* or *libra*, corresponding to the English pound, and, within a very little, equal in weight to 12ozs. avoirdupois. The *libra* was divided into 12 *uncia*, or ounces, whence resulted the following weights:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|----------------|
| <i>Libra</i> or <i>As</i> | = | 12 | <i>uncia</i> . |
| <i>Deunx</i> | = | 11 | " |
| <i>Dextans</i> or <i>Decuncis</i> | = | 10 | " |
| <i>Dodrans</i> | = | 9 | " |
| <i>Bes</i> or <i>Bessis</i> | = | 8 | " |
| <i>Septunx</i> | = | 7 | " |
| <i>Semis</i> or <i>Semissis</i> | = | 6 | " |
| <i>Quincunx</i> | = | 5 | " |
| <i>Triens</i> | = | 4 | " |
| <i>Quadrans</i> or <i>Teruncius</i> | = | 3 | " |
| <i>Sextans</i> | = | 2 | " |
| <i>Sescuncia</i> or <i>Sescunx</i> | = | 1½ | " |
| <i>Uncia</i> | = | 1 | " |

The *uncia*, which thus very nearly represents the English ounce avoirdupois, was again sub-divided. *Uncia* = 2 *semuncia* = 3 *duella* = 4 *sicilici* = 6 *sextula* = 24 *scrupula*. When the Greek *drachma* was introduced into the Roman system of weights, it was made = ½ *uncia* = 3 *scrupula*. We also find the following sub-divisions of the *scrupulum* = 2 *oboli* = 4 *semi-oboli* = 6 *siliquæ*.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF NUMERICAL NOTATION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|--------|----|---------|----|-------|-----|-----------|---------|
| I. | 1 | XI. | 11 | XXI. | 21 | XL. | 40 | D or ID. | 500 |
| II. | 2 | XII. | 12 | XXII. | 22 | L. | 50 | DC. | 600 |
| III. | 3 | XIII. | 13 | XXIII. | 23 | LX. | 60 | DCC. | 700 |
| IV. | 4 | XIV. | 14 | XXIV. | 24 | LXX. | 70 | DCCC. | 800 |
| V. | 5 | XV. | 15 | XXV. | 25 | LXXX. | 80 | DCCCC. | 900 |
| VI. | 6 | XVI. | 16 | XXVI. | 26 | XC. | 90 | M or CIO. | 1000 |
| VII. | 7 | XVII. | 17 | XXVII. | 27 | C. | 100 | MM. | 2000 |
| VIII. | 8 | XVIII. | 18 | XXVIII. | 28 | CC. | 200 | ICD. | 5000 |
| IX. | 9 | XIX. | 19 | XXIX. | 29 | CCC. | 300 | CCICD. | 10,000 |
| X. | 10 | XX. | 20 | XXX. | 30 | CCCC. | 400 | CCICICD. | 100,000 |

A LIST

OF

CERTAIN COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Aulus, Augustus, Augusta, amicus, absolvo, antiquo, anno.

Abn. Abnepos.

A.c. Anno currente.

A.D. Anno Domini, ante diem.

Aed. Cur. Ædilis curulis.

A.F. A.N. Auli filius, Auli nepos.

A.M. Ante meridiem.

Anien. Aniensis (sc. tribus).

Ann. Annæus.

Ap. Appius.

A.pr. Anno præterito.

A.C. Ante Christum.

A.U.C. Ab urbe conditâ, anno urbis conditæ.

B.M. Bene merenti.

C. Caius, conjux, condemnno, caput.

Cal. Calendæ.

C.D. Consul designatus.

Cf. conf. Confer, conferatur.

Cn. Cnæus.

C.F. Cn.F. Caii filius, Cnæi filius.

Cl. Claudius.

Col. Collega.

Conl. Conlibertus.

Cons. Cos. Consul.

Coss. Consules.

Cos.II. Consul iterum.

Corn. Cornelius.

D. Decimus, Divus, Decius, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.

DD. Dederunt.

D.D. Dono dedit.

D.D.D. Dono dedit dicavit; dat dicat (donat) dedit.

D.L.R I.S.C. De ea re ita senatus censuit.

Des.dess. Designatus, designati.

Dn. Dominus.

D.M. Dns manibus.

D.S. De suo.

D.S.P.P. De sua pecunia posuit.

D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.

D.V. Deo volente.

E. Ego, est, exercitus.

E.g. Exempli gratiâ.

Ep. Epistola.

Eq. Rom. Eques Romanus.

F. Filius, filia, frater, fastus.

F.C. Faciendum curavit.

F.F.F. Felix faustum fortunatum.

Fl. Flavius.

Fr. Frater.

G. Gaius.

H. Heres.

H.C.L. Hic conditus est.

H.L. Hoc loco, hac lege.

H.C.N. Hæc carissime nobis.

H.O.S. Hic ossa sita.

H.S. Sestertius, sestertia: e.g. HS.X. Sestertii decem; HS.X. Sestertia decem; HS.X. Sestertium decies.

H.S.L. Hic situs est.

I.s. Julius.

Ictus. Jureconsultus.

I.E. Id est.

Imp. Imperator.

Id. Idus.

J.O.M. Jupiter optimus maximus.

Jul. Julius.

K. Kæso.

Kal. Kalendæ.

L. Lucius, libra, libertus, loco, lege.

L.C. Loco citato.

Leg. Legatus, legio.

L.F. Lucii filius.

L.L. Loco laudato.

L.M. Libens merito.

L.S. Loco sigilli.

L.L. Dupondus.

L.L.S. Libra libra semis.

M. Marcus, maritus.

M.T.C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.

M'. Manius.

Mam. Mamæus.

M.F. Marci filius.

MS. Manuscriptus, pl. MSS.

N. Numerius, nepos, nefastus.

Nep. Nepos.

N.L. Non liquet.

Non. Nonæ.

Ob. Obui.

O.E.B.Q.C. Ossa ejus bene quiescant condita.

Opt. Optimus.

Opt. Max. Optimus maximus.

P. Publius, pater, plebs, populus, prætor, passus, pedes, posuit.

P.F. Publii filius.

P.C. Patres conscripti.

P.M. Pont. Max. Pontifex Maximus.

P.M. Post meridiem.

P.R. Populus Romanus.

Pag. m. Pagina mea.

P.S. Post scriptum, plebiscitum.

Pl. Plebis.
Præf. Præfectus.
Præt. Prætor.
Prid. Pridie.
Proc. Procons. Proconsul.
Pron. Pronces.
Prop. Proprætor.
Pop. Populus, Popilia, Popinia (*sc.* tribus)
Pompt. Pomptina (*sc.* tribus).
Pr. Ur. Prætor urbanus.

Q. Qu. Quintus, que.
Q. F. Quinti filius.
Q. D. B. V. Quod deus bene vertat.
Q. F. B. F. Q. & Quod felix bonum faustumque
 sit.
Quir. Quirites.
Quæst. Quæstor.

R. Rufus, Roma, Romanus.
R. P. Respublica.
R. P. C. Respublicæ causa.
R. R. Rationum relatarum.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis, sacrum, salutem,
 si.
S. C. Senatus consultum.
Scll. Sollicit.
scr. Scribam.

S. D. Salutem dicit.
S. P. D. Salutem plurimam dicit.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
S. E. V. Si eis videretur.
S. V. B. E. E. V. Si vales bene est, ego valeo.
S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. E. V. Si tu exercitusque vale
 bene est, ego valeo.
Seq. seqq. Sequens, sequentia.
Sei. Servius.
Serg. Sergius.
Sext. Sextus.
Sp. Spurius.

T. Titus, Tullius.
Ti. Tib. Tiberius.
Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.
Tr. pot. Tribunia potestate.

V. Valeo, vales, etc., vir, versus, urbs, vixit.
V. R. Uti rogas.
V. S. Voto suscepto.
V. C. Vir clarissimus.
Vid. Vide, videatur.

X. V. Decumvir.
XV. V. Quendecimvir.
XV. V. S. F. Quendecimvir sacris faciundis.

ABBREVIATIONS, ORIGINALLY LATIN, IN USE AT THE
UNIVERSITIES.

A.B. Bachelor of Arts.

A.M. Master of Arts.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts.

B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.

D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D. Doctor of Divinity.

LL.B. Bachelor of Laws.

LL.D. Doctor of Laws.

M.B. Bachelor of Medicine.

M.D. Doctor of Medicine.

Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.

S.C.L. Student of Civil Law.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE

LATIN NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

- ABBATISCELLA**, Appenzell; — villa (Abba-
 villa), Abbeville.
Aberdonia, Aberdona, Aberdeen.
Abergonium, Abergavenny.
Abintonia, Abingdon.
Abrantium, Abrantes.
Abrincum, Abrincant, Avranches.
Abus, the Humber.
Accipitrum insule, the Azores.
Ace, Ptolemais, St. Jean d'Acre.
Acerrum, Acerra.
Acherusia, Lago della Collucia.
Acragas = Agriguntum, *q.v.*
Addua, the Adda.
Adjacium, Ajaccio.
Advinas, Vincennes.
Ædunum, Noviodunum **Eduorum**, Nivernum,
 Nevers.
Ægila, Ægilum, Capraria, the Island of Capraja.
Ægusa, Capraria, the Island of Favagnana.
Enaria, Pithecusa, the Island of Ischia.
Enus = **Enus**, *q.v.*
Ethonia, **Estia** = Estonia, *q.v.*
Æthalia, Ilva, Elba.
Agripentum, Agragas, Girgenti, or Giorgenti.
Alatrium, Aletrum, Alatri.
Alba, the River Aube.
Alba-regalis, Stuhlweissenburg in Hungary.
Albion = Anglia, *q.v.*
Albis, the River Elbe.
Albucium, Albucum, Aubusson.
Allia, the Laminata, a tributary of the Tiber.
Alone, Alone, Alicantium, Alicant.
Alotum, Alot.
Alpes, the Alps.
Alsatia, Alsace.
Altenavia, Altonavia, Altona.
Alvernium, Auvergne.
Amasia Cattorum = Marburgum, *q.v.*
Ambasia, Ambacia, Amboise.
Ambianum, Samarobriua Ambianorum, Amiens.
Ambletosa, Ambletouse.
Amphipolis, Emboli in Macedonia.
Amsanctus, Lago d'Ansante.
Amstelodamum, Amsterodamum, Amsterdam.
Anagnia, Anagni.
Anas, the River Guadiana.
Ancon, Ancona, Ancona.
Andegavensis ager, Andegavi, Andes, Anjou.
Andegavum, Andegava, Juliomagus Andium,
 Angers.
Andematunum, Civitas Lingonum, Langres.
Andernacum, Anternacum, Antoniacum, Ander-
 th.
Andes, the village of Pietola, near Mantua.
Andra, Augris, the River Indre.
- Anglia, Albion, Britannia, England.
Anhaltinum, Anhaltinus Principatus, Anhalt.
Anio, the River Teverone.
Anneckium, Annesiacum, Annesium, Annecy.
Anternacum = Andernacum, *q.v.*
Antiochia, Antioch.
Antipolis, Antibes.
Antislodorum, Auxerre.
Antoniacense Castellum, Antoniacum = Ander-
 nacum, *q.v.*
Anxur, Terracina.
Aprutium, Abruzzo.
Aquæ, Aquisgranum, urbs Aquensis, Grand
 palatium, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Aquæ Calidæ, Bath.
Aquæ Gratiannæ, — Sabaudicæ, — Allobrogum,
 Aix in Savoy.
Aquæ Mattiacæ, Wiesbaden.
Aquæ Pannonicæ, Baden-Baden in Austria.
Aquæ Sextiæ, Aix in France.
Aquila, Aquila in Naples.
Aquinum, Aquinium, Aquino.
Aquisgranum = Aquæ, *q.v.*
Aquitania, Guienne.
Ara Bacchi = Bacchiara, *q.v.*
Ara Ubiorum = Bonna, *q.v.*
Arar, Araris, the River Saône.
Araugia, Aravia, Arovia, Anrau.
Arca, Arcua, Arques.
Arctopolis = Berna, *q.v.*; 2. Bernburg in An-
 halt.
Aredatum = Lentia, *q.v.*
Arelas, Arelate, Arelatum, Arles.
Arenacum = Arnhemia, *q.v.*
Aretium, Arezzo.
Argentoratium, Argentinum, Strasburg.
Argoia, Argonia, the Aargau.
Ariabini, Mühlhausen.
Arica, Ebodia, Evodia, the Island of Alderney.
Ariminum, Rimini.
Armorica, Bretagne.
Arnhemia, Arenacum, Arnheim.
Arnus, the River Arno.
Arola, Arula, Abrinca, the River Aar.
Arovia = Araugia, *q.v.*
Artesia, Arola.
Arverna, Urbs Arvernorum, Augustonemetum,
 Clermont.
Arvernium, Auvergne.
Asculum, Ascoli.
Asta Colonia, Asti.
Asturica Augusta, Astorga.
Atella, Aversa.
Athenæ, Athens.
Atheris, Attianus, the Adige.
Athos, Mount Athos, Monte Santo.

Atrebatæ, Atrebatum, Origiacum, Arras.
 Audomaropolis, St. Omer.
 Aufidus, the River Ofanto.
 Augeris = Andra, *q.v.*
 Augusta Cebanum, Geneva.
 Augusta Ebaronum, Liege.
 Augusta Emerita, Merida.
 Augusta Nemetum, Spire.
 Augusta Suessionum, Soissons.
 Augusta Taurinorum, Turin.
 Augusta Tiberii, Ratisbon.
 Augusta Trovirorum, Trèves.
 Augusta Ubiorum, Cologne.
 Augusta Vangiorum, Worms.
 Augusta Veromanduorum, St. Quentin.
 Augusta Vindellicorum, Augsburg.
 Augustobona, Augustomana, Treca, Troyes.
 Augustobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
 Augustodunum, Autun.
 Augustonometum, Clermont.
 Augustoritum, Poitiers; 2. Limoges.
 Aurelia, Aurelianum, Aurelianensis urbs, Orleans.

Aurunca, *vid.* Suessa.
 Austria, Austria.
 Autricum, Chartres.
 Auvona, the River Avon.
 Avara, the River Lure.
 Avaricum, Avarum, Bourges.
 Avella, Avia, Aquila.
 Averno, Avignon.

BACCHIARA, Baccaracum, Bacharach.
 Badena, Baden-Baden.
 Bæti, the River Guadalquivir.
 Bagyna, Bajonna, Bajonium, Bayonne.
 Bajoria, Bavaria, Bojaria, Bavaria.
 Bajocæ, Bajocasses, Bajocassium Civitas, Bayeux.

Bamberga, Bamberg.
 Barcino, Barcelona.
 Barium, Bari in Naples; — ducis, Bar-le-Duc;
 — ad Albulam, Bar-sur-Aube; — ad Sequanam, Bar-sur-Seine.

Baruthum, Baireuth.
 Basilea, Basle.
 Batavia, Holland.
 Bavaria, Bavaria.
 Bearna, Bearn in France.
 Belgium, Belgium.
 Belogradum, Belgradum, Belgrade.
 Bellovacum, Beauvais.
 Benacus, Lago di Garda.
 Benecharnum, Bearn in France.
 Beneventum, Benevento.
 Bennopolis, Hildesheim.
 Bergomum, Bergamo.
 Berna, Berne.
 Bernburgum, Bernburg in Anhalt.
 Berolinum, Berlin.
 Berytus, Beyrout in Syria.
 Besontium, Bisontium, Besançon.
 Betonia, Estremadura.
 Bipontum, Zweibrücken, Deuxponts.
 Bituricum, Biturigum, Bourges.
 Blesæ, Blesum, Blois.
 Bodincus, Bodungus, the River Po.
 Bohemia, Bohemia.
 Bojaria, Bavaria.
 Bolerium Promontorium, the Land's End.
 Bolonia, Boulogne.
 Bonna, Bonn.
 Bononia, Bologna.
 Borbetomagus, Borbitomagus, Worms.
 Borussia, Prussia.
 Borythenes, the River Dnieper.
 Bosporus Thracicus, the Straits of Constantinople.
 Braganfia, Braganza.

Branovium, Worcester.
 Bratislavia, Breslau.
 Britannia, Britain, England; — minor, Bretagne; — secunda, Wales.
 Brivates Portus, Brestia, Brest.
 Brixia, Brescia.
 Brovomacrum, Carlisle.
 Bruga, Brugs.
 Brundisium, Brindisi.
 Brunsviga, Brunsvicum, Brunonis vicus, Brunopolis, Brunswick.
 Bruxellæ, Brussels.
 Buda, Ofen in Hungary.
 Budoris, Heidelberg.
 Bulgaria, Bulcaria.
 Burdigala, Bourdeaux.
 Burgi, Burgos.

CABILLONUM, Cabillio, Chalons-sur-Saône.
 Cadomum, Caen.
 Cære, Cerventere or Cervetro.
 Cæsar Augusta, Saragossa.
 Cæsarea, Kaisarich in Syria; 2. Island of Jersey.
 Cæsaris Burgus, Cherbouurg.
 Cæsarobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
 Cæsarodunum, Tours.
 Cæsaromagus, Beauvais.
 Cajeta, Gaeta.
 Calabria, Calabria, Terra di Otranto.
 Calaguris, Calaguria Fibularia, Calahorra.
 Calaris, Cagliari.
 Calegia, Wittenberg.
 Caletum, Calais.
 Calpe, Gibraltar.
 Camalodunum, Maldon.
 Camaracum, Cameracum, Cambrai.
 Camarinum, Camerino.
 Cambolicum, Cambridge.
 Cambria, Cambro Britannia, Wales.
 Campania, the Campagna of Italy; (2) Champagne in France.
 Cannæ, Canne.
 Canopus, Aboukii in Egypt.
 Cantabria, Biscay.
 Cantabrigia, Cambridge.
 Cantium, Kent.
 Cantuarium, Canterbury.
 Canusium, Canossa.
 Capraria = Ægila, Ægusa, *q.v.*
 Caracæ, Caracum Volcarum, Carcassonne.
 Carinthia, Carinthia.
 Carleolom, Carlisle.
 Carnutum, Chartres.
 Caroburgum, Cherbouurg.
 Carodunum, Cracow.
 Carpathus, the Carpathian mountains.
 Carpathus, the Island of Scarpanto.
 Carthago Nova, Carthage.
 Caspium mare, Caspius oceanus, the Caspian Sea.

Cassiterides, the Scilly Islands.
 Castella Nova, New Castile; — Vetus, Old Castile.
 Castellio, Châtillon.
 Catalaunum, Chalons-sur-Marne.
 Catana, Catina, Catania.
 Caucasus, the Caucasus.
 Cebanum, Geneva.
 Centumcella, Civita Vecchia.
 Ceos, the Island Gio or Cea.
 Cephalenia, Cefalonja.
 Cestria, Chester.
 Cevenne, Cabenne, Gebennici montes, Cevennes, the Cevennes.
 Chersonesus Aurea, the Peninsula of Malacca;
 — Cimbrica, Jutland; — Taurica, the Crimea; — Thracica, Peninsula of Gallipoli.
 Cicester, Chichester.
 Cimbrica, Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein.

Circeii, San Felice.
Cistercium, the Abbey of Cîteaux.
Civitas Eduorum, Autun.
Civitas Durocortorum; — Remorum, Rheims.
Civitas Nemetum, Spire.
Clanis, the River Claire.
Claramontium, Clermont.
Claravallense, Clara-valle, the Abbey of Clairvaux.

Claudia Castra, Gloucester.
Claudipolis, Clausenburg.
Clitumnus, the River Clitunno.
Cluniacum, Clugny.
Codania, Copenhagen.
Colonia Agrippina, Cologne.
Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva.
Colonia Julia; — Pisa, Pisa.
Colonia Paecensis; — Pax Augusta, Badajoz.
Colonia Patricia, Cordova.
Colonia Romaulea, Hispalis, Seville.
Colonia Ublorum, Cologne.
Complutum, Alcalá de Henares.
Comum, Como.
Concangium, Kendal.
Confluentes, Confluentia, Coblenz.
Conimbrici, Coimbra.
Constantia, Constanze; 2. Coutances.
Conventria, Coventry.
Coreyra, the Island of Corfu.
Corduba, Cordova.
Corinium, Cirencester.
Cornubia, Cornwall.
Cortracum, Courtray.
Cracovia, Cracow.
Creta, Crete, Candia.
Cumbria, Cumberland.
Cythera, the Island of Cerigo.

DALECARLIA, Dalia, Dalecarlia.
Danapris, the River Danaper.
Danastris, the River Dunester.
Dania, Denmark.
Danmoniorum Promontorium, Lizard Point.
Dantiscum, Dantzic.
Danubius, the River Danube.
Debrettinum, Debreczin in Hungary.
Decumanorum Colonia, Narbonne.
Delos, the Island of Dili.
Delphinatius, Dauphiné.
Deppa, Dieppa, Dieppe.
Dermuta, Dartmouth.
Dertona, Tortona.
Dertosa, Tortosa.
Deruntia, Derby.
Derna, the River Dec.
Devonis, Devonshire.
Dibio, Divio, Divionum, Diviodunum, Dijon.
Diviodurum, Divodurum, Metz.
Donaverda, Donauwerth.
Dordracum, Dordrechtum, Dordrecht.
Dornovaria, Dorchester.
Dravus, the River Drave.
Drepanum, Trapani.
Ducum, Douay.
Dublinum, Dublin.
Dubra, Portus Dubris, Dover.
Dunelmum, Durham.
Durias, the River Douro.
Durnovaria, Durnum, Dorchester.
Durobrive, Rochester.
Durovernum, Canterbury.
Dyrrhachium, Durazzo in Albania.

EBLANA, Eblena, Dublin.
Eboracum, York.
Eborica, Eborice, Eboricum, Ebaro, Etreux.

Edinum, Edinburgh.
Elborium, Eiborn.
Eleutheropolis, Freistadt in Silesia.
Eleusis, Lepina.
Emerita, Augusta Emerita, Merida.
Engolisma, Angoulême.
Enus, the River Inn.
Epidamnus, Durazzo in Albania.
Epidaurus, Ragusa Vecchia in Dalmatia.
Erfordia, Erfurtia, Erfurt.
Eridanus, the River Po.
Eryx, Trapano del Monte in Sicily.
Estonia, Esthonia.
Etona, Eton.
Etruria, Tuscany.
Eubœa, Island of Negropente.
Eugubium, Gubbio or Eugubio.
Euphrates, the River Euphrates.
Exonia, Exeter.
Extrema Durii, Estremadura.

FÆSULÆ, Fiesole.
Falerii, Civita Castellana.
Fama Augusta, Famagusta in Cyprus.
Fanum Sancti Asaphi, St. Asaph.
Faventia, Faenza.
Felicitas Julii, Lisbon.
Fenningia, Fennonia, Finland.
Finnia, Finland.
Florentia, Florence.
Formice, Mola di Gaeta.
Forojulium, Forum Julii, Fréjus.
Fortunata insula, the Canary Islands.
Forum Corneli, Imola.
Forum Livii, Forlì.
Fossa Clodia, Chiozza.
Francofurtum ad Mœnum, Frankfort-on-the-Main; — ad Vladrum or ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
Fretum Gaditanum, Herculeum, Hispanum, the Straits of Gibraltar.
Fretum Siculum, Siciliense, the Straits of Messina.
Frisia, Friesland.

GADES, Cadiz.
Galaecia, Galicia.
Galusius, the River Galaso.
Gallia, Gallofrancia, France.
Gandavum, Ganda, Ghent.
Ganges, the River Ganges.
Garianonum, Yarmouth.
Garumna, the River Garonne.
Gebenna, Geneva.
Gebennici Montes, the Cevennes.
Gedanum, Dantzic.
Geminus Pons, Deux Ponts or Zweibrücken.
Genabum, Orleans.
Geneva, Geneva.
Genoa, Genoa.
Germania, Germany.
Gesoriacum, Boulogne.
Giennum, Jaen in Spain.
Glasconia, Glastonbury.
Glasgus, Glasgow.
Glevum, Gloucester, Gloucester.
Gormetia, Worms.
Gottinga, Göttingen.
Græcia, Greece.
Graio Alpes, Graius Saltus, the little St. Bernard.
Grandis Villa, Granville.
Gratianopolis, Grenoble.
Gryphiswaldia, Grypeswaldia, Greifswalde.
Guarmatia, Worms.
Guelpherbyturn, Wolfenbüttel.

HADRIA, the Adriatic Sea.
Hæmus, the Balkan mountains.
Hafnia, Havnia, Copenhagen.
Haga Comitis; — Comitum, the Hague.
Hamburgum, Hammonia, Hamburg.
Hassia, Hesse.
Havnia = **Hafnia**, *q.v.*
Hedua, Autun.
Helenopolis, Frankfort-on-Main.
Helvetia, Switzerland.
Hesychia Carolina, Carlsruhe.
Hibernia, Ireland.
Hierassus, the River Pruth.
Hiericho, Jericho.
Hieropolis, Ratisbon.
Hierosolyma, Jerusalem.
Hispalis, Seville.
Hispania, Spain.
Holmia, Stockholm.
Holsatia, Holstein.

JANOBA, Janua, Geneva; 2. Genoa.
Iapygia, the Abruzzo.
Jathrippa, Medina in Arabia.
Iberus, the River Ebro.
Ierne, Ireland.
Iguvium, Gubbio, Eugubio.
Ierda, Lerida.
Ilva, Elba.
Imaus, the mountains of Mustag in Asia.
Imbriopolis, Ratisbon.
Inarime, the Island of Ischia.
Inculisma, Angoulême.
Indus, the River Indus.
Insula, Lille.
Interamna, Interamnium Terni.
Joppa, Jaffa in Syria.
Jordanes, the River Jordan.
Jovavium, Joviavum, Juvavia, Salzburg.
Isara, the River Isère.
Isca Damnoniorum, Exeter.
Ischalis, Ilchester.
Islebia, Eisleben.
Ister, the River Danube.
Juliacum, Julliers.
Jutia, Jutland.
Juvavia = **Jovavium**, *q.v.*

LABACUM, Laybach.
Lacus Benacus, Lago di Garda.
Lacus Limanus, Lemannus, Lausinium, Lau-
nium, Losanete, Lake Lemán, Lake of Geneva.
Lacus Mæotis, Mæotis, the Sea of Azof.
Lacus Tigurinus, the Lake of Zürich.
Lacus Verbanus, Lago Maggiore.
Lacus Larius, Lake of Como.
Lappia, Lapponia, Lapland.
Latium, the Campagna di Roma.
Lauretum, Loretto.
Lausanna, Lausona, Lausonium, Lausodunum,
Lausanne.
Lebadea, Livadia.
Lectodurum, Bedford.
Legia, Liège.
Lemovicum, Limoges.
Lentia, Lintia, Lintium, Linz.
Leona, Lyons.
Letavia, Bretagne.
Leucadia, the Island of St. Maura.
Leucorea, Wittenberg.
Lexovium, Lisieux.
Libanus, Mount Lebanon.
Liburnus Portus, Leghorn.
Liger, Ligeris, the River Loire.
Lindum Colonia, Lincoln.
Lipara, the Island Lipari.

Lipsia, Leipzig.
Liris, the River Garigliano.
Lissabona, Lisbona, Lisbon.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Livonia, Livonia.
Londinium, Londinium, London.
Longobardia, Lombardy.
Longovicum, Lancaster.
Lotharingia, Lorraine.
Lubeca, Lübeck.
Luca, Lucca.
Luceria, Lucerne.
Lugdunum, — Segusianorum, Lyons.
Lugdunum Batavorum, Leyden.
Lugo Vallum, Carlisle.
Lunaris Villa, Luneville.
Lusitania, Portugal.
Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum, Paris.

MADRITUM, Matritum, Madrid.
Mæotis, Mæotica Palus, the Sea of Azof.
Major Bælearis, Majorca.
Malaca, Malaga.
Mancunium, Manchester.
Mantua, Mantua; 2. — Carpetanorum, Madrid.
Maraçanda, Samarcand.
Marburgum, Marburg.
Mare Ægeum, the Archipelago; — Balticum, the Baltic Sea; — Britannicum, the British Channel; — Caspium, Hyrcanum, the Caspian Sea; — inferum, the Gulf of Genoa; — internum, Mediterranean, the Mediterranean Sea; — nigrum or Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea; — rubrum, Erythræum, the Red Sea; — superum, the Adriatic Sea.
Maridunum, Caermarthen.
Massilia, Massalia, Marseilles.
Materna, Matrona, the River Marne.
Mauritania, Fez and Morocco.
Mechlinia, Malinæ, Mechlin, Malines.
Mechoraba, Mecca.
Mediolanum, Milan.
Megalopolis, Mecklenburg.
Melita, Malta.
Melodunum, Melun.
Messana, Messina.
Metæ, Metis, Mediomatricum, Metz.
Mincius, the River Mincio or Menzo.
Minus, the River Minho.
Minor Bælearis, Minorica, Minorca.
Misenum, Cap di Miseno.
Mœnus, Mœnis, the River Main.
Moguntiacum, Moguntia, Mayence.
Mona, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesey.
Monachium, Munich.
Moravia, Moravia.
Moscovia, Moscua, Mosqua, Moscow.
Mosella, Mosula, the Moselle.
Mutina, Modena.
NÆOMAGUS, Bayeux.
Namurum, Namurum, Namur.
Nancejum, Nancy.
Nannetes, Nannetes, Namnetæ, Nantetum,
Nantes.
Nar, the River Nera.
Narbo Martius, Narbo, Narbonne.
Narnia, Nequinum, Narni.
Naupactus, Lepanto.
Nauplia, Naphia di Romani.
Navarra alta, Navarre.
Neapolis, Naples.
Nemausus, Nismes.
Nemorosium, Nemosium, Nemours.
Neoburgum, Neocastrum, Neocotinum, Neuf-
chatel.

Nequinum = Narnia, *q.v.*
 Neustria, Normannia, Normandy.
 Nicæa, Nicia, Nice.
 Nilus, the River Nile.
 Norba Cæsarea, Alcantara.
 Norimberga, Nuremberge, Nuremberg.
 Normannia = Neustria, *q.v.*
 Noviomagus, Lisieux; 2. Spire; 3. Noyon; 4. Nimègue.
 Novocomum, Como.
 Novum Castrum, Newcastle.

OCCITANIA, Languedoc.
 Oceanus Cantabricus, the Bay of Biscay; —
 Sarmaticus, the Baltic Sea.
 Oenone, the Island of Ægina.
 Oenus, the River Inn.
 Olisipo, Lisbon.
 Olmutium, Olomucium, Olmütz.
 Oræades, the Orkney Islands.
 Ostium Cenionis, Falmouth.
 Ovetum, Oviedo.
 Oxonia, Oxonium, Oxford.

PABERBERGA, Bamberg.
 Pachynum, the promontory of Passaro.
 Padus, the River Po.
 Pæstum, Posidonia, Pesti.
 Palatinatus, the Palatinate.
 Pampelona, Pampelo, Pamplona.
 Panormus, Palermo.
 Papia, Pavia.
 Parisii, Paris.
 Parthenope, Naples.
 Parthenopolis, Magdeburg.
 Patavium, Padua.
 Pax Augusta, Badajoz.
 Pedemontium, Piedmont.
 Peloponnesus, the Morea.
 Persia, Perugia.
 Petroburgum, Peterborough.
 Petropolis, St. Petersburg.
 Picenum, Ancona.
 Pictavium, Poitiers.
 Pisco, Pisa.
 Pistorium, Pistoia.
 Pithecusa = Ænaria, *q.v.*
 Placentia, Piacenza.
 Polonia, Poland.
 Pomerania, Pomerania.
 Pontus, Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.
 Populonia, Plumbinum, Piombino.
 Portus Magnus, Portsmouth.
 Portus Regius, Port Royal.
 Posidonia = Pæstum, *q.v.*
 Præneste, Palestrina.
 Prochyta, the Island of Procida.
 Proconnesus, the Island of Marmora.
 Promontorium Album, Cape Sparte; — Celti-
 cum, Neritum, Cape Finisterre; — Hercules,
 Cape Nun; — Iuppium, Cape St. Maria; —
 Lilybaeum, Cape Boco in Sicily; — Sacrum, Cape
 St. Vincent.
 Propontis, Sea of Marmora.
 Provincia, Provence.
 Prusii, Prussia.
 Putco i, Puzzuoli.
 Pylus, Navarino.
 Pyrenæus, the Pyrenees.

Reate, Rieti.
 Reginoburgum = Ratisbona, *q.v.*
 Regiomontum, Königsberg.
 Remi, Rheims.
 Reussia, Rusa, Rusia, the River Reuss.
 Rha, the River Volga.
 Rhasiuum, Ragusa.
 Rhegium, Reggio.
 Rhenus, the River Rhine.
 Rhodanus, the River Rhone.
 Rodomum, Rothomum, Rothomagus, Rouen.
 Rossa = Durobrivæ, *q.v.*
 Rupella, Rochelle.
 Rupisfortium, Rochfort.
 Russia, Ruthenia, Russia.
 Rutupia, Richborough.

SABAUDIA, Sabogia, Saboia, Savoy.
 Sabis, the River Sambré.
 Sabrina, Sabriana, the River Severn.
 Saguntum, Murviedro.
 Salamantica, Salmantica, Salamanca.
 Salamis, the Island of Koluri.
 Salernum, Salerno.
 Salisburgum, Salzburg.
 Salmuræ, Salmarium, Saumur.
 Salona, Salona.
 Salopia, Shrewsbury.
 Salucia, Saluciarum Civitas, Salutia, Salutum,
 Saluzzo.
 Sangallum, St. Gall.
 Santonia, Saintonges.
 Sarisberia, Sarum, Salisbury.
 Sarnia, Island of Guernsey.
 Saxonia, Saxony.
 Sciathus, Island of Sciatho.
 Scodra, Scutari.
 Scotia, Scotland.
 Scyllacium, Squillace.
 Seguntia, Seguenza.
 Sena, Sena Gallia, Senoallia, Senigaglia.
 Sequana, Sigonna, the River Seine.
 Setia, Setinum, Sezza.
 Sicilia, Sicily.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Silva Hercynia, the Harz forests.
 Sinus Corinthius, the Gulf of Lepanto; — Gode-
 nus, the Cattagat; — Tarentinus, the Gulf of
 Tarento.
 Sitomagus, Thetford.
 Solyma = Hierosolyma, *q.v.*
 Spalatum, Spalatro.
 Spira Nemetum, Spira Augusta Nemetum,
 Spire.
 Spoletum, Spoleto.
 Stampæ, Etampes.
 Strongyle, the Island of Stromboli.
 Styria, Stiria, Styria.
 Suecia, Sweden.
 Suessa Aurunca, Sessa.
 Sævia, Swabia.
 Surrentum, Sorrento.
 Syracusæ, Siragossa, Syracuse.

TAGUS, the River Tejo or Tagus.
 Tamaris ostium, Plymouth.
 Tamesis, Thamesis, the Thames.
 Tanais, the River Don.
 Taprobane, Ceylon.
 Tarentum, Taranto.
 Tarraco, Tarragona.
 Taurinum = Augusta Taurinorum, *q.v.*
 Tergeste, Trieste.
 Theodorodunum, Wells.
 Thermæ Carolinæ, Carlsbad.
 Thesaronice, Salonichi.

RABA, Arraba, Ratz.
 Racovi, Racow in Poland.
 Ratæ Cantuarum, Leicester.
 Ratisium, Arraudième.
 Ratisbona, Ratisbon.

Thuringia, Thuringia.
 Tiberis, Tiberis, the River Tiber.
 Tibiscus, the River Theiss.
 Tibur, Tivoli.
 Ticinum, Pavia.
 Ticinus, the River Tessino.
 Tigurum, Thuricum, Thurgau, Zurich.
 Toletum, Toledo.
 Tolosa, Toulouse.
 Tomi, Temeswar.
 Trajectum ad Mosam, Mæstricht.
 Trajectum ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
 Trajectum ad Rhenum, Ultrajectum, Utrecht.
 Trebia, the River Trebbia.
 Tridentum, Trent.
 Tripolis, Tripoli, Tripolizza.
 Tubinga, Tübingen.
 Tugium, Zug.
 Tunes, Tunetum, Tunis.
 Turcia, Turkey.
 Turicum, Zürich.
 Tuscania, Tuscia, Tuscany.
 Tuscolum, Frascati.
 Tyrrhenia, Tuscany.
 Tyrus, Tyre.

ULTRAJECTUM, Utrecht.
 Ulyseæ, Ulyssipolis, Lisbon.
 Untervaldia, Unterwalden.
 Urbinum, Urbino
 Uria, Uri.
 Urso, Ossuna.

VAG 1, the River Wye.
 Vagus, the River Warg.
 Valachia, Wallachia.

Valentia, Valence; 2. Valencia.
 Valentianæ, Valencenæ, Valencienus.
 Valesia, Valois.
 Vallia, Wales.
 Vallisoletum, Valladolid.
 Vandalitia, Andalusia.
 Vangio, Vangiona, Worms.
 Varsovia, Warsaw.
 Vasconia, Gascony.
 Vecta, Vectis, the Isle of Wight.
 Velitra, Velletri.
 Venafrum, Venafrò.
 Venetia, Venice.
 Venta, — Belgarum, Winchester; — Silurum, Bristol.
 Venusia, Venosa.
 Versalia, Versailles.
 Viadrus, the River Oder.
 Vicetia, Vicentia, Vicenza.
 Vienna Allobrogum; — Gallia, Vienne; — Austria, Vienna.
 Virginia, Worcester.
 Villa Albani, St. Alban's; — Faustini, Bury St. Edmund's.
 Vinaria, Weimar.
 Vindobona, Vienna.
 Vindocinum, Vendôme.
 Vistula, the River Vistula.
 Visurgis, the River Weser.
 Vitemberga, Wittenberg.
 Vratislavia, Breslau.
 Vulturum, Castel Vulturno.

WORMATIA, Worms.

ZACYNTHUS, the Island of Zante.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

~ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically short.

˘ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically long.

˘ over a vowel denotes that the quantity is doubtful.

˘˘ over the second of two successive vowels denotes that they are to be pronounced separately.

* before a word, or the signification of a word, denotes that the word or signification is found in but one passage of a single Latin author.

= the sign of equality, denoting that one word, &c., is the equivalent of another.

— denotes that the word or phrase under explanation must be repeated, of course in the proper mood, case, &c.

1. 2. 3. 4. after a verb, denote the conjugation to which it belongs.

Spaced words in English denote that they are derived etymologically from the Latin words under which they occur.

abl. ablative.
abs. absolutely.
acc. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
c. common.
comp. comparative.
conf. confer, compare.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dep. deponent.
dim. diminutive.
e.g. exempli gratia, for example.
esp. especially.
etc. et cetera.
f. feminine.
foll. followed by.
freq. frequently.
fut. future.

gen. genitive.
i.e. id est, that is.
imp. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
indecl. indeclinable.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
m. masculine.
met. metaphorically.
meton. by metonymy.
mid. middle or reflexive.
ms. manuscript.
mss. manuscripts.
n. neuter.
neut. neuter.
nom. nominative.
opp. opposite to.
pass. passive.
perf. perfect.
pers. person.

pl. plural.
pluperf. pluperfect.
prep. preposition.
pres. present.
prob. probably.
prov. proverbially.
ptcp. participle.
poet. poetically.
q.v. quod or quæ vide, which see.
sc. scilicet, that is to say, namely.
sing. singular.
snims. sometimes.
subj. subjunctive.
subst. substantive.
superl. superlative.
sup. supine.
vid. vide, see.
voc. vocative.

The following letters placed after a word, or the signification of a word, indicate the Latin Author in whose works it is to be found.

C. Cicero.
Ca. Cæsar.
Cl. Celsus.
Co. Columella.
Ct. Catullus.
H. Horace.
Ju. Juvenal.
L. Livy.
Lu. Lucretius.

M. Martial.
N. Nepos.
O. Ovid.
P. Plautus.
Ph. Phædrus.
Pl. Pliny.
Pr. Persius.
Pt. Propertius.
Q. Quintilian.

S. Sallust.
Sc. Seneca.
St. Suetonius.
T. Terence.
Tb. Tibullus.
Tc. Tacitus.
V. Virgil.
Vr. Varro.
Vt. Vitruvius.

Aug. Augustan; of classical authors, not above specified.

A. Aug. Ante Augustan; of authors previous to the Augustan age, not above specified.

P. Aug. Post Augustan; of authors subsequent to the Augustan age, not above specified.

GENERAL

LATIN DICTIONARY

A

A, *a*, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Alpha (*A, α*). In words of Greek origin, the Latin *a* often represents both *o* and *u* (*lancea, λόγχη*). In compound words, *a* long by nature usually remains unchanged (*gnārus, ignārus*); when short, it is frequently changed into *i* (*facio, efficio*), or when long by position, into *e* (*cūpio, concipio, conceptus*). For the uses of *A* as a Latin abbreviation, see the Table.

Ā. (= *Ab*, *conf. pro = proh*), *interj.* *Ab!* *P. Aug.*

A, *ab*, *abs*, *cid*, *ab*.

Ab, *prep.* with *abl.* (changed in composition into *a*, *abs*, *au*; when standing alone, *a* and *ab* are used indiscriminately before consonants; before all vowels and *h*, *ab* always. In the time of Cicero, the use of *abs* was almost exclusively confined to account books). **Ab** denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (*opp. ad*). (1) *In space*, from; *ne a portu pramisit*, *P*; *a me*, from my house, *Pt*; — *stirpe*, — *radice*, — *fundamento lateris*, to perish utterly; *ab humero*, from the shoulder downwards, *V*. Also used with *distare*, *abesse*, and the adverbs *procul*, *longe*, *prope*, to express distance from a place; *absunt a Dyracchio*, and figuratively with *differre*, *discrepare*, *dissentire*, &c., *quantum multat ab illo*, *A. Aug.*; *non ab re*, *sc. alienum* = useful, advantageous, *P*. It expresses rank or order; *quartus ab Arresita*, *C*. Also the side or direction in which an object is viewed; *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente* = *at* or *on*; thus, *ab aliquo stare, facere, sentire*, &c., to be on any one's side; *hoc est a me*, this is in my favour; *a nobis contra consuetudines*, in our favour against ourselves, *C*; *ab innocentia*, on behalf of innocence, *C*. (2) *In time*, after; *ab re dicta*, after the sacrifice, *Pl*; from one fixed point of time to another; *a principio*, from the very beginning, *T*; *ab hora tertia*, from the third hour, *C*; *a pueris*, from boyhood; since, *ab interitu Clodii*, since the death of Clodius; *ab urbe condita* (*A.U.C.*), since the building of the city; and with *statim*, *confestim*, *recens*, &c., *confestim a prelio*, *L*. (3) *In order*, *sequens*, especially with passive or intransitive verbs, to denote the cause of anything, if a living being = *by*, *a patre laudari*, *ab aliquo discere*, &c.; with verbs signifying to bind; *a puppi relinquitur*, tied to the stern; *misceri se ab aliquo*, to average one's self on any one; *ab initio*, — *principio*, — *primo*, at the

ABD

beginning, *Pl*; *a se*, of his own accord, *P*; *a manu servus*, a secretary, *St*.

***Abactus** -ū, *m.* a driving away, *Pl*.

***Abædulus** -i, *m. dim.* a small die made of coloured glass, *Pl*.

Abæus -i, *m.* (*ἄβας, akos*). (1) A table employed in making arithmetical calculations, called the multiplication table of Pythagoras, *P*. (2) A table divided into compartments for playing a game similar to our backgammon. (3) A sideboard placed in the triclinium or dining-room, *C*. In architecture (a) a pannel in the wall of a room; (b) the slab which formed the original capital of the Doric column.

Abalienatio -ōnis, *sf.* an alienation of property, *C*.

Abalieno, *i.* to separate, alienate, put away, reject, *C*; *abalienati jure civium*, robbed of the rights of citizens, *L*.

Abas -antis, *m.* the twelfth king of Argos; *adj.* *Abantiæ* -a -um, *O*; *Abantides* -a, *m. O*; *Abantias* -adis, *f.* descendant of Abas, Perseus, Acrisias, Danaë; *Abantias*, *Pl*, an old name of Eubœa, so called from Abas; *Abantiæ* -a, -um, *Eubœan*.

Abitus -i, *m.* a great-great-grandfather, *C*; and in general, forefather, *C*.

Abcido -cidi, *3.* = *abecido*, *q.v. O*.

Abdera -a (*Ἀβδηρα*), a city of Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; *hic Abdera*, here reigns stupidity, *C*; *Abderita* -a, an Abderite, *C*; also *adj.* *Abderitanus*, *M*; *Abderiticus*, *C*.

Abdicatio -ōnis, *f.* — *dictatura*, *L*, abdication; — *scilicet*, the expulsion of a son from his father's house, and consequent disinheriting of him, *Q*.

Abdico, *i.* with *se* and *abl.* of the object, to renounce, give up connexion with; — *se magistratu*, *C*; — *se tutela*; used *abs.* *abdicato magistratu*, *S*; to do away with, abolish, remove; — *legem*, *Ph*, to repeal; — *filium*, *Q*, to reject and disinherit a son.

Abdico -xi -ctum, *3.* (*opp. addico*, and peculiar to the language of lawyers and augurs;) (1) of an unlucky omen, not to assent to, *C*; (2) — *alicui aliquid*, to deny, refuse, *L*.

Abdit, *secretly*, *C*.

***Abditus** -a -um, removed, separated, *P*.

Abditus -a -um (*præp. abdo*), concealed; — *conspicui*, *L*; secret, hid, *C*; in *addito*, in secret, *Pl*; *abditæ rerum*, *H*; *abditæ res*.

Abdo-didi -dŭtum, 3. to put away, conceal; — *aliquem, aliquid in loco, in locum, C*; — *ex conspectu, P*; — *ensem lateri, to bury the sword in his side, V*; — *se literis, in literas, to bury one's self in study, C*.

Abdomēn -inis, *m.* the belly, a *abdomen, C*.

Abdūcō -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or take away; — *ci, C*; *per vim, L*; — *armenta, to drive away as a thief, Pl*; — *caput retro, to bend the head back, V*; — *somnos, to steal sleep away*; — *animum a cura, to draw away the mind from care*; — *divinationem in conjecturis, to separate, distinguish*; — *ad nequitiam, to seduce*; *artes — ad mercedem, to lower, to degrade, C*.

Abdō -ſi (-ivi) -ſtum -ſre, to go away; — *a loco, T*; — *e loco, L*; — *de loco, C*; — *loco, P*; *foras, T*; — *in locum, — domum, — ad deos, C*; — *sub jugum, L*; — *deambulatum, to go a walk, T*; *abi in malam rem, go to the devil! P*; *abire viam suam, P*; *e vita, C*; = *mori*; *abs. abire, to depart, die, P*; — *magistratu, to resign*; *sol abiit, the sun has set, T*; at an auction, if the article is not knocked down to any one, *res abiit ab eo, C*; *abi, be off*; *abin' = abisne, will you be off* to change, pass over, *oppidum in villam abiit, Pl*; *pretium retro abiit, Pl, the price has declined*.

*Abēquīto, 1. to ride off, *L*.

Aberratio -ōnis, *f.* a momentary escape or relief from anything irksome, *C*.

Abēro, 1. to wander, lose one's way, diverge or deviate from an object; also used by *C* to express the momentary escape of the mind from pain; — *a miseria, C*.

Abhinc, from hence; *auser — larrimas, Lc*; *gen. adv. of time (1) reckoned from the present moment backward*; — *annos tres, — triennium, — annis tribus, three years ago, C*; (2) from this time forth, *P. Aug.*

Abhorrēo, 2. (1) to abhor, shrink back from; — *aliquem, C*; (2) *neut.* to be disinclined to, revolt from; — *ab re uzoria, T*; (3) to be different from; *non procul — ab insania, V*; to be freed from, *ab ista suspitione —, C*; to be unsuitable for, *C*.

Abſcēgnus -a -um, made of fir wood or deal, *C*.

Abſcēs -ētis, *f.* the fir tree (*pinus picca, Lian.*); (2) *meton.* anything made of deal; a letter *P*, because formerly written on wood; a ship, *V*; a spear, *V*.

Abſcō -ēpi -actum, 3. to drive away; — *pecus, to steal cattle*; — *partum medicamentis, to procure abortion*; — *uzorem, to divorce*; *ptēp. abactus -a -um, — magistratus, compelled to resign office before the expiration of their term*; — *oculi, deep sunk, P. Aug.*

Abſcō -ōnis, *f. T.* = *abitus, q.v.*

*Abſcō, 3. I go away, *P*.

Abſtus -ſta, *f.* a going away, removal, *Tc*; (2) place of egress (*opp. aditus, V*).

Abiecte, abjectly, *C*, in a spiritless and cowardly manner; — *natus, meanly born, P. Aug.*

Abiectio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing away, rejection, *Q*; — *animi, de-pendency, despair, C*.

Abiectus -a -um (*ptēp. abicio*), cast down, abject, desponding, despairing, *C*; (2) low, despicable, *C*.

Abſcō -ſcēi -ſectum, 3. to throw down, or away; *met.* — *errum, to draw (in recitation)*; — *citia, to get rid of, give up*; — *citam, to die*; — *memoriam, to forget*; *abiciamus ista, let us abandon those things, C*; to lower, degrade; *alicujus auctoritatem —, to lower the authority of any one*; — *se, C*, to degrade oneself; *animum —, Q*, to lose courage, despair.

Abſcō -ſcēi, 1. (*opp. adſcō*), as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to declare a forfeit against any one, *aliquid ab aliquo —, P. C.*

Abjungo -xi -ctum, 3. to unharness, *V*; to separate, *C. Ca.*

Abjūro, 1. to abjure, deny on oath, *C*.

Abſcō -ſcēi -ōnis, *f.* the digging a trench round the root of a tree, *Co. Pl.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, 1. to dig a trench round the root of a tree, *Co.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, *sc. casus*, the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, *Q*.

Abſcō -ſcēi -ōnis, *f.* a sending away, *L*; (2) banishment, = *relegatio, Pl.*

Abſcō, 1. to send away, remove to a distance, *C*.

Abſcō -ſcēi, 4. to consume in luxury; *patria — bona, T.*

*Abſcō, 1. to hire out, let on lease, *St.*

*Abſcō -ſcēi -sum, 3. to differ from, be unlike, *II.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -sum, 3. to wash, wash away, cleanse; — *pedes, C*; — *situm, Lc*, to quench thirst; *met.* — *perturbationem, C*.

Abſcō -ſcēi, *f.* a washing away, ablution, *Pl.*

Abſcō, 1. to deny, refuse, be unwilling; — *aliquid aliquid, V. H.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, *m.* abneptis -is, *f.* a great-great-grandchild, *St.*

Abſcō, 1. to stay out all night, *So.*

Abnormis -e, one who differs from a prescribed rule, *H.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -sum (ſum), 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny, *C*; to be unfavourable; *spes abnuat, T. b*; *locus abnuat, Tc.*

Abſcō, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly and strongly, *P*.

Abſcō -ſcēi (ui) -sum, 2. to stop the growth of, ruin, destroy, abolish, *V. Tc.*

*Abſcō, 2. to free from a bad smell, *V*.

Abſcō -ſcēi, no *sup.* 3. to vanish and perish by degrees, *V*.

Abſcō -ſcēi, *f.* a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition, *Tc*; (2) an amnesty, *St.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, *a*, *f.* a soldier's cloak of thick woollen cloth, *St*; — *major, the long wrapper of the Cynic philosophers*; hence applied to them, as we say, "the long robe," of the legal profession, *Jv.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, *P*; = *abominator, q.v.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -atus, 1. *dep.* to deprecate an unfavourable omen, *L*; *quod abominator, God forbid, O*; (2) to hate, detest, abominate (*opp. optare*); *ptēp. abominatus* (used by *H.* in a pass. sense).

Abſcō -ſcēi -um, *m.* the nation which, in antehistoric times, came down from the Apennines and encroached upon the Siculi. The word is used by *Pl.* in the sense of a *aborigines*, original inhabitants, ancestors.

Abſcō -ſcēi -ortus, 4. *dep.* (*opp. exorior*), of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear; *poet.* of the voice, to fail, be choked, *Lo.*

*Abſcō -ſcēi, = *aborior, q.v. Lc.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -ōnis, *f.* an untimely birth, a *abortion, Pl.*

Abſcō, 4. to miscarry, *Pl.*

*Abſcō, 1. to miscarry, *Vr.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -um, relating to abortion, prematurely-born; — *Sisyphus, H*; *abortionum, sc. medicamentum, drug for procuring abortion, Jv.*

Abſcō -ſcēi, *m.* abortion, a miscarriage, *T*; (2) that which is born prematurely, *C*.

Abſcō -ſcēi -sum, 3. to scrape off, shave, *Lc*; (2) *met.* to take away, tear off, *T. C.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -sum, 3. to snatch away, tear off, drag off; *se — to make off quickly, P*; *met.* of property, to make away with entirely, *T*.

Abſcō -ſcēi, *m.* (*ἀβροδάκτος*), one who lives luxuriously, or delicately; a name given to the painter Parrhasius, *Pl.*

Abſcō -ſcēi -sum, 3. to gnaw off, away, *Pr.*

Abrogatio -ōnis, *f.* abrogation; *legis* repeal, C.

Abrogo, 1, to abrogate, repeal; — *alicui magistratum* —, *alicuius imperium* —, to deprive any one of his office, C; generally, to take away, destroy; — *fidem*, to destroy credit, P.
Abrotanilla -ae, *m.* (ἀβροτανίς), wine made of southernwood, C.

Abrotanum -i, *n.* (—i, *m.* ἀβροτανόν), southernwood, an aromatic herb, Lc H.

Abruptio -ōnis, *f.* (abruptio), to break off, loosen, lightning, H. V. O; abrupti nubibus ignis, Lc break or violate a law, — *fas*, V; — *ritum* a circulate, to forsake the stat. (in order to live elsewhere), Tc.

Absumus -a -um, — *agni*, Fr. weaned.
Abruptio -ōnis, *f.* tearing away, used by C.

Abruptus -a -um (*præp.* abruptus), torn off; none, steep, precipitous; *subst.* abruptum -i, *n.* steepness either in height or depth, V, per abrupta, vi unenven ways, i.e. through obstinacy, and opposition, Tc; (2) of discourse, short, broken, abrupt, Q; *adi.* abrupte, overhastily, incon-

Abseco -cori, -cesum, 3, to go away, depart; *abscæ hinc*, be off, P; *latere tecto* —, to get off the field of battle without a victory on either side, Tc; — *incepto*, to coast, L; (2) in architecture, to retire, full back, *alia abscidentia*, also *promentia*, Vt; (3) of the heavenly bodies, *alia promentia* (4) to form an absence, C.

Absecessus -ōnis, *f.* a going-away, a separation, C.

Absecessus -ae, *m.* a going-forth, a removal to a distance, C; (2) an absence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3 (-endo), to hew off, cut off; *præp.* absecessus, steep, precipitous.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to tear off, wrench away, C; — *enas*, to open the vein so as to produce death, Tc.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

of by paying, and generally, to dismiss, release, P.
(4) of a work of art, to finish, complete, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseco -oidi -cium, 3, to break off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abundantia -æ, *f.* abundance, richness, plenty; (2) used by *Te*, *abs.* = riches, wealth.

Abunde, *adj. neut.* (from obsolete *abundis* -e), superfluous, abundant; used in three ways (1) with or without *satis* = enough and more than enough; (2) *subst.* with the *gen. terrorum et fraudis* - est, *V*; (3) *adv.* with other *adj.* - *magna præsidia*, *S.*

Abundo, *l.* to overflow, *flumina* - ut *facerent*, *Le*; to sprout up abundantly, *de terris abundant herbarum genera*, *Le*; (2) to be in abundance, to abound, *L*; *rilla abundat porco*, *C*; *abs.* to be rich, *C*; poet. *abundas amore*, thou art too fortunate in love, *T.*

Abusio -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, a harsh use of tropes, *C*.

Abusive, by a false use of metaphors, *Q*.

Abusque, *prep.* with *abl.* from - to; from - as far as, *V*, *Te*; *Siculo prosperit* - *Paeyno*, *V*.

Abusus -ūs, *m.* a consuming, or wasting, *C*.

Abutor -ūsus, *3. dep.* to use entirely, consume; (2) to misuse, to abuse, *C*; - *patientia*, *C*.

Ac, *vid.* atque.

Acacia -æ, *f.* (ἀκακία), the acacia, *Pl*; (2) the juice or gum of the acacia, *Cl*.

Acadēmia -æ, *f.* (ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; *Philosophia Academicæ* = the Platonic philosophy; (2) hence *meton.* the academic philosophy, *C*; *adj.* *Acadēmice* -æ, *C*.

Acclanthis -idis, *f.* (ἀκλανθίς) = acanthis, *g.v.* *V*.

Acanthinus -a -um, resembling the bear's foot, or acanthus, *Co*.

Acanthis -idis, *f.* (ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, *Pl*.

Acanthus -i, *m.* (ἀκανθός), (1) bear's foot, a plant, *V*; (2) a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, *V*.

Acapnos -on (ἀκαπνος), without smoke; - *ligna*, burning without smoke, *M*.

Acclum -i, *n.* (ἀκλύον), a small Greek vessel, with whose peculiar qualities we are unacquainted, *Pl*.

Accedo -cessi -cessum, *3.* to come towards, approach; - *ad aliquem*; - *ad locum*; - *in locum*, *C*; - *locum*, *V*, *Te*; *hostis cohortes* -, to attack, *C*; *ad similitudinem aliquis* -, to become like; (2) to beset, to happen, *num tibi stultitia accessit*? have you become a fool? *P*; (*conf.* *accido*) (3) to be added (= *addi*), *accedit quod* - *ut*, added to that, a form of transition; *ad virtutis summam nihil accedere potest*, nothing can be added, *C*; (4) to assent, *accede* to -; - *alicui*, *Te*; - *ad aliquid*, *C*; (5) to succeed to, enter upon, take upon one's self; - *ad rempublicam*, to enter upon public life, *C*; - *ad causam*, the management of a suit; - *ad vectigalia*, the collection of taxes, *C*; (6) to appear as a bidder at an auction, *L*; *accedit pretium*, in commerce, the price rises, *Pl*.

Accelleratio -ōnis, *f.* hastening, acceleration, *C*.

Accelero, *l. act.* to accelerate, to hasten, *C*. *Te*; (2) *neut.* to hasten, *C*.

Accendo -di -sum, *3.* to kindle (properly from above that it may burn downwards, *opp. succendere*); - *ignem*, *V*; - *faces*, *C*; - *aurum*, *Pl*, to melt; - *undas*, to cause to boil, *P*, *Aug.* (2) to illumine, *luna radiis solis accensa*, *C*; (3) to inflame a person or thing; to incite, stir up, - *aliquem contra aliquem*, *S*; - *curam*, *quem alicui*, *L*.

Accenso -sui -suum (-nsuum) *2.* to reckon in addition, *L*; *accensor illi*, I am his comrade, *O*.

Accensus -i, *m.* an officer attached to the service of Roman magistrates, who summoned parties to the courts of justice and kept order there, *C*; (2) the marshal of a funeral procession, *C*; (3) one

of a body of soldiers who fought in the rear; originally engaged as supernumeraries, but afterwards formed into a separate corps of light-armed troops, *L*.

***Accensus** -ūs, *m.* a kindling, *Pl*.

***Accentus** -ūs, *m.* the accentuation or accent of a word, *Q*.

Acceptio -ōnis, *f.* a reception, acceptance, *C*; - *frumenti*, receipt, *S*.

***Accepto**, *l.* to receive, accept, *P*, *verb freq.* from *accepto*.

Accepto, *l.* to receive, accept, *P*, *verb freq.* from *accipio*.

Acceptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives a tale as true, *P*. ***Acceptoria** -teis, *f. P*.

Acceptus -a -um (*ptep.* *accipio*), welcome, pleasant, acceptable (= *gratus*), *C*.

Accesso = **Arcesso**, *g. r.*

Accessio -ōnis, *f.* a going or coming to, *C*; - *febris*, a prooxysm, *Cl*; (2) addition, increase, accession, - *pecunie*, *N*; (3) that which is added, *accessionem junxit adibus*, *C*; (4) in rhetoric an additional sentence to amplify a definition, *C*.

Accessus -ūs, *m.* an approach to, *C*; - *discessus que*, ebb and flow, *C*; (2) liberty of access to any one, *dare* - *alicui*, *O*; (3) a gate, entrance, *V*.

Accidens -tis, *n.* that which is accidental (*opp.* to essential) in any object, *Q*; (2) an accident, an unlucky chance, *Q*.

Accido -cidi -cisum, *3.* (*cmdo*), to hew or hack at; - *arborem*, *Ca*; (2) to cut down, hew down, cut off, *accisa ornus*, *V*; *accisis crinibus*, *Te*; (3) to consume, *accisis dapibus*, *V*; *ptep.* *accisus* -a -um, cut down, destroyed; *res accisæ*, *opp.* *res integræ*, *L*.

Accido -cidi, *no sup.* *3.* (*cado*), to fall down, to fall to; - *ad genua*, *T*; *quo accidam*? At whose feet shall I fall (as a suppliant)? *vox ad aures (auribus) accidit*, fell upon the ear, *C*; (2) *accidit*, it happens; - *ut*; - *quod*; or with *inf.* *C*; generally used of unlucky but sometimes of lucky events, *si quid mihi accidat*, if any thing should happen to me (*i.e.* death), *C*; (3) to fall out, to turn out, *incertum hoc quorsum accidat*, *T*; (4) (in grammatical language), to belong to, *numeri verbis accidunt duo*.

***Accido**, *2.* *obs.* form of *accio*, *g.v.* *P*.

Accingo -nxi -actum, *3.* to gird to or on; - *ensem lateri*, *V*; *miles non accinctus*, unarmed, *Te*; to equip, provide with; (2) *accingere se*, *accingi*, to enter upon an undertaking with loins girded, *i.e.* well prepared; *accingere*, make ready, *T*; *omnes accingunt operi*, all apply themselves to the work, *V*.

Accio -ivi -itum, *4.* to call to, summon, fetch; *acciri peregre*, to be fetched from a distance, *L*; *nisi virtus voluptatem acciret* = *afferret, efficeret*, *C*.

Accipio -ēpi, -eptum, *3.* to take, receive, accept; *aliquid ab aliquo* -, *C*; - *a majoribus*, to inherit; - *urbem in deditionem*, *S*, *L*; - *aliquem in amicitiam*, *C*; - *honorem*; - *vultus*; - *injuriam*, *C*; - *sensu*, to perceive by the senses, *C*; - *auribus*, to hear, *N*; *de Socrate accepimus*, we have heard concerning Socrates; to comprehend, understand, *parum accipi*, I have not rightly understood; *in aliquam partem* -, to look at in a particular point of view, understand in a particular manner; - *in omen*, to regard as a favourable omen; *Romanos tumuli acceperunt*, the Romans ascended the hillocks; - *male*, - *severe*, to be badly treated; to receive = take upon one's self, - *causam*, *C*; - *pignum*, *L*; *abs. accipio*, food! I am satisfied, *H*; *aliquid acceptum referre*, to enter in the account-book as paid; *pecuniam tibi acceptam referre*, the form of a receipt; *in acceptum*, in *accepto referre*, to look upon as received, *L*.

Accipiter -tris, *m.* a hawk; - *pecunia*, an avacious person, *P*.

Accitus -ūs, *m.* a summons, *C*.

Accius, *vid.* *Attrus*.

Acclamatio -ōnis, *f.* a loud cry, acclamation, used by C; = a cry of disapprobation; in L, always = a cry of approbation; (2) = exclamation, Q.

***Acclāmito**, 1. to shout repeatedly, P.

Acclāmo, 1. to call loudly on any one, — *alicui*; in T, of approbation; in C, of disapprobation; abs. L.

***Acclaro**, 1. to make clear, explain, L; used of explaining omens.

Acclinis -e, leaning on anything, V; *met.* inclined, disposed to, 11.

Acclinō, 1. to lean on anything, O; *met.* to be inclined to, L.

Acclivis -e (-us -a -um), hilly, gently inclined upwards, Cu. L.

Acclivitas -ātis, *f.* acclivity, gentle inclination upwards, Cu.

Accola -ae, *m.* one who lives near, a neighbour; — *loci*, L; — *Ceriris*, an enthusiastic votary of Ceres, C; *accola fluvii*, neighbouring rivers, Te.

Accōlo -ui -cultum, 3. to live near; — *locum*, C; (2) = *colo*, to tend, cherish, Ct.

Accommodāte, agreeably to, *dicere quam maxime ad veritatem* — C.

Accommodatio -ōnis, *f.* a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another, a accommodation, C; (2) accommodation of manners, courteousness, complaisance, C.

Accommodatus -a -um (*ptep.* accommo), proportionate, adapted, suitable to, C.

Accomodo, 1. to fit, accommodate, adapt one thing to another; — *personam sibi*, to put on a mask, C; — *ensem lateri*, V; — *se*, to accommodate one's self to another person; — *alicui in aliqua re*, to be complaisant in anything, C; (2) to apply to a purpose; *testes ad crimen* — C; *se ad res magnas gerendas*, to apply one's self to public life; of money, to lend for use, a accommodate with, C.

Accommodus -a -um, *poet.* fit, adapted to, V.

***Accongerō** -essi -ectum, 3. to carry or bring to, P.

Accrēdo -iddi -ditum, 3. to believe upon a person's word, give credence to, P.C.H.

Accrēmentum -i, *n.* an increase, Pl.

Accresco -crevi -cretum, 3. to grow to, to increase by growth; *accrescit labor*, P; — *lumen*, C; (2) to be added by way of increase, H.L.

***Accrēto** -ōnis, *f.* increase, C.

Accubatio -ōnis (*accubatio*), the act of reclining at table, C.

Accubitus -ūs, *m.* = *accubitiō*, *q.v.*

Accubo -ui -itum, 3. to lie by the side of; *alicui* — P; abs. V; (2) usually of the reclining at meals on the triclinium; — *alicui*; — *apud aliquem*, C; (3) to sleep with, P.

***Accubāo**, *ade.* lying near, P.

***Accudo**, 3. to stamp upon, to coin, P.

Accumbo -cubui -cubitum, 3. to lie down; — *in loco*, P, especially used of the position adopted by the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow, and helping himself with the right arm; — *in sinu alicuius*, L, to sit next to any one at table.

Accumulāte, abundantly, copiously, C.

***Accumulātor** -ōris, *m.* one who heaps together, Te.

Accumulo, 1. to heap up, to accumulate, C; (2) *esp.* to heap earth round the roots of trees to protect them, Pl.

Accurāte, carefully, exactly, accurately, C.

Accuratio -ōnis, *f.* accuracy, carefulness, C.

Accuratus -a -um (*ptep.* from *accuro*), careful, exact, accurate, C; — *malitia*, P, carefully, *devisca*.

Accuro, 1. to take care of; to prepare with care, P. T. C.

Accurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. to run to, run up; either on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Accursus -ūs, *m.* a running to, concourse, Te.

***Accūsābilis** -e, blameworthy, C.

Accūsatio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, C; an indictment, C.

Accūsātivus -a -um; — *casus*, Q, the accusative case.

Accūsator -ōris, *m.* an accuser (strictly only in regard to state offences, while *petitor* is a plaintiff in a private suit); (2) an informer, Jr.

Accūsātorius -a -um, pertaining to an accuser; — *lex*, C; *adv.* *accūsātorie*, C.

Accūsātrix -trix, *f.* a female accuser, P.

***Accūsō**, 1. (*freg.* from *accuso*), to accuse frequently, P.

Accūsō, 1. to accuse, P. C; generally in public cases; — *capitis*, to bring a capital charge; — *de tenebris*, of poisoning; — *inter sicarios*, of assassination; (2) to blame, find fault with, — *aliquem de negligentia*, C.

Accūtus -a -um (*accūtus*), spotless, Pl.

***Acēo** -ui, 2. to be sour, acid, A. Aug.

Acēr -eris, *n.* the maple tree, the wood of which was used for writing-tablets, O.

Acēr -eris -ere, sharp, pungent, piercing (applied to bodily sensation of all kinds); (2) violent, strong; — *amor*, Tb; — *dolor*, Lc; — *supplicium*, C; (3) of human character both in a good and a bad sense, vehement, passionate, ardent, hasty, fierce, severe, C; (4) of intellectual qualities, subtle, penetrating, acute, C.

Acēre, bitterly, harshly, painfully, C.

Acēritas -ātis, *f.* bitterness of taste, acerbity, C; (2) harshness, unfriendliness; — *morum*, C; (3) sorrow, calamity, C.

Acēro, 1. to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten anything unpleasant, V.

Acērus -a -um, bitter in taste, sour, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = raw, unripe, immature; — *ura*; — *partus*, O, premature; — *cor*, harsh, grating; of men = rough, repulsive, morose; of inanimate things, painful, sorrowful, — *incendium*, C.

Acērus -a -um, made of maple wood, V. H.

Acerra -ae, *f.* a casket for keeping incense, V. H.

Acērcēmēs -ae, *m.* (*ἀκέρκემης*), having uncut hair, a youth, Jr.

Acērus -a -um (*ἀκρος*), without wax, — *mel*, Pl.

***Acērvālis** -ē, that which is heaped up, used by C; = *ωπερνός*, a sophism by accumulation.

Acērvātim, *adv.* in heaps; — *dicere*, to sum up, to speak comprehensively, C.

Acērvatio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, accumulation, Pl.

Acēro, 1. to heap up, to increase by accumulation, L.

Acērvus -i, *m.* a heap; *met.* multitude, — *facinorum*; (2) = *acervalis*, *q.v.*

Acēro -acui, 3. to grow sour, H.

Acētūbulum -i, *n.* orig. a vessel for vinegar; afterwards a goblet, Q; (2) the socket of the hip bone, Pl; (3) the cup or calyx of a flower, Pl.

***Acētaria** -ium, *n.* a salad prepared with oil and vinegar, Pl.

Acētum -i, *n.* vinegar, C; *met.* acuteness of mind, wit, P.

Achēmēnēs -is, *m.* the first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus, H; *adv.* Achemenius -a -um = Persian, O.

Achēus -a -um (*Ἀχαιοί*), Achæan, Lc; Greek, Jr; *subst.* Achæi -orum, the Achæans, L; the

Grecks, Pl.; Achæus, Achæus, Achæus -idis, Achæis -idis, Greek; Achæia -æ, *f.* a country in the north of Greece; afterwards the whole of Greece as a Roman province.

Achëlous -i, *m.* (Ἀχελώος), a river between Aœarnania and Attolia; Acheloides -um, *f.* the Sirens, C.

Acheron -ontis, *m.* Achêrôn -untis, C (Ἀχέρων), a river in Epirus; also a river in Hades, and used *abs.* for the lower world; *adj.* Acherunticus, Achêrusius.

Achilles -is, *m.* (Ἀχιλλεύς), a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis; *met.* a brave handsome man, P.V.; *adj.* Achilleus -a -um.

Achivus -a -um = Achæus, *g.v.* O; Achivi -drum, the Greeks before Troy, C.H.

Achras -idis, *f.* (ἄχρως), wild pear-tree, Co.

Acia -æ, *f.* a thread for sewing, Cl.

Acidilia -æ, *f.* a surname of Venus, V; *adj.*

Acidalius -a -um, M.

Acidus -a -um, sour in taste, acid, V.H; *met.* disagreeable, unpleasant, H.

Acies -ei, *f.* the sharp edge of a sword, — *securis*, C; the point of a spear, O; (2) keen power of vision, — *oculorum*; brightness, *stellis* — *obtusata videtur*, V; *the pupil of the eye, C; an attentive survey, *prima acie*, *Le.* = *primo aspectu*; (3) sharpness, acuteness of mind, C, always with *gen*; (4) the line or order of battle, — *instruere*, *instituere*, *statuere*, *dirigere*, to draw up the line of battle; — *prima*, the vanguard; — *novissima*, the rear; — *dextra*, the right wing; (4) a battle in general, a dispute, C.

Acinaces -is, *m.* (Ἀκινάκης), a short Persian sabre, H.

*Acinarius -a -um; — *vasa, dolia*, Vr, for holding bunches of grapes.

Acinôsus -a -um, full of grapes, Pl; (2) resembling grapes, Pl.

Acinus -i, *m.* (ἄκινον -i, *n.*), a berry (esp. a grape); (2) the seed in a berry, C.

Acipenser -eris (ἄκισπενσις -is, *m.*), an unknown fish, very highly prized by the Roman, C.H.

Acis -idis, *f.* a small javelin, V.

Acna or acna -æ, *f.* (ἄκνα), a land measure consisting of 14,400 square feet, Vr.

Acenôbêtus -i, *m.* (Ἀκαιοβήτης), one who does not possess common human understanding, Jv.

Acôniti (ἄκοντι), without dust; *i.e.* without labour or trouble, Pl.

Acônitum -i, *n.* (ἄκοντιον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, a conite, V.

Acônitæ -drum, *f.* (ἄκοντίας), a kind of meteor with an arrow-like train, Pl.

Acor -oris, *m.* the sour taste of vinegar, Q.

Acquiesco -eri -etum, 3. to rest, repose (physically), C; to sleep, to die, N; — *res familiaris acquiescit*, the property does not diminish; (2) to be pleased with, to acquiesce in anything, to rejoice, — *in re*; — *re*, C.

Acquiro -eri -situm, 3. to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed, *viros acquirit eundo*, V; (2) generally to acquire, get, — *aliquid aliquid*, C.

Acra -drum, *m.* (ἄκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Pl.

Acraus -a -um (ἄκρατος), that which is upon a height; surnames of Jupiter and Juno, L.

Acraûphorûm -i, *n.* (ἄκρατοφόρον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, C.

Acraûda -m, *f.* an unknown bird mentioned by C.

Acriculus -a -um, somewhat sharp, violent, C.

Acrimônia -æ, *f.* sharpness of taste; (2) energy of speech and demeanour, C.

Acristus -i, *m.* (Ἀκρίστης), a king of Argos, father

of Danæ. Acrisidônē -æ, *f.* Danæ; Acrisidônides -æ, *m.* Perseus, son of Danæ; Acrisidônēus -a -um, *adj.* — *arces*, Argos, O.

Acriter, sharply, violently, strongly; — *persequi*; — *agere*; *acriter expectare*, to wait impatiently; — *se morti offerre*, bravely; (2) acutely, exactly, — *intelligere*, C.

Acroamā -ktis (Ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; especially an entertainment at table of reading or music, (2) the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, C.

Acroasis -is, *f.* (Ἀκρόασις), an assembly of learned persons to listen to reading aloud, C.

Acrochordon -onis, *f.* (Ἀχροχορδών), a kind of wart, Cl.

Acroteria -drum, *n.* (Ἀκροτήρια), the pedestals on the summit and angles of a pediment, placed there to receive statues, Vt.

Acta -æ, *f.* (ἄκτα), a pleasant sea shore, C.

Acta -drum (*præp.* ago), that which has happened, events, circumstances, public acts; — *tribunatus tui*, C; in — *divi Augusti jurare*, Tc; (2) — *publica*, or *abs.* a record of public transactions in the senate or assembly of the people; — *forensia*, the register of a court of law.

Actæus -a -um, Attic, belonging to Attica, Athenian, V; also Actiūs -idis, *f.* V.

Actiūsus -a -um, pertaining to Actium, and the battle there fought; also Actius, V.H.

Actio -onis, *f.* a doing, acting, performing an act, action; — *gratiarum*, C, a thanksgiving; — *honesta*, (2) public actions, duties; *actiones tribunorum*, the official duties of the tribunes, L; — *de pace*, C, negotiation; esp. in judicial sense, an action, suit, process, an accusation, an indictment, a permission to bring an indictment, *alicui* — *dare*, C; (3) the gesticulation or action of a speaker or actor.

*Actiosus -a -um, full of business, restless, P.

Actio, 1. to be very active, used only of the theatres and courts of law, C.

Activus -a -um, active; — *philosophia*, practical (*opp.* contemplativa), Sc.

Actor -oris, *m.* a driver; — *peccoris*, O; (2) a manager, performer, doer, — *rerum*, C; (3) a plaintiff, C; (4) an agent; — *publicus*, Tc; (5) an actor, — *secundarum et tertiarum partium*, C.

Actuarium -i, *n.* a small vessel, readily obeying the helm, C.

Actuarus -a -um, easily moved, swift; — *navis*; — *navium*; *subst.* a swift writer.

Actuosus -a -um, active, full of business, C; *adv.* actuose, C.

Actus -us, *m.* (ago), a driving; — *peccoris*, O; a right of road for driving cattle, C; (2) the doing of a thing, act, management of public affairs; (3) the action of a speaker, the representation of a part by an actor, Q.C; the act, or division of a play.

Actutum, immediately, directly, P.V.

Aculeatus -a -um, of plants and animals provided with prickles or stings, Pl; (2) sharp pointed, stinging, P.C; — *sophisma*, hair-splitting, subtle, C.

Aculeus -i, *m.* *dim.* the sting of animals, C; the spur of a cock; *met.* a stinging speech, a harsh course of procedure, C.

Acumen -inis, *n.* the sharp point of anything, *Le.C*; the sting of an animal; (2) acuteness of understanding, acumen, subtlety; *poet.* deceit, cunning, H.

Acuminio, 1. to sharpen, make pointed, Pl.

Actio -ui -utum, 3. to sharpen to a point, to whet a cutting instrument, C; (2) *met.* — *in-guam*, *mentem*, *prudentiam*, to practice, G; (3) *aliquem ad aliquid* —, to incite, spur on, C;

— *aliquid*; to excite, *accusare furores*, V.; (4)
— *syllabam*, Q, to accentuate.

Acus -is, *f.* a needle, either for sewing or worn as an ornament; *n.* bodkin, hair-pin; *acu* *pungere*, to embroider, V.; *acu* *in tangere*, F.; to hit the right nail on the head.

Acutulus -a -um (*dim. acutus*), somewhat subtle, C.

Acutus -a -um (*præp. acuo*), sharpened, pointed, acute, P. II. V.; (2) of the senses, sharp in hearing, sight, or smell; of voice, piercing in tone; *sonus acutissimus*, the highest treble (*opp. gravis*), C; of accent, acute (*opp. gravis*), C; of warmth or cold, H. O. V.; (3) of mind, acute, clever; — *homo*, C; *adv. acute*; — *cernere*, Lc; — *sonare*, — *cogitare*, C.

Ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (1) (*opp. ab*), motion towards an object, to, towards; *venire — aliquid*; *mittere — aliquid*; *speculare — meridiem*, C; *hostis — manum* *venit*, to fight hand to hand, L; *pecunia — cum pervenit*, comes to him; with names of towns, where in other cases the simple *acc.* is used; — *Capitum*: of definitions of time, measure, and number; (a) time, — *vesperum*, about evening; — *hiemem*, towards winter; — *noctem*, till late at night; — *horam* *destinatam*, at the appointed hour; — *lucem*, at daybreak; (b) number and measure; — *ducentos*, about 200; — *unum omnes*, without exception, to the very last, C; — *assem*, to the last farthing, H; (2) nearness to, or presence with an object, at, near, with; — *pedes jacere*, at the feet; — *manum habere*, to have at hand, L; — *omnes nationes*, among all nations, C; hence (3) various other meanings; in addition to — *hoc*; — *hæc*, besides this, S; expresses an object; *pecunias — ludos decernere*, money for the games, C; — *aliquid esse*, to be good for any disease; in comparison of, *nilhil — Persium*, nothing compared to Persius, C; according to, — *voluntatem omnia loqui*, C; (4) used adverbially; *ad omnia*, to crown all, L; *nilhil — me*, nothing to me; *nilhil — rem*, does not concern the matter in hand, C; — *tempus*, at a fixed time, at a convenient time, for some time, according to circumstances; — *præsens*, for the moment, C; at present; — *locum*, on the spot, L; — *verbum*, word for word, C; — *liquidum*, with certainty, L; — *summum*, on the whole, in short, C; — *extremum*; — *ultimum*; — *postremum*, at the end, at last, either in place or time; in L = wholly. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive, *quam — T*; with numerals *ad* is used adverbially, = about; *occisus — hominum millibus*, Lv. Ca; in composition the *d* of *ad* is assimilated to *c*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *l*; sometimes disappears before *g* and *s*, and before *gu* is changed into *c*.

Adactilo -ōnis, *f.* a driving to; — *jurisjurandi*, L.

**Adactus* -ūs, *m.* a bite, Lc.

Adæque, in like manner, P.

Adæquo, 1. to make equal with, C; *met.* to compare to, Tc; to become equal to, C; to be equal to, C.

Adaggerso, 1. to heap up, A. Aug. Pl.

Adagio -ōnis, *f.* Vr; *Adagium* -i, *n.* P. Aug. a proverb, a sage.

Adalligo, 1. to bind to, fasten to, Pl.

Adamantinus -a -um (*adamantus*), *adamantinus* -a -um, made of hard steel, adamant, O. II.

Adamas -antis, *m.* (*adæmar*), the hardest steel, adamant, used poet. for everything that is firm, unyielding, and durable, V. O. II.

Adambulo, 1. to walk by or near anything, P.

Adamo, 1. to begin to love, to conceive a liking for, C.

Adamusim, *rid. amussis*.

Adäpërlo -ui -ertum, 4. to open fully, L; (2) to uncover, lay bare, Sc.

**Adäpërtilis* -e, that which is capable of being opened, O.

Adapto, 1. to fit to, adapt, St.

Adäquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water; hence of cattle, to go to drink, St.

**Adäresco* -ui, 3. to become dry at, or on, A. Aug.

Adäuctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, Lc.

Adäugēs -ai -etum, 2. to increase, to augment, C.

Adäugeseo, 3. to begin to increase, C.

Adäbbo -bibi -bibitum, 3. to drink, drink in; *met.* — *verba*, H; — *orationem*, P.

Adbito, 3. to go to, near, P.

Adäcēt, *v. impers.* it becomes, is proper, P.

Adäenseo, 2. to make thick, V.

Adäenso, 1. to make thick, Pl. V.

Adäcco -i -ai -etum, 3. to assent to, award to; *alicui aliquid* —, to knock down to the highest bidder, C; *bona alicuius in publicum* —, to confiscate, Ca; *alicui aliquid* —, to assign a debtor as a slave to his creditor; *alicui aliquid in servitutem* —, L; (2) to sell, and *met.* to yield, resign, devote; *aliquid alicui* —; (3) of omens, to be favourable *aves non adäixerunt*, L.

Adäictio -ōnis, *f.* the judge's award, C.

Adäictus -a -um (*præp. adäico*), devoted, inclined; *nullius — jurare in verba magistri*, H; (2) bound, necessitated, addicted; *subst. adäictus* -i, *m.* a debtor who has been enslaved to his creditor, P.

Adäisco -ädiscei, *no sup.* 3. to learn in addition, C.

Adäitamentum -i, *n.* an addition, C.

Adäitio -ōnis, *f.* an addition, Q.

Adäo -ädi -ditum, 3. to give to, to give; *Jovi custodem* — C; *judices qui adäimunt diviti adäunt pauperi*, T; (2) *met.* to bestow, impart; *alicui animum* —, to impart courage; — *calcar*, H; to spur on; (3) to give by way of increase, to add; *rem rei*, *ad rem*, in rem — C; — *gradum*, to walk quickly; *imp. adäe*, C; *adäe quod*, O, in addition to which; *præp. adäitus* -a -um, inimical, V.

Adädeco -ui -etum, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, C. II.

**Adäormisco*, 3. to go to sleep, sleep, St.

Adäbitto, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; — *de re* — *in re*, C; — *aliquid*, to call in question, C.

Adäüco -xi -etum, 3. to bring, or lead any person or thing with one; *aliquid v. aliquid in locum* —; *aliquid ad locum* —; *aliquid alicui v. ad aliquid* —; *aliquid secum* —, C; — *atim*, H, to be the cause of; (2) to bring to a certain place; in *incidiam*, in *honorem* —, C; *ad ultimum discrimen* —, L, to a final decision; *aliquid alicui in suspicionem* —, to cause to be suspected, N; — *in spem*, C, to cause hope in any one; *adduci*, to be moved, induced, foll. in C. by ut; (3) — *pedem*, O, to lift; — *arcum*, to string, V; — *habenas amicitia*, to tighten, C; — *cute*, to wrinkle, C.

Adäuctus -a -um (*præp. adäuco*), stretched, strained; (2) of character, grave, severe, Tc; *adv. adäuctè*.

Adädo -ädi -isum, 3. to begin to eat, to nibble at, L. V.; (2) *met.* — *pecuniam*, C; — *fortunas*, Tc.

Adäemptio -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Adäo (compounded of *ad* -co, like *quoad*, *posthac*, etc.), (1) so far; of space, *res — rediit*, the matter has proceeded so far, T; of time, so long, until, sometimes preceded by *usque* and followed by *dum*, *donec*, P. T.; to such a degree, followed by *ut*, *adeo me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi irasceres?* C; *hec dicta — nihil moterunt quoniam*, L, absolutely nothing; *non obtusa — gestamus pectora*, so absolutely dull; often used by

L. To. to begin the second clause or parenthesis of a sentence which explains the rest; in a negative sentence = much less, *nullius repentinus honoris — non principatus appetens*, Tc.; (2) to that end, followed by *ut*, P; (3) moreover, besides, P; (4) used enclitically with pronouns, to give emphasis to something which has gone before; *is — tu es*, just such an one art thou, P; or with other words, *aut si adeo*, or if indeed, T; *nunc adeo*, now indeed; *quot adeo*! how very many! P; *sic adeo*, or much more, C; (5) poet. = *admodum*, very; *non sum — informis*, V.

Adēo -ī (-i) -itum, 4. to go or come to, approach; *locum*, *ad locum* —, C; in *his* —, to go before the judge, C; — *hiberna*, Tc; — *oppida*, S; to make a visit of inspection; to go to a person to make a request; — *aliquem*, *ut*, St; to attack, T.V; (2) to undertake; — *ad causas*, to undertake law-suits; — *ad rempublicam*, C; — *periculum*, to incur danger, C; — *hereditatem*, to take possession of an inheritance, C; prov. *adire manum alicui*, to make sport of, deceive the expectations of, P.

Adēps -īpis, C; fat, grease, lard, C; (2) fat fertile earth, marl, Pl; (3) the soft portion of wood; that which is full of sap, Pl.

Adēptio -ōnis, f. an attainment, C.

Adēquō, 1. to ride to any place, L. Ca; (2) to ride near or by the side of, St.

*Adēsum or Ades dum, come hither, T.

*Adēsūrō, 4. to hunger after any thing, P.

*Adēxptō, 3. to desire in addition, Sc.

Adf... *vid.* aff. . .

Adg... *vid.* agg. . .

Adhærēō -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere, Lc; *mihi cognomen adhæret*, the nickname sticks to me; (2) *met.* to be near, close to, *sive adhæret*, Tc.

Adhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to hang to, to adhere; — *ad locum*, — *in loco*, C; *justitiæ* —, *ad disciplinam* —, to be devoted to; of a speaker, to stick fast; *ad studium alicuius* —, to accommodate to, correspond with, C.

*Adhæstatio -ōnis, f. a hanging together, C.

Adhæsus -us, m. an adhering, Lc.

Adhālo, 1. to breathe, inhale, Pl.

Adhibēō -hī -itum, 2. (habeo), to bring one thing to another, to apply to; — *causes*, P; — *vultum*, O; — *animum*, C; — *consolationem alicui*, C; (2) of persons, *si adhibebitur deus*, if a god shall be brought upon the stage, H; — *in consilium*, to send to for advice, Ca; in which sense *adhibere* is also used abs. *adhibere alicui epulis*, to invite, H; *abs.* to receive, entertain; *se — ad aliquid*, to devote one's self to, C; abs. *se adhibere*, to behave one's self; (3) *aliquid* —, to apply to a deficient purpose; *remedia morbis* —, C; *preces diis* —, C; *modum — civi*, C, to set bounds to.

Adhinnō, 4. to neigh to, O; to lust after, C.

Adhortatio -ōnis, f. an exhortation, C.

Adhortator -ōris, m. one who exhorts, L.

Adhortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, encourage, C.

Adhuc, (1) of place, hitherto, thus far; *convenit — utriusque verba*, P; — *impudens*, C, to such a degree; (2) of time, until now, hitherto; qualified with *usque*, *semper*, *dum*; *adhuc non*, not yet; *nilhil adhuc*, not at all as yet, P; still, yet, *adhuc stertis*? are you still snoring! P; now first, *quum adhuc* = since, now for the first time, P; *adhuc* is also sometimes used = *adeo*, *q.v.*

Adigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ago), to drive to, — *ad locum*, P; — *loco*, Ca; *gladium in v. per pectus* —, to thrust, O; — *tempus*, to cause to approach, Lc; (2) to bring to, drive to, compel, *aliquem ad mortem* —, Tc; *ad iurandum*, *iurejurando*, *sacramento* —, to bind by an oath; also used abs. in the same sense.

Adimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to take to one's self, and hence to take away from another; *alicui pecuniam* —, C; *aliquem* — *leto*, H.

Adimplō -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill full, L.

*Adinō, 3. to put in additional, A. Aug.

Adipātus -a -um, full of fat, Jr.

Adipiscor -eptus, 3. *dep.* to arrive at a place by striving; *fugientes* —, to overtake, L; (2) *met.* to attain, obtain by perseverance; (*nancisci*, to obtain by chance; *impetrare*, by request.)

Aditālis, so. cæna, Vr; the banquet which Roman magistrates were accustomed to give to celebrate their entrance upon office.

Aditio -ōnis, f. a going to, an approach, P.

Aditus -ūs, m. a going to, an approach, the possibility of an approach, access; *honoris*, *aditus*, L, difficult of access; *facies* — *ad eum*, C; — *dare*, *intercludere*, *postulare*, N. C. Tc; (2) the place of access, entrance; — *insula*, the access to the island, C; *met.* — *ad causam*, C.

Adjacēō -cui, no *sup.* 2. to lie by the side of, to be adjacent; — *agro Romano*, L.

Adjunctio -ōnis, f. an adding to; — *illiberalis*, a small addition, L; *adjunctiones familiarum*, the settlements of new families, Tc; (2) in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, Q.

Adjunctus -ūs, m. an adding to, Lc.

Adjicio -eci -ectum, 3. to throw to, apply to, *met.* of looks, mind, desire; *ad virginem animum* —, T; to add to, *aliquid ad rem*, in *rem* —, C; to add to what is already said, *Tiberius adiecerat*, Tc; to overbid at an auction, C.

Adjūdo, 1. to award as a judge, a judge, *adjudicare*, C; to decide as a judge, P; — *causam alicui*, in favour of any one; — *regnum Ptolemæo*, to allot the kingdom to Ptolemy; sometimes used without reference to judicial functions, C.

Adjūgo, 1. to bind the vines to the supporting poles or trees, Pl.

Adjūmentum -i, n. help, assistance, C.

Adjunctio -ōnis, f. a joining to, adding to, connexion, union; — *verborum*, C; in rhetoric, a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of the same word, C.

*Adjunctor -ōris, m. one who joins, connects, C.

Adjunctus -a -um (*priep.* *adjungo*), bound to, belonging to; hence, *adjuncta -ōrum*, things closely connected with, or suitable to, any thing.

Adjungo -xi -netum, 3. to join to, bind to; — *tauros aratro*, Tb, to yoke; *sibi aliquem socium* —, *sibi aliquid* —, C, to procure; *sibi aliquem beneficium* —, T, to lay a person under obligations; *animum ad rem* —, T, to direct the attention to; of discourse, to add, *si hoc unum adjunxeris*, O, N.

Adjūro, 1. to swear with a view to excite confidence, *ad jure*; *per deos* —, T; — *caput*, V, = *per caput*; (2) to swear in addition, L.

*Adjūtābilis -e, full of help, serviceable, P.

Adjūto, 1. to be serviceable, to help, P.T.

Adjutor -ōris, m. a helper, C; *me adjutore*, C, with my assistance; (2) the official term for an assistant, a deputy, etc. C.

Adjūtōrium -i, n. help, assistance, Q.

Adjūtrix -icis, f. a female assistant, C.

Adjūvo -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to help, assist, support; — *in re*; — *ad rem* — to nourish, — *insaniam*, P; abs. to be of use, service, C.

Adl... *vid.* all... .

*Admātūro, 1. to bring to maturity, Ca.

Admētōr -mensus, 4 *dep.* to measure to, C.

*Admiero, 1. to wander to, to come to, P.

Adminicūlo, l. (adminiculus, C.), to support, prop. Adminicūlum -i, n. a prop, support; *orig.* the pole on which a vine is trained, C; *met.* aid, help, L. C.

Admīnister -ri, m. an attendant, an assistant; *cupiditatum* —, C.

Admīnistra -æ, f. a female helper, C.

Administratio -ōnis, *f.* the giving of help, C; (2) direction, administration; — *republica*, C; — *belli*, C.

Administrativus -a -um, administrative, practical, Q.

Administrator -ōris, *m.* an administrator, manager, Q.

Admirator, 1. to help, assist; *alicui ad rem* —, P; (2) to manage, direct, administer, *rem* —; *republicam* —, C; —, *navem*, to steer; *abs.* to work, S.

Admirabilis -e, worthy of admiration, admirable, C; (2) wonderful, astonishing, C.

Admirabilitas -atis, *f.* admirableness, C.

Admirabiliter, admirably, wonderfully, C.

Admirandus -i -um (*præp.* admiror), = admirabilis, *q.v.* C V.

Admiratio -ōnis, *f.* admiration; — *efficere*, C; — *impetere*, N, to excite admiration, (2) astonishment; — *movere*, — *habere*, C, me incessant —, I, I was astonished.

Admirator -ōris, *m.* an admirer, Q.

Admiror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, be astonished at, admire, — *aliquid*, C; often followed by *quod* or *ut*.

Admiscere -scēti -xtum, 2 to mix with, to add to by mixing; *aliquid re*, *rei* —, C; *met.* to mingle with, *se* —, to meddle with, T.

Admixtus -i, *m.* a stallion, *met.* a lewd man, C.

Admisso -ōnis, *f.* an audience, *s.e.* of a royal person, St.

Admissum -i, *m.* a crime, C.

Admissura -æ, *f.* the putting of a male and female animal together, Vr.

Admitto -misi -missum, 3. to send to; hence, to let in, allow access to, admit; *aliquem in locum*, *ad rem* —, G; — *ad consilium*, to call into council, C, *legatos* —, to give audience to, L; (2) to permit, allow, C, *ares admittunt*, L, spoken of the omens; *precationem* —, to hear a request favourably; *sumptum* —, to take the expense upon one's self; — *culpam*, to commit a fault, (3) to let go, — *equum*, *equo admisso*, at full speed; hence, *admissus* = swift; — *vota*; — *aqua*, O.

Admixtio -ōnis, *f.* a mingling, an admixture, C.

Admoderate, appropriately, Lc.

Admoderor, 1. *dep.* to moderate, P.

Admodum (ad-modum), very, quite, altogether, completely, with *adj.* — *gratum*, C; — *nihil*, nothing at all; with *subst.* — *adolescens*, C; with *verbs*; — *diligere*, C, with *adv.* — *raro*, C; (2) with numerals, fully, exactly, *turres* — *CXX*, C; *asacō* — *mense* *Febr.* L; (3) in answers = in emphatic affirmative; *bella ne videtur specie mulier?* *admodum*, P.

Admoeno, 4. to besiege, P.

Admollor, 4. *dep.* to move to; — *manus*, to lay hands on, P; (2) to strive after, P.

Admonere -ui -itum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; *aliquem aliquis*; *ei* — S L; *aliquem* — *de re*; *aliquem* — *aliquid*, C; *soli*, *ut*, *ne*, *acc.* with *inf.*; *ad* with *gerund.* C.

Admonitio -ōnis, *f.* an admonition, a mild remonstrance, C; a reminding, C.

Admonitor -ōris, *m.* one who reminds, C; *fem.*

Admonitrix -icis, P.

Admonitum -i, *n.* an admonition, a calling to mind, C.

Admonitum -ūs, *m.* a reminding, admonishing, C.

Admordere -mordi -sum, 2 to bite at, to gnaw, P; *met.* to fleece, P.

Admotio -ōnis, *f.* a moving to, applying to, C.

Admotus -mōvi -mōtum, 2 to move, bring, lead, convey to, *aliquid* — *in locum*, *prope locum*, *ad locum*, C. L; — *oscula*, to kiss, O; — *ignem* *loco*, to set on fire, Tb; hence, *præp.* *admotus* -a -um, near; *supremus admotus*, near

death, Tc; *aliquem alium* —, to reconcile; (2) *met.* to apply, direct to an object; *orationem ad inflammandos animos* —, C; *alicui terrorem* —, to strike with terror, L.

Admugio, 4 to bellow to, O.

Admurmuratio -ōnis, *f.* a murmuring (either of approbation or the contrary), C.

Admurmuro, 1. to murmur to, C.

Admutatio, 1. to shear, shave; hence, *met.* to fleece; — *usque ad cutem*, P.

Adn . . . *vid.* *agn* . . . or *ann* . . .

Adobruo, 3. to cover with earth, Co.

Adōcio -ui (-vi) -ultum, 2 used only in religious language; to offer, and generally to burn, a gift upon the altar, — *tur*, V, *crucore luptuo* — *aias*, Ic, to sprinkle with hostile blood; *flammis* — *penates*, V, to honour the penates with a burnt offering.

Adōcio, 2, to emit a scent, P.

Adolescens -entis (*præp.* *adolesco*), young; *subst.* *m.* a young man, C, *f.* a young woman, T.

Adolescentia -æ, *f.* youth, the period from the 15th to the 30th year; *ab* —, from youth upwards, C.

Adolescentilla -æ, *f.* a very young girl, P, used as a term of endearment.

Adolescentulus -i, *m.* a very young man; applied by C. to himself in his 27th year.

Adolesco -vi -ultum, 3 to grow, to grow up to maturity, used of men, animals, and vegetables, *met.* *adolescent cupiditas*, C; (2) in religious language, to burn, *ignibus adolescent aræ*, V.

Adonius -ei, *m.* = *Adonis*, *q.v.* P.

Adonis -idis, or -is, *m.* (*Ἄδωνις*), a beautiful youth, son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, O.

Adopero -erdi -ertum, 4. to cover, L; — *fores*, to close, St.

Adoptior, 1. *dep.* to think a second time, Lc.

Adoptivus -a -um, adopted as a child, P.

Adoptio -ōnis, *f.* = *adoptio*, *q.v.* S.

Adoptio -ōnis, *f.* the adoption of a child, C; *conf.* *arrogatio*; (2) applied to plants, grafting, Pl.

Adoptivus -a -um, relating to adoption; — *filius*, an adopted son, St; — *nobilitas*, O, nobility obtained by adoption; — *nomen*, St; (2) *met.* relating to grafting of fruit, O.

Adopto, 1. to choose any one for one's self; *sibi aliquem patronum* —, C; of things, — *opes*, O; (2) to adopt a child or grandchild, *aliquem sibi filium* —, C; *pro filio*, P; *ab aliquo* —, C, from the natural father; — *nomen*, M, to take a new name; (3) alluding to the grafting of fruit trees, *ramus ramum adoptat*, O.

Ador -ōris, *n.* a species of grain; spelt, *triticum spelta*, Linn.

Adoratio -ōnis, a praying to, adoration, L.

Adoratus -a -um, relating to spelt; *subst.* *adorea* -æ, *f.* a reward of military valour, which in early times often consisted of grain; hence (2) glory, fame, H.

Adorior -ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise up, to address a person, T; to attack, C; to undertake anything difficult, O.

Adornare, — *dicere*, St; ornately, elegantly.

Adorno, 1. to prepare, furnish, provide; — *noces*, Ca; — *nuptias*, P; — *acusationem*, C. (2) to adorn, ornament, C.

Adro, 1. to speak to any one with a request, — *doce aliquid*, L; (2) to respect, reverence, *ad ore*, (3) to admire, respect, Pl.

Adp . . . *vid.* *app* . . .

Adq . . . *vid.* *aq* . . .

Adr . . . *vid.* *arr* . . .

Adradio -ai -um, 3. to scrape, shave, P.

Adria, Lc, = *Iadria*, Lc, *q.v.*

Adrio, 3. to scrape up, heap up, Vr.

Ads... *vid.* ass...
 Adsc... *adsp.*... *adst.*... *tid.* asc... *asp.*...
 act...
 Adt... *vid.* att...
 Adūlans -us (*ptep.* adulor); — *verba*, Pl;
 flattering, adulatory.
 Adūlātio -ōnis, *f.* originally the wagging of a
 dog's tail to his master, C; of men, a adulation,
 caressingness, C. L.
 Adūlātor -ōris, *m.* a base flatterer, C.
 *Adūlātorius -a -um, flattering, Te.
 Adūlo, 1. to fawn like a dog, *Le*; *met.* to
 flatter, C.
 Adūlor, 1. *dep.* to wag the tail like a dog; hence,
 to pay servile respect to, *L*; to flatter in a low
 mean way, C.
 Adūlter -i, *m.* Adūlterā -m, *f.* an adulterer,
 C; a fornicator, O.
 Adūlter -ēra -ōrum, adulterous, O. II;
 licentious, H.
 Adūlterātio -ōnis, *f.* a adulteration, Pl.
 Adūlterīnus -a -um, adulterous, Pl; (2) not
 genuine, adulterated, forged, S. C.
 Adūlterium -ii, *n.* adultery, C; (2) adultera-
 tion, Pl.
 Adūlterō, 1. to commit adultery; (2) *met.* to
 falsify, — *ius civile pecuniā*, C.
 Adūltus -a -um, grown up, adult; — *virgo*;
ætās; *ætate jam adultā*, Te, in the middle of
 summer.
 *Adūmbrātim, drawn in outline, shadowed
 forth, *Le*; (*opp.* adamussim).
 Adūmbrātio -ōnis, *f.* an outline, C.
 Adūmbrātus -a -um (*ptep.*), apparent, counter-
 feited, feigned (as the shadow compared with the
 substance), — *vir*, — *comitia*, C. *le*.
 Adūmbro, 1. to overshadow, St; to shade in
 painting, Q; and hence (2) to represent an object
 in its proper form and colour, C, or only in out-
 line, C.
 Adūncitas -itīs, *f.* an inward curvature, —
rostrorum, C.
 Adūncus -a -um, curved inward, C; — *nasus*, an
 aquiline nose, T.
 Adurgēo, 2. to press to, or against; *poet.* to pur-
 sue closely, H.
 Adūro -ussi -ntum, 3. to set fire to, to kindle;
 T. C; to burn slowly, Pl; to burn with love, H;
 to destroy by cold and frost, O. V.
 Adūscque = usque ad, with *acc.* as far as, V; (2)
adv. thoroughly, entirely, O.
 Adūstio -ōnis, *f.* in medicine, a burn, an in-
 flammation, Pl.
 Adūstus -a -um (*ptep.* aduro), burnt by the sun,
 brown, L.
 *Adūtor -ūsus, 3. *dep.* to use up, consume by
 use, A. Aug.
 *Advēctio -ōnis, *f.* a bringing, transporting
 to, Pl.
 *Advēctīllus -a -um, that which is brought from
 a distance, foreign, S.
 *Advēcto, 1. (*freq.* from advēho), to convey
 often, Te.
 Advēctor -oris, *m.* a carrier, P.
 *Advēctus -ūs, *m.* a conveying, carrying, Te.
 Advēho -ci -ctum, 3. to carry, bring, convey to a
 place, C; *advēhi*, to come to, whether on foot, on
 horseback, or in a vehicle, C.
 Advēlo, 1. to draw a veil over; *poet.* to crown,
 V.
 Advēna -m, *c.* a stranger, foreigner (*opp.* indi-
 gena), C; (2) a stranger to, i.e. ignorant of any-
 thing, C.
 Advēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to a place,

arrive at; — *in locum*, C; — *ad locum*, P; —
locum, V; used also of the advent of time.
 Advēntīcius -a -um, foreign, strange; — *copiæ*,
 C; — *doctrina*, C; (2) — *pecunia*, not earned by
 the possessor's exertions, but inherited, received
 as a gift, etc, C. (3) extraordinary, L; (4) relating
 to an arrival; — *cana*, St.
 Advēto, 1. to approach hastily, arrive at,
 C. L.
 Advētor -ōris, *m.* one who arrives, a visitor,
 P.
 Advētorius -a -um, relating to an arrival; —
cana, M.
 Advētus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, C.
 Advērbium -ii, *n.* an adverb, Q.
 Advērsaria -orum, *n.* a day-book; a common-
 place book, C.
 Advērsālius -a -um, adverse, opposed to (ap-
 plied to persons, while *contarius* is used of
 things); — *dux*, C; *advērsaria erertere* (*sc.* *ar-
 gumenta*), C.
 Advērsarius -ii, *m.* adversaria -m, *f.* an adver-
 sary, C.
 Advērsātrix -icis, *f.* a female adversary, P. T.
 Advēro, 1. to remark eagerly, P.
 Advēsor, 1. *dep.* to oppose, resist; — *alicui*, C;
 — *aliquem*, Te.
 Advēsus -a -um, opposite to, and turned to-
 wards; — *sol*, C; hence in front, — *culnus*, a
 wound on the breast; — *dentes*, the front teeth;
 against, *adverso flumine*, against the stream;
subst. advēsum -i, *n.* the opposite side; *ventus
 tenet advēsum*, the wind is contrary; *ex advēso*
 = opposite, L; (2) opposed, adverse, hostile,
 unfavourable; — *saletudo*, L; — *casus*, misfor-
 tune, N; *res advēse*, C; or *ubs.* adversa -orum,
n. misfortunes, T. Te.
 Advēsus, Advēsum, *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of
 place, towards, opposite to, before; — *speculum*,
 before the mirror; *gratum fuit — te*, he has found
 favour in thine eyes, T; — *aliquem dicere, loqui*,
 to speak evil of any one, P. T; in comparison
 with, against, L; in relation to, considering, Ca;
 (2) of motion, *impetum — colles facere*, Ca; *se
 gerere — aliquem*, to behave towards any one,
 when the *prep.* expresses both a favourable and an
 unfavourable meaning.
 Advēsus, Advēsum, *adv.* opposite = to,
 against, toward; *hero — ire*, to go to meet his
 master, P; *arma — ferre*, N.
 Advēto -ti -sum, 3. to turn to, towards; *aliquid
 in locum*, L; often used in navigation, — *claussem
 in portum*, L; *terre — proras*, V; — *animum*,
 C; to attend to, observe, *animum — ad rem*,
 L; *rebus*, Te; (2) *animum — aliquid*, to perceive;
hanc editionem nisi animum advertitis omnes,
 P; with relative, *quam multarum rerum ipse in-
 narus esset, animum advertit*, L; (3) to draw at-
 tention to, *octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere*,
 Te, apprised the commander; (4) to warn, Te. Sc;
 (5) — *in aliquem*, to punish, Te.
 Advēspāscit -avit, 3. (*impers. incl.*), it grows
 dark, C.
 Advigilo, 1. to watch by, to guard; — *nepoti*,
 Te, — *ad rem*, C; to be watchful, T.
 Advicillo -ōnis, *f.* any legal assistance, a d v o-
 c a t e, C; (2) the assembly of advocates, the bar,
 C; (3) the delay allowed for procuring the help of
 an advocate, C; (4) delay, Sc.
 Advicātus -i, *m.* one who is called in to help in
 a legal process, whether as an advocate or as
 witness, C; (2) an advocate, a barrister, Q. Te.
 Advoco, 1. to summon, to call to a place for a
 particular purpose; *populum in concione* —, L;
met. animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we turn our
 mind upon itself, C; (2) to call to help, espe-
 cially before a court of law as a witness or ad-
 visor; *aliquem* —, C; generally to collect friends
 to counsel, C.
 *Advocātus -ūs, *m.* a flying to, C.
 Advolito, 1. to fly to frequently, Pl.

Advolo, 1. to fly to; — *ad locum*; — *in locum*; — *locum*, C; — *loco*, V.

Advolvere -vi -volutum, 1. to roll to, V; of suppliant, *se genibus* — L; *genus* — Te.

Advorsum, **advorsus**, **advorto** = **adversum**, **adversus**, **adverto**, *q.v.*

Adytum -i, *n.* the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, H; the abyss of the grave, V; — *cordis*, Lc, the bottom of the heart.

Æacus -i, *m.* (*Ἄϊακος*), a mythical king of Ægina, father of Pelous and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions. Hence **Æacides** -æ, descendant of Æacus; Pelous, Phocus, Achilles, O; Pyrrhus, Perses, V; **Æacideus** -a -um, O; **Æacidianus** -a -um, P.

Æacus -a -um (*Ἄϊακος*), belonging to Ææan, the island of Circe; hence, *Ææa artes*, O, magical arts; (2) belonging to Ææa in Colchis = Colchian, V; — *puella*, Pt, Calypso.

Ædes (*ædis*) -is, *f.* a habitation; in the *sing.* the habitation of the gods, a temple generally, a simple building consisting of a single room, C; (2) usually plur. a dwelling for men, a room, P; *met. the household*; = *familia*, P; * the cells of bees, V; * *ædes aurum* = *aurus*, P; * — *aurata*, St; a catafalque.

Ædœula -æ, *f. dim.* a small temple, C; a small room, P; (2) plur. a little house, T.C.

Ædificatio -ōnis, *f.* the act of building, C; (2) a building, an edifice, C.

* **Ædificatio** -ōnis, *f. dim.* a small building, C.

Ædificator -ōris, a builder, architect, C; (2) one who has a passion for building, Jr.

Ædificium -i, *n.* a building, an edifice, C.L.S.

Ædifico, 1. to build, erect, establish; — *domum, urbem, natem, hortos*; *ædificare mundum*, to create, C.

Ædificus -a -um, relating to the **Ædiles**; — *munus*, C; **Ædificus** -i, *m.* one of **ædilitian** rank, C.

Ædilis -is, *m.* an **Ædile**, a public officer at Rome, whose business it was to look to the public buildings, and superintend the spectacles. There were *ædiles plebei* or *plebis*, and *ædiles curules*, who were all required to be at least 35 years of age.

Ædilitas -atis, *f.* the **Ædileship**, C.

Ædilitus -i, *m.* (*ædilitus*), C; an old form of **ædilitus**, *q.v.*

* **Ædilitens** -entis, *m. Lc*; = **ædilitus**, *q.v.*

Æditus -i, *m.* the keeper or guardian of a temple, C, whose business it was to show them to strangers, H.

Ædon -ōnis, *f.* (*Ἄδων*), a nightingale, So.

Æetes -æ, *m.* (*Ἄϊης*), king of Colchis; father of Medea; hence **Ætias** -idis, *f.* **Ætine** -es, *f. O*, Medea; **Æetrus** -a -um, belonging to Colchis, Cl.

Ægeus -a -um, (*Ἀἰγῶρ*), **Ægean**; — *mare*, the **Ægean sea**, the Archipelago; **Ægeum** -i, *subst.* the **Ægean sea**, H.

Æger -gra -grum, sick, ill; indisposed, unwell; — *gravi morbo*, C; — *pedibus*, S, affected in the feet; *subst. æger* -ri, *m.* a sick man; (2) *met. — pars reipublicæ*, C; — *oculis*, evil-eyed, envious, T; *spes ægræ*, faint hopes; (3) ill in mind, from love, hope, fear, etc., low-spirited, morose, sorrowful; — *amore*, L; — *curis*, V.

Ægeus -i, *m.* (*Ἀἰγῆς*), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence **Ægides** -æ, *m.* Theseus, or any one of his descendants, O.

Ægina -æ, *f.* (*Ἀἴγινα*), an island near Athens;

Æginensis -æ, **Æginetæ** -æ, C, a native of Ægina.

Ægis -idis, *f.* (*ἄϊς*), the ægis, or shield of Jupiter, V; of Minerva with the Medusa's head, O; (2) *met.* a protection, bulwark, O.

Ægiathus -i, *m.* (*Ἀἰγῆθος*), son of Thyestes, mur-

derer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, and himself murdered by Orestes, C. O.

Ægebrōs -ōtis, *m.* (*αἰγέβροτος*), the sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lc.

Ægre, with pain, unwillingly; *aliquid* — *ferre, habere*, L; — *pati*, V, to be discontented; *alicui* — *facere*, to give pain to; T; (2) with difficulty, scarcely, C; — *risum continere*, P.

* **Ægreo**, 2. to be sick, Lc.

Ægresco, 3. to fall ill, Lc; *met.* to become worse, more violent; *ægræscit cura*, V; to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self, Te.

Ægrimonia -æ, *f.* grief, trouble of mind, C.

Ægritudo -itinis, *f.* sickness of body, Pl. Te; (2) of mind, C.

Ægor -ōris, *m.* sickness, Lc.

Ægritatio -ōnis, *f.* sickness, strictly of body, and only metaphorically applied to the mind, C.

Ægrōto, 1. to be sick in body, C. H; in mind, *ex re* — *animus*, C; used of abstract things, P. Lc.

Ægrōtus -a -um, sick, ill in body, C; in mind, P. T; of abstract things, — *respublicæ*, C.

Ægyptus -i, *m.* (*Ἀἴγυπτος*), a king of Egypt, brother of Danaus; (2) *f.* Egypt; *adj.* **Ægyptiacus** -a -um, Pl; **Ægyptus** -a -um, C, Egyptian; **Ægyptus** -i, C, an Egyptian.

Ælino -i, *m.* (*αἰλινος*), a dirge, O.

Æmilianus -a -um, relating to the gens **Æmilia**, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of Paulus **Æmilius**, *vid.* Scipio.

Æmilus -a -um, — *gens*, one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome. The family names of the principal branches were **Lepidus**, **Paullus**, **Scaurus**, *q.v.*; — *vie* three roads in different parts of Italy, so called from the consuls and censors of the **Æmilian** family, under whose administrations they were formed; *conf.* — *pons*, Jr; — *ratia*, the ship in which the spoils of Persens were brought home, Pt; — *ludus*, a public amusement introduced by P. **Æmilius Lepidus**, H.

Æmōnia, etc. *vid.* **Hæmōnia**.

Æmūlatio -ōnis, *f.* a striving after or up to, emulation; in a good sense, — *laudis*, N; in a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, C. Te.

Æmūlātor -ōris, *m.* a rival, C; imitator, So.

Æmūlātus -as, *m. Te*; = **emulatio**, *q.v.*

Æmūlor, 1. *dep.* to rival, emulate, strive to attain to, — *aliquem*, N; — *aliquid*, C. L; to rival enviously, to envy, — *alicui*, C; — *cum aliquo*, L; *emulari umbras*, Pt, to fight with shadows.

Æmūlus -a -um, emulous, vying with; — *laudis*, C; *dicta factaque* —, S; (2) envious, **Carthago emula imperii**, S; (3) rivaling, comparable to, **Cæsar summis oratoribus** —, Te; **emūlus** -i, *m.* a rival.

Ænæas -æ, *m.* (*Αἰνείας*), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Virgil's *Æneid*; hence **Ænēs** -idis, *f.* the *Æneid*, Virgil's epic; **Ænēides** -æ, *m.* Anchises, son of **Æneas**, applied both to Romans and Trojans, V; to Augustus, O; **Ænēus** -a -um, relating to **Æneas**, V.

Ænētōr -ōris, *m.* a trumpeter, St.

Ænēs -a -um (*aheneus*), made of brass, copper, bronze, C; (2) of a bronze colour, St.

Enigmā -ātis, *n.* (*αἰνίγμα*), a riddle, enigma, mystery; obscure allegory, C.

Enipes -ēdis, brazen-footed, O.

Æneus -a -um (*post.* = *aheneus*), made of brass, copper, or bronze, V. O; **æneum** -i, *n.* a brazen vessel, V; (2) firm, inexorable, H.

Æolia -æ, *f.* (*Αἰολία*), the habitation of **Æolus**, god of the winds, V.

Æolis -idis, *f.* (*Αἰολίς*), a country of Asia Minor, L.

Æolius -a -um, belonging (1) to **Æolia**; (2) to **Æolis**; (3) to **Æolus**; — *puella*, H; Sappho the Lesbian poetess; — *fidius*, H; **Æoli** -orum = **Æoles**, inhabitants of **Æolis**.

Æolus -i, *m.* (*Αἰόλος*), the god of the winds, V.

Æquabilis -e, like, similar, equa.; *præde* — *partitio*, C; (2) that which is equal to itself, uniform, equable; — *fluvius*, C; a river which never dries up or overflows; (3) fair, just, *jus* —, C.

Æquabilitas -ätis, *f.* uniformity, equability, C; — *iuris*, impartiality; C; political equality of rights, C; uniformity of style in discourse, C.

Æquabiliter, equably, uniformly, C.

Æquus -a -um, of equal age, V.

Æqualis -e, equal; *pars* — *alteri parti*, C; (2) equal in age, contemporary, C. T.; in the comic dramatists often connected as a *subst.* with *amicus*; *O amice atque æquali*, P; of things which happen during the same period; — *memoria*, memory of our own time; C; (3) equal in size; *chorus* — *dryadum*, V; (4) uniform, *imber æqualior*, L.

Æqualitas -ätis, *f.* equality, C; of political privilege, C; of age, C; evenness, levelness of a place, Sc. Pl.

Æqualiter, equally, uniformly, C.

Æquānimitas -ätis, *f.* inclination towards, good will, T; (2) patience, equanimity, Pl.

Æquātio -ōnis, *f.* a making equal, C.

Æque, in like manner, equally, *foli.* by *cum*; — *metum*, P; *abl.* of *comp.* P; *et*, *que*, C; *alique*, *ac*, *ad*, *si*, T. C. Tc; *quam*, P. L; *ut*, P. Aug; *æque*, *æque*, II; (2) justly, equitably, P.

Æquālitas -ōnis, *f.* the uniform distance of two parallel lines, Vt.

Æquālitas -e, in perfect equipoise, horizontal, Vt.

Æquālitas -ätis, *f.* the law of equality of natural forces, C; = *isotopia*.

Æquilibrium -ii, *n.* equilibrium, Sc.

Æquilibrium -ii, *n.* an open space in Rome under the capitol, where the house of Spurius Mælius had once stood, C; perhaps in the time of C, used as a cattle-market.

Æquinoctialis -e, equinoctial, relating to the equinox, Vt. Sc.

Æquinoctium -ii, *n.* the equinox, C.

Æquipāribilis -e, comparable, P.

Æquipāro, I. to compare; *rem ad rem* —, P; *aliquem alicui* —, L; (2) to become equal to, to equal, L.

Æquipoñdium -ii, *n.* a counterpoise, Vt.

Æquitas -ätis, *f.* uniformity, symmetry, St; (2) fairness, equity, courtesy, C; (3) equability of mind and temper, moderation, C.

Æquo, I. to make equal, equalize; *dicta factis* —, to make a speech commensurate with the deeds, L; *templum solo* —, Tc, to level with the ground, *met.* — *dictatum amolo*, L, to abolish; (2) to level, *æquata planities*, C; (3) to make equal in words, *i.e.* to compare, — *aliquem cum aliquo*, C; *alicui*, L; *techn. frontes* —, to form a front of an army, L; — *sortes*, to examine into the lots, to see if they be of the right number, etc. P; (4) *intr.* to become equal with, attain to, with *dat.* and *acc.* L. C.

Æquor -ōris, *n.* a flat surface, *camporum* —, C; (2) *esp.* the surface of the sea, the sea in repose, V; (3) used by V. for the calm surface of a river.

Æquorēus -a -um, belonging to the sea, V. O.

Æquus -a -um, (1) flat, even, level; *ex æquo loco dicere*, to speak in the senate (*opp. ex inferiore*, before the judge; *ex superiore*, to the people from the rostra); *æquum* -i, *n.* *subst.* a plain, in *æquo campi*, L; a gradual ascent, in *æquum entis*, Tc; in war = favourable, advantageous (*opp. iniquus*), *locus ad dimicandum* —, Ca; of time, *æquore tempore*, C; *met.* favourable, well inclined to, *acquistime aures*; — in *aliquem*, C; in *aliquo*, Tc; *alicui*, O; *subst.* *æquus* -i, *m.* a patron, friend, C; (2) equal to; — *pars*, the half, T; — *pugna*; — *martē pugnare*, L, a drawn battle; *æquæque*, equally; in *æquo esse*, to be equal; *aliquem in æquo alicui ponere*, L, to make equal; (3) equitable, fair, *æquē pābere alicui*, C; *gravius æquo* (*largius*, H), more than fair, S; *æquum est*, it is reasonable, *foli.* by *acc.* and *inf.* C; *æquum est bonum* = *æquitas*, *q.v.*

P; (4) composed in mind, tranquil; *æquo animo ferre, tolerare*, to bear with equanimity, S.N.; *æqui bonique facere aliquid*, to put up with, to take a thing not amiss, L. C.

Ær -ōris, *m.* (*æip*), the air, atmosphere; *air summus arboris*, V, the airy summit of a tree; *ære septus*, V, surrounded by a cloud.

Æra -æ, *f.* (*aiapa*), a weed growing among grain; darnel, tares, Pl.

Ærimentum -i, *n.* bronze or copper ware, Pl.

Æraria -æ, *f.* a copper mine, building for smelting copper, Pl.

Ærarium -ii, *n.* the treasury of the Roman state, C; (2) the state treasury, C; in the P. Aug. age, *diff.* from *fiscus* = the imperial private property.

Ærarius -ii, *m.* a coppersmith, M; (2) one of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a capitation tax, and had no vote; *referre in ærarios*, C; *ærarium facere*, L, terms of insult.

Ærarius -a -um, relating to brass, copper, etc. Pl; (2) relating to money, C; — *milites*, mercenaries; — *tribunus*, the tribune who made payments from the state treasury.

Æratus -a -um, covered with brass, bronzed, C; *poet.* — *acies*, an armed line of troops, V; (2), brazen, Pt; (3) sarcastically applied to a very rich man, C.

Æreus -a -um, made of brass or copper, V; (2) covered with brass, V.

Ærifer -a -um, bearing brazen cymbals, O.

Ærifice, artfully, ingeniously, Vt.

Ærinus -a -um, made of darnel or tares, Pl.

Æripes -ēdis, brazen-footed, O. V.

Ærius -a -um, belonging to the air, airy, C. O. H; penetrating the air, lofty, — *Alpes*, V; — *quercus*, V.

Æro -ōnis (*aiṛō*), *n.* wicker basket, Pl. Vt.

Ærotrides -re, air-coloured, resembling air, Pl.

Ærosus -a -um, rich in copper; — *aurum*, Pl, mixed with copper.

Ærūca -re, *f.* a green colour, artificially produced in imitation of the natural rust on bronze, Vt.

Æruginosus -a -um, covered with verdigris, or copper rust, Sc.

Ærugo -inis, *f.* the rust of copper, verdigris, C; *met.* money, Jv; (2) envy, avarice, ill will, H.

Æruma -æ, *f.* (*confr.* from *ægrimon*), hard labour, toil, hardship, need, C.

Ærumnabilis -e, calamitous, pitiable, Lc.

Ærumnōsus -a -um, full of hardship and calamity, C.

Æruseo, I. to gain a livelihood as an itinerant juggler, Sc.

Æ -æris, *n.* copper, the alloy of copper, brass, bronze; — *Cyprum*, copper, P. C; (2) whatever is made of copper, statues, weapons, trumpets, cymbals, tables of the law, and *esp.* money; *as* = *as*; *millia æris* = *assium*; *grave æ*, asses of a pound weight, L; — *alienum*, debt; — *alienum facere, conflare, contrahere*, to contract debts; *prov. in ære meo est*, C, he is part of my property, *i.e.* my friend; (3) wages, pay, *esp.* of soldiers; *pl. æra*, time of military service (*conf. stipendia*); (4) *pl.* counters, and hence the items of an account, C.

Æsculāpius -ii, *m.* (*Ἄσκληπιός*), the god of medicine, son of Apollo; hence *Æsculāpium* -ii, *n.* a temple of Æsculāpius, St.

Æsculētum -i, *n.* an oak wood, H.

Æsculēus -a -um, relating to the winter oak, O.

Æscūlus -i, *f.* the winter or Italian oak, V.

Æsa -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἄϊας*), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; *Æsaquides* -æ, *m.* Æsonius, *sc.* heros, Jason, O.

Æstas -ätis, *f.* summer; — *ineunte*, C; — *noīa*, V, at the beginning of summer; — *mediā*, C; — *adultā*, Tc, in the middle; — *affectedā*, C, towards the end of; — *summā*, C; — *exactā*, S, at the end of; *met.* clear, summer weather, V; summer heat, S. L; used for the whole year, Tc.

Æstifer -ra -erum, heat bringing, V; — *ignis*, Lc.

Æstimābilis -c, estimable, C.

Æstimāto -ōnis, f. an appraising according to value in money; — *frumenti*, — *pæne*, C; mulet, fine; in *æstimatōnem accipere*, to receive real estate in payment in lieu of money, C; *æstimatōne* = *prædā*, the real estate so received; and as this mode of payment was hard upon the creditor, C. uses — *accipere* = to be injured; (2) an estimate according to intrinsic value, C; *poet.* worth, value, Cl.

Æstimātor -ōris, m. one who estimates, an appraiser, C.

Æstimātus -ūs, m. Pl. = *æstimatio*, g.v.

Æstimo, l. to appraise, estimate the pecuniary value of any thing; — *tenuissime*, C, to estimate very low; — *magno*, form a high estimate; *item alicui* or *alicuius* —, to fix the damages in a cause, C; (2) to estimate the intrinsic value; *magno*, *magno*, *permagno*, to estimate highly; — *denis auidis*, Tc. to value at 10 aces.

Æstiva -orum, n. summer encampment, summer quarters; and as war was chiefly carried on in summer = a campaign; (2) a summer pasturage for cattle, Pl; and in V. cattle.

Æstivo, after the fashion of summer, P.

Æstivo, l. to pass the summer, St.

Æstivus -a -um, relating to summer, C.

Æstivarium -i, m. the muddy sea coast, left bare by the ebb tide, Ca; (2) a creek, inlet, estuary, into which the flood tide enters, Ca. Tc.

Æstivatio -ōnis, f. a boiling up; *met.* agitation of mind, Pl.

Æstio, l. to be in violent motion, to boil up, to be warm, hot, C; of the sea, V. H; *arbor* —, Lc; (2) of fire, or heat; to rage, *ignis* —, O; (3) *met.* to be violently excited, — *desiderio*, C; *æstuant pudor et inania*, V; (4) to waver, hesitate, vacillate, — *dubitatio*, C.

Æstuosus, hotly, P.

Æstuosus -a -um, in great commotion, — *fieta*, H; (2) very hot, C.H.

Æstus -us, m. the tossing of the sea; *æstium æstus* et *recessus*, flood and ebb tide, C; *decessus æstus*, ebb tide, Ca; the boiling of water in a kettle, V; (2) glow, heat, — *solis*, L; (3) power, glow, ardour, of any passion; (4) vacillation, wavering, C.

Ætas -ātis, f. age, lifetime; *ætatem agere*, *connumerare*, *agere*, *conterere*, C, to live; *ætate procedere*, to become older, C; *id ætatis esse*, to be of that age, C; *ætatem, æde*, throughout life, P. T; a long time, T; in *ætate*, sometimes, always, P. T; (2) a generation, *Æstor tertium* — *erubet*, C; (3) an age; *auræ* —, O, the golden age; *eternissimus imperator sue ætatis*, L, of his own times; (4) of things without life; *ætatem fert*, C, of wine, it keeps well.

Ætatis -a, f. a youthful, effeminate age, P. C; (2) youthful passion, voluptuousness, Sc.

Æternitas -ātis, f. eternity, C; (2) everlasting duration, C; (3) in imperial times a title of the Emperor, similar to *majestas*, *divinitas*, etc. Pl.

Æterno, l. to make eternal, to immortalize, H.

Æternus -a -um, eternal, immortal, everlasting, C; in *æternum*, for ever, L; *æternus*, V; *æternus*, Pl. continually.

Æther -ēris, m. (*æthēr*), the upper air, the ether; *poet.* = heaven, Lc. V; (2) the atmosphere generally, V. H; (3) the upper world, the earth, opp. the infernal regions, V.

Æthēris -a -um (*Æthēreus*, *æthēreus*), ethereal, relating to the ether; — *domus*, H, heaven; (2) celestial; — *verities*, reaching to the clouds, Tb; — *ignis*, heavenly inspiration, O; (3) belonging to the air; (4) belonging to the upper world, V; *conf.* ether, S.

Æthiopia -æ, f. (*Æthiopia*), Ethiopia; *Æthiops*

-ōpis, m. *Æthiopus* -i, m. *Æthiopissa* -æ, f. a native of Ethiopia; *Æthiopicus* -a -um, Ethiopian. *Æthra* -æ, f. (*æthra*), the clear sky, V; (2) = ether, C; (3) the air, sky, V.

Æthologia -æ, f. (*æthologia*), an allegation of real ones, production of proofs, Sc.

Ætna -æ, f. (*Ætna*), a volcano in Sicily; *Ætneus* -a -um, belonging to Etna; — *fratres*, the Cyclopes, V; — *tellus*, O, Sicily.

Ætolia -æ, f. (*Ætolia*), a country of Greece; *Ætoliceus* -a -um, L; *Ætolius*, O; *Ætoius*, H, Etolian; *Ætolls* -idis, f. on Etolian woman, O; *Ætulus* = Diomedean, from the fact that Diomed once reigned in Etolia; — *arma*, O.

Ævum -i, n. eternity, Lc. H; in *ævum*, H, for ever; (2) lifetime, life, — *degere*, Lc; *traducere, agere*, H, to pass life, to live; *ævo expelli*, Lc. to die; *ævum percontari*, H, to enquire a person's age; *ævo confectus*, V, worn out with old age; (3) a generation, H; (4) an age; *omnis ævi homines*, men of every age, St.

Æfer -ra -rum, African, L; *Æfer* -ri, m. an African = Hannibal, H.

Æffabilis -c, easy to be spoken to, affable, L.

Æffabilitas -ātis, f. affability, C.

Æffibre, in a workmanlike way, skilfully, C.

Æffatim, sufficiently, enough, C. L.

Æffatus -ūs, m. an address, speech, accosting, V.

Æffectatio -ōnis, f. a violent desire and striving, Tc; (2) affectation in speech, Q.

Æffector -ōris, m. one who strives earnestly after anything, Q.

Æffectatus -a -um (*prtep.* *æffecto*), in rhetoric, choice, studied, Q.

Æffectio -ōnis, f. the state or condition of anything; — *corporis*, C; — *astrorum*, the relative position of the stars, a constellation, C; — *animi*, condition of mind, and *obs.* = disposition; *esp.* favourable inclination, affection, love, Tc; *æffectio ad aliquid*, relation to somewhat, C.

Æffecto, l. to strive after; — *cium*, P. T. V; — *iter*, C, to enter on a certain course, in order to get anything; — *navem*, to grasp at a ship, V; *morbo æffectari*, L, to be seized or affected with a disease; (2) to endeavour to possess, — *regnum*, L; (3) to endeavour to attract to one's self, S. Tc.

Æffectus -ūs, m. a condition of mind, disposition, affection, C; (2) love, desire, good will, pity, O. Tc. Jv; (3) low passion or desire, Pl. Sc.

Æffectus -a -um (*prtep.* *æffectio*), provided, furnished with, *lietores* — *amice virgus*, P; (2) disposed, constituted, C; (3) of the body, affected by disease, weakened, suffering, C; *met. res æffectæ*; evil condition of affairs, *spem febuis æffectis orare*, L; (4) of time, approaching to an end, C.

Æfferō, attoll, allatum, afferre, to carry, or bring to, — *nuncium*, and *abs.* to bring news, C; *se* —, to come; *urbem æfferimus*, we come to the city, V; — *manus alicui*, to lay hands on; in a good sense, to help; in a bad sense, to assail; — *manus sibi*, to commit suicide, C; (2) to bring on, and hence, cause, prepare anything, — *finem*, — *mortem*, C; (3) to produce, bring forward, in support or contradiction, — *causas*, T; — *rationes*, C; (4) to make use of, *aliquid alicui* —, C; (5) of fields, to produce, bear, C.

Æffectio -fici -fectum, 3. to influence, affect, either in mind or body, C, *labor æffect corpora*, L; *livere tuæ sic me æffectunt*, C; *aliquem aliqua re* —, to influence any one by means of anything; *aliquem honore, ignominia, perâ* —, *aliquem morte* —, C, to kill; *bonis nuntiis* —, P, to make joyful by good news; *beneficio* —, to show kindness to; *æffecti vulnere*, Ca, to be wounded.

Æffecticus -a -um, added to, Vr.

Æffectio -ōnis, f. an adding to, Th.

Æffigo -xi -ctum, 3. to fasten to, affix, C; *animo* —, to impress upon the mind, Q.

Affingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to, C.

Affinis -is, -e, neighbouring, L; (2) related; *subst.* **Affinis** -is, -e, one related by marriage, C; (3) taking part in, pirty to, — *facinori*, C.

Affinitas -itatis, *f.* a relationship by marriage, affinity, C; the persons so connected, P.

Affirmare, certainly, positively, C.

Affirmatio -ōnis, *f.* asseveration, affirmation, C.

Affirmo, 1. to affirm, assert, C; (2) to confirm, corroborate, C.

Affixus -a -um (*ptcep.* affigo), fixed to, closely joined to, affixed, C; — *Pyrenæo*, closely adjacent to.

Afflatus -ū, *m.* a blowing or a breathing on; — *maris*, sea breeze, Pl; used of the breath of men and animals; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Affleo -ēvi -ctum, 2. to weep at, P.

Afflictio -ōnis, *f.* bodily pain, torture, C.

Afflictio -ōnis, *f.* suffering, affliction, Sc.

Afflicto, 1. to trouble, agitate, or torment greatly, tempestas — *naves*, Ca; met. *afflictari* morbo, C; *se afflictare* = *afflictari*, to be in pain or anxiety, to afflict one's self, T.C.

Afflictor -ōris, *m.* one who strikes anything to the ground, C.

Afflictus -a -um (*ptcep.* affigo), bowed down, wretched, afflicted, C; (2) spiritless, C; (3) abject, despicable, C.

Affligo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, dash against; *esp.* to dash to the ground; (2) to prostrate, ruin, cast down; *causam susceptam* —, C. to abandon a lawsuit which has been begun; (3) — *rem*, to lessen in value, C; — *animos*, to dishearten, C.

Afflo, 1. to blow to, to breathe on; *cum amor afflat*, whom love breathes upon, Tb; *dirino quodam spiritu afflari*, C. to be inspired; *incendio afflari*, to be touched or scorched, L.

Affluens -entis (*ptcep.* affluo), rich, affluent, abundant, C; *ex affluenti*, in abundance, Tc.

Affluenter, richly, abundantly, C.

Affluentia -iæ, *f.* overflow, abundance, C; *esp.* immoderate splendour of housekeeping, N; — *frumento*, P.

Affluo -vi -xum, 3. to flow to, L.C; of persons, to hasten to, *affluant copie*, L; (2) *aliqua re* —, to abound, to be in overplus; *opes affluunt*, L; (3) to overflow, — *oluptatibus*; *otio et ingenio*, C.

Affludo, 3. to dig in addition to, Pl.

Affor, 1. *dep.* to accost, address, C; — *deos*, to pray to, V.

Afformido, 1. to be in fear, P.

Affrigo -ul -ctum, to rub, Pl; hence, to rub from one's self on to another, Sc.

Affrictus -us, *m.* a rubbing on, friction, Pl.

Affro, 1. to rub, or crumble to pieces, Vr.

Affulgeo -si, 2. to shine, glitter; of the planet Venus, *affulsit*, O; met. — *vultus*, H; — *spes*, L.

Affundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour to, — *rem rei*; *oppidum affusum amne*, having its walls washed by a river, Pl; (2) to add to, to send in haste, Tc; *se affundere* = *affundi*, to throw one's self upon the ground.

Afranius, L. a Roman comic poet, of whose comedies we still have the titles and fragments of more than twenty. The scenes and incidents of his plays were all Roman, and they continued to be acted till the time of Nero. He seems to have flourished at the beginning of the first century B.C. (2) L. Afranius, a general whose name is frequently met with in the last years of the republic, as the lieutenant and partizan of Pompey. In conjunction with Petreius, he was opposed to, and defeated by, Cæsar, in Spain, B.C. 49. He adhered to the last remnants of Pompey's cause, and perished, with the wreck of his army, in Africa.

Africa -æ, *f.* Africa; (2) the region round about Carthage; hence, *adj.* **Africus**, L. — *ventus*, or *abz.* **Africus** -i, *m.* H. a S.W. wind; **Africanus** -a

-um; **Africanæ**, *sc. feræ*, panthers, L; **Africanus**, as a surname, *vid.* Scipio.

Agamemnon -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenæ, leader of the Grecian expedition to Troy; **Agamemnonides** -æ, *m.* Jv, Orestes; **Agamemnonius** -a -um, V, relating to Agamemnon; — *puella* = *Iphigenia*, Pt.

Agänippe -es, *f.* (Ἀγανίπη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, V; **Agänippis** -idis, O; **Agänippus** -a -um, Pt, relating to Agänippe, sacred to the Muses.

Ägäso -ōnis, *m.* a horseboy, groom, P. H.

Ägellus -i, *m. dim.* a little field, Ct.

Ägellus -i, *m. dim.* a little field, T. C.

Ägētia -itatis, *n.* (ἄγνια), a subdivision in the Macedonian army, L.

Ägēnor -ōris (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, *urbs Ägēnoris*, V, Carthage; **Ägēnorides** -æ, *m.* Cadmus; **Ägēnorius** -a -um, O, relating to Ägēnor, or Carthage.

Ägens -ntis (*ptcep.* ago), lively, active, C.

Äger -ii, *m.* territory; — *Helvetius*, Ca; (2) a field, land in course of cultivation; — *colere*, C, — *conserere*, V; (3) open country in opposition to the town, T. L. C; (4) in *agrum*, in depth, H; *opp. in fronte*, in length.

Äggēro, 3. to groan at, to weep at, O.

Ägger -ēris, *m.* material brought together to form a heap or mound; *aggerem comportare, petere; fossam, paludem ägger e explei*, Ca; (2) a mound, wall, rampart; — *apparare, jacere, facere*, Ca; *esp.* in besieging a city; — *vici*, V. Tc, a military road.

Äggēro, 1. to form an ägger, to heap up, V; met. to increase by heaping, — *ias*, V.

Äggēro -essi -estum, 3. to carry to, bring to, C; *foli.* by *ad* or *dat.*

Äggēstus -ūs, *m.* a carrying to, accumulation, Tc.

Äggēstio -ōnis, 1. to add to; *se* —, to connect one's self with, V.

Äggiatio -ōnis, 1. to glue to, to fasten to, C.

Äggravesco, 3. *inch.* to become severe, to grow worse, T.

Äggiävo, 1. to make heavier, to aggravate, to oppress, burden, L.

Äggredior -gressus -sum, 3. *dep.* (aggredior, P.), to go to, approach; — *ad aliquem*, P; *aliquem*, to approach with hostile intent, attack, C. S; with friendly intent, to ask a favour, C; — *pecunia*, S; — *animos largitione*, Tc, to bribe; (2) to go to a thing, *i.e.* to undertake it, C.

Äggēro, 1. to add to, join with; — *in numerum amicorum*, C; *se* — *ad amicitiam alienius*, C.

Äggressio -ōnis, *f.* the introduction of a speech, C.

Ägilis -e, easily moved; — *classis*, L; (2) quick, active, agile, H. O.

Ägilitas -itatis, *f.* the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility; — *navium*, L; — *nature*, C.

Ägilliter, nimbly, quickly, Co.

Ägilitas -e, capable of easy motion; — *air*, O.

Ägilitatio -ōnis, *f.* a state of motion, a agitation, C; met. — *animi*, C.

Ägittor -ōris, *m.* one who sets in motion, a driver; — *avelli*, V; (2) a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus, P. C.

Ägittus -ūs, *m.* Vr. = *agitatio*, q.v.

Ägito, 1. to put in motion, to agitate; — *mare*, C; — *greges*, V, to drive, tend; — *ares, feras*, to hunt, pursue; hence, to persecute, torment, T; *agitari scelerum penis*, C; (2) to engage in, occupy one's self with; *scum aliquid* —, to reflect upon, T; — *artes*, C, to practise; — *convivia*, T, to celebrate; *ctum* —, to live, S; *abs. Libys*

prope manu agitant, S; *animo* —, S, to deliberate upon, to consider, to talk of, speak of, S. L.

Aglaspis -Idis, m. a soldier with a shining shield, L.

Agmēn -inis, n. a train of numerous single objects in motion; — *aquarum*, rain; — *remorum*, V, — *navium*, L, — *stellarum*, O; — *aligerum*, birds, V; — *impedimentorum*, L, baggage; *ad urbem ire agmine*, L, in a procession; (2) the march of an army; *in agmine*, S, on the march; hence, the army itself; — *justus*, Tc, marching with closed ranks; — *primum*, the van-guard; — *extremum*, *novissimum*, the rear-guard, L; — *claudere*, C, *cogere*, L, to bring up the rear; *agmina*, L, = the battalions of an army on the march; poet. *agmen* = *exercitus*, V. H.

Agna -æ, f. a female lamb, H. O.

Agnalia -ium, O, = *Agonalia*, q.v.

Agnascor -natus, 3, to be born to, in addition, C, used of children born after the father's will has been made.

Agnatio -ōnis, f. relationship on the father's side, C.

Agnatus -i, m. a relation on the father's side, C; (2) a child born after the father's will has been made, Tc.

Agnellus -i, m. dim. a little lamb, P.

Agnus -a -um, relating to a lamb, P; *Agniaz* -æ, f. (sc. caro), lamb's flesh, P.

Agnitio -ōnis, f. knowledge, comprehension, C; (2) recognition, Pl.

Agnosco -nōvi -nitus, 3, to recognise, to know again, V; (2) to recognise, perceive, *deum ex operibus* —; (3) to acknowledge, — *crimen*, C; — *filium*, N.

Agnus -i, m. a lamb, C; prov. *agnum lupo eripere velle*, P, to undertake the impossible.

Agro -ēgi -actum, 3, act. to drive, set in motion; (a) forwards, *hominem ante se* —, N; — *boem*, *jumenta*, L; *cervum*, V, to hunt; *aliquem rem* —, to accuse, L; *se* —, P, T, to go, to come; (b) to a given place, — *capellas potum*, V; *aliquem in exilium* —, C; (c) to bring with one's self, *agentes frigora ventos*, V; *scintillas* —, Lc, to throw out sparks; hence, — *animam*, to give up the ghost; (d) to drive or strike down, — *radices*, O; (e) to drive away, — *prædas*; *ferre et agere*, to plunder, L; (f) to pass, *vitam ruri* —, L; *quartum annum ago et octogesimum*, C, I am 84 years old; (2) to do, to manage, to perform; *quid agis*? what are you doing? C; *quid agitur*? T, how are you? *nilil agere*, to exert one's self in vain, C; — *forum*, C, to hold a court; — *gratias*, C, to give thanks; imp. *age*, *agedum*, T, *agite*, V, an exclamation of encouragement, come on! up! also = well! well! then! a particle of transition, C; pass. *quid actum est*? what has happened? *actum est de aliquo*, it's all over with C; *rem actam agere*, L, to undertake fruitlessly; *actum habere*, C, to acquiesce in, be contented; (3) to act, i.e. on the stage; — *aliquem*, to mimic; — *primas*, T, *prioris partes*, C, to play the principal parts; *se* —, to behave, conduct one's self, S. Tc; (4) to transact publicly; — *causam aliquis*, to manage another's law-suit, N; *res agitur*, the affair is in question, T, is at stake, C. L; (ii. neut. to be busy; *bene cum aliquo* —, to treat well; pass. *præclare mecum actum est*, it has gone well with me; (2) to treat with, negotiate with; *cum populo* —, to lay a proposition before the people; (3) to prosecute, to accuse, C; (4) in the sacrificial language, to slay the victim, O.

Agōn -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Pl. St.

Agonalia -æ, sc. dies; — *lux*, O; *Agonalia* -ium, the festival of Janus; also, *Agonia* -ium, O.

Agōrānōmus -i, m. (ἀγοράνομος), a market inspector, P.

Agriarius -a -um, relating to land; — *lex*, L, — *res*, the division of public lands; — *tribunus*, the officer who presided over the divisions; *subst.*

Agriaril -orum, m. those who agitated the Agrarian laws, C. L.

Agricolā, Gnaeus Julius, a distinguished Roman general, and statesman, the father-in-law of Tacitus, by whom his life has been written, was born at Forum Julii in Gaul, A.D. 37, of a senatorian family. He went through the nominal round of the magistracies; was elected consul, A.D. 77, and in 78 was appointed governor of Britain, where he remained seven years, not only distinguishing himself as a general against the barbarous natives of the north, but by his skill in spreading the arts of civilization among the Britons, and reconciling them to the Roman yoke. He was recalled in 84 by Domitian, and, till his death in 93, an event which was said to have been hastened by the jealousy of the emperor, lived in retirement at Rome.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, one of the most eminent statesmen of the age of Augustus, was born B.C. 63, of a family before unknown. His friendship with Octavianus seems to have taken its origin at the time when they studied together at Apollonia, in Illyria; and he appears as an intimate adviser of the future emperor, after the murder of Cæsar in 44. In 41 he distinguished himself in the war of Perusium; in 38 he put down a rebellion in Gaul; and in 37 was elected to the consulship and appointed to the command against Sextus Pompey, whom in the succeeding year he completely defeated. His modesty in 33 was signalized by a very large expenditure on public works. In 31 the victory of Actium, where he was admiral-in-chief, was in a great measure owing to his nautical skill; and in 28 and 27 he was consul for the second and third time with Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, he afterwards married; but again divorced in 21, to form a union with Julia, the daughter of the emperor. During the remainder of his life he was active in all parts of the empire as an able and successful statesman, and died suddenly in the year 12, being only in the 51st year of his age. His daughter, Vipsania, by his first wife, the sister of T. Pomponius Atticus, was afterwards married to the emperor Tiberius; his three sons by Julia were adopted into the imperial family. For his daughter, Agrippina, see below.

Agrippina (1) daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by Julia, daughter of Augustus, was married to Cæsar Germanicus (see Germanicus), and seems to have been a woman of talent, energy, and character. Both on her own account, and her husband's, she was exceedingly popular in Rome; and after the murder of the latter was received in the city with extraordinary interest and solemnity. She fell a victim at last to the jealousy of her brother-in-law Tiberius; was banished by him to the island of Pandataria, the place of punishment of her mother Julia, and there died, probably by their own act, A.D. 33. Her son Caius afterwards ascended the imperial throne, and is usually known by the name of Caligula.

Agrippina (2) the daughter of the last named, a woman infamous for her crimes, was born at Cologne about A.D. 15, and first married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she was the mother of the Emperor Nero. A second husband was Crispus Passienus, whom she was said to have poisoned. In 49 she succeeded in marrying the Emperor Claudius, although her own uncle, and persuaded him to adopt her son, Domitius Nero, in place of his own child, Britannicus. In 54, alarmed by some incautious expressions of her husband, she poisoned him, and Nero ascended the throne. Her ambition at last proved her ruin. Her son, unable to endure her overbearing disposition, ordered her to be put to death, A.D. 60.

Agrestes -æ, relating to the country, rural;

subst. Agrestes -ium, country people, rustics, C.L.; (2) rough, uncultivated, boorish, C.O.

Agriçola -æ, *m.* a husbandman, C; *adj.* agricola cœles, Tb, the deities which preside over agricultural uic.

*Agriçolâtio -ōnis, *f.* Co, = agricultura, *q.v.*
Agriçultio -ōnis, *f.* C, = agricultura, *q.v.*
Agriçultor -ōis, *m.* L, = agricola, *q.v.*
Agriçultura -æ, *f.* agricultura, C.
Agriçimonia -æ, *f.* agrimony, Pl.Co; *cupatorium cannabinum*, Linn.

Agriçpeta -æ, *m.* one who is greedy for landed property, C.

Agriçus -a -um (ἀγριος), wild, Pl.
*Agriçus -a -um; — homo, Vr, possessed of landed property.

Agriçus -ei, *m.* (Ἀγριεύς), surname of Apello, as protector of streets, H.

Ah, an interjection, ah! oh!
Äh, an interjection, expressive either (1) of blame and refusal; (2) of laughter.

Ahala, C. Servilius Structus, master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, b.c. 439, when Sp. Mælius was said to be conspiring against the republic. The dictator was appointed suddenly in the night, and Mælius, the next morning, cited to appear before him. On his refusal to do so, he was killed by Ahala in the forum—an act which, though often mentioned by Cicero and other writers, as heroic, subjected its author to a trial for murder. To escape a judicial sentence, he went into voluntary exile.

Ahenobarbus, the name of a plebeian branch of the Gens Domitia; of whom may be briefly mentioned, (1) L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. b.c. 54, brother-in-law of Cato, a strong partisan of the aristocratic faction in Rome, and met his death in the battle of Pharsalia, fighting in the ranks of Pompey, (2) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. a.d. 32, son of the preceding, took the same side in the civil wars; is said by some to have been among the murderers of Cæsar; carried on the naval war in conjunction with Sextus Pompey, but made terms with Augustus, and died shortly before the battle of Actium. (3) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. a.d. 32, grandson of No. 2, husband of the younger Agrippina, and father of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, afterwards the Emperor Nero, *q.v.*

*Ai (αι), a Greek interjection of woe! O.
Aiaç -æcis, *m.* (Αἴας), the name of two Homeric heroes: (1) Aiaç Telamonius, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles; (2) Aiaç Oileus, king of Locris.

*Aïens -entis (πτεπ. αἰο), affirmative, C.
Aïo, defect. to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), C; (2) to say; aïuri, people say; *quid aïs?* what is your opinion? P.T. aïm, aïm' tu, aïm' tero? P.T, do you really mean it? it is possible!

Aia -æ, *f.* a wing; — fulminis, V; used = oar, Pl.; (2) in man, the shoulder and armpit, L.H; (3) the wing of an army; generally composed of the Roman militia and the allied troops, L; (4) the wing of a building, St.

Aiaç -ætes -æ, *m.* (ἀλασίπτερος), a tax-gatherer; in C, a nickname applied to Pompey.

Aïbister -ri, *m.* (plur. n. αἰβιστερος), a perurine tablet, tapering to a point, C.

Aïcer -æris -æ, quick, lively, cheerful, eager, C.

Aïceris -ætis, *f.* quickness, briskness, eagerness, aiaçit'y; — *republicæ defendendæ*, C.

Aïapa -æ, *f.* a box on the ear, Jr; as such a blow was a part of the ceremony observed in manumitting a slave; aïapa sometimes = manumission, Pl.

Aïçius -a -um (αἰçιον -æ, Ta.), belonging to the winter; — *equitæ*, L; — *enhartes*, C; hence *aïçius*, C.Ca. = allied troops; *conf. aiaç*, 3.

Älätternus -i, *f.* the evergreen thorn, Co; *rhamnus alaternus*, Linn.

Älätus -a -um, winged, V.O.

Alauda -æ, *f.* a lark; *legio alaudarum*, C; and sometimes *alauda*, C, the name of a legion formed by Cæsar in Gaul; perhaps so called from the ornament on their helmets.

Äläzön -ōntis, *m.* (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, P.

Albärlus -a -um, relating to the whitening or plastering of walls, Vr; *albarium opus*; or *abs.* plaster, cement, stucco, etc. Vr.

Albätus -a -um, clothed in white, C.

Albätö, 2. to be white; *albente cælo*, Ca, at day-break.

Albesco, 3. *inch.* to become white; *albescent capillus*, H; of day-break, V.

Albécis -e (-us -a -um), whitish yellow, Pl.

Albídus -a -um, whitish, O.

Albinus or Albus, the name of a branch of the patrician Gens Postumia. We may enumerate as best known, (1) A. Postumius Albus Regillensis, dictator, b.c. 498, cons. b.c. 496, commander-in-chief against the Latins in the great battle of the Lake Regillus. (2) Sp. Postumius Albinus, cons. b.c. 334 - 321, in which latter year he was defeated by the Samnites at the battle of the Caudine Forks, and with his whole army, obliged to go under the yoke. Besides these, we find mention of many members of this family, who appear to have maintained a prominent position down to the last days of the republic.

Albis -is, *m.* the Elbe, Tc.

*Albitúdo -inis, *f.* whiteness, P.

Albüçis -e, *f.* a kind of vine, Co.Pl.

Albüç -inis, *f.* a white spot on the eye, Pl.

Albüçus -a -um, whitish, Ct; *albula -æ*, *f.* æqua; the Tiber, so called from the colour of its water, V.

Album -i, *n.* white colour, the white of the eye, of an egg, etc.; (2) a white tablet on which the Pontifex Maximus recorded the events of the year; in *albo referre*, C, = to record; — *senatorium*, Tc, the roll of senators, a list generally, St.

*Alburnum -i, *n.* the soft wood of a tree immediately beneath the bark, Pl.

Albus -a -um, white (dead white; opp. *candidus*, glittering white); (2) pale, through fear or sickness, H; prov. *alba aris*, a white sparrow = a rarity, C; *albis denticulis deridere*, to laugh so as to show the teeth, i.e. heartily, P; *et ete alba aliquid opusnarrare*, P, skillfully, slyly; *filius alba galinæ*, a lucky fellow, Jr; *albis equis præcurrere*, H, to surpass greatly; (3) fortunate; (4) clear; — *notus*, south wind which clears the sky.

Alcëdo -ōnis, *f.* (= αλεξων, ἀλκυών), the kingfisher, P.

Alcëdōnia -ōrum, *n.* the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm; *met.* quietness, calm, P.

Alces -is, *f.* the elk, Ct.

Alçides -æ, *m.* (Ἀλκιδής), a surname of Hercules, a grandson of Alcens, V.H.

Alçinöus -i, *m.* (Ἀλκινόος), king of Phæacia, in the Odyssey, a kingdom noted for its gardens and orchards; hence *poma dare Alcinou*, O, to perform a superfluous action; *Alcinou sylva*, V, = orchards, — *gæççit'us*, H, a pleasure-seeking youth.

Aleyon, aleyonia = alcedo, alcedoma, *q.v.*

Alça -æ, *f.* a die; (2) a game with dice, hazard, *ludere alça*, C; *aleam crecere*, Tc; (3) *met.* chance, risk, uncertainty, *rem in alça dare*, L; to risk, — *subire*, C.

Alçator -ōris, *m.* a dicer, hazard-player, C.

Alçatritus -a -um, relating to a dicer, C.

Alçççis, *n.* a sauce prepared from fish, P.H.

Alcetta -æ, *f.* dim. from *alec*, *g.v.* Co.

Alco -onis, *m.* a uicer, gambler, Ct.

Alces, *altis* (*gen. pl.* *alitaum*, V.), winged, C; hence, *met.* swift, quick, V.O; (2) *subst.* a bird; *regia*, O; — *Joris*, V; *abs. ales*, C, the eagle; *alices*, in augury, birds which give omen in their flight, C; *malā alite*, H, ill-omened.

Alesco, 3; to grow up, *Le.Vr.*

Alexipharmacon -i, *n.* (ἀλεξίφάρμακον), an antidote, Pl.

Alga -æ, *f.* sea-weed, II; *met.* a thing of little worth; *vilior algā*, II.

Algens -tis (*ptcp.* *algeo*), cold, cool, Pl.

**Algensis* -e, living among, or on sea-weed, Pl.

Algeo -alsi, (2) to be cold; *algentes togæ*, M, so cold as not to warm the wearers.

Algesco, *alsi*, 3. *inch.* to become cold, T.

Algidus -a -um, cold, Ct.

Algor -oris, *m.* the sensation of cold, frost, P.S.

Algosus -a -um; — *locus*, Pl, abounding in sea-weed.

Algor -us, *m.* P.Lc, = *algor*, *g.v.*

Alias, at another time, C; *alias* . . . *alias*, at one time . . . at another time; sometimes *aliquando*, *interdum*, or *sepius*, is found in one clause of the sentence; *alius alias*, one person at one time, another at another, C; (2) *adv.* of place = elsewhere, C; (3) except, otherwise, else, P.Aug; (4) *non alias quam* . . . on no other condition than . . . Tc; *non alias nisi* . . . not otherwise . . . except.

Alibi, elsewhere, at another place, C; *alibi* . . . *alibi*; here . . . there, I; *alibi alius*, one here, the other there, L; *alibi atque alibi*, now here, now there, Pl; (3) in other respects, P.

Alibis -e, nourishing, nutritious, Vr.

Alica -æ, *f.* spelt, a kind of grain, Pl; (2) a drink prepared from spelt, M.

**Alcāra* -æ, *f.* a prostitute, *v.c.* one who sat before the spelt-mills, P.

**Alenstrum* -i, *n.* a kind of spring-sown spelt, Co.

Alleubi, anywhere, C; — *hic*, T.C, anywhere close to.

Alleule -æ, *f.* a light upper garment, H.

Allounde, from anywhere, from somewhere, C.T.

Alienatio -onis, *f.* a transference, or alienation of property, C; (2) a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling, C; (3) in medicine, loss of consciousness, or reason, Cl.

Alienigena -æ, *m.* strange, foreign; — *homo*, C; *subst.* a foreigner, C; (2) heterogeneous, Lc.

Alio, 1, to change a person into another and different one, P; (2) to alienate property, C; (3) to alienate from one's friendship, to make an enemy of; *bonorum colitatem a se* —; (4) *mentem alienare alicui*, L, to take away his senses; *alienari mente*, to be insane; *ab re alienari*, to be disinclined to, C; in medicine *alienari* is said of any limb or part of the body which has lost its consciousness, Cl.

Alienus -a -um, that which belongs or relates to another (*alien*, *opp.* to *suus*); *es* —, debt; *nomina* —, debts contracted in others' names, S; *subst.* *alienum* -i, *n.* another man's property, C; (2) not related (*opp.* *propinquus*); not friendly (*opp.* *amicus*); *alienum esse in aliqua re*, C, not to be at home in a matter, C; strange to a thing (*opp.* *aptus*); disproportioned to, different from, unfavourable, *locus* —, Ca, an unfavourable position; *alienissimo tempore republicæ*, C; (3) disturbed in mind, insane, S; (4) = ἀλλοτριον, indifferent, useless, S.

Aliger -era -trum, winged, V.

Alimentarius -a -um, relating to food; — *lex*, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, S.

Alimentum -i, *n.* food, a lim ent, C; (2) τροφή, the return made by children to their parents for their bringing up, C.

Alimonia -æ, *f.* P; *Alimonia* -ii, *n.* Te. Jv; = *alimentum*, *g.v.*

Alio, to another place; *alio* . . . *alio* . . . hither . . . thither; *alius alio*, C, one in this direction, the other in that, C; *aliunde alio*, from one place to another, Sc.

Alioqui (*alioquin*), otherwise, in other respects; *locum commodum* — *nisi quod longinquus erat*, L; *quamvis* —, Lc; *quamquam* —, L; (2) yet, besides, moreover, else, Tc.

Allosum, *altorsus* (*alioversus*), in another direction, elsewhere, P; (2) in another manner, foll. by *atque*, T.

Alipes -edis, having wings on the feet; — *deus*, or *abs.* *alipes* = Mercury, O; (2) swift of foot, — *equi*; *abs.* *alipedes*, horses, V.

Alpilis -i, *m.* a slave employed at the bath to pull the hairs out of the armpits, Sc.

Alpitis (ta) -æ, *m.* (ἀλεεινός), the master of the wrestling school, C.

Alqua, anywhere, P. C, (2) any how, in any manner, T. L.

Alquamdiu, for a moderately long time, C.

Alquammultus -a -um, tolerably much, P.Aug.

Aliquando, at any time, at some time, once; *sero cerum* — *tamen*, C, but yet once; *si forte aliquando* . . . if by chance, ever . . . (*opp.* to *nunc*); once, formerly, hereafter; (2) sometimes *aliquando* . . . *aliquando*, C.

Aliquantillus -a -um, a very little, P.

Aliquantisper, a moderately long time, P. T.

Aliquanto, *aliquantum*, considerably, somewhat, rather; — *post*, a little after; (2) with comparatives = much more, C.

Aliquantulus -a -um, little, small; — *numerus*; *adv.* *aliquantulum*, a little, C.

Aliquantus -a -um, moderate, not small, S; *aliquantum* foll. by *gen.* = a good deal, a great part; — *noctis*; — *laudis*, C.

Aliquantus, to a certain degree, in some measure, Sc. Q.

Aliqui, *aliqua*, *aliquod*, some, any, (1) any, in *opp.* to some definite person or thing; (2) some, in *opp.* to no, none; *aliqua ex parte*, in some degree, C; (3) any other, sometimes connected with *alius*, *caput aut aliqua alia pars*; *ira aut aliqua perturbatio*; (4) with numerals, *aliquos xx. dies*, about 20 days, P; *tres aliqui aut quatuor*, some three or four, C.

Alisquiam, *aliquapiam*, *aliquodpiam*, some, any, some other, any other, C.

Alquis, *aliquid*, some one, something, any one, anything; *pl.* some, any, *quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis*, C, if he be any one at all; used partitionatively, *aliquis vestrum*, — *ex vobis, de vobis*, any one of you; with *gen.* *aliquid falsi*, or agreeing with the adj. *aliquid pulchrum atque præclarum*; joined sometimes with the second person, *ezorare* —, V, let some one arise; (2) some or any other person or thing; (3) something important, *esse aliquem or aliquid*, C, to be of some importance; *est aliquid*, O, it is no trifle; *dicere aliquid*, C, to make a not unfounded assertion; *flet aliquid*, something of consequence will happen, P.T; in the comic dramatists *aliquis, quid* sometimes = *aliqui, quod*.

Alquisquam, *aliquidquam*, anyone, anything, C. L.

Aliquo, some or any whither, T; in some or any other direction, Tc.

Aliquot, some, several, C.

Aliquotfiram, in some places, Vr.

Aliquoties, several times, C.

**Aliquoversum*, in some direction or other, P.

Aliter, otherwise, in another way; — *atque*, — *ac*, — *quam*, P. T. C.; *non* — *quam si*, *non* — *quam cum*, O. L.; *non* — *acsi*, *non* — *nisi*, C.; *non* — *ac* = just as, not otherwise than; *alius* —, the one in one way, the other in another, C, used without a comparative sentence; *aliter esse*, to be differently constituted; (2) = *alioquin*, in another case, else, C.

Aliū, elsewhere, Pl.

Aliunde, from some or any other direction, C; *alius* —, the one from this, the other from that quarter; *aliunde* . . . *aliunde*, L.

Alius -a -ud (old form, *alis* -id, Lc. Ct.), another, other; used distributively, one, another, *aliud est maledicere*, *aliud accusare*; *alii* . . . *alii*, some . . . others, the one, . . . the other; also *ali* . . . *reliqui*, C; *alii* . . . *quidam*, L; *alii* . . . *pars*, S; *alii* . . . *alii* . . . *nonnulli*, *alii* . . . *alii quidam*, C; *aliud alio melius*, one is always better than the other; *alius alia via*, the one in this way, the other in that, L; *alius ex alio*, — *super alium*, — *post alium*, one after another, O. L. S; *alius atque alius*, C, now this, now that, different; *alius* is followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et* = than; after a negative by *nisi*, *quam*, *præter*, or the *abl.*; common and classical phrases are *nihil aliud nisi*, C; *nihil* — *quam*, *quid* — *quam*? L; (2) of another nature, different, *alium facere*, P, to change, transform; *alium fieri*, C, to be transformed; *in alia omnia ire*, *discedere*, *transire*, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion, C; (3) the rest, Ca. L; (4) = *alter*, one of two; *alius Ariovistus*, a second Ariovistus, Tc.

Aliusmodi, of another kind, C. Ca.

***Aliusvis**, *aliavis*, *aludvis*, any other.

Aliabor, lapsus, 3. to glide to, come to, flow to C. V.

Aliaboro, 1. to labour at, H.

Aliherimo, 1. to weep at, V.

Allopus -ūs, m. a gliding approach, H.

Alitro, 1. to bark at; *met.* to reproach loudly, L.

***Allaudabilis** -e, praiseworthy, P.

***Allaudo**, 1. to praise, P.

***Allectio** -ōnis, f. an alluring, enticing, Q.

Allecto, 1. to entice, C.

***Allector** -ōris, m. one who entices or allures, Co.

Allectus -a -um (*ptēp.* *allego*), *allecti*, magistrates elected in addition to a collegium already formed, Vr.

Allegatio -ōnis, f. a sending away, C.

Allegatus -ūs, m. an instigation to fraud, P.

Allego, 1. to send to, off, C. Te; *allegati* = a deputation, C; (2) to incite, P. T; (3) to relate, to recount, Tc. St.

Allego -ēgi -ectum, 3. to choose, to elect in addition, Ca. L.

Allegoria -æ, f. (*ἀλληγορία*), an allegory, Q.

***Alleviamentum** -i, n. a means of alleviation, C.

Allevatio -ōnis, f. a lifting up, Q; (2) alleviation, C.

Allevo, 1. to lift up, to erect, S; (2) to lighten in weight, C; (3) to lighten in mind, to alleviate; — *solicitudo*, C.

***Allex** -allicis, m. the thumb, used sarcastically of a little man; — *tiri*, P.

***Allicitum** -i, m. a dish made of garlic, P.

Allicio -ōis, 3. to entice, Sc.

Allicio -exi -ectum, 3. to allure, entice, draw to one's self, C.

Allo -i -sum, 3. to strike against, dash against, Lc. Ca; *allici*, to suffer damage, C.

Allo -i -sum, 3. a tying up; — *arbutorum*, Co; (2) that which ties, a band, St.

Allo -i -sum, 3. m. one who ties up, Co.

Allogatūra -æ, f. a ligature, Co.

Allo -i -sum, 3. to tie to, bind to, C; (2) to bind, bind up; *lac allicatum*, M, curdled milk; (3) to hold fast, to prevent, to lay under obligation; *furti se allicare*, T, to make one's self guilty of theft.

Allo -i -sum, 3. to smear on, or over, C. H.

Allium -i, n. garlic, V.

Allucio -ōnis, f. an address, a speaking to, St; (2) consolation, Ct.

Alluquium -i, n. exhortation, encouragement, consolation, L. H.

Alluor -cutus sum, 3. to address, exhort, encourage, C.

Allubesco, 3. incl. to begin to please, P.

Alluceo -xi, 2. to shine at, or upon; *fortuna faculam tibi allucet*, P, offers thee a favourable opportunity.

Alludo, 1. to joke at, to caress, P.

Alludo -ūsi -ūsum, 3. to jest at, to sport with, C. V; (3) used of the motion of waves and winds, *mare litores alludit*, C.

Alluo -ūi, 3. to wash; used of the sea, *alluuntur a mari mænia*, C.

Alluvies -ei, f. a pool caused by the overflow of the sea, L; (2) alluvial earth, Co.

Alluvio -ōnis, f. alluvial land; earth deposited by water, C.

Almus -a -um, nourishing; — *terra*, — *Fenus*, — *Ceres*, fair, gracious, propitious, kind, V.

Alnus -a -um, made of alder wood, Vt.

Alnus -i, f. the alder; — *evocat*, V, ships.

Allo -ūi -tum, 3. to nourish, support; *met.* — *artes*, C; — *civitatem*, Ca.

Alō -ūs, f. (*ἀλόν*), the aloe; *met.* bitterness, Jv.

Alōgia -æ, f. (*ἀλογία*), unreasonable behaviour, foolishness, Sc.

Alōidæ -ōrum, m. (*Ἀλωεῖδαι*), the sons of Aloeus, Otus and Ephialtes, V.

Alōpēcia -æ, f. (*ἀλωπεκία*), from a Greek word signifying fox; a disease in which the hair falls off, common among foxes, Pl.

Alōpēcis -idis, f. (*ἀλωπεκίς*), a kind of vine, bearing bunches like a fox's tail, Pl.

Alps -ium, f. (*sing.* *Alpem*, Jv.), the Alps; *adj.*

Alpinus -a -um, L; **Alpēus** -a -um, N.

Alpha, *indcl.* n. (*ἄλφα*), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Jv; *met.* the first of a series, M.

Alphēus -i, m. (*Ἀλφειός*), the principal river of the Peloponnesus; *adj.* **Alphēus** -a -um, V.

Alphus -i, m. (*ἄλφός*), a white spot on the skin, Cl.

Alsius -a -um, frosty, freezing easily, Vr. Pl.

Alsius (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lc. C.

Altiſsimus -i, m. a S. S. W. wind, St.

Altaria -ium, n. the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted; (2) an unusually splendid altar, Lc; an altar generally, C.

Alte, highly, deeply; — *cadere*, from a height; *met.* — *petere*, to seek far and wide; — *perspicere*, to inspect closely, C.

Alter -a -um, one of two, the one, the other; — *pars*, the opposite party, S; *alter* . . . *alter*, the one, the other; also *alter* . . . *iste*, *hic*, or sometimes a *subst.*; (2) as a numeral, the second, C; *alter ab illo*, the second after him, V; *dies tricesimus alter*, C, the 22nd day; *annus* — *ab undecimo*, V = the twelfth; *unus et alter* = two, C; this and that = *unus atque* —; *unus alterque*, another, a second; *sicut alterum patrem diligat*, C; with *neg.* *nullum alterum sceleriorum*, P; *alter ego*, a second self; *alterum tantum*, twice as much.

Alteratio -ōnis, f. a dispute, war of words, altercation, P. C; (2) a speech intermingled with frequent interrogatories, Q. C.

Alterator -ōris, m. an orator, who throws great part of his speech into an interrogative form, Q.

Altercor, 1. *dep.* (*alterco*, T.), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel, Ca. L; to cross-examine, C.

Alternis, alternately, by turns, Lc.

Alterno, 1. to perform an action by turns, *alter*

hate, olea fructus alternat, Pl. bears fruit on alternate years; (2) to hesitate, V.

Alternus -a -um, one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging, C; — *armores*, dialogue, H; — *versibus*, V, in alternate song; *carmen* —, O, the elegiac metre; alternate hexameter and pentameter; (2) in the Roman courts, the prosecutor and prisoner had the privilege of challenging by turns the judges appointed by the praetor; expressed by *alternis consilia*, *alternos iudices recipere*, C, (3) lying over against, opposite, L.

Alteruter -tra -trum (*altera utera*, *alterum uterum*), one of two, C.

Alterutrumque, on both sides, in both respects, Pl.

Alticinctus -a -um, high girt = busy, Pl.

Altus -e, of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence, *alls*, *allus* (ec. *avis*), a fowl, H.Jv; (2) rich, P.

Altissimus -i -um, high-sounding, sublime, *Maronis altissimae carmina*, Jv.

Altitonans -ntis (*altitonans*, Vr.), thundering from on high, Lo.

Altitudo -inis, f. height, — *montium*, C; *sublimitas*, — *oratio* ut, C; (2) depth, — *fluminis*, Ca; — *auris*, C, secret, reserve.

Altivolubus -i -um, a little too high, St.

Altivolans -ntis, flying high, Le.

Altor -oris, m. a nourisher, a foster-father, C.

Altrorsus, on the other side, P.

Altra -scis, f. a nurse, foster-mother, C.O.

Altrorsum, on the other side, P.

Altum -i, n. the height, ex. *ab alto* = *e caelo*; applied to the sea, the deep, C.V; (2) the depth of the sea, ex. — *emergere*, C.

Altus -a -um, high; foll. by *acc* and *gen.* *latera pedem alta*, B; *latera* = *quingagenum pedum*, Pl. — *cor*, loud, Ct, *Cesar alta mente reductus*, C, lofty mind; — *cringis*, O.V, ancient; (2) deep, — *radix*, C, — *somnus*, L; ex *alto* = *umo*, L, from the bottom of the heart; ex *alto* = *petere*, C; *petere*, V, to bring from afar; in discourse, far-fetched.

Alucinatio -onis, f. an hallucination, self-deceit, non, Sc.

Alucinor, 1. *dep.* to wander in mind, dream, C.

Alumen -inis, n. alum, Pl.Vt.

Aluminatus -a -um, — *agua*, Pl, holding alum in solution.

Aluminosus -i -um, rich in alum, St.Pl.

Alumna -e, f. a foster-daughter, pupil, P.

Alumnus -i, m. a pupil, H; foster-child; of a country = inhabitant, C.

Aluta -e, f. a kind of soft leather, Ca; hence, as side of it, a shoe, O; a purse, Jv, an ornamental patch, O.

Alvium -i, n. a beehive, V.

Alveatus -a -um, hollowed like a trough, A.Aug.

Alveolatus -a -um, hollowed like a little trough, Vt.

Alveolus -i, m. *dim.* a little hollow; a tray, trough, bucket, Ph; (2) a small tray on which dice were cast, C.

Alvus -i, m. a deep hollow vessel, L; an excavation; the hollow of a tree, V; the hull of a ship, S.L; *met.* a small boat, V; a bathing vessel, C; the bed of a river, V. Lo; a beehive, Co.

Alvus -i, f. the belly, C; the womb, P; the stomach, C; hence, the excrement, Cl; diarrhoea, Co; (2) a beehive, Vr. Co.

Amabile -e, a, m. i. a. b. l. e, loveable, C.

Amabilitas -atis, P, amiableness.

Amabiliter, amiably; (2) lovingly, C.

Amandatio -onis, f. a sending away, C.

Arando, 1. to send away, to send to a distance, C.

Amans -ntis (*præp.* amo), — *aliquis*, loving, friendly; — *uox*, — *verba*, C; *subst.* a lover, T.O.

Amantem, lovingly, C.

Amantensis -is, m. u. secretary, amanuensis, St.

Amantissimus -a -um, made of marjoram; *amantissimum* (ec. *angusti* m), marjoram contrait, L.

Amarius -i, c. (*amarium* -i, n. *amarum*), marjoram, V. Ct.

Amantissimus -i, m. (*amantissimus*), the amarant, O.

Amare, bitterly, P.

Amara -atis, f. bitterness, Vt.

Amara -tis, f. bitterness, Ct.

Amara -tis, f. bitterness of taste, Vr; (2) *met.* that which is bitter, unpleasant, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, — *cocis*, an excessive vehemence, harshness, Q.

Amara -oris, m. bitterness, Le. V.

Amarus -i -um, bitter in taste; (2) *calamitosus*, — *dis*, Tb; of speech, bitter, biting, — *dictum*, O; of behaviour, rough, ill-tempered, T. C.

Amicus -i, m. a lover, P.

Amithus -antis, f. (*Amathus*), a city of Cyprus; *ad*, *Amathusius* -i -um; *abs.* *Amathusius*, O. Ct. = *Venus*; *Amathusiacus* -i -um, O.

Amatio -oris, f. sensual love, P.

Amator -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacia*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pt. C.

Amatorculus -i, m. *dim.* a little lover, P.

Amatoris, amorously, P. C.

Amatorius -a -um, loving, amorous, C, *abs.*

Amatorium -i, n. a love potion.

Amatrix -re, f. a female lover, a mistress, P.

Amazon -onis, f. an Amazon, one of a supposed nation of warlike females, *Amazonides* -idis, f. = *Amazon*, V, *Amazonicus* -a -um; *Amazonius* -a -um, — *vir*, O, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus.

Ambactus -i, m. a valet, C.

Ambidexter -i, 3. to eat round, *consumere* utterly, P.

Ambigus -is, f. generally pl. *Ambiges* -um), a going round, circuit, — *crurum*, O, *met.* applied to discourse, circumlocution, digression; *mixta ambigua* -us, H, without circumlocution, obscurity, ambiguity; of actions, *per ambages*, L, in a secret manner.

Ambedo -di -ctum, 3. to eat round, consume, V. To.

Ambigo, 3. to go about or round; (2) to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain, *jus quod ambigui*, C, (3) to dispute; — *de cero*, C, to contend in words, (4) to drive round about a place, To.

Ambigue, undecidedly, To; ambiguously, C.

Ambiguitas -atis, f. ambiguity, C.

Ambiguum -a -um, moving from side to side, of doubtful nature, — *Protes*, — *ru*, O; *Centaurus*; (2) hesitating, uncertain, insecure, *hominis* — *est*; in *ambiguo* *ru* *lingere*, Le; non *habui* *ambigui*, C, I considered it as clear; (3) enigmatical, *ambiguum* — *verba*, — *oracula*; *subst.* *Ambiguum* -orum, n. ambiguities, C; (4) not to be relied on, — *fidem*, L; uncertain in result, *res servanda ambigue*, Te.

Ambio -iri (ii) -itum, 4. to go round, — *terram*, C; (2) to surround, *insulam Euphratis ambit*; (3) to canvass for votes; *magistratum* — *P*, to canvass for a magistracy; (4) to seek for goodwill, T. V.

Ambitus -onis, f. a legal canvass for office (*opp. ambitus*, q.v.); (2) the desire to please, and consequent flattery, condescension, H; partiality, L; (3) desire of honour, ambition, C.

Ambitiose, in a condescending manner, C; (2) ambitiously, L.

Ambitiosus -i -um, twining around, going round, H; — *ornamenta*, H, excessive, unnecessary, (2) desirous of favour, seeking for favour; (3) pleased to be asked and entreated, desirous of honour

ambitious; (4) desirous to please, vain, ostentatious.

Ambitus -ūs, *m.* a going round, circuit, — **siderum**, C; (2) a circumference, edge; the small space left round a house, C; (3) of speech, a period, C; — **verborum**, circumlocution; **multos** — **jacere circa rem**, L; (4) the desire of being conspicuous, ostentation; (5) an illegal canvassing or procuring of votes, **accusare aliquem ambitus**; **causam alere de ambitu**, of bribery, C.

Ambivium -ii, *n.* a place where two ways meet, V.

Ambo -m -o, both, C.

Ambrōsia -æ, *f.* (ἀμβροσία), the food of the Gods, C.

Ambrōsius -us -um, *m.* ambrosial, Pl.

Ambrōsius -us -um (ἀμβροσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial, V.

Ambūbæ -arum, *f.* Syrian music women living as prostitutes in Rome, H.

Ambūbæ -m, *f.* wild succory, Cl.

Ambulærum -i, *n.* a walk shaded with trees, P.

Ambulātis -e, moveable, V.

Ambulatio -ōnis, *f.* a walk, C; (2) a promenade, C.

Ambulāticula -æ, *f.* a little walk, C; (2) a little promenade, C.

Ambulātor -ōris, *m.* one who walks about, a pedlar, M.

Ambulātorius -a -um, moveable, going up and down, Pl. V.

Ambulatrix -icis, *f.* a female idler, loungeur, A. Aug.

Ambulo. 1. to take a walk for recreation; (2) to stride. to walk, to travel. used both of men and animals; **bene ambula**, P, a good journey! — **in ius**, to go before the court; — **maria**, C, to cross.

Amburo -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn round, to scorch. to burn up; (2) of wealth, **ambustus** = scorched; **prope ambustus**, L, one who has only just escaped judicial condemnation; (2) to benumb with cold, T.

Ambustus -ōnis, *f.* a burn, scald, Pl.

Ambustulus -a -um, burned round, roasted, P.

Ameas -i. *m.* the purple Italian starwort, V.

Ameas -tis, mad, insane, senseless, — **homo**, — **consilium**.

Amentia -æ, *f.* insanity, madness. C; folly, H.

Amento, 1. to furnish with a strap, e.g. javelins, C; (2) with help of the strap, to throw the missile to a height, P. Aug.

Amentum -i. *n.* a strap, thong, Ca.

Ame -it -m. a forked pole, for suspending fowling nets, H.

Amethystinus -a -um, wearing an amethyst-coloured dress, M.

Amethystus -us -um, amethyst-coloured, M. Jr; (2) **se**, **ut**, **amethysts**, M.

Amethystus -i, *f.* (ἀμethystος), an amethyst, Pl; (2) a kind of vine, Co.

Anfractus = **unfractus**, *q.r.*

Amica -æ, *f.* a female friend, T; (2) a mistress, V. C.

Amice, in a friendly manner; well inclined, C.

Amicō -scui (ixi) -ictum, 4. to clothe, wrap round, **aliquem veste** —; **amiciri veste**, C; (2) met. **aliquid charis** —, H; **arborum titibus** —, O.

Amictor, P, = **amica**, *q.r.*

Amicitia -æ, *f.* friendship, **amicitiam facere**, **pingere**, **gerere**, **dimittere**, **dissociare**, **renunciare**, C.

Amicities -ei, *f.* **Le**. = **amicitia**, *q.r.*

Amico, 1. to make friendly, propitiate, — **nomen**, P. Aug.

Amictus -us, *m.* the mode or fashion of dressing; (2) a garment, covering, C; — **nebula**, V.

Amiculum -i, *n.* an upper garment, cloak, C.

Amiculus -i, *m.* **Amicula** -æ, *f.* **dim.** a little friend, C.

Amicus -a -um, friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to, — **alicui**, C; **amicum est alicui**, foll. by *inf.* and *acc.* = **placet**, H.

Amicus -i, *m.* a friend, well-wisher, patron, C. H; friend to the state, C. L; minister, counsellor, N. St.

Amissio -ōnis, *f.* a loss, C.

Amissus -ūs, *m.* N. = **amissio**, *q.r.* —

Amīta -æ, *f.* a father's sister (*opp.* **matertera**, *q.r.*), an aunt, C. L.

Amitto -misi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go, P; **alicui noxiam** —, to forgive, P; **tempus** —, C, to let slip an opportunity; (2) to lose, **optimates** —, N, to lose the favour of the patricians.

Ammianus Marcellinus, by birth a Greek, flourished in the latter half of the fourth century A.D., and devoted his life to the profession of arms. He is now chiefly known by his **Roman History**, a work in the Latin language, originally consisting of thirty-one books, of which only the last eighteen are extant. When complete it comprised the events from the accession of Nerva, A.D. 96, to the death of Valens, A.D. 378; though the fragment now in existence commences with the year 353. The first books can therefore have been little more than an epitome. Though the style of Ammianus is very harsh and impure, his history is in high repute for its accuracy and fairness.

Ammodjētes -m, *m.* (ἀμμοδύτης), a kind of African snake, P. Aug.

Ammōn -ōnis, *m.* (Ἄμμων), the name by which Jupiter was worshipped in the Libyan Oasis of Siwah, under the form of a ram, Ct.

Ammōnitrūm -i, *n.* (ἀμμόνιτρον), natron mixed with sand, Pl.

Amnicula -æ, *c.* dwelling by the river side, — **salix**, O.

Amniculus -i, *m.* **dim.** a little river, L.

Amnicus -a -um, relating or belonging to a river, Pl.

Amnigēna -æ, *m.* river born, P. Aug.

Amnis -is, *m.* a stream of water, a river, C; **secundo amni**, V, with the stream; (2) anything flowing, liquid, V.

Amo, 1. to love; both of mental and sensual affection, C; to be in love, T. S; **ita me dii ament**, or **amabunt**, T. P, a form of asseveration, so help me God! ellipt. **ita me Jupiter**! P; **se** —, to be self-conceited; **aliquem de re**, **aliquem in re** —, to be under obligations to any one for. . . C; **amo te**, P. T, I am much obliged to you; **amado**, or **amado te**, P. T. = pray, be so good; (2) to do a thing with pleasure, to be wont, **aurum amat pe. medicos ire satellites**, H.

Amœne, pleasantly, in regard to smell, P.

Amenitas -atis, *f.* pleasantness; esp. of local situation, C; — **mea**, a term of endearment, P.

Amœnus -a -um, pleasant, delightful; esp. of place, C; **subst.** **amœna** -orum, Tc, pleasant places; — **vita**, Tc; — **cultus**, luxurious, splendid, L.

Amōtor, 4. **dep.** to move away from a place, get rid of; **se** —, to take one's self off, P. T; — **conjugem**, Tc; (2) to avert, — **periculum**, Pl; **nomen** —, to pass over, L.

Amōnum -i, *n.* (ἀμωνον), a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared, V. O. M.

Amor -ōris, *m.* (amos, P.), love, either mental or sensual, — **erga aliquem**, **in aliquem**, C; — **aliquis**, H; **amorem habere erga aliquem**; **aliquem habere in amore**; **esse in amore alicui**; **aliquem amore amplecti**, **prosequi**, C; (2) a darling, **Porcipus amores nostri**, C; (3) a desire, longing, — **consulatus**, C, a wish to become consul; (4) the god Amor, Cupid, O.

Amotio -ōnis, *f.* a removing.

Amoveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove; — se, to depart, T. I.; — *nomen*, L. to pass over silently; — *dores*, H. to steal.

Amphēlitis -īdis, *f.* (ἀμφηλίτις), a kind of natural pitch with which vines were smeared to preserve them from worms, Pl.

Amphēmeria -ae, *f.* (ἀμφημερινός), daily, Pl.

Amphikraus -i, *m.* (Ἀμφικράως), a celebrated Argive soothsayer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus; *adj.* Amphikraeus -a -um, Pl.; Amphikraides -ae, O. = Alcmaeon.

Amphibolia -ae, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία), ambiguity, double meaning, C.

Amphibolichys -yos, *m.* (ἀμφιβραχύν), the amphibrachys, a metrical foot thus constituted, — Q.

Amphictyones -um, *m.* (Ἀμφικτύονες), the general council of the Greek nation, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi; the Amphictyons.

Amphimacrus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιμάκρος), the Cretic foot thus constituted — Q.

Amphimallum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιμαλλόν), a species of woollen cloth, with a long nap on each side, Pl.

Amphion -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφίων), king of Thebes and husband of Niobe; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; *arces Amphionis*, O. = Thebes.

Amphiprostylus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιπρόστυλος), a temple, having pillars in front and rear, but none on the sides, Vt.

Amphisbæna -ae, *f.* (ἀμφισβæνα), a kind of African snake, Pl.

Amphitapa -ae, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπη), a kind of cloth, like the amphimallum; having a long nap on each side, Vt.

Amphithalamus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιθάλαμος), an antechamber, Vt.

Amphitheatralis -e, belonging to the amphitheatre, M.

Amphitheatricus -a -um, = amphitheatralis, *gr.*

Amphitheatrum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιθέατρον), an amphitheatre, To, St.

Amphitrite -es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη), the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea; = sea, O.

Amphitryon -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφιτρίων), king of Thebes and husband of Alcmena, who bore Hercules to Jupiter; hence, *Amphitryoniades* -ae, Hercules, V. O.

Amphora -ae, *f.* (ἀμφορέα), a two-handled vase, picher, or jug, for holding liquids, generally made of clay or glass, II.; (2) a Roman fluid measure = 5 gall. 7 pints, C.

Amphoræa -e, containing an amphora, Pl.

Amphrysus -i, *m.* (ἀμφρύς), a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus, *pastor ab Amphrýso*, V. Apollo; *adj.* Amphrysus -a -um, — rates, V. the Sybil.

Ample, richly, amply, C.; (2) splendidly, — *exornare*, — *loqui*, C.; (3) *amplius*, more, further, *nilil dico* —; used with numerals without *quam*, — *centum* circiter; of time, — *triennium*, — *triennio*, *hoc amplius* = besides; of judicial proceedings, — *pronunciare*, C. to adjourn.

Amplictor -exus, 3. *dep.* (P. *pass.*), to surround, embrace, encircle; *se amplexi*, II. to esteem one's self; (2) in discourse, to handle, treat of, *aliquid plurimis verbis*, C.; (3) of understanding, to comprehend, C.

Amploxor, 1. *dep.* (amplexo, P), to surround, encircle, embrace, P. T.; to love, honour, C.

Amploxus -ūs, *m.* a surrounding, encircling, C; embrace, V.

Ampliatio -ōnis, *f.* the putting off of a legal decision, Sc.

Amplificatio -ōnis, *f.* an enlarging, increasing, C.; (2) in rhetoric, amplification, C.

Amplificator -ōris, *m.* one who enlarges, C.

Amplifico, splendidly, Ct.

Amplifico, 1. to enlarge, amplify, C.

Amplio, 1. to make wide, enlarge, increase, H.; *aliquem, aliquid* —, C. to adjourn a judicial decision.

Ampliter, P. = ample, *gr.*

Amplus -a -um, large, spacious, ample, abundant, much, great, — *pecunia*, C; *quid cultis amplius?* what more do you want? foll. by gen. *amplius negotii*, C; — *morbus*, T. violent; (2) splendid; brilliant, — *res gestæ*; famous, distinguished, — *familia*, — *homo*, C; *amplissimus*, title of consuls, senators, etc; *amplissimus honor*, the consulship, the senatorial dignity; (3) — *orator*, one who speaks with copiousness and dignity, C.

Ampulla -ae, *f.* a flask, bottle, C; (2) bombast, project *ampullas*, H.

Ampullaceus -a -um, bottle-shaped, Pl. Co.

Ampullarius -i, *m.* a bottle-maker, P.

Ampullor, 1. *dep.* to speak bombastically, H. **Ampulatio** -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, a putation, C.

Ampulo, 1. to cut off, *esp.* of plants, to prune; *met.* to shorten, diminish, — *multitudinem sententiarum*; *ampulata loqui*, to speak disconnectedly, C.

Ampulctum -i, *n.* a charm, a charmlet, Pl.

Amurea -ae, *f.* (ἀμύρεα), the refuse or scum remaining from the pressing of olives, V; *adj.* amurearius -a -um, A. Aug.

Amusta -ae, *f.* (ἀμυστία), want of skill in music, Vt.

Amusus -i, *m.* (ἀμυσος), unskilled in music, Vt.

Amussis -is, *f.* a carpenter's rule; *ad amussim*, exactly, Vt.

Amussito, 1. to make accurate, P.

Amusum -ii, *n.* a slab fixed up in the manner of a sundial, with the points of the compass marked upon it to show the direction of the wind, Vt.

Amygda -ae, *f.* (ἀμυγδάλη), an almond, Pl; (2) an almond tree, Co; *adj.* amygdalaceus -a -um, Pl.

Amygdalum -i, *n.* (ἀμυγδαλον), an almond, O.

Amylum -i, *n.* (ἀμύλην), starch, Cl. Pl.

Amystis -īdis, *f.* (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, II.

An, or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, *utrum superbiat prius memorem an crudelitatem?* C; preceded sometimes by *numquid* or *ne*, *Romam ne venio an hic maneo an Arpinum fugio?* C; without any preceding conj. *eloquar an sileam?* V; used in like manner in indirect interrogations; (2) used in phrases of doubt or hesitation, *dubito* —, *nescio* —, *haud scio* —, = I almost believe, I almost think; (3) *annon*, used in direct questions, *isne est quem quæro, an non?* T; (4) *anno* = an.

Anabæthrum -i, *n.* (ἀναβæθρον), a high seat for beholding spectacles, Jv.

Anadema -ātis, *n.* (ἀνάδημα), an ornament, or fillet for the head, Lc.

Anagypta -grum, *n.* a bas relief, Pl.

Anagnostēs -ae, *m.* (ἀναγνώστης), a reader aloud, C.

Analecta -ae, *m.* (ἀναλέκτης), one who collects crumbs after a meal, M.

Analectris -īdis, *f.* (ἀνάλεκτρον), a small pillow or cushion for the shoulder, O.

Analemma -atis, *n.* (ἀνάλημμα), a sundial, Vt.

Analogia -ae, *f.* (ἀναλογία), analogy of language, Vt.

Analogus -a -um (ἀνάλογος), analogous, Vt.

Anancæum -i, *n.* a large drinking cup, a bowl, P.

Anapæstus -a -um, (ἀναπæστος), — *pes*; or *anapaest* —, C; *anapæstum* -i, *n.* sc. *carmen*, O. a poem in anapaestic verse.

Anaphora -ae, *f.* (ἀναφορά), the rising of the

time, O; (β) before the destined time, O; (γ) used in dates, *ante diem VIII. calendis Decembris*, on the VIIIth day before the calends of December, i.e. Nov. 24th; *differe in ante diem*, Sc, to put off to, C; (B) *adv.* (1) in space, before, forwards; (2) of time, before, *paucis mensibus ante*, Ca, a few months before; *multo* — T; *aliquanto* —; *paulo* —, C; *soil*, by *quam*; *ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es*, a little before thou wast born; very rarely used as an adj. *neque ignari sumus — malorum*, V, of the previous evils.

Antea (old form, *antidea*), before, formerly, C sometimes foll. by *quam*, C. L.

Anteambulo -ōnis, *m.* n running footman, to clear the way, St. M.

**Antecānus* -is, *m.* a constellation, the little dog, *πρωϊόν*, C.

Antecipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to get, receive before, C; to anticipate, S.

Antecēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede either in space or time, C. T; *ptcep.* used as a *subst.* *antecedentia* -ium, that which has gone before, C; (2) to surpass, exceed, to distinguish one's self, C.

Antecello -ēre, *no perf.* or *sup.* to distinguish one's self, excel, C.

Antecessor -ōnis, *f.* the preceding, the preceding reason, C.

Antecessor -ōris, *m. pl.* the vanguard, Ca.

Antecessus -a -um (*ptcep.* *antecedo*), that which has gone before; *in — dare*, Sc, to pay in advance; so also *in — solvere, accipere*, St.

Antecuro, 3. to run before, Vt.

Antecursor -ōris, *m.* one who runs before; *pl.* pioneers, advance guard of an army, Ca.

Anteco -ivi (-ii) -ire (old form, *antideo*, P. T.), to go before, C. II; (2) to surpass, excel, P. C.; to distinguish one's self, C; (3) to anticipate, prevent, oppose, Te.

Antefero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry before, Te; (2) to prefer, C; (3) **consilio* —, C, to consider beforehand.

Antefixus -a -um, fastened in front, Te; *subst.* *antefixa* -ōrum, *n.* L. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses.

**Antegēnitalis* -e, before birth, Pl.

Antegredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go before, C.

**Antēhibeo*, 2. to prefer, Te.

Antēhac (old form, *antidhac*, P.), before this time, formerly.

**Antēlogium* -i, *n.* prologue, P.

Antēlocūsus -a -um, happening before day break, C.

Antēmeridiānus -a -um, before noon, C.

Antemitto -misi -missum, 3. to send before, Ca.

**Antemuro*, 4. to fortify in front.

Antenna -ae, *f.* a sail yard, C. V; (2) the sail with the yard, O.

Antepigmentum -i, *n.* the internal finishing and ornament of a building, Vt.

Antepes -edis, *m.* *the forefoot, C; (2) = *anteambulio*, *q. v.* Jr.

Antepilani -ōrum, *m.* the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, L.

Antepōno -ōni -sūtum, 3. to place before, Te; (2) to prefer, C.

**Antepotens* -tis, very powerful, very fortunate, P.

Anterides -um, *f.* (*ἀντερίδες*), buttresses to support a weak wall, Vt.

Anteridon -i, *n.* (*ἀντεριδών*), a little buttress, Vt.

Anterūs -ōtis, *m.* (*ἀντέριος*), the genius, avenger of slighted love, C.

Antes -ium, *n.* rows, or ranks, *c. p.* of vines, V.

Antestānus -i, *ri. pl.* chosen soldiers, whose business it was to protect the standard, Ca; (2) *met.* a leader, C.

Anteto (*anteto*) -steti, L. to surpass; — *sc.* to distinguish one's self in.

Antestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, C.

Antēvenio -vini -ventum, 4. to come before, P; (2) to surpass, P. S; become great, Te.

Antēverto -ti -sum, 3. to come or go before, to precede, P. C; (2) to anticipate, hinder by anticipating, C; (3) to prefer, Ca.

Antevolo, 1. to fly before, V.

Anthra -ae, *f.* (*ἄνθραξ*), a drug prepared from flowers, Cl.

Anthinus -a -um (*ἄνθινός*), — *mel*, Pl, made of flowers.

Anthōlogia -ōrum, *n.* (*ἀνθολογία*), anthology, the title of a book consisting of select extracts.

Anthracinus -a -um (*ἀνθράκινος*), black as coal, Vt.

Anthrax -acis, *m.* (*ἄνθραξ*), red cinnamon, Vt.

Anthropographus -i, *m.* (*ἀνθρωπογράφος*), a portrait-painter, Pl.

Anthrophigis -i, *m.* (*ἀνθρωποφάγος*), a cannibal, Pl.

Anthrophōra -ae, *f.* (*ἀνθροφορά*), a rhetorical figure, in which the adversary's probable arguments are brought forward and confuted, Sc.

Antibasis -is, *f.* (*αντίβασις*), the hindmost little pillar in the pedestal of the busta, Vt.

Antiboreus -a -um (*αντίβόρειος*), turned towards the north, Vt.

Antichthones -um, *m.* (*ἀντίχθονες*), the dwellers at the antipodes, Pl.

Anticipatio -ōnis, *f.* a preconception, innate idea, anticipation, C.

Anticipo, 1. to take or receive before, anticipate, C.

Anticus -a -um, forward, in front, C; (*opp.* *posticus*).

Anticra -ae, *f.* (*Ἀντίκυρα*), an island in the Aegean sea, famous for its hellebore, H. L.

Antidea = *antea*; *antidhac* = *antehac*; *antideo* = *anteo*, *q. v.*

Antidotum -i, *n.* (*ἀντίδοτον*), an antidote, Ph. St.

Antinomia -ae, *f.* (*αντινομία*), a contradiction between laws, Q.

Antipathia -ae, *f.* (*αντιπάθεια*), natural aversion, antipathy, Pl.

Antipodes -um, *m.* (*ἀντίποδες*), dwellers at the antipodes, Sc.

Antiquarius -a -um, belonging to antiquity; *subst.* *m.* and *f.* an antiquary, St. Jv.

Antique, in an ancient manner, H.

Antiquitas -ātis, *f.* antiquity, ancient times, C; (2) *met.* the history of ancient times; *pl.* = the ancients, C; (3) the ancient virtue, C; (4) great age.

Antiquitas, formerly, in ancient times, Ca; (2) from antiquity, L.

Antiquo, 1. to leave in its former state; — *legem*, to reject a bill, C.

Antiquus -a -um, what has formerly existed, but exists no longer, old, ancient; *antiqui*, the ancients, *esp.* the ancient authors, C; (2) = *vetus*, old, yet still existing; *antiquum obtinere*, P. T, to adhere to the old way of living; (3) old, with the sense of simple, pure, virtuous, C; honourable, famous, V.

Antisophista -ae (*ἀντισοφιστής*), a counter-sophist, one who takes an opposite view, St.

Antistes -astis, *c. n.* a presiding priest or priestess, C; (2) master in any art. — *artis dicendi*, C.

Antistilo -ae, *f.* a presiding priestess, C. O.

Antitheton -i, *n.* (*ἀντίθετον*), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, C.

Antilla -ae, *f.* (*ἀντίλα*), a pump, St. M.

**Antinlaster* -tri, *m.* an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, C.

Antoninus -i, *m.* a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are Antoninus Pius, born A.D. 86; succeeded the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 135; ob. A.D. 161; and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosopher, born A.D. 121; succeeded Antoninus, A.D. 161; ob. A.D. 180.

Antonius -a -um, — *gens*, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of which the

latter alone attained to eminence. Its most distinguished members were: (1) M. Antonius, born a.c. 143, cons. 99; put to death by Marius and Cinna, 87. He is usually known by the title of "the orator;" and is introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue *De Oratore*. He was rather a soldier and statesman than a professed advocate, and his speeches are described as more remarkable for energy than for literary polish. (2) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, was the friend of Catiline, and usually supposed to have been implicated in the conspiracy. He was colleague with Cicero in the consulship, a.c. 63, and was gained over to the side of the latter by the promise of the province of Macedonia. The date of his death is unknown. (3) M. Antonius Triumvir, grandson of No. 1, by his eldest son, was probably born a.c. 83, and brought up in the house of Lentulus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators. He was soon noted for the profligacy and extravagance which distinguished him through life. He attached himself to Cæsar, under whom he served in Gaul and elsewhere; whose interests he advanced as tribune of the people, 49, and by whom he was more than once intrusted with the command of Italy. The hostility manifested against him by Cicero in the orations called *Philippics*, deserves notice at this point; in 44, Antony was consul with Cæsar, after whose murder, in that year, he appeared likely to occupy the position of the first man in the state, till the appearance of Octavianus, grand nephew and adopted son of the dictator (*vide* Augustus). After a short contest, the rivals were reconciled, through the mediation of Lepidus, who, with them, formed what was called the First Triumvirate, 43; and the bargain was ratified by the proscription of the enemies of each. The victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi was gained chiefly by the military skill of Antony, who afterwards met with the celebrated Cleopatra, in Cilicia, and followed her to Egypt. A quarrel with Octavianus was followed by a reconciliation, in pledge of which Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague, and agreed to take the eastern provinces as his share of the empire. A second rupture with Octavianus took place a.c. 37, but was healed by the intervention of Octavia. In 37, the Triumvirate was renewed for a second term of five years, though the event was immediately followed by the divorce of Octavia, the self-abandonment of Antony to the charms and the influence of Cleopatra, and his adoption of all the splendour and luxury of an Asiatic king. A final quarrel ensued, which, after much preparation on both sides, ended in Antony's defeat at the naval battle of Actium, September 31, and the ensuing year.

Antínoëtá -a, *f.* (ἀντινοετία), a figure of speech, by which an epithet of a person is put in place of his name; e.g. Evensor Carthaginis for Scipio, Q.

Antrum -i, *n.* (ἄντρον), a cave, O, V; the hollow of a tree, V; a litter, arcan, Jv.

Anubis -is, *m.* an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head, — *latrator*, V.

Andlāre -is, *n.* (sc. genus coloris), a kind of white colour, Pl.

Andlārīus -a -um, belonging to a seal ring; — *anulr*, a place in Rome, St; *subst.* Andlārīus -i, *m.* a ring maker.

Andlārūs -a -um, be ringed, provided with rings, P.

Andlūs -i, *m.* a ring, esp. a finger or signet ring, P, T; *sc.* *anulorum*, St, the dignity of a knight, who wore a gold ring; — *invenit*, he became a knight, C; (2) applied to hair, a ringlet, M.

Anū -i, *m.* the rump, backside, C.

Anus -i, *m.* a ring, P.

Anus -is, *f.* an old woman, O; sybil, H; sometimes *adj.* — *matrona*, St; — *cerra*, O.

Anxīe, anxiously, S.

Anxietas -ātis, *f.* anxiety, anxiousness, O

(2) grief, anguish, O; (3) anxious accuracy, Q.

Anxietas -a -um, causing anxiety, anxious, C.

Anxietudo -inis, *f.* anxiousness, C.

Anxius -a -um, anxious, uneasy; — *habere aliquem*, Te, to make anxious; the cause of anxiety is put in the *gen.* and *abl.* with or without *de*; (2) causing anxiety or anguish, O, V.

Äönlā -a, *f.* (Äöria), a tract of Boeotia, which contained the mountain of Helicon and the fountain Aganippe; *Äönes montes*, V, Boeotian; Äönlā -idis, *f.* a Boeotian woman, and *pl.* the Muses, O;

Äönlūs -a -um, Boeotian; — *er*, O, Hercules; — *juvenis*, O, Hippomenes; — *div*, O, Bacchus; — *aque*, O, Aganippe.

Äörnös -i, *m.* the lake of Avernus, V.

Äpäge, away with thee! be off! T, P.

Äparellās -a, *m.* (ἀπαρῆλιος), the north wind, Pl.

Äpēllōtēs -a, *m.* (ἀπηνότης), the east wind, Pl.

Äpenninēciā -a, *c.* an inhabitant of the Apennines, V.

Äpenninīgēna -a, *c.* one born upon the Apennines, O.

Äpenninūs -i, *m.* the chain of the Apennines, O, V.

Äper -ri, *m.* a wild boar, O; prov. *uno saltu duos apros capere*, P, to kill two birds with one stone; *apros immittere liquidis fontibus*, V, for something absurd and perverse.

Äpērio -pēri -pertum, 4. to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view, C; — *occulta*, to make known, C; — *sententiam suam*, to pronounce, C; — *caus futuros*, O, to predict; *se* —, or *aperiri*; to reveal one's real disposition; (2) to open what was shut, — *fores*, — *ostium*, — *epistolam*, T, G; — *ludam*, C, to open a school; *locum* — *asylum*, L, to throw open as an asylum; — *locum*, to make accessible, S, L.

Äperte, openly; — *sincere*, O, in the open field; — *diceret*, C, clearly, distinctly.

Äpērtio -ōnis, an opening, Vr.

Äpērtio -i, *f.* to lay bare entirely, P.

Äpērtūra -a, *f.* an opening, aperture, Vr.

Äpērtus -a -um (*præp.* *aperio*), uncovered; — *nates*, C, undecked; — *caelum*, V, cloudless; — *latus*, humerus, Ca, unshelved, exposed; met.

ad reprehendendum, obnoxious to censure, C; (2) unclosed, open; *subst.* Äpērtum -i, *n.* the open country; (3) clear, unconcealed, manifest, — *actio*;

— *narratio*, distinct; of character, frank, open-hearted, — *homo*, C; in *aperte esse*, (a) to be evident, S; (b) to be practicable, Te.

Äpex -icis, *m.* the point or apex of the priestly cap; hence, the cap itself, L; a hat, helmet, or head covering, C, V, H; (3) the summit or top of a mountain, Jv; of a tree, V; (4) *met.* the highest ornament, or honour, — *senculū*, C.

Äpexibō -ōnis, *m.* a kind of sausage, Vr.

Äphāerīa -ātis, *n.* (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grist, Pl.

Äphractus -i, *f.* (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, C.

Äphrōdīcia -örum, *n.* (ἀφροδίσια), the festival of Venus or Aphrodite, P.

Äphrōnītrum -i, *n.* (ἀφρονίτρον), the froth of salt-petre, Pl.

Äphtē -arum, *f.* (ἀφθαί), an eruption in the mouth, thrush, Cl.

Äpīcius -a -um, relating to parsley, like parsley, A, Aug.

Äplānus -a -um, relating or belonging to bees, Pl.

Äplārīum -i, *n.* an apiary, bee-hive, Ca.

Apfūrius -ii, *m.* one whose business it is to attend to bees, *Pl.*

Apīstrum -tri, *n.* balm, a plant in which bees delight, *Co. Pl.*

*Apītus -a -um, spotted, sprinkled, *Pl.*

Apīca -æ, *f.* (ἀπείκος), a sheep without wool on the belly, *Vr.*

Apīcīla -æ, *f.* a little bee, *P.*

Apīna -æ, *f.* a poor small town in Apulia; hence, *prov.* = trifle, *M.*

Apī -is, *f.* a bee, *O. V.*

Apīscor, aptus, *3. dep.* to pursue with zeal, *P.*; (2) to attain to, lay hold of, *F. C.*; (3) to perceive, *Lc.*

Apīum -i, *n.* parsley, *Il.*

Apīlūda -æ, *f.* chaff, or bran, *Pl.*

Apīlūstre -is, *n.* the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, *Lc.*

Apīlysiæ -īrum, *f.* (ἀπλυσία), an inferior kind of sponge, *Pl.*

Apīclēti -ōrum, *m.* (ἀπόκλητοι), among the *Ætoliæ* a select committee of the council, *L.*

Apīdytērīum -i, *n.* (ἀποδυτήριον), the room in the bath for taking off the clothes, *C.*

Apīgæus -a -um (ἀπῳαίος), — venti, *Pl.* blowing from the land.

Apīcētrāphon -i, *n.* (ἀπόγραφον), a transcript, copy, *Pl.*

Apīlactīzo, *l.* (ἀπολακτίζω), to spurn with the foot, despise, *P.*

Apollo -inis, *m.* the god Apollo; *adj.* Apollinarius, *C.* sacred to Apollo; Apollineus, pertaining to Apollo, *O.*; — urbs, *O.* Delos; — proles, *Æsculapius*; — rates, Orpheus; — ars, prophecy; the art of medicine; the *Ludi Apollinares* were yearly celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo, on the 5th of July; Apollinaris -iris, *n.* *L.* a temple of Apollo.

Apīlōgō -ōnis, *f.* a narrative in the form of a fable or apologue, *Q.*

*Apīlōgō, *l.* (ἀπολέγω), to scorn, spurn, *Sc.*

Apīlōgus -i, *m.* (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, *P.*; (3) the *Æscopic fable*, *C.*

Apīphōrēta -ōrum, *n.* (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, *St.*

Apīphygīs -is, *f.* (ἀποφυγή), the curving or swelling of a column from top to bottom, *Vt.*

Apīphgmenon -i, *n.* (ἀποπροσηγμένον), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, *C.*

Apīphōsīs -is, *f.* (ἀποσιώτης), a sudden break or silence in the midst of a speech, *Q.*

Apīsphragīma -itis, *n.* (ἀποσφράγισμα), the device engraved upon a seal, *Pl.*

Apīstēma -itis, *n.* (ἀποστήμα), an abscess, *Pl.*

Apīstrōphe -ēs, *f.* (ἀποστρόφή), an apostrophe, *Q.*

Apīthēca -æ, *f.* (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, *H. C.*

Apīthēsis, *Vt.* = apophygis, *q. v.*

Apparātē, with much preparation, splendidly, *C.*

Appārātō -ōnis, *f.* preparation, *C.*

Appārātus -ūs, *m.* a preparation, preparing; (2) the instrument of preparation, an apparatus; (3) pomp, magnificence on public occasions, *C.*

Appārātus -a -um (*ptcp.* apparō), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, furnished splendidly, *C. L.*; (3) of discourse, laboured, far fetched, *C.*

Appārēo -ui -itum, 2 to become visible to appear, *C.*; (2) to be visible, to be manifest, *ptcp.* apparens = visible; apparet, and res apparet, it is plain, it is certain, *C.*; (3) to appear with as a servant, to serve, wait upon.

*Appārō, 3. to get, obtain, *Lc.*

Appārītō -ōnis, *f.* a waiting upon, serving, *C.*; (2) a servant, household of servants, *C.*

Appārītōr -ōris, *m.* a servant; especially a public servant, *e. g.* a lictor, *C.*

*Appārītūra -æ, *f.* a serving, service, *St.*

Appāro, 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide, *C. P. T.*

Appellatio -ōnis, *f.* an addressing, in order to make a request, *Ca.*; (2) legal, an appeal, *C.*; — tribunorum, *C.* = ad tribunos; (3) a calling by name, and hence a name, appellation; (4) pronunciation, *C.*

Appellator -ōris, *m.* an appellant, *C.*

Appellito, 1. *freq.* to be accustomed to name, *Te.*

Appello, 1. to address, accost; *aliquem* — *literis*, in writing; especially with the idea of a request; *aliquem* — *de aliquo re*, to incite to a bad action; to accuse; (2) to make an appeal to a higher court, *C.*; (3) to call by name, *C.*; (4) to mention, declare, make known, *C.*; (5) to pronounce, *C.*

Appello -pūli -pūsum, 3. to drive to, bring to; *animum ad aliquid* —, to direct the mind to anything, *T.*; (2) to land, *navis appellit, appellitur ad locum*, *C. Tc.*; or of the sailor, *appellere navem, C.* *appellere nacc*, *St.* *appellere*, *abs. H.*

*Appendicūla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little addition, *C.*

Appendix -icæ, *f.* an appendage to anything, *C.*

Appendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh to; — *verbi*, to have regard to their force, *C.*

Appētens -tis, (*ptcp.* appetō), desirous of, *C.*; desirous of gold, avaricious, *C.*

Appetenter, desiringly, *C.*

Appētētia -æ, *f.* desire, longing, *C.*

Appētītio -ōnis, *f.* a seizing, grasping, *C.*; a passionate desire, *C.*

Appētītus -us, *m.* a passionate longing, passion, appetite, *C.*

Appēto -tri (-ii) -itum, 3. to grasp at, seize on; *abs.* *appetere*, to seize the hand in order to kiss it, *C.*; to come or go to a place, — *Europam, C.* (2) to attack, — *aliquem ferro, C.*; (3) to long for, desire passionately, *C.*; (4) to approach, *dies appetebat, Ca.*

Appingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to paint to, or upon, *H.*; to write in addition, *C.*

Appius -ii, *m.* Appia -æ, *f.* a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, *rid.* Claudius; *adj.*

Appius -a -um, — *via*, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed A.U.C. 440 by the Censor, Appius Claudius Cæcus — *agua*, a conduit constructed by the same, *L.*; *Appii forum*, a small town in Latium, on the Via Appia; Appias -idis, *f.* the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the aqueduct, near which was a temple of Venus, the statues in which are called by *O.* Appiades deæ; *adj.* Appianus -a -um, — *libido, L.*

Applaudo -si -sum, 3. to clap the hands, applaud, *C.*

*Applaudor -ōris, *m.* one who applauds, *Pl.*

Applicatio -ōnis, *f.* inclination, *C.*; (2) clientship, *C.*; *jur.* *applicatio*, the patron's right to inherit the client's effects.

*Applicatus -i -um, (*ptcp.* applico), applied to, lying near, *L.*; (2) inclined to, *C.*

Applico -ari (-ui) -itum (-itum), 1. to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to, *C.*; (2) *met. se —, animum —*, to apply, or devote one's self to; *se ad aliquid familiaritatem —, C.* (3) *naem —*; or, *abs.* *applicari*, to land, bring to land.

Applōro, 1. to lament, deplore, *H.*

Appōno -sui -situm, 3. to place near, to put to, *C.*; (2) to apply, add to, — *ritis modum, C.*; (3) to appoint to a duty or office, *custodem me Tullio, —, C.*; (4) to reckon as, consider as, *aliquid lucro —, H.*

*Apporrectus -a -um, extended near, *O.*

*Apportatio -ōnis, *f.* a bringing, or carrying to, *Vt.*

Apporto, 1. to carry, bring to, *C.*; *apporto ad-*

ventum, P. = advenio.

Apposco, 3. to ask in addition, *II. T.*
Apposite, appropriately, appositely, *C.*
Appositus -a -um (*partic.* appositus), situated, or lying near, *Te*; (2) fit, appropriate, apposite, *C.*

Appotus -a -um, very drunk, *P.*
Appræcor, 1. *dep.* to worship, pray to, *II.*
Apprehendo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, *T. C.*; in discourse, *quidquid apprehenderam*, *C.*, whatever I had brought forward; (2) in war, to take possession of, *Ca.*

Apprime, by far, above all, exceedingly, *P. T. N.*
Apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press on, *Te.*
Approbatio -onis, *f.* approbation, approval, assent, satisfaction, *C.*

Approbator -oris, *m.* one who approves, or assents, *C.*

Approbo, 1. very well; *illum* — *norisse*, *P.*
Approbo, 1. to approve of, assent to, *C.*; (2) to prove, to establish, *C.*

Appromitto -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, *C.*

Appropero, 1. to hasten, accelerate, *L.*; (2) to hasten to a place, *P.*

Appropinquatio -onis, *f.* an approach (in time), *C.*

Appropinquo, 1. to approach, draw near; of place, *C.*; of time, *C. Ca.*

Appugno, 1. to storm, assault; — *castra*, *Te.*

Appuleius, or **Apuleius**, a Latin author of the second century A.C., born at Madaura, an African town, on the borders of Numidia. His father left him an ample fortune, which he seems to have increased by marriage. He was in early life a great traveller, and took every opportunity of acquiring religious and philosophical knowledge. Certain philosophical works and translations ascribed to him show that he was a warm partisan of the Platonic philosophy. His principal work, however, is entitled, "*Metamorphoseon*, sen *de Asino Aureo Libri XI.*," a romance, once of great popularity, and in which a satirical element is very prominent.

Appulla -æ, *f.* a country in the south of Italy, now Calabria; *adj.* **Appulicus** -a -um, — *mare*, *H.*, the Adriatic Sea; **Appulus** -a -um, *H.*

Appulus -us, *m.* a landing, *L.*; (2) an approach, *C.*; (3) the influence produced by an approach, — *caloris*, *C.*

Apricatio -onis, *f.* a basking in the sun, *C.*

Apricotus -atis, *f.* sunniness, sunshine, warmth, *Pl. Co.*

Apricor, 1. *dep.* to sun one's self, *C.*

Apricus -a -um, open; to the sun, sunny, *C.*; in *apricum proferre*, to bring to light, *H.*

Aprilis -is, *m.* the month of April, *O.*

Aprinus -a -um, relating or belonging to a wild boar, *Pl.*

Aprignus -a -um, belonging to a wild boar, *P.*

Apertus -a -um, (*partic.* apertus), fitted, appropriate, *C.*

Apte, fitly, appropriately.

Apto, 1. to fit to, adapt to, adjust, *II. V.*; (2) to prepare, get ready, — *classen telis*, *V.*

Aptus -a -um, (1) (*partic.* from an obsolete verb, *Aplo*), fastened to, *Le*; — *ex aliqua re*, dependent upon, *C.*, joined together; *post.* provided, furnished with, *apta pennis* = winged; (2) *adj.* fitted to, accommodated to, apt, appropriate, fit, *C.*

Apud, *prep.* with *acc.* at, near, by, with; chiefly used of persons, — *me*, in my house; *met.* *apud me valet antiquiorum auctoritas*, *C.*; — *se esse*, *P. T.*, to be himself, to be in full possession of his faculties; *apud nostros iustitia culta est*, among us; of a literary reference, — *Xenophonem*, in *Xenophon*; before, in presence of, — *judices*; (2) occasionally used of place, — *forum*; — *mensam*; (3) very rarely — *ad*; of motion, to a place, *eo apud hunc*, *P.*

Aprors -on, (*ἀρρὸς*), — sulphur, prepared without fire, *Pl.*

Aqua -æ, *f.* water, *aqua et igni interdicere alicui*, *C.*; *arcere aliquem*, *Te*, to cease all communication with any one, to make him an outlaw; *aquam et terram petere*, *L.*, to demand submission; — *præbere*, *II.*, to invite to a dinner, entertain; — *aspergere alicui*, *P.*, to infuse fresh courage into; (2) in a less general sense; the sea, *ad* — *C.*, on the sea coast; — *secundâ*, *L.*, with the stream; rain, tears; *aqua harret*, *C.*, the water stops, *i.e.* in the water-clock = I am at a loss; — *dare*, to give time for speaking, *Pl.*; *aqua intercus*, dropsy, *C.*; *aguar*, *pl. C.*, medicinal springs or baths.

Aqueductio -onis, *f.* an aqueduct, *Vt.*

Aqueductus -us, *m.* an aqueduct, *C.*; (2) the right of conveying water to a place, *C.*

Aquellidius -i, *m. dim.* a small water vessel; hence, the belly, *Fr.*

Aquilis -e, watery; *subst.* **aqualis** -is, (*c.*) a wash-bowl, *P.*

Aquemanalis -is, *m.* (*sc.* *urceus*), a wash-hand-bason, *Vt.*

Aquarius -a -um, belonging to water; *C.*; *subst. m.* a water-carrier, *Vt.*; the constellation so called, *H.*

Aquatius -a -um, living in water, aquatic, *Pl.*; full of water, watery, *O.*

Aquatilis -e, living or growing in the water, *C.*

Aquatilo -onis, *f.* a fetching of water, *Ca.*; a place whence water may be fetched, *C.*

Aquatus -a -um, watery, thin, *Pl.*; *adv.* *aquate*, *Pl.*

Aquilifolius -a -um, having pointed leaves; hence, **aquifolia** -æ, *f.* the holly, *Pl.*; *ilex aquifolium*, *Linn.*

Aquila -æ, *f.* an eagle; (2) an eagle, as the standard of the Roman legions; (3) the upper parts of a building, supporting the gable, *Te.*

Aquilentus -a -um, full of water, moist, *Vt.*

Aquilex -egis, *m.* a conduit or water inspector,

Aquillifer -eri, *m.* an eagle or standard-bearer, *Ca.*

Aquilinus -a -um, relating to an eagle, *P.*

Aquilo -onis, *m.* the north wind; *met.* the north, *C.*; *adj.* **Aquilonaris** -e, northern, *C.*; **aquilonius**, belonging to Aquilo, *Pt.*; — *proles*, Calais and Zetes.

Aquilus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, *P.*

Aquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water, *Ca.*

Aquosus -a -um, full of water, watery, *O. V.*; — *mater*, *O.*, Thetis.

Aquula -æ, *f. dim.* a little water, *P. C.*

Ara -æ, *f.* an elevation for a religious use; — *virtutis*, *C.*; a monument, — *sepulchri*, *V.*, a funeral pile; (2) an altar, *ara et foci*, hearths and homes; *met.* place of refuge, shelter, *C.*

Arabia -æ, *f.* (*Ἀραβία*), Arabia; *adj.* **Arabicus** -a -um, *P.*; *adv.* **Arabice**, *P.*; **Arabius** -a -um, *P.*; **Arabs** -ibis, *Pt.*; **Arabes**, **Arabi**, the Arabians.

Arabilis -e, that can be ploughed, arable, *Pl.*

Armostylos -on (*ἀρμωστυλός*), having pillars far apart, *Vt.*

Aranea -æ, *f.* a spider, *P. V.*; (2) the spider's web, *P. O.*

Araneola -æ, *f. dim.* a little spider, *C.*

Araneulus -i, *m. dim.* a little spider, *Vt.*

Araneus -a -um, full of cobwebs, *C.*; (2) like a cobweb, *Pl.*

Araneus -i, *m.* a spider, *Lo.*

Araneus -a -um, relating to a spider, *Pl.*; *subst.* **araneum** -i, *n.* a cobweb, *Ph.*

Aratio -onis, *f.* ploughing, agriculture, *C.*; (2) a ploughed field; *arationes* = the public domains, let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, *C.*

**Aratūncūla* -*ae*, *f. dim.* a small estate, *P.*
Arator -*ōris*, *m.* a ploughman, a husbandman; used *adj.* — *taurus*, *O*; (2) *aratores*, tenants of the arationes, *g.v. C.*
Aratro, 1. to plough in the seed.
Aratrum -*i*, *n.* the plough, *V. C.*
Aratus -*i*, *m.* (*Ἀρατος*), a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem *Φαινόμενα* was translated by Cicero; *Aratia* -*ōrium*, *n.* a Latin name of the poem, *C.*
Arbitro -*ri*, *m.* a witness, spectator, auditor; *sine arbitrio*; *remotis arbitris*, alone; (2) an umpire, arbitrator; (3) master, lord, — *imperii*, *O*; — *bebendi*, *H*, ruler of the feast.
 **Arbitra* -*ae*, *f.* a female witness, *H.*
Arbitrarius -*a* -*um*, uncertain, insecure, *P*; *adv.* *arbitrario*, *P.*
Arbitratus -*us*, *m.* approval, will, choice, wish; *tuo arbitratus*, according to thy command, *C.*
Arbitrium -*i*, *n.* the umpire's decision; hence generally, decision, *C*; (2) power, will, free choice, *P. C*; (3) *arbitria funerals*, the cost of a funeral, *C.*
Arbitror, 1. *dep.* (*pass.* *P. C.* *arbitro*, *P*), to hear, perceive, *P*; (2) to give a decision as umpire; *fidem ulicui arbitrari*, *P*, to give credit to; to express an opinion as witness; (3) to think, be of opinion, *C.*
Arbor -*ōris*, *f.* (*poet.* *arbos*), a tree; — *fici*, *C*, a fig tree; — *jovis*, the oak; — *Phœbi*, the laurel; — *Palladis*, the olive, *O*; (2) *met.* — *infelix*, *C*, the gallows; — *mali*, *V*, a mast; *arbor*, *V*, a rudder.
Arboreus -*a* -*um*, relating to trees, *V.*
Arbuscula -*ae*, *f. dim.* a little tree, bush, *Vr*; (2) the crest of the peacock, *Pl.*
Arbustivus -*a* -*um*, — *cilis*, fastened to a tree; — *locus*, planted with trees, *Co.*
Arbustum -*i*, *n.* a plantation, *C*; (2) *pl.* sometimes = *arbores*.
Arbustus -*a* -*um*, full of trees, *C.*
Arbutus -*a* -*um*, relating to the arbutus, *O. V.*
Arbutum -*i*, *n.* the fruit of the strawberry, or arbutus tree; (2) = *arbutus*, *g.v.*
Arbutus -*i*, *f.* the strawberry or arbutus tree, *V.*
Area -*ae*, *f.* a chest, box, *C*; coffin, *L*; money coffer, *H. Jr*; sometimes = money itself, *C*; a cell for close imprisonment, *C.*
Areāda -*ae*, *f.* (*Ἀρεαδία*), a country of Peloponnesus; *adj.* *Areadius* -*a* -*um*; *Areadeus* -*a* -*um*; — *deus*, *Pan*, *Pr*; — *juvenis*, *Jv*, a simpleton; — *virgo*, *O*, *Arethusa*; *Areādis*, *V*; — *tyrannus*, *O*, *Lycaon*; *subst.* *M.* *Mercury*; *Areādes* -*um*, *m. C.* the *Areadians*.
Areāno, secretly, *C.*
Areānus -*a* -*um*, silent, trusty; — *homo*, *P*; — *non*, *O*; (3) secret, *L. H*; *subst.* *areanum* -*i*, *n.* a secret, *H. O*.
Areō -*cui* -*etum*, 2. to shut in, shut up, *C*; (2) to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance. *C. H*; to hinder, prevent.
Areera -*ae*, *f.* a covered waggon for sick people, *Vr.*
Arcessitor -*ōris*, *m.* one who calls or fetches, *Pl.*
Arcessitus -*a* -*um*, *m.* (*prtcp.* *arcesso*), sought for a distance, far fetched, — *dictum*, *L.*
Arcesso -*ivi* -*itum*, 3. to fetch or call to a place, to summon; *homo in me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo*, *P*, brings misfortune upon his own head; — *fabulas longe*, *Ph*, brings from far; (2) to summon to a court of justice; — *capitis*, *C*, to charge with a capital crime.
Archētypus -*a* -*um*, (*ἀρχέτυπος*), original, *Jv. M.*
Archēallus -*i*, *m.* a high priest of *Cibele*, *Pl.*
Archēlochus -*i*, *m.* (*Ἀρχιλόχος*), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse; *adj.* *Archēlochius* -*a* -*um*, *Archilochian*; *met.* sharp, biting, *C.*
Archimāgistrus -*i*, *m.* (*ἀρχιμάγειρος*), head cook, *Jv.*
Archimimus -*i*, *m.* (*ἀρχιμυμω*), chief mimic or buffoon, *St.*

Archipirata -*ae*, *m.* (*ἀρχιπειρατής*), chief pirate, *C.*
Architectōnice -*īs*, *f.* (*ἀρχιτεκτονική*, *sc. τέχνη*), architecture, *Q.*
Architectōnicus -*a* -*um*, (*ἀρχιτεκτονικός*), relating to architecture, *Vt.*
Architector, 1. *dep.* to build, *C*; *met.* to prepare, provide, — *coluptates*, *C.*
Architectura -*ae*, *f.* architecture, *C.*
Architectus -*i*, *m.* architecton -*ōnis* (*ἀρχιτέκτων*), an architect, master-builder, *C*; (2) an inventor, author, maker, *C*; (3) a master in cunning, *P.*
Archōn -*ōntis*, *m.* (*ἀρχων*), the Archon, the chief magistrate of Athens, *C.*
Arēpōtens -*ntis*, mighty with the bow; surname of Apollo, *P. Aug.*
Arētēncens -*ntis*, holding the bow; epithet of Apollo and Diana, *V. O.*
Arct . . . = *art* . . . *g.v.*
Arctos -*i*, *f.* (*ἄρκτος*), the great and little bear, *V. O*; (2) the north pole, *O*; (3) the night, *Pt.*
Arctōus -*a* -*um*, (*ἀρκτωός*), belonging to the north pole, northern, *M.*
Arctūrus -*i*, *m.* the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, *C*; (2) = Bootes, *V.*
Arēūtim, like a bow, *Pl.*
Arēūtus -*a* -*um*, (*prtcp.* *areuo*), bent like a bow, *L.*
Arēula -*ae*, *f. dim.* a casket for money, jewels, or perfume, *C*; (2) the bellows of an organ, *Vt.*
 **Arēularius* -*i*, *m.* a casket maker, *P.*
Areuo, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, *L.*
Arcus -*us*, *m.* a bow, *C. V*; (2) the rainbow, *C*; (3) arch, vault, triumphal arch; (4) any thing bowed or curved, *O. V*; (5) a mathematical arch, *Sc*; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, *O.*
Ardea -*ae*, *f.* a heron, *V.*
Arēdio -*ōnis*, *m.* a busy trifler, *M.*
Ardens -*tis* (*prtcp.* *ardeo*), hot, glowing, *O*; — *oculi*, *V*; of wine, fiery, *H*; (2) of any passion, ardent, — *dolor*, *Lc*; — *avaritia*, *C.*
Ardenter, hotly, violently, *C.*
Ardeo, *arsi* -*um*, (2) to burn, glow, *ignis* —, *H*; (2) *met.* to sparkle, glitter, *C. V*; of war, *Syria bello ardet*, *C*; *ardet conjuratio*, *C*, is in flames; used of sickness, *C*; of love, *V*; to be strongly affected, to burn with.
Arēdia -*ae*, *f. dim.* a little heron, *Pl.*
Ardeoso, 3. *inch.* to take fire, kindle, *V.*
 **Ardeifer* -*era* -*erum*, flame bearing, burning, *Vr.*
 **Arēdylas* -*itis*, *f.* steepness, *Vr.*
Ardor -*ōris*, *m.* flame, burning, heat, *C*; (2) *met.* — *oculorum*; — *stellarum*, the brilliancy; ardour of passion and desire, — *cupiditatum*, *C*, passionate love; also, *O*, the object beloved.
Ardūus -*a* -*um*, steep; *subst.* *arduum*, a steep ascent, *L*; (2) *poet.* = lofty; (3) *met.* that which is difficult of attainment, arduous, *S. Te.*
Arēa -*ae*, *f.* an unoccupied spot of ground, area; (1) a site for a house, *C*; (2) the court-yard, *Pl*; (3) a spot set apart for games, *H*; (4) a threshing floor, *C*; (5) a floor for catching birds, *P*; (6) a bare place on the head, *Gl. M.*
Arēficio -*feci* -*factum*, 3. to make dry, *Lc.*
Arēna -*ae*, *f.* sand; prov. *arenæ mandare semina*, *O*, of a fruitless undertaking; a sandy place, *C*; the sea coast, *O*; the area of the amphitheatre, which was strewn with sand, *St*; the combst in the amphitheatre itself, *Te.*
Arēnēceus -*a* -*um*, sandy, *Pl.*
Arēnarū -*i*, *m.* *arenarum* -*ae*, *f.* sand, sandy; *subst.* *arenarum* -*ae*, *f.* a sand pit, *C.*
Arēnatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a plastering with fine sand, *Vt.*
Arēnatus -*a* -*um*, mixed with sand; *A. Aug*; *subst.* *arenatum* -*i*, *n.* mortar mixed with sand, *Vt.*

**Arēnīlūgus* -a -um, wading in sandy deserts, P. Aug.

Arēnōsus -a -um, sandy, O.

**Arēnūla* -a, f. dim. a grain of fine sand, Pl.

Arēo, 2. to be dry, L. O; to be faint with thirst, H.

Arēōla -a, f. dim. a little open space, Pl; a small garden bed, Co.

Arēōpāgus -i, m. (ἄρειος πάγος), Mars'-hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus, held its sittings, C; hence, *Arēōpāgites* -a, m. C, a member of the court.

Areppennis -is, m. a half acre of land, Co.

Areus -is, m. (ἄρης), the Greek god of war, a warrior, P.

Areuco, 3. inch. to become dry, C.

Arēulūgus -i, m. (ἀρεουλός), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, St. Jv.

Arēus -a -um, relating to Mars; — *judicium*, Tc, the Areopagus.

Argēma -ātis, n. (ἄργημα), a small ulcer in the eye, Pl.

Argentarius -a -um, relating to money; — *inopia*, P; — *taberna*, L, a banker's stall.

Argentarius -i, m. a money-changer, banker, C.

Argentaria -a, f. a banker's office, P; (2) a banker's trade, C; (3) a silver mine, L.

Argentatus -a -um, — *milites*, L, with silvered shields; (2) provided with money, P.

Argentēolus -a -um, dim. of silver, P.

Argentēus -a -um, of silver; *ads. argenteus* = denarius, Tc; silvery in colour, O; ornamented with silver = *argentatus*, C.

**Argentextērebrōnides*, a word invented by Plautus; one skilled in extorting money.

Argentum -i, n. silver; — *signatum*, C, stamped with a pattern; (2) silver plate; (3) silver coin; and generally money, P. T.

Argentūdnā -a, f. a silver mine, Vr. Pl.

Argentūsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Pl.

Argestes -is, m. (ἀργέστης), a west wind, of which the precise direction is variously given by Pl. and Vt.

Argi -ōrum, m. *Argos*, n. indecl. ("Ἄργος), acity of Peloponnesus; *adj. Argivus* -a -um, C; *Argius* -a -um, H, Argive; (2) Greek, H; *Argivi* -ōrum, the Argives, C; the Greeks, H.

Argiletum -i, n. a part of Rome, where were many booksellers' shops, C; *adj. Argiletanus* -a -um, C.

Argilla -a, f. (ἄργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, C.

**Argillaceus* -a -um, argillaceous, Pl.

Argillōsus -a -um, rich in potter's clay, Vr. Co.

Argo -us, f. ("Ἄργος), the ship Argo, V; *adj. Argous* -a -um; *Argonauta* -arum, the Argonauts.

Argōlis -idis, f. a country in Peloponnesus, O; *adj. O*; *Argōlicus* -a -um, V.

Argumentatio -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof, C.

Argumentor, 1. *dep.* to bring forward a proof, C; (2) to allege as a proof, C; (3) to draw a conclusion, infer, C.

Argumentōsus -a -um, — *opus*, rich in materials, G.

Argumentum -i, n. that by which an assertion is supported, an argument, proof; *argumento esse*, to serve as a proof, C; evidence, — *animi laus*, O; (2) the matter or subject of a work of art, the argument of a drama, or poem, C; the tragedy itself, C; *hoc argumentum*, Pl, in this fable; *met. truth*, fact, *non sine — maledicere*, not without some reason, C.

Arguo -di -itum, 3. to accuse, charge with, — *aliquem facinoris*; *aliquem aliquo crimine*; (2) to blame, censure an action, L; (3) to show, assent, prove, betray, C. H. O.

**Argutatio* -ōis, f. a rusting, Ct.

Argute, subtly, acutely, C; cunningly, P.

Argūtus -arum, f. in a work of art, liveliness, force of expression; (2) quickness, adroitness, — *diuorum*, C; (3) cleverness, subtlety, cunning, C.

Argutor, 1. *dep.* to chatter, P.

Argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute, C.

Argutus -a -um, (*pricip. arguo*), (1) in relation to the senses; to the eye, expressive, lively, graceful, neat, V. Ct; to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill, — *poeta*, H, melodious; — *forum*, O, noisy; — *homines*, P, babbling; of omens, C, clear, distinct; (2) of the mind, acute, clever, C; cunning, sly, H.

Argyraspis -idis (ἀργύρασις), armed with a silver shield, L.

**Aridulus* -a -um, dim. somewhat dry, Ct.

Aridus -a -um, (*opp. humidus*), dry, arid; *subst. aridum* -i, n. a dry place, *naces in — subducere*, Ca; hence, *thirst*, — *viator*, V; — *frago*, V, the sound of dry wood crashing; (2) dried up, meagre — *clienis*, Al, poor; of speech, unadorned, (3) — *homo*, P. T, an avaricious man from whom nothing can be got; — *argentum*, ready money, P.

Aries -iētis, m. a ram; (2) a battering ram, C; (3) a prop, support, Ca.

Arctarius -a -um, relating to a battering ram, Vt.

**Arctatio* -ōnis, a butting like a ram.

Arctivus -a -um, relating or belonging to a ram, Pl; (2) like a ram's head, Co.

Arctio, 1. to butt like a ram, P. V.

Arista -a, f. the point of an ear of corn, C; (2) the ear itself, V; (3) *met.* human hair, Pr.

Aristolochia -a, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in child-birth, C.

Arithmetica -a, — *es*, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sc. Pl.

Arithmetica -arum, n. arithmetic, C.

Arithmēticus -a -um (ἀριθμητικός), arithmetical, Vt.

Aritudo -dis, f. dryness, P.

Arma -ōrum, n. defensive armour (tela = offensive weapons); (2) generally arms; *prov. armis et castris tentare*, C, with all one's force; — *capere*; — *sumere*, to take up arms; — *deponere*, to lay down; *arms decertare*, *decernere*, C; *dimicare*, N; *certare*, V, to fight; (3) = war, — *civilis*, C, civil war; — *inferre*, N. L, to begin war; — *componere*, H, to end; — *referre*, V, to renew; soldiers; — *auxiliaria*, L, allied troops; (4) implements of various kinds; *e o. for har-cutting*, Al; the sails, rudder, etc. of a ship, V.

Armamara -a, f. (ἀρμάρα), a kind of covered Persian waggon for women and children, P. Aug.

Armamenta -ōrum, n. implements, C. L.

Armamentarium -i, n. an armoury, C.

Armatorum -i, n. dim. a little cupboard, P.

Armatorum -i, n. a cupboard, P.

Armatura -a, f. *milites levis* —, light armed soldiers, Ca; — *levis*, C, — *gravis*, light and heavy armed troops.

Armatus -ūs, m. armour: — *gravis*, heavy armed troops, L.

Armatus -a -um (*pricip. armo*), armed, equipped.

Armēnia -a, f. ("Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; *adj. Armenius* -a -um, C; *subst.* an Armenian, O.

Armentalis -e (Armenticius, Vr.), relating to cattle, V.

Armentarius -a -um, = armentalis, q.v. V

Armentivus -a -um, Pl. = armentalis, q.v.

Armentum -i, n. cattle for ploughing, and collectively, the herd, L. H; usually *pl.* (2) applied to horses and other large animals, V.

Armifer -tra -trum, bearing arms, warlike, O.

Armiger -era -erum, *subst. m.* an armour-bearer, C; f. the nymph who carried the armour of Diana, O.

Armilla -æ, *f.* a bracelet, worn by both men and women, P.L.

Armillatus -a -um, adorned with the armilla, St.; (2) wearing a collar, Pt.

Armillum -i, *n.* a wine jug, Vr.

Armilustrum -i, *n.* a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum, L.

Armipotens -tis, mighty in arms, brave, V.Lc.

Armifonus -a -um, sounding with arms, V.

Armo, 1. to arm, — *aliquem contra aliquem*, in aliquem, L.; (2) to provide, furnish, equip, L. Ca.

Armoredia -æ, *f.* (-cium -ii, *n.* Co.), horsecadish, - *cochlearia armoracia*, Linn.

Armus -i, *m.* (ἀρμός), the shoulder of an animal (humerus of a man), H; (2) the side of an animal, V.

Arro, 1. to plough, cultivate; prov. — *litora*, O, of a useless labour; — *aqnas*, to plough, i.e. traverse the sea, O; (2) to earn or get by cultivation, C.

Arōma -itis, *n.* (ἀρώμα), a spice, Co.

Arōmātites -æ (ἀρωματῖτης), — *vinum*, Pl, spiced-wine

Arquatus -i, *m.* a jaundiced person, Lc.

Arrectulus -a -um, perpendicular, vertical, Vt.

Arrectus -a -um (prpt. arriego), steep, L.

Arripo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to, C.

*Arrepto, 1. to steal quickly upon, Pl.

Arrha -æ, *f.* arrhabo, onis, *m.* earnest money, P.T.

Arrideo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, smile at or with, to laugh with, L; *pass.* arrideo, I am laughed at, C; (2) to be favourable, — *temperatas*, Lc; to please, *quod mihi valde arrisist*, C.

Arrigo -exi -cetum, 3. to erect, lift up, — *aures*, — *comas*, V; (2) *met.* to encourage, animate, *aliquem oratione* —, S.

Arripio -ripiui -ptum, 3. to seize on, lay hold of; — *aliquem medium*, L.N., by the body; — *locum*, V, to take hasty possession of; (2) to learn, make one's own with eagerness and rapidity, C; (3) to carry before a tribunal, with the idea of haste and violence, C; (4) to attack with satire, H.

*Arriſto -onis, *f.* an approving smile, C.

*Arriſor -oris, *m.* one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sc.

Arrio -oi -ocum, 3. to gnaw at; *met.* — *en publicam*, C.

Arrogans -tis (prpt. arriego), assuming, arrogant, C; haughty, Te.

Arroganter, arrogantly, C; haughtily, Te.

Arrogantia -æ, *f.* arrogance, assumption, C; pride, haughtiness, L.

Arrogo, 1. to ask a question, P; (2) — *alicui*, to associate with as a colleague, L; (3) to appropriate or assume that which is not one's own, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, H, to recognize as another's, to procure for.

*Arro-or -oris, *m.* one who gnaws away, consumes, Sc.

Arrostra -æ, *f.* an horizontal gallery in a mine, Pl.

Ar-, *f.* (1) a trade, profession, art, — *disserendi*, C, dialectics; *artes sordida*, mean occupations, chiefly those of slaves; — *ingenue*, *liberales*, honourable occupations; — *urbana*, jurisprudence and rhetoric; *item aliquam faciliore*, C; *exercere*, H, to practise, pursue; (2) art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); (3) art, acquirement, knowledge, *puer centum artium*, H; *arte*, O.V., in an artistic manner; (4) morally, a man's disposition as it appears in his actions, *artes antiquae tuas*, P, thy old ways of action; *artes bonae maleque*, Te, virtue and vice, used both in a good and a bad sense; *hæc arte*, in this manner, H; *ars* = hypocrisy, cunning, artifice, T.L.; (5) *artes* = the Muses, Ph.

Arſices -is, *m.* (Ἀρσικης), the first king of the

Parthians; hence, Arsacidæ -arum, Te, and Arsacius -a -um, M, Parthian.

Arte (arcte), narrowly, tightly, closely, C; *met.* — *dormitare*, soundly; — *tendere*, to hold fast to.

Articia -æ, *f.* (ἀρτία), the wind-pipe, C; often found *pl.* and once in Lc. *n.pl.* (2) an artery, C.

Articula -es, *f.* (ἀρτηραια), a medicine for the wind-pipe, Pl.

*Arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, L.

Arthritis -idis, *f.* (ἀρθρις), gout, Vt.

Articularis -e, relating to a joint; — *morbus*, St, gout.

Articulatus -a -um, relating to a joint, — *morbus*, A.Aug.

Articulatim, limb by limb, P; (2) of discourse, distinct, intelligible, C.

Articulatio -onis, *f.* a putting forth of new joints by a plant, Pl; (2) a disease in the knots or joints of a vine, Pl.

Articulus, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lc.

Articulōsus -a -um, full of joints and knots, Pl; of pronunciation, too much broken, too divided, Q.

Articulus -i, *m.* a joint; *articulorum dolores*, gouty or rheumatic pains, C; (2) a limb, Lc; a finger, O; (3) *met.* a division of a discourse, *articuli membræque*, C; of time, a moment, crisis, in *ipso articulo temporis*, C; (*conf.* the English phrase, in the article of death.)

Artifex -icis, *c.* an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor, C; physician, Pt; actor, L; (2) *met.* *deus* — *mundi*, Creator; *artifex*, V, a cunning contriver; *adj.* skilful, ingenious, clever, C; or applied to things, artistic, artificial, Pt.

Artificiōse, artificially, skilfully, C.

Artificiōsus -a -um, full of art, skilful in art, C; *pass.* artistic, artificial, C.

Artificium -i, *n.* an occupation, handicraft, C; (2) art, talent, knowledge, *simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum*, C; (3) a system, theory, C; (4) artifice, cunning, C.

Artio, 4. to fit tight, drive in closely, A.Aug.

Artitus -a -um, cunning, P.

Arto, 1. (arcto), to press together, reduce to small compass, L.M.

Artocreas -itis, *n.* (ἀρτοί πεις), a meat pie, Fr.

Artoligānus -i, *m.* (ἀρτολίγανον), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, laid and pepper, C.

Artopta -æ, *m.* (ἀρτοπτῆς), a baker, Jv; (2) a baker's utensils, Pl.

Artopticus -a -um, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an artopta.

Artus -a -um (arctus), narrow, tight, close; *subst.* artum -i, *n.* H; (2) *met.* — *somnus*, C, deep; — *tenebræ*, St, complete darkness; *speci alicui in arto ponere*, O, to limit his hopes; — *res*, O.Tc, miserable, scanty.

Artus -us, *m.* usually, *pl.* artus -uum, the joints, *dolor artuum*, gout; *omnibus artibus contremisco*, I tremble in all my limbs, C.

Arula -æ, *f.* dim, a little altar, C.

Aruncus -i, *m.* (ἄρυνκος), a goat's beard, Pl.

*Arundifer -era -erum, reed-wearing, O.

*Arundinæus -a -um, reed like, reedy, Pl.

Arundinatio -onis, *f.* the supporting of vines on reeds, Vr.

Arundinatum -i, *n.* a reed bed, Vr.Co.

Arundineus -a -um, reedy, V; — *carmen*, O, a shepherd's song.

Arundinosus -a -um, full of reeds, Ct.

Arundo -inis, *f.* a reed, (2) objects made of reeds; a fishing rod, O; limed twigs, P; a pen, M; the shaft of an arrow, an arrow, V.O; a shepherd's pipe, V; flute, O; a comb, O; splints for a broken limb, St.

Arvallis -e, *fratres arvales*, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the Lares for the increase of field produce, Vr.

Arvcho -xi -cetum, 3. to bring, carry to, A.Aug.

Arvina -æ, *f.* fat, lard, V.

Arrum -i, n. a ploughed, or sown field, V; (2) a country, region, V.

Arrus -a -um, ploughed, — *ager*, P.

Arx -cis, f. a fortress, citadel, C; *met.* defence, protection; *prov.* *arces facere ex cloaca*, C; to make a mountain of a mole hill; (2) as fortresses are often built on heights, *arx* = elevation, height, summit; — *castris*, V; *arces ignee*, H; the citadel of heaven; — *Parnassi*, O.

As -assis, m. the as, a Roman copper coin, often adopted as a unit of measurement. It was divisible, according to the duodecimal system, into the following parts: — *uncia* = 1-12th, *sextans* = 1-6th, *quadrans* (triuncus) = 1-4th, *triens* = 1-3rd, *quincunx* = 5-12ths, *semis* (semissis) = 1-2, *sestunx* = 7-12ths, *bes* (bessis) 2-3rds, *didrans* 3-4ths, *dextans* 5-6ths, *deunx* 11-12ths. Its multiples were *dupondius* = 2 asses, *tripondius* (treasis) = 3 asses, *quingessis* = 5 asses, *sexis* = 6 asses; *decussis* = 10 asses, *bicussis* = 20 asses, *treccissis* = 30 asses, *centussis* = 100 asses. The coin originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to 1-36th lb; *prov.* *omnia ad assem perdere*, to the last farthing; *non assis facere*, not to estimate at a farthing; (2) any whole, *hæres ex asse*, sole heir, Pl; a pound, an acre.

Asstrutum -i, n. (ἀσστῦτον), a floor inlaid in mosaic, P. Aug.

Asbestinum -i, n. sc. *linum* (ἀσβεστίνον), inconsumable linen, Pl.

Ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαυλῆς), a bag piper, M.

Ascendo -di -sum, 3. to mount, ascend, go up; *met.* — *gradum dignitatis*; — *in honorem*, ad honores; *vox gradatim ascendit*, C, the voice rises gradually; *supra aliquem* —, to mount higher than, surpass, To.

Ascensio -onis, f. an ascent, P; *met.* — *oratorium*, C, lofty flight.

Ascensus -us, m. a going up, climbing up; ascent; — *siderum*, the rising, Pl; (2) the place up which we climb, an ascent, acclivity, C.

Ascia -æ, f. a carpenter's axe or adze, C; (2) a mason's trowel, Vt.

***Asclo**, 1. to work with a trowel, Vt.

Asclo, 4. to take to one's self, adopt as one's own, — *socios*, V.

Ascisco -ivi -itum, 3. to receive with approbation, — *aliquem in numerum citium*, C; *superis ascisus*, received among the gods; (2) to take, or attract to one's self, — *in conscientiam sceleris*, To; *sibi* —, to arrogate to one's self, C.

Asclætes -æ, m. (Ἀσκλητῆς, sc. ἰδρωψ), a kind of dropsy, Pl.

Ascltus -a -um (*ptep.* *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (*opp. natus*), N.

***Ascltus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, C.

Ascōptæra -æ, f. (ἀσκόπηρα), a leather knapsack for pedestrians, St.

Ascra -æ, f. (ἄσκρα), a small town in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod; *adj.*, *Ascraeus* -a -um, — *poeta*, Pl; — *senex*, V; *abs.* *Ascraeus*, O = Hesiod; — *carmen*, Hesiodic, or rural, V; — *fontes*, Pt, Heliconian.

Ascribo -pei -ptum, 3. to write to, or in addition, *aliquid in libris* —, C; *met.* *aliquid alicui* —, to ascribe, impute to, C; *aliquid sibi* —, Ph, to apply to one's self; (2) to enrol, as citizen; soldier, etc. *aliquem in municipium, in civitatem* —, C, to add to the number of; *aliquem ordinibus deorum* —, H; (3) to add to, reckon with, *ad hoc genus ascribamus*, C, to this class let us add, etc.

Ascriptifcus -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, C.

***Ascriptio** -onis, f. an addition in writing, C.

***Ascriptus** -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, P.

Ascriptor -oris, m. one who willingly adds his name, a guarantee, C.

Asella -æ, f. *dim.* a little female ass, O.

Asellus -i, m. *dim.* a little ass, C, V.

Asia -æ, f. (Ἀσία), originally a city in Lydia, or the surrounding country; *adj.* *Asius* -a -um, — *pater*, V, the marshes of the river Cayster; (2) Asia Minor, C, H, V; (3) P. Aug. Asia in general; *Aris* -Idis, O; *adj.* *Asianus*, L; *Asiaticus*, C; *Asiani* -orum, m. C, the inhabitants of the Roman provinces of Asia.

Asilus -i, m. the gad-fly, V.

Asininus -a -um, belonging to an ass, asinine, V, Pl.

Asinus -i, m. *asinus* -æ, f. Co, an ass, C.

Asopius -i, m. (Ἀσώπιος), a river in Bœotia; also the name of a mythical king of that country; *Asopis* -Idis, f. Ægina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Ægeus by Jupiter, O; (2) Evadne, daughter of Ægina, O; *Asopides* -æ, m. O, Æacus.

Asotus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a licentious fellow, C.

Aspāragus -i, m. (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, St. *Aspectabilis* -e, visible, C.

Aspecto, 1. to look at earnestly, or with respect, P, C, L; (2) of place, to lie towards, to have an aspect, V, Te; (3) to observe, attend to, — *iussa principis*, To.

Aspectus -us, m. a look, *præclarus ad* —, C, admirable to look at; the sight; sense of sight, C; *sub aspectum cadere*, venire, to become visible;

(2) visibility, appearance, aspect, Pl, C.

Aspello -uli -ulsum, 3. to drive away, P, T.

Asper -era -erum (sometimes -ra -rum), rough; (1) physically, (a) to the sense of touch; — *loca*, C, uneven; — *mare*, L, stormy; *aspera caelo*, To, inclement in climate; *subst.* *asperum* -i, n. roughness, To; (b) to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, T; (c) to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, C; (2) morally, rough, wild, harsh; of inanimate objects, perverse, calamitous, unfortunate, — *tempora*, — *res*, C; of discourse, sarcastic, violent, — *facetia*, C.

Aspère (old *torum*, *asperiter*, P), roughly, in most of the senses of the foregoing, C.

Aspergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, — *aquam*, P, to revive, refresh; (2) *aliquem aliquæ re* —, to besprinkle, C; *met.* to calumniate, asperse, C.

Aspergo -inis, f. a sprinkling, O; (2) that which is sprinkled, the drops, L, C.

Asperitas -ātis, f. roughness, unevenness of locality, S, Te; harshness of taste; of sound; roughness, asperity of character, C, H; asperity of speech, C; calamitousness of circumstance, C.

Asperatio -onis, f. contempt, C.

Aspernor, 1. *dep.* to despise, condemn, C; to spurn, C; — *patriam*, to belie, C.

Aspéro, 1. to make rough, V; to make wild, excite, Te.

Aspersio -onis, f. a sprinkling, C.

Aspersus -us, m. a sprinkling, Pl.

Aspicio -xi -ectum, 3. to look at, — *aliquem*, C; of locality, — *meridiem*, to have a southern aspect; (2) to look at attentively, investigate, L; to consider, reflect upon, C, O; — *lumen*, to behold the light of the world; (a) to live, C; (b) to be born, C.

***Aspiramen** -inis, n. a breathing to; hence, an imparting, communicating, P, Aug.

Aspiratio -onis, f. a breathing, C; (2) exhalation, C; (3) the pronunciation of the letter H; aspiration, C.

Aspiro, 1. to breathe, blow upon; — *aliquid*, to be propitious to, Tb; of a musical instrument, to accompany, H; (2) to breathe towards, or aspire to, approach, *ad laudem* —, C; (3) to breathe into, inspire, *amorem dictis* —, V.

Aspis -Idis, f. (*aspis*), an adder, asp, C.

Asplenium -i, n. (ἄσπληνον), spleen wort, Pl, Vt.

***Asportatio** -onis, f. a taking away, carrying off, C.

Asportib, 1. to carry off, take away, C; especially by sea, P.

Asprāllis -e, — *pisces*, having rough scales, Pl.

***Asprēdo** -inis, f. roughness, Cl.

Asprētum -i, *n.* a rough, uneven spot, *L.*
Asprētudo -inis, *f.* roughness, *Cl.*
Aspō, 3. to spit upon, *Pl.*
Assāricus -i, *m.* (*Ἀσάριος*), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede; *Assaraci nurus*, *O.* Venus; *Assaraci gens*, *V.* the Romans.
Assārius -a -um, roasted, *A. Aug.*
Assēcla (Assēcila) -o, *m.* a follower, servant, sycophant, *C.*
Assētatio -ōnis, *f.* respectful companionship; *e.g.* of a client with a patron, *C.*
Assētator -ōris, *m.* a companion, follower, *C.*
Assētor, 1. *dep.* to follow, attend assiduously, *C.*
Assensio -ōnis, *f.* assent, agreement, applause, *C.*
Assensor -ōris, *m.* one who assents or agrees, *C.*
Assensus -us, *m.* assent, agreement, *C;* poet. — *nemorum*, an echo, *V;* assenting and joyful sympathy, *L;* (2) in metaphysical language, credit given to the reports of the senses, *C.*
Assētatio -ōnis, *f.* a flattering assent or applause, flattery, *P. C.*
Assētatiōcula -e, *f. dim.* small flattery, *P. C.*
Assētator -ōris, *m. C.*; **Assētatrix** -icis, *f. P.*, a flatterer.
Assētatiōe, flatteringly, *C.*
Assentior -ensius, 4. (*obs. form.* Assentio), to assent to, agree with; — *temporibus*, to accommodate one's self to the times; *assentia* -orum, *n. C.* things acknowledged to be true.
Assentor, 1. *dep.* to assent constantly, to flatter, *C.*
Assēquor -cutus, 3. *dep.* to follow, *P. T;* (2) to reach by following, come up to, attain, *gradus honorum* —, *G;* of the intellect, to comprehend, understand, *C;* to equal, *C.*
Asserēdus -i, *m. dim.* a small pole or stake.
Asser -eris, *m.* a beam, stake, *Ca;* (2) a pole for carrying a litter, *Jv.*
Assero -sevi -situs, 3. to plant at, or near, *Cl. II.*
Assero -rui -rtum, 3. to join to; *manus* — in *libertatem*, to lay the hand on in token of manumission; *aliquem manu liberali causa* —; *aliquem in libertatem* —, *L;* or *aliquem* —, *C.* to manumit; *aliquem in servitutem* —, *L.* to declare a slave; (2) to protect, defend; (3) *aliquid vibi* —, to claim as one's own, *O;* (1) *Lat.* to declare, assert, *M.*
Assertio -ōnis, *f.* the legal declaration as to freedom or slavery, *St.*
Assessor -ōris, *m.* a liberator, saviour, *St. O;* (2) an enslaver, *L.*
Asservio, 4. to assist, help, *C.*
Asservo, 1. to preserve carefully, *C;* to observe, *C.*
Assessio -ōnis, *f.* a sitting by the side of one for purposes of consolation, *C.*
Assessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits by the side to assist; an assistant, a judicial assessor, *C.*
Assessus -us, *m.* a sitting by the side of, *Pt.*
Asseranter, asseverate, earnestly, emphatically.
Assēvcratio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest assertion, asseveration, *C;* earnestness in action, *Te.*
Assēvro, 1. to act with earnestness; (2) to asseverate, assume; of inanimate objects, to be in proof, of *magni artus Germanicam originem asseverant*, *Te.*
Assibilo, 1. to hiss at, *P. Aug.*
Assicesco, 3. to become dry, *Co.*
Assico, 1. to dry thoroughly, make quite dry, *Co. Sc.*
Assideo -ēdi -ssum, 2. to sit near, or by the side of; *met.* to assist, console, protect, *C. II;* of the judicial office, to be an assessor, *Te;* (2) to sit down before, besiege a fortress; (3) to be next to, *e. e.* to be like, *parvus* . . . *asidet insano*, *H.*
Assido -ēdi -essum, 3. to sit down, *C.*
Assidue, continuously, without remission, *C.*
Assiduitas -itatis, *f.* continual presence, attention,

assiduity of friends, clients, candidates, *C;* (2) continuity, constant repetition, — *bellorum*, — *epistolarium*, *C.*
Assiduo, *P.* = assidue, *q. v.*
Assiduus -i, *m.* a tax-paying citizen, *C;* (*opp.* proletarius).
Assiduus -a -um, continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation, assiduous, *C;* (2) continuous, lasting, uninterrupted, *P. C.*
Assignatio -ōnis, *f.* assignment, allotment, *C.* — *agrorum*.
Assignifico, 1. to show, prove, *Vr.*
Assigno, 1. to assign to any one, allot; frequently used of the division of the public lands among the coloni, *C;* (2) to ascribe to by way of praise or blame, impute to; (3) to commit to the charge of, *L.*
Assilio -ilui -ultum, 4. to leap to, or on, — *menibus*, *O.*
Assimilis -e, like, similar, *O. P;* assimiler, similarly, *P.*
Assimulatus -a -um (*ptep.* assimulo), similar, *L;* (2) feigned, pretended, simulated, *C.*
Assimulo, 1. to make like, assimilate with, compare, *C. Te;* (2) to simulate, pretend, play the hypocrite, *T.*
Assisto, astiti, no *sup.* 3. to place one's self, take up a position, *P. T;* (2) to stand, stand by; — *alieni*, to stand by as counsel, to assist in a court of justice.
Associo, 1. *act.* to unite, connect with, associate, *P. Aug.*
Assolco, 2. to be accustomed; used only in the third person *sing.* and *pl;* *ut assolet*, *C.* as usual.
Assono, 1. to answer with a sound, *assonat echo*, *O.*
Assudasso, 3. to sweat violently, *P.*
Assudesco, 3. to begin to sweat, *Vr.*
Assudificio -fici -actum, 3. to accustom to, *C.*
Assueco -ēvi -ctum, 3. *act.* to accustom, — *mentem rei*, *II;* (2) *neut.* to accustom one's self, *assuevi*, I am wont, *C.*
Assuetudo -inis, *f.* custom, use, *L. O;* (2) carnal intercourse, *Te.*
Assuetus -a -um, used to, accustomed to, *C. L;* (2) usual, *L.*
Assugo -xi -ctum, 3. to suck, *Le.*
Assula -e, *f. dim.* a shaving, chip, *P;* **Assulatum**, splinter wise, chip by chip, *P.*
Assulose, splinter wise, *Pl.*
Assultum, by leaping or springing, *Pl.*
Assulto, 1. to leap violently upon, *Te;* to run to, assault, *Te.*
Assultus -ūs, *m.* a leaping upon, assault, *V. Te.*
Assum, affui, adesse, to be present, to be at; of persons, *ad iudicium* —, to appear before a court of justice; *ades, adersum*, *T;* *huc ades*, *O.* come hither; of things, to be ready, to be in existence, *C;* of time, *adst iudicio dies*, *L;* (2) to be present with help, to assist, — *alieni contra (adversus) aliquem*, *C;* used *abs.* in prayer, *assus, adeste*, *V. O;* to be present as a witness, *O;* (3) *adesse animo*, or *animis;* (a) to attend to; (b) to be courageous, have presence of mind, *C.*
Assumo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take to one's self, assume; *laudem ex re* —, to earn praise, *C;* — *spem*, *Te;* *sibi nihil* —, to arrogate, assume nothing to one's self, *C;* — *voluptatem*, to choose, *C;* (2) in logic, to add the minor proposition to a syllogism, *C.*
Assumptio -ōnis, *f.* a willing reception, choice, assumption, *C;* (2) in logic, the minor proposition, *C.*
Assumptivus -a -um, — *causa*, which derives a defence from an extraneous cause, *C.*
Assūdo, 3. to sow to, *H.*
Assurgo -revi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; — *alium*, before any one, *C;* — *ex morbo*, *Te.* to be cured; of inanimate objects, *assurgunt colles*, *L;* (2) to mount up, increase in size, grow, *V;* (3) —

animo, to rise in courage; — *querelis*, to break out in complaints, V.

Assus -a -um, roasted; *subst.* *assum titulinum*, roast veal, C; *assa* -orum, n. = *sudatorium*, the sweating-room at the bath; (2) — *nutrix*, Jv, a dry nurse.

Assyria -a, f. (*Ἀσσυρία*), a country in Asia; *adj.* *Assyrius* -a -um, Assyrian; *poet.* used = Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian, etc. V; *Assyrii* -orum, m. C, the Assyrians.

Ass, *poet.* and in Epistles, = at, q. r.

Astipphis -idis, f. (*ἀστίφης*), a raisin, Pl.

Astérilico -is, f. (*ἀστεριακή*), a simple medicine, Cl.

**Asterno*, 3. to scatter upon; *pass.* to be stretched out, *asternuntur sepulchra*, O.

Asthmaticus -a -um (*ασθματικός*), asthmatic, Cl.

Asticus -a -um (*ἄστικός*), urban, belonging to the city, — *ludi*, St.

Astipalatio -onis, f. the assurance, authority of a person in regard to a fact, Pl; (2) the regulation of the voice according to the meaning of the word, Q.

Astipulator -oris, m. an assistant in a court of justice, C; *met.* one who agrees or assents, C.

**Astipulator* -us, m. assent, Pl.

Astipulor, 1. *dep.* to assent to, L.

Astido -ul -ulus, 3. to put or place somewhere, P.

Asto -stis, *no sup.* 1. to stand by, — *alicui*, P; — *in conspectu*, C; *abs.* *asta*, P, stand here; to stand by the side to help, to assist, P; (2) to stand upright, V.

Astræa -æ, f. (*Ἀστραία*), *Astræa*, goddess of justice, O Jv.

Astragulus -i, m. (*ἀστρογάλοι*), a moulding or bead round an Ionic capital, Vt.

Astræpōpētus -a -um (*ἀστροποπηκτός*), struck with lightning, Sc.

Astræpo -ui -itum, 3. to make a noise at, Tc; (2) to applaud, Tc.

Astræte, of discourse, concisely, briefly, C.

**Astrictio* -onis, f. an astringent property, or power, Pl.

**Astrictorius* -a -um, astringent, Pl.

Astrictus -a -um (*πρίπ. astringo*), tight, compressed, drawn together, narrow, O; *met.* parsimonious, stingy, Pl. Tc; — *orator*, — *eloquentia*, concise, brief, C; *socius non* —, II, a negligent manner of dramatic composition.

Astricus -a -um (*ἀστρικός*), relating or belonging to the stars, Yr.

**Astrido*, 3. to hiss at, P. Aug.

Astrifer -dra -erum, star-bearing, P. Aug; (2) placed among the stars, M.

Astringo -nai -ctum, 3. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together, *corpus astringitur nitibus*, O; hence, *astringere corpus*, M, to cool, refresh; *met.* — *argumenta*, C, to compress, abbreviate; (2) to bind, necessitate, oblige, — *conditionibus*, C; *astrinxi sacris*, C, to be bound for the preservation of, *aliquem furti astringere*, T, to make guilty of.

Astrōlogia -æ, f. (*ἀστρολογία*), astronomy, C; (2) astrology, P. Aug.

Astrōlogus -i, m. (*ἀστρολόγος*), an astronomer;

(2) astrologer, A. Aug.

Astrōnōmia -æ, f. (*ἀστρονομία*), astronomy, Sc.

Astrum, -i, n. (*ἀστρον*), a star, a constellation, C. V; *i. astra tollere*, C, *educere*, II, to extol to the skies.

Astrūdo -xi -ctum, 3. to build to, or near, (2) to add to, O. Tc; (3) to furnish with, Ca.

Astu, n. *indcl.* (*ἄστυ*), a city, and especially Athens, as *urbis* = Rome, T.

Astūdo -ui, 2. to be astonished at, O.

Asturco -dis, m. an Asturian horse, C.

Astus -ūs, m. cleverness, a clever, cunning trick; adroitness, T. P. V.

Astute, cunningly, astutely, P. T. C.

Astutia -æ, f. adroitness, astuteness, craft, T. C.

Astutus -a -um, adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty P. T. C.

Asylum -i, n. (*ἀσυλον*), an asylum, C.

Asymbolus -a -um (*ἀσύμβολος*), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, T.

At (*ast*), but, moreover; sometimes introducing a slightly different thought, sometimes one totally different. In the former case it often introduces a definition or an explanation; in the latter, it may be translated by, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless; and we find *at contra*, *at enim*, *at vero*, *at etiam*. It introduces a response, a request, an exhortation; and *at enim* is found at the beginning of a negative sentence, e.g. *at enim non nam*, T.

Atabulus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, II.

Atāt, *attāt*, *attātātē*, *attātē*, etc. (*ἀταταί*), an interjection variously expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc. P. T.

Atavus -i, m. the father of the abavus or great-grandfather, ancestor, P. C; *adj.* *atavi reges*, II.

Atella -æ, f. a very ancient city of Campania; *adj.* *Atellanus* -æ -um, — *fabula*; or *abs.* *Atellana* -æ, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Lc, Jr; *Atellanus* -i, m. C. a player in these dramas; *Atellanus*, C; *Atellanicus*, St.

Atër -ia -rum, black, dark (*niger*, shining black); *poet.* = *atralis*, II, clothed in black; (2) *met.* dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, V. II; — *meis*, — *cura*, H; *alri dies*, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune; (3) malicious, poisonous, H.

Atēmas -antis, m. (*Ἀθέμας*), son of Æolus and king of Thessaly; *adj.* *Atamantius*, O; — *aurum*, the golden fleece, M; *Atāmantiādes* -æ, m. Pelæon, O; *Atamantis* -idis, f. Iello, O.

Athēno -arum, f. (*Ἀθήναι*), Athens; used in Jr. = science; *adj.* *Athenæus* -a -um, Lc; *Atheniensis* -e, Athenian, N; *subst.* *Atheniensis* -is, a native of Athens, C.

Athēos -i, m. an atheist, C.

Athēiōma -tis, n. (*ἀθήρωμα*), a swelling or tumour upon the head, Cl.

Athlētā -æ, m. (*ἀθλητής*), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, C.

Athlētēs -a -um (*ἀθλητικός*), relating to an athlete; *adj.* *athletice*, P.

Atilla -a -um, *Atilla* gens, a family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian, bearing the various cognomens of *Atilla*, *Calatinus*, *Longus*, *Regulus*, and *Serranus*. The most celebrated individual of this family was *M. Atilius Regulus*, a hero of the first Punic war; *cons.* n. c. 267 and again 256. In the latter year, being the ninth of the war, he set sail for Africa, with 330 ships, defeated the Carthaginians off the coast of Africa, indeed, and owing to the incompetency of the enemy's generals, soon reduced them to great distress. The scale was, however, turned by the arrival of Xanthippus, a Lacedæmonian mercenary general, who defeated the Romans and took *Regulus* prisoner. He remained a captive for five years, till, in 250, he was ordered to accompany an embassy suing for peace,—which the Carthaginians sent to Rome,—on his word of honour to return if peace was not concluded. The striking story in Livy,—which is not, however, considered to be altogether trustworthy,—goes on to state, that his advice to the senate was of the most warlike character; that he opposed an exchange of prisoners; and, on his return to Carthage, was revengefully put to a barbarous death.

Atīna -almus, a kind of elm, Co; *ulmus effusa*.

Atlas -ntis (Ἀτλας), a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; (2) a mythical king and giant; Atlantis -idis, *f. pl.* the Pleiades and Hyades; *adj.* Atlanticus, — mare, the Atlantic ocean, C; Atlanteus, H; Atlantiades -æ, *m.* O, Mercury, Hermaphroditus.

Atomus -i, *f.* (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, C.

Atque ac, and, or more exactly, and also, connect words of similar meaning, *spargere ac disseminare*, or opposite, *nobiles atque ignobiles*, S; and indeed, *rem difficilem atque omnium difficillimam*. Often joined with *is, hic, idem*; *negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintilidi*, C; and that too; in responses, *videsne Pamphilum? atque is est*, P, it is indeed he. Also introduces a parenthesis, *ac tamen*; or abs. *atque*, and nevertheless. In negative sentences *ac non* = and not rather; *ac non potius*, C; (2) used as a *conj.* of comparison after *aquus, æque, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, aliter, alius, aliorum, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus*; and also after comparatives in place of *quam, ac si, atque si, C*, just as if. In comparisons of time, *simulac, atque, C*, as soon as; *atque* in the poets is often repeated.

Atqui, nevertheless, notwithstanding, C; (2) in logical conclusions, but now, now, C.

Atramentum -i, *n.* any black fluid, — *sepia*, C; (2) ink, C; (3) — *sutorium*, shoe blacking, C.

Atreus -æ, *m.* clothed in black, mourning, C.

Atrax -icis (Ἀτραξ), a river in Ætolia; *adj.* Atracius, Pt; (2) a city in Thessaly; Atræides -æ, *m.* the Thessalian Cæneus, O; Atræcis -idis, O, Hippodamia.

Atreus -æ, *m.* (Ἀτρεΐς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenæ, father of Agememnon and Menelaus; Atrides -æ, *m.* Agememnon or Menelaus.

Atreus -is, *m.* a head slave, steward, C.

Atromium -i, *n. dim.* a little atrium, or fore court, C.

Atriplex -icis, *n.* the orach, a kitchen vegetable, Co. Pl.

*Atritas -itis, *f.* blackness, P.

Atium -i, *n.* the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate, C; *pl.* atria -orum, *n. poet.* = atrium, V; *met.* a house, O; a temple, public hall, C; — *auctionarium*, an auctioneer's sale-room, C.

Atrocitas -atis, *f.* horribleness, hatefulness, atrocity, C; (2) of human character, savageness, wildness, barbarity, C; philosophical impassibility, coldness, C.

Atrociter, frightfully, barbarously, atrociously, C. Te.

Atrophia -æ, *f.* (ἀτροφία), a wasting, atrophy, Cl.

Atrophus -a -um (ἀ-ρός), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Atrox -ocis, dark, gloomy, frightful, hateful, atrocious, cruel, C; of discourse, violent, excited, C; *atrocem animum Catonis*, H, firm, unyielding.

Attactus -us, *n.* touching, touch, contact, V.

Attagen -enis, *m.* H; attagina -æ, *f. M.* (ἀτταγίη), a heath cock.

Attalus -i, *m.* (Ἀτταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the richest of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; *adj.* Attaleus, H, belonging to Pergamos; (2) rich, splendid, H; — *vestes*, Pl, woven with threads of gold.

Attamen, but yet, C; *rid. at, tamen.*

Attula -æ, *f.* a hut, Jv.

*Attempérate, in a fit or appropriate manner, T.

Attempéro, 1. to accommodate to, adjust to So.

Attendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch to; *met. animum*, —; or abs. *attendere*, to direct the attention towards, attend to; — *ad rem*, C; — *rei*, L; — *eloquentia*, St, to apply the mind to, study.

Attente, attentively, carefully, C.

*Attentio -onis, *f.* attentiveness, attention, C.

Attento, 1. to strive after, to attempt, solicit, to attack, assail, C. L.

Attentus -a -um (*ptep.* attendo), attentive, T. C; (2) striving after, careful, thoughtful, C. H.

*Attenuate, barely, without ornament, C.

Attenuatio -onis, *f.* a lessening, diminishing, C.

Attenuatus -a -um, made weak, O; of discourse, abbreviated, C; over refined, C; bare, without ornament, C.

Attenuo, 1. to make thin, to lessen, C. Ca; *Deus attenuat insignem*, H, brings down.

*Atterrans -a -um, proceeding from the earth, Sc.

Attéro -trivi (-tëruī, Tb.) -tritum, 3. to rub against, to weaken or diminish by rubbing, H. V. Tb; to destroy, exhaust, waste, St. Te.

*Attetriarius -a -um, one and a third, Vt.

*Attetratus -a -um, boiled down to a third of the original bulk, Pl.

Attestor, 1. *dep.* to attest, bear witness to, Ph.

Attexo -exui -extum, 3. to weave with, or in, Ca; *met.* to add to, C.

Atthis -idis (Ἀθῆς), Attic, Athenian, M; *subst. f.* Attica, Lc; (2) nightingale or swallow, M.

Atthisso, 1. (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian manners, to atticize, f.

Atticurgus -is (ἀττικὸς ἄρχης), made after the Attic fashion, Vt.

Atticus -a -um (Ἀττικός), belonging to Attica or Athens; Attic, Athenian, P. H. O; *subst.* Attic -orum, *m.* Attic orators, C; used in Plautus = excellent, admirable.

Atticus T. Pomponius, best known as the very intimate friend of Cicero, who addressed a large proportion of his letters to him, was descended from a very old equestrian family, and probably received his surname from his long residence in Athens, and profound knowledge of Greek literature. He was born B.C. 109, withdrew from the contests of Sulla and Marius to Athens in 85, and ever after lived the life of a private gentleman, enjoying the friendship of the chiefs of all parties. He increased by speculation the large fortune which he inherited from his father; was a lover and patron of literature; and an author, though none of his works have descended to our times. He died B.C. 32.

Attineo -inui -entum, 2. to hold to, near. *ante oculos* —, P; (2) to hold fast, P; to occupy, hold as a possession, Te; *neut.* to stretch out to, P; (2) to belong, relate to; *hoc attinet ad aliquem*, C, this concerns . . .; abs. *hoc attinet*, it concerns, is of moment, is useful, C; *quid attinet?* what is the use of? C.

Attingo -igi -actum, 3. (*obs.* attigo, P.), to touch, C; to strike, attack, L; to embrace, have sexual intercourse, T; to eat, C. V; — *locum*, C, to approach, reach, be contiguous to; (2) *met.* to affect, *dolor me attigit*, to mention, touch upon, C; to undertake, manage, C; (3) to be like, belong to, C; *aliquem cognatione, necessitudine* —, C, to be related to, in close connection with, C.

Attius, L. (less correctly written Accius), one of the earliest Roman tragic poets, born 170 B.C., and is said to have been seen by Cicero. He enjoyed a high reputation, not unsupported by the fragments of his tragedies which still remain to us. He also wrote a poem called *Annales*, containing the history of Rome, and one or two prose works, which are totally lost.

Attollo, 3. *no perf. or sup.* to raise up, lift up, P. T. V. H; (2) *met.* to exalt, extol, magnify, Te; — *rempublicam bello*, — *aliquem laudibus*, Te.
 Attondeo -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, shave, cut, V; to gnaw, V; (2) *met.* to make less, diminish, C; to cheat, P; to thrash, P.

Attollitus -a -um (*ptep.* attollo), struck by thunder; and hence, stunned, terrified, senseless, V. O; struck with inspiration, *attonito Baccho*, V.
 Attollō -di -tum, 1. to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless, O.

*Attorquco, 2. to whirl, swing upward, V.

Attrahō -ōnis, *f.* — *literarum*, a contraction, Vr.

Attrahō -xi -ctum, 3. to draw to, attract, drag to violently, C. V. O; *met.* similitudo — *ad amicitiam*, C; attractus, *ptep.* — *frons*, limit, contracted, Sc.

Attrahō -ōnis, *f.* a term applied in grammar to collective words, Q.

*Attrahō -ōis, *m.* n handling, touching, C.
 Attraho, 1. to touch, stroke, handle, especially in an improper manner; *met.* to appropriate, L.
 Attrahō, 3. to tremble at, P. Aug.

*Attrahō, 1. to stumble along, P.

Attribuō -ui -tūm, 3. to allot to, assign to, *alicui aliquid* —, C; attributi -orum, *m.* debtors who by the Roman law were assigned to their creditors as slaves; (2) *aliquid alicui* —, to attribute to as a cause or reason, C; (3) to impose, lay on taxes, L.

Attribuō -ōnis, *f.* the assignment of a debt, C; (2) grammatically, the predicate, C.

Attributum -i, *n.* the predicate, C.

Attritus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, Sc; (2) in medicine, an inflammation of the skin produced by friction, Pl.

Attritus -a -um (*ptep.* attrito), rubbed away, worn out; C; *met.* — *frons*, Jr. shameless.

Au, oh! alas! Te.
 Auco, 3. *no perf.* to kill, P. II; *met.* — *syllabarum*, C.

*Auco -ctus, *m.* a fowler, bird-catcher, P. II;

Auctō -ōis, *f.* an auction; — *facere*, constitute, to appoint an auction; — *prædicare*, proscribe, C; *proponere*, C; to announce publicly; — *proferre*, to put off, C; (3) that which is sold by auction, C.

Auctōnarius -a -um, relating to an auction; — *ctus*, C.

Auctōr, 1. to hold an auction, C.

Auctō, 1. to increase very much, Te.

Aucto, 1. = auctio, *g.e.* P. Lc.

Auctor -ōis, *m.* (author, author), — *culcris*, V, the inflector; — *statue*, the sculptor, Pl; — *urbis*, founder, V; — *templi*, restorer, L; — *generis*, V, or abs. O, the founder of a family, ancestor; — *natura*, H, investigator; *malus* — *latinistis*, C, author; — *rerum* or abs. C. L, an historian;

auctorem esse, to relate, announce, L; to discover, V; (2) *auctore aliquo*, at any one's suggestion, after any one's example, C; — *legis*, proposer, L; *alicui auctorem esse aliquid rei*, to advise any course of conduct, T; *deos auctores in rem accipere*, L, as sureties, pledges; in law, auctor = a seller, who produces proofs of his right to sell; a guardian, trustee, C; — *nuptiarum*, a witness who signs the marriage contract; (3) an agent, factor, C.

Auctōrimentum -i, *n.* the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, C.

Auctōritas -ātis, *f.* the origination, *e.g.* of a report, P; (2) opinion, C; (3) advice, exhortation, encouragement, C; consolation C; (4) expression of will, command, resolution, C; *senatus* —, = *senatus consultum*, C; the inscription or title of a *senatus consultum* was s. c. a., *senatus consulti auctoritas*, C. — *populi*, C, the popular will; (5) freedom of will or choice, power, C; (6) very frequently power, dignity, respectability, authority, C; transferred to inanimate objects = weight, importance, value, C; (7) example, pattern, C; (8) the authority by which a fact or assertion is

established, C; and *pl.* the authorities of an historical or other narrative; (9) legal right of possession.

Auctōro, 1. — *se*, or *past.* to hire, engage one's self, H; auctorator, L, bound, engaged.

Auctumnalis -e, autumnal, L.

Auctumnitas -ātis, *f.* the season of autumn, Vr;

(2) the produce of autumn, harvest, Vr.

Auctumno, 1. to bring or produce autumn, Pl.

Auctumnus -i, *m.* autumn, C; the products of autumn, M; *adj.* auctumnus -a -um, O.

Auctus -a -um (*ptep.* augeo), increased, enlarged, enriched, P. L.

Auctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, enlargement, growth, Lc.

Aucupatio -ōnis, *f.* fowling, bird-catching, Q.

Aucupatorius -a -um, relating to fowling, Pl. M.

Aucupium -i, *n.* bird-catching, C; the birds caught, Ct; *met.* a lying-in-wait, or attempt to catch of any kind, Pl; — *delectationis*, C.

Aucupor, 1. *dep.* (aucupo, P), to catch birds; *met.* to catch, hunt for, in general, C.

Audacia -æ, *f.* courage, boldness, daring, S. L.

Te; (2) audacity, impudence, temerity, P. T. C;

pl. audaciarum, *f.* audacious deeds, C.

Audacter (*orig.* form audaciter), boldly, audaciously, rashly, C.

Audax -acis, bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy, C.

Audens -entis (*ptep.* audeo), daring, bold, V;

adv. audenter, Te, boldly.

Audentia -æ, *f.* boldness, courage, Te.

Audō ausus sum, 2. (*subj.* ausim), to dare, venture, — *facinus*, T; foll. also by the *inf.*, P. C; *audeo dicere*, C, I venture to say.

Audiens -tis (*ptep.* audio), obedient; *dicto audi-*

entem esse, to obey; (2) *subst.* a hearer, C.

Audentia -æ, *f.* hearing, listening, attention;

alicui — *facere*, P. C. to get a hearing for any one by commanding quiet.

Audio, 4. to hear, C; — *vocem*, T. C; foll. *acc.*

and *inf.* — *de aliquo*, concerning any one; in *aliquem*, evil against any one; — *ex*, *ab*, *de aliquo*, from any one, C; *audito* (abl. abs.) S, upon the news that. . .;

(2) to listen to, attend to, — *aliquem*, C; to be taught by; — *de aliquo re*, to gain a judicial hearing; (3) — *aliquem*, — *aliquid* or *abs.* to assent to, approve of, C; (4) to obey, C. V; (5) to hear one's self called, be called, H. C; (6) the *imp.* audi, used as a means of drawing attention, T.

Audilo -ōnis, *f.* hearing, listening, C; (2) hear-say, report, C.

Auditor -ōis, *m.* a hearer, auditor, scholar, C.

Auditorium -i, *n.* a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc. Te. St; a school, Q;

circle of listeners, Pl.

Auditus -ūs, *m.* a hearing, listening. Te; report, Te; the sense of hearing, C.

Aufero, auferre, abstulit, ablatus, to bear away, carry off, remove; — *se*, to take one's self off, withdraw, T; *penis auferri*, V, to fly; (2) to carry off, tear away, steal, rob, P. L. C; to take off, in the sense of to kill, H; (3) of a speech or action, to remove it, *i.e.* to leave it off, *aufer al-hine lacrymas*, Lc., cease to weep; (4) to get, obtain by carrying off; *id inultum nunquam referet*, Te; *met.* to draw an inference, obtain a piece of knowledge, C.

Aufugio, fugi, 3. to flee away, C.

Augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. *act.* to increase, aug-

ment, strengthen; — *animum alicui*, C, to give courage to; to praise, extol, magnify, C; (2) *aliquem aliqua re* —, to enrich with, provide fully with, C; (3) to honour with sacrifices, P; (4) *neut.* to grow, become larger, Lc.

Augesco, 3. to begin to grow, to increase, T. S. C.

Augmen -tūis, *n.* an increase, growth, Lc.

Augmentum -i, *n.* an increase, augmentation, Pl; (2) a kind of sacrificial cake, Vr.

Augur -ūris, *c.* an augur, sooth-sayer, seer, C. H. O.

Augūrlis -e, relating to an augur, or augury, C; *subst.* **augurale** -is, *n.* the part of a Roman encampment appropriated to the augurs, *Tc.*

Augūrlō -ōnis, *f.* augury, soothsaying, C.

Augūrlūs -ūs, *m.* the office of an augur, C.

Augūrlūn -i, *n.* the observation and interpretation of omens, augury, C; — **salutis**, an augury in time of peace to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods, *de salute reipublice*, C; (2) any kind of prophecy, C; presentiment, C; (3) the science of augury, V.

Augūrlus -a -um, relating to an augur, C.

Augūrlor, *l. dep.* (A. Aug. and *poet.* auguro), to perform the functions of an augur, C; (2) to foretell, forebode, conjecture, C; **augurato**, *abl. abs.* L; after taking the auguries.

Augustus -a -um, consecrated, holy, majestic, august, C, V; *adv.* auguste, C.

Augustus -i, *m.* surname of Julius Cæsar Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors; hence (1) **Augusta** -æ, *f.* title of the wife and near female relatives of the emperor; (2) **Augustus** -a -um, — *mensis*, August, Jv; — *Idus*, the Ides of August-M; **Augustalis** -e, — *sacerdotes*, *Tc.* or *abs.* a corporation of twenty-five persons established by Tiberius in honour of Augustus; **Augustani** -ōrum, *m.* Roman knights appointed by Nero; **Augustianus** -a -um, St; **Augustinus** -a -um, St, relating to Augustus.

Augustus, the first Roman emperor, was born, September 23, B.C. 63. He was a member of the gens Octavia, originally plebeian, but in obedience to the wish of Julius Cæsar, converted by the senate into a patrician gens. His real name, as well as that of his father, was C. Octavius; and his mother Atia, was the daughter of Julia, sister of the dictator Cæsar. His education was conducted at the house of his grandmother Julia, and superintended by the dictator, who, without male issue himself, seems at an early period to have intended to make Augustus his heir. The young Octavius accompanied his uncle in the Spanish campaign against Cn. and Sext. Pompey, in 45; and was sent shortly afterwards to Apollonia, apparently for the purpose of giving him some military experience. Here he received the news of Cæsar's assassination in March, 44, and almost immediately proceeded into Italy, though still in no public capacity. At this time, however, as Cæsar's legal heir, and in consequence of his adoption into the gens Julia, he assumed the name of C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Though hardly twenty years of age, he immediately occupied a high position in the state. He was made prætor, entrusted with the command of an army, and sent against Antony, who had thrown himself into a threatening attitude in the north of Italy. The campaign was brief, and Antony was compelled to leave Italy, while Augustus returned to Rome to be elected to the consulship, though far from having attained the legal age for that office. But Antony, who had in the meantime coalesced with Lepidus, was too powerful to be summarily put down, and Augustus formed that alliance usually called the second triumvirate. Augustus was to resign his consulship, and to obtain the provinces of Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily; Antony was to have Gaul, and Lepidus Spain; and the arrangement, which was to last five years, was ratified by a proscription of the enemies of each. The murderers of Cæsar were the next objects of attack, and the short war was ended by the victory of Philippi, 42, and the subsequent suicide of Brutus and Cassius. A new division of the empire took place, by which Italy was assigned to Augustus, who was obliged to return thither to engage in what is called the war of Perusia against L. Antonius, brother of the triumvir. A breach seemed inevitable between Augustus and M. Antony, but it was once more healed by a division of the empire into eastern and western portions, of which Antony took the former. The naval war

against Sext. Pompey next occupied the attention of Augustus, and was brought to a successful termination by the skill of Agrippa (*vid. Agrippa*). In the mean time Lepidus had gradually been reduced to the insignificance in the state which was his natural position (*vid. Lepidus*), and the struggle for empire lay between Antony and Augustus. The follies and extravagances of Antony and Cleopatra were not long in bringing matters to a crisis, and the naval battle of Actium, September 31, left Augustus undisputed master of the Roman or civilised world. It would be a mistake to suppose that this supremacy of one man entailed any outward changes in the forms of the state, or involved the creation of a new dignity. Augustus was indeed consul and censor almost permanently; was elected princeps senatus B.C. 28, and pontifex maximus on the death of Lepidus, B.C. 12, but neither the titles nor the pomp of royalty were assumed by him. The usual comitia were held, and the old magistracies filled up by fresh elections; the senate met regularly, and to all outward appearance preserved its supremacy. Nevertheless, the whole power of the state was in the hands of Augustus and a small body of his intimate councillors; nor can there be any doubt that to the Roman people, worn out by long civil dissensions, this interval of repose was most grateful. With the exception of Varus' expedition into Germany, all Augustus' wars were fortunate; his internal administration was mild, and calculated to advance the material prosperity of the state; and the protection which he extended to men of letters has rendered his own name, and that of his minister Mæcenas, synonymous with that of patron of literature. He died in the year 14 A.D. at the age of 76, and was peaceably succeeded by his adopted son Tiberius.

Aula -æ, *f.* (αὐλή), the fore court in a Greek building, II; yard for cattle, Pt; also = **atrium**, an inner court, V; (2) a palace, court, V; princely power and dignity, C.

Aulæum -i, *n.* (αὐλαία), usually *pl.* curtain, tapestry; (2) curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece; (3) a coverlet, V; (4) embroidered upper garment, Jv.

Aulæus -a -um (αὐλαῖος), belonging to the court, princely, St; *subst.* **Aulici** -ōrum, *m.* courtiers, N.

Aulæadus -i, *m.* (αὐλαῖός), a flute player, C.

Aulælaria -æ, *f.* the title of a comedy of Plautus; from **aulula**, a little pot.

Aura -æ (*gen.* auræ, V, αὔρα), the air in gentle motion, a breath of wind, V; generally, wind; *met.* — **rumoris**, C; — **favoris popularis**, L; (2) air, **auras vitales suscipere**, *Lc.*; **carpere**, V; **libertatis auram capere**, *Lc.* to catch at every hope of freedom; *met.* **auræ**, the sky, the height, *in auras assurgere*, V; **ferre sub auras**, V, to make public; (3) — **auri**, V, the brilliancy; — **puella**, Pt, voice, echo; perfume, *Lc.* V.

Aurarius -a -um, golden, relating to gold, Ph; *subst.* **Auraria** -æ, *f.* sc. *fodina*, a gold mine, *Tc.*

Aurâtura -æ, *f.* a gilding, Q.

Auratus -a -um (*ptep.* auro), golden, O; gilt, C, L.

Aurelia gens, a plebeian family of Rome, many of the members of which, bearing the names of Scaurus and Cotra, *q.v.* rose to distinction.

Aurelius, M., *vid.* Antoninus.

Aurêolus -a -um, *dim.* golden, P; gilt; *met.* glittering, splendid, beautiful, C.

Auresco, 3, to become gold coloured, Vr.

Aurêus -a -um, golden, — *nummus*; and *adv.* **aurcus** -i, *m.* a golden coin of the value of 25 denarii; (2) gilt, provided with gold, C, V; (3) gold-coloured, H, V; (4) *met.* beautiful, charming, splendid, V, O.

Aurichalcum = **orichalchum**, *q.v.*

Auricômus -a -um, golden-haired, P, Aug; golden-leaved, V.

Auricûla -æ, *f.* *dim.* the external ear, the lobe of the ear, P, C; (2) the ear, *Lc.* C.

Auricellarius -a -um; — *medicus*, Cl, an aurist.
Aurifer -ēra -ērum, gold bearing, gold bringings, Tb. C.

Aurifex -icis, m, a goldsmith, C.

Aurifodina -ae, f, a gold mine, Pl.

Auriga -ae, c. charioteer, driver, V; one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, St; poet. a helmsman, O.

Aurigarius -i, m. one who contends in the chariot race, St.

Aurigatio -onis, f, a contending in the chariot race, St.

Aurigena -ae, c. begotten of gold; epithet of Persens, son of Danic, O.

Auriger -ēra -ērum, gold bearing; — *tauris*, with gilt horns, C.

Aurigo, 1. to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, St.

Auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment, Cl.

Auris -is, f, the ear, — *erigere*, C; *arrigere*, T, to prick up the ears; — *adhibere*, *admaere*, C; *applicare*, II, to listen; *alicui* — *præbere*, L; *dare*, C, to give a hearing to; *servire allejus auribus*, Ca, to speak according to the wish of; *dormire in utramque aurem*, T, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety; (2) the hearing, C; (3) *aures*, the earth or mould-boards of a plough, V.

Auriscalpium -i, n. an ear-pick, M.

Auritulus -i, m. dim. the long-eared, i.e. the ears, Ph.

Aurulus -a -um, long-eared; (2) — *testis*, P, an ear-witness; *met.* listening, attentive, II.

Aurora -ae, f, the break of day, redness of morning, V, L; personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, O; (2) the east, O.

Aurum -i, n. gold, C; (2) golden ornament, gold plate, L; a golden goblet, V; chain, necklace, T; ring, JV; bit, V; the golden fleece, O; gold coin, money, C; (3) the colour or glittering of gold, O; (4) the golden age, II.

Auscultatio -onis, f, a listening, Sc; (2) obedience, P.

Auscultator -ōris, m. a listener, C.

Ausculto, 1. to hear attentively, C; *to listen and believe, P; to listen secretly, P; (2) to obey, *auscultabitur*, P, you shall be obeyed.

Ausones -um, m. (Ἀσώνες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence *Ausonius* -ae, f. *Ausonia*, Lower Italy, O; Italy, V; *adj.* *Ausoni* -a -um; poet. Italian, V; *Ausonii*, V, = *Ausones*; *Ausoni* -drum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, V; *Ausoni* -idae, *Ausonii*, Italian, V.

Ausonius, a Christian poet, born at Bourdeaux in the beginning of the fourth century, by profession a rhetorician, was appointed by the Emperor Valentinian tutor of his son Gratian, and thus rose to the highest titular dignities of the empire. The exact date of his death, as of his birth, is unknown. The titles of his poems are far too numerous to be mentioned here; and, as works of art, they do not enjoy a very high reputation.

Auspex -icis, c. one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination, C; (2) an originator, founder, protector, saviour, V, II; the person who, at a marriage service, superintended the due performance of all ceremonies, C.

Auspexilis -e, relating to, or serviceable for, soothsaying, Pl.

Auspicio, in a fortunate hour, T.

Auspiciatus -us, m. the taking of the auspices, Pl.

Auspicium -i, n. divination by means of birds; — *habere*, C, the right to take auspices; *imperio atque auspicio*, P, spoken of the highest command, II; *tuis auspiciis*, under thy auspices; generally right, power, choice, V; (2) an omen, — *optimum*, C; — *facere*, of the birds who give the sign, P.

Auspicio, 1. to take the auspices, P; — *aliquid*, to accept as an omen, P; *adv.* *abs. auspiciato*, C, the auspices having been taken.

Auspicio, 1. *dep.* to take the auspices, C; (2) to begin under good auspices, Tc; to begin, St.

Auster -ri, m. the south wind, C; the south, C.

***Austere**, severely, gravely, austerely, C.

Austēritas -itatis, f. hat hness, sourness of taste, Pl; darkness of colour, Pl; strictness, austerity, Q.

Austērus -a -um (αὐστρος), sour, harsh in taste; (2) *met.* strict, severe, austere, C; sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome, II.

Australis -e, southern, C.

***Austrifer** -ēra -ērum, bringing a south wind, P, Aug.

Austrinus -a -um, southern, V.

Ausum -i, n. a daring deed, undertaking, V.

Aut, or, or else, or rather; *aut* . . . *aut*, either, or; *neque* . . . *aut*, poet. = *neque* . . . *neque*; *aut* . . . *et*, poet. = *aut* . . . *aut*, or *et* . . . *et*; *aut* *vero*, or indeed, introducing something more important; *aut certe*, or at least, restricts the preceding assertion.

Autem, but, on the contrary, however, moreover; placed after the first word of a sentence, though thrown still more forward by the poets; joined with *adeo*, *porro*, *tum*, *ad*, even *sed*; used in the correction of a word before used = did I say! C; to express astonishment or censure, forsooth! T.

Authepsa -ae, f. (αὐθήψα), a cooking stove, C.

Autographus -a -um (αὐτογράφος), autograph, St.

Autōmatōn -i, n. (αὐτόματον), an automaton, St.

Autōpyrus -i, m. (αὐτόπυρος), coarse wheaten bread, mixed with bran, Pl.

Autumo, 1. to say, assert, P, T.

Auxiliā -is -e, giving help, assisting, auxiliary, O; *auxiliares*, sc. *militēs*, cohorts, auxiliary or allied troops, C, Tc; (2) belonging to the allied troops, Tc.

Auxiliārius -a -um, helping, auxiliary, P, C.

Auxiliator -ōris, n. a helper, assister, Tc.

***Auxiliatus** -us, m. help, assistance, Lc.

Auxilior, 1. *dep.* to help, assist, support, P, C. Ca; especially used of medical aid, O.

Auxilium -i, n. help, aid, assistance, — *alicui ferre*; *aliquem juvare auxilio*, C, to help; *esse alicui auxilio*, N; (2) pl. *auxilia*, auxiliary or allied troops.

Avāre, C, avarice, P, avariciously, covetously.

Avāritia -ae, f. (avarities -ei, Lc), avarice, cupidit, covetousness, C.

Avārus -a -um, covetous, greedy, avaricious, C.

Avēho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry off, bear away; pass. to ride off, L.

Avēlo -elli, or -ulsi -ulsum, 3. to tear away, pluck away, off, C; to take away violently, to separate, — *de matris complexu*, C.

Avēna -ae, f. the common oat, V; the wild oat, V; (2) the shepherd's reed-pipe, V.

Avēnācus -a -um, eaten, — *farina*, Pl.

***Avēnārius** -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Pl.

Avēntinus -i, m. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, C; *adj.* *Aventinus* -a -um, O.

Avēo (haveo), 2. to desire, C.

Avēo (haveo), 2. to be well; found only in the imp. *ave*, *aveto*, *avete*, hail! farewell! the form of greeting and farewell by the Romans.

Avernus -a -um (ἄορ), without birds; — *loca*, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lc; *subst.* *Avernus* -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumæ, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, V, O; hence the *adj.* *Avernus*, *avernalis*, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

Averruncō, 1. to turn away, avert, — *iram deorum*, L.

Aversabilis, 2. that from which one must turn away, horrible, *Le*.

Aversatio -ōnis, *f.* a version, disgust, *Q. Sc.*

Aversor, 1. *dep.* to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.), *C*; (2) *aliquem* —, to repel, turn away, avoid, shun, *L*.

**Aversor* -ōris, *m.* an embezzler, *C*.

Āversus -a -um (*ptcp.* *averto*), turned away, backward, behind (*opp.* *adversus*), *C. L*; *subst.* *aversum* -i, *n.* the back part, *L*; in *aversum*, *P*, backward; (2) disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from, *C. II*.

Āverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away, turn off, remove; in *fugam* —, *L*, to put to flight; *Dii avertant*, may the gods avert; *averti*, in a middle signification, foll. by acc. *averti locum*, to turn away from a place, *V*; (2) to steal, *C*; *met.* divert, withdraw, *alicujus mentem* —, *C*; (3) to alienate, estrange, *C*.

Avia -æ, *f.* a grandmother, *P*.

Āvīlūm -i, *n.* an aviary, *C*; the haunts of wild birds in the woods, *V*.

Āvīlūrus -a -um, relating to birds, *Vr*.

Āvīlūrus -ii, *m.* one who tends birds, *Co*.

Avīde, greedily, *C*.

Āvīdās -ātis, *f.* vehement desire, avidity, *C*; especially (2) desire of money, avarice, *P. C*.

Āvidus -a -um, vehemently desiring, greedy, — *cibi*, *T*; — *laudis*, *C*; — *novarum rerum*, *L*; — *belli gerundi*, *S*; — *auricularum*, *L*, inquisitive; (2) covetous, greedy of money, *C*; (3) greedy in respect of food, *H*; *met.* insatiable, and in *Le*, wide, comprehensive.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, the author of certain geographical and astronomical poems, which evidently belong to a late period of Latin literature, and have no great value either to the scientific or the general reader. From a passage in Jerome, we may conclude, with some degree of certainty, that he flourished in the latter half of the fourth century.

Āvis -is, *f.* a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds, *C*; (2) omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds, *avis bonis*, *O*; *secundis*, *L*, with good omens; *avi mala*, *H*; *sinistra*, *P*; *adversa*, *C*, with bad omen.

Āvitus -a -um, relating to a grandfather, ancestral, *C*; — *merum*, *O*, very old.

Āvius -a -um, out of the right way, untrodden, *P. S*; *subst.* *avium* -i, *n.* a by-way, a solitary place; (2) straying, wandering, — *a vera ratione*, *Le*.

Āvēcūmentum -i, *n.* that which alleviates or diverts attention from pain and trouble, *Pl*.

Āvēctio -ōnis, *f.* a calling away from, *C*.

Āvēco, 1. to call away, call forth, *L*; (2) to call from any action, withdraw, separate, divert, *C*; (3) to draw off the attention, interrupt, *Pl*.

Āvēlo, 1. to fly away, *St*; of persons, to hasten away, *C*.

Āvēlō -ōnis, *f.* a tearing away of boughs from a tree, *Pl*.

**Āvulsor* -ōris, *m.* one who tears away boughs from a tree, *Pl*.

Āvunculus -i, *m. dim.* a mother's brother, uncle (*patruus*, a father's brother); — *magnus*, *C*, a great uncle on the mother's side.

Āvus -i, *m. n.* a grandfather, *C*; generally, an ancestor, *H*.

**Āxīcīn* -æ, *f.* a pair of scissors, *P*.

Āxīcīlus -i, *m. dim.* a little axle, *Vt*; (2) a plug, *pin*, *Vt*.

Āxīnōmantia -æ, *f.* (*ἀξινόμαντία*), a kind of soothsaying from axes, *Pl*.

Āxis -is, *m.* (*assis*), an axle tree, *V*; and *met.* a wheel vehicle, *O*; (2) the axis of the earth, *C*; and hence, the pole, especially the north pole, *C*; the sky, *V*; *sub axe*, *V*, in the open air; (3) a plank, *Ca*; (4) the pin on which a hinge turns, *P. Aug*; (5) a valve, *Vt*.

Axon -ōnis, *m.* (*ἄξων*), the axis of a sun dial, *Vt*; (2) a part of the ballista, *Vt*.

Axungia -æ, *f.* grease for smearing axletrees, *Pl*.

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, expresses the labial sound intermediate between *v* and *p*, and corresponds with the Greek beta (β). In composition it undergoes the natural changes. Its affinity with the vowel *u* is worthy of remark; e.g. in the *dat.* and *abl.* sing. of the 4th decl. *acubus*, *arcubus* = *acibus*, *arcibus*. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see the Table of Abbreviations.

Bāal, *m. incl.* (from a Syrian word signifying Lord), a Syrian deity.

Bābē (*βαβαί*, or *παπαί*), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! *P*.

**Bābūlo* -ōnis, *m.* a spendthrift, *T*.

Bābūlon -ōnis, *f.* (*Βαβυλών*, *ἑως*), a city of Asia on the Euphrates; hence, *Babylonia* -æ, *f.* a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital; *Babylonicus* -a -um, *Babylonian*, *Babylonica*, *sc. peristromata*, embroidered tapestry, *Pl*; *Babylonius* -a -um, *O*; — *numeri*, *H*, astrological calculations for which the Babylonians, or more properly, the Chaldeans, were noted; *Babyloniacus* -a -um, *Babyloniensis* -e, *P*, *Babylonian*; *Babylonii* -orum, inhabitants of Babylon, *C*; *Babylonia* -e, *O*, a Babylonian woman.

Bacca -æ, *f.* a berry, especially of the olive tree, *H. O*; any small fruit of a tree, *Le. C*; (2) that which resembles a berry in shape, e.g. a pearl, *H. O*; the link of a chain; goat's dung.

**Baccalia* -æ, *f.* a kind of laurel, so called from the abundance of its berries, *Pl*.

Baccar -āris, *f.* (sometimes *baccar*, *baccaris* -iæ, *βaccαρῖς*), the *calcearia celtica* of Linnæus, also called *nardum rusticum*, a plant, from the root of which a sweet smelling oil is expressed, *V. Pl*, *Celtic Valerian*.

Baccātus -a -um, set with pearls, *V*.

Baccha -æ, *f.* a Bacchante, *O*; *Bacchis* *aliquem initiare* to initiate any one into the solemn festival of Bacchus.

Bacchabundus -a -um, revelling or raging like a bacchanal, *P. Aug*.

Bacchānāl -is, *n. P*, the place where the festival of Bacchus was held; *pl. Bacchanalia* -ium, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus, not to be confounded with the Roman feast of *Liber*, *C*, celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, *n.c.* 186; *Bacchanalia vivere*, poet. to live riotously or wantonly.

Bacchānālīs -e, relating to Bacchus, *P. Aug*.

Bacchātio -ōnis, *f.* the celebration of the Bacchanalia, *P. Aug*; (2) Bacchanalian enthusiasm, *C*.

Bacchīs -idis, *f.* = *Baccha*, *O*.

Bacchīs -idis, *m.* (*Βάκχης*, *ἰδορ*), the founder of the royal family of the Bacchiadæ, of the race of Heracles, who, having been expelled from Corinth by Cypselus, emigrated to Sicily and founded Syracuse; hence, *Bacchēis* -idis, *adj. f.* belonging to Bacchis; used poet. = Corinthian; *Bacchiadæ* -arum, *m.* descendants of Bacchis.

Bacchor, 1. *dep.* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, *P*; *ptcp.* *Bacchantes* = *Bacche*; — *Ερωτ*, to shout *Ερωτ*, *C*; *bacchata Naxos*, when the

feast of B. is celebrated, V; (2) to rage, or exhibit enthusiasm like a Bacchante, with joy, love, poetic inspiration; used of heavy rain, P. Aug.; of a quickly disseminated report, V; of enthusiastic speech, C; also, *pass.* of the place where the festival is celebrated, V.

Bacchus -i, m. (Βάχχος), the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele; *met.* (1) the vine, V; (2) more frequently wine, Lc. V; hence, *adj.*, Bacchicus -a -um, Bacchius -a -um, Bacchicus -a -um, Bacchicus -a -um, relating to Bacchus; also, Bacchius (sc. pes), a metrical foot — — — e.g. rōmānds.

Baccifer -era -erum, bearing berries, or especially olive berries, O.

Baccilla -ae, f. *dim.* a little berry, Pl.

Bacillum -i, n. *dim.* a little staff; especially the victor's staff, C.

Bactra -orum, n. the chief city of Bactria, II; hence, Bactri -orum, inhabitants of Bactria; Bactrianus -a -um, Bactrianus -a -um, Bactrian.

Baculum -i, n. (baculus -i, m.), a walking-stick; afterwards used = a staff as a weapon of offence; or a symbol of office.

Badius -a -um, chestnut brown; used only of horses, Vr.

Badilo, l. (βαδίλω), to walk, march, P.

Baetis -is, m. ariver of Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, Baetigēna -ae, born on the Baetis; Baeticola -ae, living near the B.; Baeticus -a -um, relating to the B.; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; Baeticus -a -um, clothed in B. wool, M; Baetici -orum, m. inhabitants of Baetica.

Baëgus -i, m. (βαγῶς), and Bægus -ae, m. a eunuch at the Persian court; hence used, O, for any person set to guard women.

Bajulo, l. to carry a burden, P. Ph.

Baylus -i, m. a porter, C. P; a corpse carrier, P. Aug.

Balcena -ae, f. (βάλκηνα), a whale.

*Balsaminus -a -um, anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pr.

Balaninus -a -um (βαλάνινος), — oleum, Pl, made from the aromatic fruit balanum.

Balanitis -idis, f. (βαλανίτις), acorn-shaped, Pl.

Balanus -i, m. f. (βάλανος), an acorn; (2) any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Pl; a date, Pl; a fruit, the Arabian behest-nut, from which an ointment was extracted; or the tree which produces it; usually called *myrobalanus*; (3) generally, anything acorn-shaped, e.g. a species of shell-fish.

Balatro -onis, m. a babbler, a buffoon; perhaps the name of a particular class of actor, as harlequin, H.

Balatus -us, m. the bleating of sheep and goats, V. Lc.

Balaustum -i, n. (βαλαστόιον), the flower of the wild pomegranate, Pl. Co.

Balbus -a -um, stammering (*opp.* planus), C; often used by the Romans as a by-name; *adv.* Balbe, Lc.

Balbuto, 4. to stammer, stutter, C; express one's self indistinctly, C.

Balæares -ium, f. (Baliæares), sc. *insulae*, or *abv.* the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica; hence, *adj.* Balæaris -e, Balæarius -a -um.

Balneum -i, n. (*pl.* often balnear -arum), P. Aug; *vid.* Balneum.

*Balvulus -a -um, chestnut brown, P.

Ballio -onis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in P. Pseudolus, C.

Ballista -ae (ballista), f. a military engine for throwing large stones, C. Ca.

Ballistarum -i, n. = ballista, *q. r.*

Ballistarius -i, m. one who makes or works a ballista.

Ballax -cis, f. (ballæca -ae, f.) golden sand, Pl. M.

Balnæum, *vid.* Balneum.

Balnæaris -ae, belonging to the bath, P. Aug.

Balnæarius -a -um, belonging to the bath, Ct; *subst.* balnearium -i, n. bathing place, room, C.

Balnëator -oris, m. (βαλανεῖς), the superintendent of the bath, P. C.

Balnëolum -i, n. (*pl.* -ae -arum, f.) a little bath *iv. Sc.*

Balnëum -i, n. (*pl.* oft. -ae -arum, f. (βαλανεῖον) a bath, place of bathing. The *pl.* often used for large public baths, in Pl; bathing in the abstract, especially in the phrase *a balneis*, after bathing; *vid.* Balneum.

Balo, l. (Belo, Vr.), to bleach, P; *ptcp.* Balantes = *orcs.*

Balsaminus -a -um (βαλσαμίνος), — oleum, balsam oil, Pl.

Balsamodolus (βαλσαμώδης), balsamic, Pl.

Balsimum -i, n. (βάλσαμον), the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam tree; (2) the tree itself, Pl.

Balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle, especially as serving to hold a weapon, Vr. V; a woman's girdle; (2) that which is lound like a girdle, the zodiac; a wall dividing in the amphitheatre one set of seats from another; the band encircling the cushion on the side of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Bandusia -ae, f. = fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by that poet.

Baptæ -arum, m. licentious priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Jv.

Baptisma -atis, n. (βάπτισμα), a dipping, washing, in Christian writers, baptism.

Baptisterium -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath; in Christian writers, the building in which the rite of baptism was performed; the baptistery.

Bārithrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), the abyss, the lower world, P. Lc; *any* deep hole artificially constructed, Vt; *poet.* used for the throat, P.

Bārithrus -i, m. (βάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lc.

Barba -ae, f. the beard of men and animals, — *promittere*, to let the beard grow, L; — *promissa* = *longa*; *alicui tellere* —, to pluck the beard, considered to be a grievous insult, H; used also of plants.

Barbaria -ae, f. *poet.* Barbaries -ei, P. Aug., a foreign country, *i. e.* in regard to Greece or Rome; (2) ignorance, stupidity, roughness, barbarism; (3) a mistake of language, C.

Barbaricus -a -um, foreign, *i. e.* not Greek or Roman, C; rough, wild, barbaric, Co. M.

Barbarismus -i, m. (βαρβαρισμός), a barbarism, or mistake of language, C.

Barbatus -a -um, (βάρβατος), foreign; and *subst.* a foreigner, C; uncultivated, ignorant, wild, barbarous; *adv.* Barbare.

Barbatulus -i, m. a young man whose beard is just appearing, C.

Barbatus -a -um, bearded; the old Romans allowed the beard to grow; hence, *unus alicuius ex barbatis illis* = an old-fashioned Roman, C; also used *subst.* = a philosopher, Pr; applied both to animals and plants.

Barbiger -a -um, wearing a beard, Lc.

Barbitos -i, m. and f. (barbiton -i, *pl.* -a), the lyre, II; *met.* the song sung to the lyre, O.

Barbula -ae, f. *dim.* a little beard, such as was worn by the young Romans, C.

Barbus -i, m. the barbel.

Barces -ae, m., the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar; hence, *adj.* Barcinius -a -um; Barceus -a -um.

Bardaeus -a -um, and *calceus* —, a kind of soldiers' boots, M; used *abs.* for the soldier, Jv; so called from the Bardaei, a people of Illyria.

Bardocœculus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood, made of wool, M.

Bardus -a -um (βρῶδς), *r. r.*, stupid, slow, dull, P. C.

Bardus -i, *m.* a bard, a poet among the Gauls, P. Aug.

Bāris -idos, *f.* a small Egyptian skiff, Pt.

Baritus -us, *m.* a German war-cry, Te.

Bāro -ōnis, *m.* a blockhead, simpleton, C.

Barrus -i, *m.* the elephant, H; hence, *adj.* Barrinus -a -um, elephantine, and Barrio, *4.* to cry like an elephant.

Bārjēphūlus -a -um (βαρκεφαλός), top-heavy, Vt.

Basaltēs -æ, *m.* a black Æthiopic marble, basalt, Pl.

Bāsānites lapis (βάσανος), the touch-stone; a hard kind of stone, used as a test of the precious metals, Pl.

Bascauda -æ, *f.* a bread-basket imported from Britain, Jv. M.

Basīlathō -ōnis, *f.* kissing, a kiss, Ct.

Basīlathō -is, *m.* a kisser, M.

Bāsīlleus -a -um (βασιλικός), royal, kingly, princely, P; — *ritis*, a kind of vine, Co; — *jactus*, a particular cast of the dice; *adv.* Basīlice.

Bāsīlica -æ, *f.* a building, usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice. As these buildings were afterwards appropriated to the public worship of the Christians, basilica = church, cathedral.

Basīlleum -i, *n.* a splendid dress, P.

Bāsīliscus -i, *m.* (βασιλίσκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, P. Aug.

Bāsio, *1.* to kiss, Ct. M.

Bāsīs -is, *f.* (basis), a pedestal, base, basis; in mathematics, — *trianguli*, the base of a triangle; — *arcus*, the chord of an arc; in architecture, the lowest part of the shaft of a column, what we call the pedestal, being expressed by *spira*; in grammar, the root or primitive word; *prov. aliquem cum basi sua metiri*, to measure the pillar with its pedestal, *i. e.* to form too high an estimate.

Bāsium -i, *n.* a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Ct; *basis jactare*, to throw kisses, Jv.

Bāsīscus -ei, *m.* (βασίσκος), from βασίσα, a fox-skin, as part of the clothing of the Bæchantes, a name of Bacchus, H; whence Bāsāriscus -a -um, *adj.* Pt; Bāsāris -idis, a Bæchantes.

Basterna -æ, *f.* a kind of palanquin for females, carried by two mules.

Batāvia -æ, *f.* the peninsula Batavia, Holland, Ca; Batavi -orum, *m.* inhabitants of Batavia; Bātāvus -a -um, Batavian, Dutch; *Batarorum insula* = Batavia, Te.

Bātillum -i, *n.* (in vss. also vatillum), a shovel, fire or dirt shovel, Pl; (2) a chafing dish, perfuming pan, H.

Bātīola -æ, *f.* a small drinking vessel, P.

Bātīāchōmōmēchia -æ, *f.* (βατραχόμμηχία), the battle of the Frogs and Mice; the title of a mock-heroic poem falsely ascribed to Homer.

Battus -i, *m.* (βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence, Battādes -æ, *m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the celebrated poet Callimachus, a native of that place, O.

Batuo -ui, *3.* (sometimes battuo), *v. a.* and *n.* to beat, knock, (*v. n.*) hence of fencing exercises, P, to fence.

*Baubor, *1. dep.* to bark, Lc.

Baxēa -æ, *f.* a kind of shoe, P.

Bellum -i, *n.* (βέλλιον), an Asiatic tree, notable for its fragrant gum, the vine palm, Pl; (2) the gum itself; (3) a term of endearment, P.

Beate, *vid.* Beatus.

Beātifico, *1.* to make happy.

Beātificus -a -um, making happy, beatific, P. Aug.

Beātitas -atis, *f.* happiness; the condition implied in the word beatus, C.

Beātūtudo -inis, *f.* happiness, beatitude, C.

*Beātūlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat happy, Pr.

Beātus -a -um (*ptep.* beo), happy, blessed, C; — *parvo*, happy with little = content, H; (2) used of earthly happiness = rich, richly endowed; (3) of inanimate things, rich, splendid; (4) P. Aug, of the dead = deceased; *adv.* Beate, happily.

Beccus -i, *m.* the beak, St.

Belgæ -arum, *m.* the Belgæ, a very warlike people, of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul, Ca. Te; hence, Belgicus -a -um, Belgian; Belgica, *abs.* or *sc.* Gallia, Belgium, or the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

Bellarfa -orum, *n.* dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionary, sweet wine, etc., P.

Bellātor -ōris, *m.* a warrior, C; used *adj.* warlike, courageous, — *dens*, = Mars, V; applied to inanimate things, — *ensis*, — *campus*, P. Aug.

Bellātōrius -a -um, skilled in carrying on war, P. Aug; used by Pl, of a pugnacious, controversial style.

Bellātrix -icis, *f.* a female warrior; (2) *poet.* used *adj.* — *dira*, Pallas, O; — *bellua*, the elephant; (3) applied to inanimate things, — *aquila*, the standard; — *gleba*, — *carina*, — *iracundia*, C.

*Bellātīlus -a -um, *dim.* jocosely formed from bellulus, *q. v.* pretty, P.

*Bellax -icis, warlike, P. Aug.

Belle, *adv.* *vid.* Bellus.

Bellīcōsus -a -um, warlike, bellicose, Ca. C; — *annus*, L.

Bellīcus -a -um, relating to war; used *abs.* bellicum -i, *n.* the signal of march, or attack, usually given with the trumpet, — *canere*, C; metaphorically = to excite; (2) = bellicosus; — *Pallas*, — *Mars*, O.

*Bellifer -a -um, warlike, quarrelsome, P. Aug.

Bellīger -a -um, warlike, fond of war; *poet.* *gentes*, O; of inanimate things, — *hasta*, M; — *manus*, O.

Bellīgērator -ōris, *m.* one who carries on war, a warrior, P. Aug.

Bellīgēro -i, to wage war, P.

Bellīpōtēs -entis, mighty in war; *poet.* *abs.* in V, = *Mars*.

Bello, *1.* (Bellor, *dep.* V.), to wage war, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, N; — *inter se*, P. Aug; — *alicui*, *poet.* P. Aug; (2) generally to fight, O.

Bellōna -æ, *f.* the goddess of war, V.

Bellua, *vid.* Belua.

Bellūlus -a -um, *dim.* pretty, elegant, beautiful, P; *adv.* Bellule.

Bellum -i, *n.* war, C; — *commovere, facere alicui*, to raise war; — *parare, comparare, apparare*, C, *adornare*, L, to prepare for war; — *indicere*, C, to declare war; — *committere*, L, to begin war; — *inferre alicui*, to make war on; — *administrare*, to manage a war; — *cum aliquo gerere, agere*, to carry on war against; — *cum aliquo adversus aliquem*, in alliance with some one against some other, N; — *ducere*, to protract war. The *gen.* of place, *belli*, is often used in conjunction with *domi*, *e. g.* *belli domique*, in peace and in war, at home and abroad; (2) = a single battle, Va; (3) *met.* = contest, struggle, — *tribunicium*, L.

Bellus -a -um, pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable, — *homo, epistola, locus, vultus et fronte bellis*, C. = cheerful; also, cheerful from good health, *fac bellus revertare*, C; Belle, *adv.* — *negare*, to refuse politely.

Bellū -æ, *f.* any very large animal, *e. g.* the elephant, lion, whale, C; a monster, T; *abs.* = elephant; (2) used sometimes of smaller animals, P. C; (3) as a term of reproach, beast! P. T. C.

*Bellūatus -a -um, covered with figures of animals, applied to tapestry, P.

Bellūinus -a -um, P. Aug, beastly, animal.

Beilōsus -a -um, full of monsters, — *oceanus*, H.

Bēlus -i, *m.* a mythical person; (1) an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon; (2) an Egyptian king, father of Danaüs and Ægyptus; hence, Bēlis -idis,

f. generally *pl.* Bellæe, the grand-daughters of Belus — the Danaides, *O*; (3) *Beli oculus*, the cat's-eye, a precious stone, *Pl.*

Bēnē (*adv.* from *bonus*, *comp.* *melius*, *suprl.* *optime*), an exclamation (*a*) of approbation, good! well done! *C*; (*b*) with the *dat.* and *acc.* — *vos*, — *robis*, your good health, *P*; (2) used with verbs, well, rightly, honourably, successfully, — *canare*, *II*; — *habitare*, *N*; — *promittere*, *C*; — *polliceri*, *S*; — *pugnare*, *L*, successfully; — *vendere*, dear; — *emere*, cheap; — *dicere*, to speak convincingly, and again — *convincere*, to speak words of good augury; *bene dicere* with the *dat.* see *Benedico*; *bene facere*, to do well; of medicine, to operate favourably; *bene facis*, you are very kind; with *dat.* see *Benefacio*; *Pompeio melius est factum*, Pompey is better, *i.e.* in regard of health, *C*; *bene habet*, — *agitur*, all goes well, *T*; *bene vocas*, exceedingly obliged, a polite refusal of an invitation, *P*; (3) with *adj.* and *adv.* = very, extremely, — *munus*, *Le*; — *robustus*, *C*; — *mane*, *C*; — *penitus*, *C*.

Bēnēdict, with friendly words, *P*.

Bēnēdictio — *xi* — *ctum*, 3. To speak well of any one, *T*; — *inter se*, *P*; — *alicui*, *C*.

Bēnēdictio — *ōnis*, *f.* praise, blessing, benediction, *P*, *Aug.*

Bēnēdictum — *i*, *n.* (*ptep.* *Benedico*) praise, *P*.

Bēnēficiū — *ſci* — *ſactum*, 3. to do good to, to benefit, — *amicis*, *C*; — *erga aliquem*, *P*; *pass.* *bonis beneficiis*, *P*.

Bēnēfactio — *ōnis*, *f.* the performing of an act of kindness, a kindness, a benefaction, *P*, *Aug.*

Bēnēfactor — *ōris*, *m.* one who performs an act of kindness, a benefactor, *P*, *Aug.*

Bēnēfactum — *i*, *n.* (*orig.* *ptep.* of *beneficio*, used only in *pl.*), a good, praiseworthy action, a benefaction, heroic deed, *C*, *S*; (2) = *beneficiū*, *P*.

Bēnēfice, kindly, liberally, *P*, *Aug.*

Bēnēficientia — *æ*, *f.* kindness, liberality, *C*; *beneficence*.

Bēnēficiarius — *a* — *um*, *adj.* relating to a favour, *Sc*; (2) *subst.* *beneficiarius* — *orum*, *m.* soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from menial military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, providing wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers, *Ca*.

Bēnēficiū — *i*, *n.* a kindness, favour, benefit, service, good office, *alicui beneficiū dare*, *C*; *facere*, *P*, *Aug*; *in aliquem* — *conferre*; *apud aliquem* — *collocare*; *aliquem beneficiū officere*, *complecti*, *ornare*, to do any one a service; *beneficiū accipere*, *T*, to receive a kindness; *in beneficiū*, *L*, *in beneficii loco*, *beneficii causā*, *per beneficiū*, as a kindness, service; *beneficio*, by favour of, *e.g.* — *tuo*, *C*; — *sortium*, *Ca*; (2) a favour, grant, distinction, promotion, proceeding *e.g.* from the authorities, — *populi*, favour of the people, *C*; *centuriones sui beneficii*, his creatures, *St*; *quum suo magno beneficii esset*, since he owed much to his recommendation, *C*; used of military promotions, *tribuni militum quæstiones dictatorum fuerant beneficii*, *L*; *in beneficii delatus est*, among those recommended for promotion, *C*; (3) privilege, exemption, *P*, *Aug.* — *liberorum*, the exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children.

Bēnēficius — *a* — *um* (*comp.* — *entior*, *suprl.* — *entissimus*, *A*, *Aug.*, sometimes *beneficissimus*), kind, generous, obliging.

Bēnēvōle, benevolently, kindly.

Bēnēvolēns — *entis*, well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, *A*, *Aug*, *P*; (2) *subst.* = friend, patron, *P*, *T*.

Bēnēvolentia — *æ*, *f.* good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence, — *alicui præstare*, *conferre*, — *erga aliquem habere*; (2) mildness, benignity, *P*, *Aug*; (3) *pl.* kind conduct, good offices, *P*, *Aug.*

Bēnēvōlus — *a* — *um* (*comp.* — *entior*, *suprl.* — *entis-*

simus), the form of benevolens, *q.v.* used by classic writers; — *alicui*, *C*; — *erga aliquem*, *P*; — *domino*, of a servant = faithful, *C*.

Bēnigne, kindly, friendly, obligingly, — *respondere*, *L*; — *alicui facere*, to do a favour to; *benigne dicis*, or *abs.* much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, *C*; (2) mildly, moderately, *P*, *Aug*; readily, — *arma capere*, *L*; generously, *pecuniā* — *præbere*, *P*, *T*.

Bēnignitas — *atis*, *f.* kindness, benignity; (2) benevolence, mildness, *C*.

Bēnigniter, *A*, *Aug.* = *benigne*, *q.v.*

Bēnignus — *a* — *um*, kind, friendly, well-wishing, mild, benignant; (1) in disposition, — *oratio*, *C*; — *interpretatio*, opp. to *dura*, literal, harsh; — *dies*, fortunate, *P*, *Aug*; in act, beneficent, liberal, obliging, — *alicui*, — *erga aliquem*, *P*; *ini somnig* — *drunken with wine and sleep*, *H*; prodigal, *P*; — *ager*, fruitful, *O*.

Bēo, 1. To bless, make happy, *aliquem* — *re*, to enrich, *H*; *beas*, or *beasti*; that pleases me, I'm glad of it, *P*, *T*.

Bēōcyntus — *i*, *m.* a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence *adj.* *Bēōcyntius* — *a* — *um*, — *mater* = *Cybele*, *V*; — *heros*, Midas, son of *Cybele*, *O*; — *cornu*, — *tibia*, used at the festival of Cybele.

Bēryllus — *i*, *m.* (*βήρυλλος*), a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, *Pl*; *met.* a ring set with a beryl, *Pt*; — *acroides*, a sapphire, *Pl*.

Bēs — *bessis*, *m.* 8-12ths = 2-3rds of unity, of an as, of a pound, etc.; *fenus ex besse* = 8 per cent; *heres ex besse*, heir to 2-3rds of the property; *bessim bibamus*, 8 goblets to a name of 8 letters; (2) among the mathematicians whose ground number is 6, *bes* =

$$4, \text{ and } bes \text{ alter} = \frac{6+4}{6} = 1 \frac{2}{3} \text{rds}$$

Bessālis — *e*, containing the number 8, *M*; — *laterculus*, a tile 8 in. long, *Vt*; *met.* of small value.

Bestia — *æ*, *f.* an animal without reason (*opp.* *homo*), beast; often used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre, *aliquem ad bestias mittere*, *C*; *dare*, *P*, *Aug.* *condemnare*, *St*, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre; (2) *mala bestia*, a term of reproach, beast! *P*; (3) the constellation of the wolf.

Bestiālis — *e*, bestial, *P*, *Aug.*

Bestiarius — *a* — *um*, belonging to animals, — *ludus*, a fight with wild beasts at a show, *Sc*; (2) *subst.* one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows.

Bestiāla — *æ*, *f.* *dim.* a little beast, *C*.

Bēta — *æ*, *f.* a vegetable used for salad, *beet*, *P*. **Bēta**, *indcl.* (*βήτα*), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used *prov.* for the second of a series, *M*.

Bētaceus — *a* — *um* (*sc.* *pes*); and *abs.* *Betaceus* — *i*, *m.* mangold wurzel.

Bēto (*bito*), 3. to go, *P*.

Bētōnica, *indcl.* *Vetonica*.

Bētilla (*betulla*) — *æ*, *f.* the birch, *Pl*.

Bibac — *acis*, addicted to drinking.

Bibulus — *a* — *um* (*βιβλίον*), made of the Egyptian papyrus.

Biblibōpōla — *æ*, *m.* (*βιβλίπωλη*), a bookseller, *Pl*.

Biblibōthēca — *æ*, *f.* (*βιβλιοθήκη*), a collection of books, a library; (2) the place where books are kept.

Biblibōthēcarius — *i*, *m.* a librarian.

Biblus — *i*, *f.* (*βύβλος*), the papyrus plant of the Nile; (2) *meton.* paper.

Bibo, *bibi*, *bibitum*, 3. To drink, *arcus bibit*, the rainbow draws up water; *nutricem* —, to drink the nurse's milk; *in auro* —, from a golden cup; *nomen alicuius* —, to drink in honour of a person as many cups of wine as there are letters in his name; — *alicui dare*, to give to drink; *Græce*

more —, to drink to a person, C; — *flumen*, poet. of those who live near a river; — *mandata*, to forget a commission in consequence of drink; — *pro summo*, to drink eagerly, hastily, P; (2) of inanimate things, to imbibe, suck in, *prata biberrunt*, V; *hasta cruorem bibit*, V; (3) met. *auribus bibere*, to listen eagerly.

Bibrēvis -e, *sc. pes*, a metrical foot of two short syllables —, translation of the Greek, *δισπαγος*.

Bibulus -a -um, fond of drinking, with gen. — *Talerni*, H; (2) of inanimate things, — *lapis*, sandstone, V; — *lana*; — *nubes*; — *charta*, blotting paper.

Biceps -īptis, having two heads, C; — *Parnasus*, double peaked, O; — *civitas*, divided into two factions, P. Aug.

Bicecis -is, *m.* twenty asses, Vr.
Biclinium -i, *n.* a dining sofa for the use of two persons, P.

Bicolor -ōris, of two colours, V. O.
**Bicornifer* -ēri, *m.* two horned; an epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bicornis -e, two horned, O; used of the new moon, H; of rivers having two branches, V. O.

Bicorpor -ōris, having two bodies, C.
**Bicubitilis* -o (sometimes *bicubitus* -a -um), two cubs long, Pl.

Bidens -entis, having two teeth; (2) *subst. m.* a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, V. O. Le; (3) *f.* an animal for sacrifice, V. O; and especially a sheep, Ph.

Bidental -is, *m.* a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the Haruspices, and enclosed, H; hence *bidentālis* -is, *m.* the attendant priest of a bidental.

Biduus -a -um, lasting two days; *adj.** L; (2) *subst. biduum* -i, *n.* a two days' space, Ca. C.

Biennis -e, lasting two years, St.
Biennum -ii, *n.* a space of two years, P. T. C.

Bifariam, doubly, two-fold, in two places, twice, C.

Bifarius -a -um, double, two-fold, P. Aug.

Bifer -ēra -ērum, of a tree bearing fruit twice a year, Vr; of the centaur, half man half horse, P. Aug.

Bifidus -a -um, split into two parts, O; **bifidatus* -a -um, Pl.

Biforis -e (*biforius* -a -um), having two doors, valves, or openings, Vt; poet. *biforem dat tibi cantum*, V, = *imparem, bisonum*.

Biformis -e (**biformatus* -a -um), of double form, V. O.

Bifrons -tis, with double forehead, or countenance; epithet of Janus, V.

Bifurcus -a -um, having two prongs, or forks; (2) *subst. bifurcum* -i, *n.* a fork.

Bigæ -ārum (P. Aug. *biga* -æ), a pair of horses, Pl. Tc.

Bigatus -a -um, impressed with a pair of horses; — *argentum*, L; — *nummus*, or *subst. bigatus* -i, *m.* a silver denarius so distinguished, L.

Bigemmis -e, set with two jewels, P. Aug; (2) of plants, having two buds, Co.

Bigētor -a -um, hybrid, mongrel, Vr.
Bigūis -e, V. O. *vid.* *Bigūis*.

Bigūus -a -um, yoked two together; — *certamen*, V, a race between two-horse chariots; (2) *subst. bigui* -ōrum, *m.* a pair of horses, V.

**Bigyra* -æ, *f.* a mass of two pounds weight, L.
Bigubris -e, weighing two pounds, H.

Biguinus -e, having two tongues, used (a) of persons, hissing, P; (b) of those who speak two languages, H; (c) of hypocrites, traitors, V. P.

Bigūsus -a -um, full of gall, Cl; *bilious*.

Bilis -is, *f.* the bile, the bilious fluid; — *suffusa*, the overflowing of bile, jaundice; *met.* wrath, anger, vexation, — *morere*, — *effundere*, — *commovere*; — *atra, nigra*, melancholy, C; sometimes madness, fury.

**Bilix* -icis, having a double thread, V.
Bilustris -c, lasting ten years, O.

Bimāris -e, lying on two seas; epithet of Corinth, O.

Bimāritus, *m.* the husband of two wives, C.

**Bimātris* -e, having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bimātus -us, *m.* the age of two years, Vr.

Bimembris -c, having double members, half man, half animal, O; epithet of the Centaurs; *bimembres*, *abs.* = Centaurs, V.

Bimestris -e, lasting two months, L.

Bimēter -tra -trum, P. Aug. = *dimeter*, consisting of two metres.

Bimūlus -a -um (*dim.* used only of men), two years old, Ct. St.

Bimus -a -um, two years old, — *sententia*, in epistolary style, the vote by which a provincial government is prolonged for two years, C.

Bini -ō -a (*sing.* *binus* -a -um, found only in *Le* twice), two by two; joined with *subst.* which are *pl.* only, or assume a new signification in the *pl.* — *castra*, — *litteræ*, C, = two, both; or with other numerals, — *millia*; (2) of things naturally paired or double; (3) *subst. bis bina quot essent*, C.

Binoctium -ii, *n.* a space of two nights, Tc.

Binōminis -e, having two names, O.

Bion -ōnis (*Biav*), a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school; hence *Bionēus* -a -um, — *sermōnes*, witty, caustic, H.

Bipaltum -i, *n.* (found only in *abl. sing.*), a spade with a cross-bar above the blade, which enabled the labourer to dig to an unusual depth, Vr.

Bipalmis -o (*bipalmus*), two palms or spans long or broad, Vr.

Bipartitō, *f.* (*bipertio*), to divide into two parts, Co.

Bipartitō, doubly, in two ways; in different manners; from two sides.

Bipārens -tis, doubly open; open in two directions, V.

Bipēda -æ, *f.* a tile two feet long.

Bipēdalis -e, measuring two feet in any direction, Ca. C.

Bipēdāneus -a -um, Co, = *bipedalis*, *g.v.*

Bipennifer -a -um, armed with a two-edged axe, O.

Bipennis -e (*penna*), having two wings, Pl.
Bipennis -e (*pinnā*), double edged, V; (2) *subst.* a double-edged axe, V. O.

Bipēs -ēdis, having two feet, *biped*, V; (2) *subst.* used contemptuously of men.

Birēmis -c, two oared, L; (a) *subst. f.* a skiff with two oars; (2) provided with two banks or series of oars; and *subst. f.* a ship so provided.

Birōtus -a -um, two wheeled; hence *birōta* -æ, *f.* a two-wheeled vehicle, St.

Bis, twice, in two ways, — *terque*, C; — *que terque*, M, two or three times; — *die*, H; *quotidie* —, L, twice a day; — *in die*, twice in one day; — *consul*, a man who has been twice consul; — *bina*, twice two, C, used with cardinal numbers only; poet. — *tantum*, — *tanto*, twice as large, twice as many; — *ad eundem* (*sc. lapidem offendere*), prov. to make the same mistake twice, C.

Bisellum -i, *n.* a magnificent chair of honour, so called because large enough for two persons, though only used by one, Vr.

Bisextus -i, *m.* (*sc. dies*), an intercalary day, so called from the doubling of the 24th February, = VI. Cal. Mart.

Bison -ontis, *m.* (*biſon*), the bison; *bos bison*, Linn.

Bistōnes -um, *m.* the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. = Thracians; hence *adj.* *Bistonius* -a -um, *Bistonian* or Thracian; — *tyrannus*, O, Diomed; — *chelys*, the lyre of Orpheus; — *turbo*, violent north wind; *subst.* *Bistonius* -æ, *f.* = Thrace. *Bistōnis* -idis, *f.* Thracian woman = Baecheante, H.

**Bisulcilingua* -æ, with forked tongue; of a hypocrite, P.

Bisulcus -a -um, split into two parts, — *lingua*, O; — *ungula*, cloven hoof, Pl; (2) *subst.* *bisulcus* -orum, *n.* animals with cloven hoofs (*opp.* *solipedes*), Pl.

Bissyllabus -a -um, dissyllabic, Vr.

Bithynia -æ, *f.* a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* *Bithynicus*, C; *Bithynus*, Co; *Bithynus*, Pl; *Bithynian*; *Bithyni*, Pl; *Bithyni*, Te, the *Bithynians*; *Bithynus* -idis, *f.* a *Bithynian* woman, O.

Bitumen -inis, *n.* the asphaltum, bitumen, or natural pitch found in Palestine and Babylonia.

Bituminatus -a -um, impregnated with bitumen, Pl.

Bituminosus -a -um, bituminous, O.

Bituminosus -a -um, bituminous, rich in bitumen, Vt.

Bivertex -icis, double peaked, epithet of *Parasus*.

Bivira -æ, *f.* the wife of a second husband, Vr.

Bivus -a -um, having two ways or passages, V; (2) *subst.* *bivium* -i, *n.* a place with two roads, or where two ways meet; *met.* a double method, Vr.

Bleesus -a -um (*βλαῖος*), lispings, indistinct, — *lingua*, — *sonus*, O.

Blande, caressingly, softly, tenderly, carefully.

Blandicie, flatteringly, P.Aug.

Blandicus -a -um, flattering, P.

Blandiloquens -entis, P.Aug; *blandiloquentulus* -a -um, Pl, flattering, fair-spoken.

Blandiloquentia -æ, *f.* *Blandiloquium* -ii, *n.* flattering speech.

Blandiloquus -a -um, flattering, fair-spoken, P.

Blandimentum -i, *n.* flattery, fair speech; usually pl. C; (2) whatever pleases the senses, an allurements, blandishment; *sine blandimentis expellere famem*, Te, without sauces, delicacies; (3) careful tending, Pl.

Blanditor, *4. dep.* to cling caressingly to, fawn upon any one, flatter, caress, coax, — *alicui*, L.C; — *auribus*, to tickle the ears; — *sibi*, to flatter or deceive one's self; (2) of inanimate objects, to allure, entice, *blanditur incitua*, Te; *voluptas sensibus blanditur*, C; hence (*ptcep.*), *blanditus* -a -um, charming, Pt.

Blanditor, A.Aug. form of *blande*, *g.v.*

Blanditia -æ, *f.* a caress, flattery (not used in an invidious sense as *assentatio*, *adulatio*), C; often in pl. — *dicere*, *adhibere*, O; (2) that which allures, a charm, — *voluptatum*, C.

Blandities -ei, *f.* = *blanditia*, *g.v.*

Blanditum, Læ, = *blande*, *g.v.*

Blandulus -a -um, *dim.* pleasing, flattering.

Blandus -a -um, flattering, fondling, caressing, bland; (2) pleasant, alluring, charming, — *voluptas*, C; *poet.* with *gen.* — *pecum*; with *acc.* — *genas vocemque*.

Blasphemia -æ, *f.* (*blasphēmum* -ii, *n.* (*βλασφημία*), blasphemy.

Blasphemo, 1. I blaspheme.

Blasphemus -i -um, blasphemous; (2) *subst.* a blasphemer.

Blattæus -us, *m.* idle talk, babbling, P.Aug.

Blattæro, 1. To chatter, babble, H; (2) of the noise of frogs and camels, P.Aug.

Blattæro -onis, *m.* a chatterer, babbler, P.Aug.

Blatto, 4. To talk idly, babble, — *atiprid*, P.

Blatta -æ, *f.* a moth, cockroach, chafer of uncertain species; (2) said to mean a clot of blood, whence (3) = purple.

Blattarius -a -um, relating to a moth; whence, from the habits of that insect; (2) dark, — *balnea*, Sc; (3) *subst.* *blattaria* -æ, *f.* moth-mullein, *cerdascum blattaria*, Linn.

Blatteus -a -um, purple; *subst.* *blattea* -æ, *f.* = *blatta*, *g.v.*

Blennus -i, *m.* (*βλενός*), a stupid fellow, P.

Blentus -a -um, tasteless, insipid, foolish, P.

Blutum -i, *n.* (*βλῦτον*), a tasteless herb used in salad, spinach, P.

Bla -æ, *f.* (in Mæg. *bōra*), a kind of water-snake; (2) a disease producing red pustules, the measles, Pl.

Bōarius -a -um, relating to oxen; — *forum*, the cattle market, L.

Boccar -aris (-or -ōris), a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence (3) = African, Jr.

Bocēarches -æ, *m.* (*βωκεάρχης*), the highest magistrate of *Bœotia*, L.

Bœotia -æ, *f.* *Bœotia*, a country of Greece; hence, *adj.* *Bœotius*, Pl; *Bœotius*, C; *Bœotus*, O; *Bœotian*; *Bœoti* -drum, the *Bœotians*, proverbial for their slowness of intellect.

Bœthius -ii, *m.* (Anicius) Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; born about 470 A.D.; beheaded in prison (where he had written his celebrated work, *De Consolatione Philosophicæ*, libb. 7.), 524 A.D. His family, the *Anicii*, were among the most distinguished at Rome, in the later ages of the empire; and he himself appears to have attained the highest titular honours of the state. He was one of the last Romans who at all cultivated Greek letters and philosophy, on which account his work was held, during what are called the dark ages, in an esteem disproportioned to its real value. Certain theological treatises are also extant bearing his name, but the tone of his principal philosophical work seems to prove that he was not a believer in Christianity.

Bōw -arum, *f.* a species of collar or neck fetter of wood or iron, P.

Bōlition -i, *n.* (*βόλιτον*), cow dung, Pl.

Bōlītaria -um, *n.* (boletar, P.Aug.), a dish for mushrooms, M; (2) generally, a dish.

Bōlētus -i, *m.* (*βωλίτης*), the best kind of mushrooms, Pl.

Bōlōm -arum, *f.* the cast of a net offered for sale; (2) a fish dealer, P.Aug.

Bōlus -i, *m.* (*βόλος*), a throw (1) of dice, P; (2) of a net, and (3) what is caught at one throw, St; (3) bait, allurements; *bolo tangere* (*mullare*) *aliquem*, to deprive of a gain.

Bōlus -i, *n.* (*βώλος*), a bite, bit; used only *met.* = gain, advantage, T.

Bombax (*βομβάξ*), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? P.

Bombōmichides -æ, *m.* (*βωβωμύχιδες*), a name applied in P. to a boastful soldier.

Bombus -i, *m.* (*βόμβος*), a humming noise (1) of bees, Vr; (2) of trumpets, Læ; (3) of applause, St.

Bombycinus -a -um, silken, Pl, Jr; (2) *subst.* *bombycina* -orum, *n.* silken garments, M.

Bombylus -i, *m.* (*βωβύλιος*), the silkworm of the silkworm.

Bombylx -icis, *m.* (*βωβύλξ*), the silkworm; (2) that which is produced by the silkworm, silk, Pt; (3) any fine fibre, cotton, Pl.

Bōmōntem -arum, *m.* (*βωμονταί*), the Lacedæmonian youths, who contended for the prize of endurance, in being scourged round the altar of Artemis Orthia.

Bōntus -i, *m.* (*βόντος*), a kind of wild ox, Pl.

Bōntas -atis, *f.* goodness, excellence, — *agrorum*, — *terborum*, — *voeis*; (2) of abstract things, — *ingenii*, C; *abs.* kindness, friendly behaviour, honesty, goodwill; — *naturalis*, good disposition, N; also parental love, Pl.

Bōnum -i, *n.* good, happiness; — *summum*, the highest good; — *mentis est virtus*, C; *bona ingenii*, Q; — *pacis*, the benefits of peace, Te; (2) = *modum*, use, advantage; — *publicum*, S. L; *dono esse alicui*, to be of use to any one, C. L; (3) pl. *bona* -drum, *n.* property, riches, possession; *in bonis esse, habere*, C, to possess; *in bonis alicuius esse*, to be in any one's possession.

Bōnus -a -um (*comp.* *melior*, *suprl.* *optimus*), good; (1) physically, — *tempestas*, C; — *valetudo*, Q; — *ager*, T; — *calum*, = healthy; — *numi*, genuine money; — *forma*, T; — *vox*, Q, beautiful; — *cervix*, pretty, St; — *ciyas*, youth; *bona pars*, a large part, i.e. relatively; *res bona*, C, fortunate circumstances (also = dainties, deli-

cacies, N); (2) mentally and morally bold, brave, — *animus*, good courage, cheerfulness, P; *bono animo esse*, Ca; *bonum animum habere*, S. L., to be of good courage; (b) of good family, *bono genere natus*; (c) kind, *bona venia*, *cum bona venia*, with your kind permission; (d) excellent, honourable, — *vir*, a noble and honourable man, C; — *mulier*, modest, P; hence *bonic*! a friendly mode of address = my good fellow, H; sometimes ironical, P. C; (e) clever, noble, — *auctor*, — *poeta*, C; *dux*, *defensor*, *indoles*, Q; — *ars*, — *artes*, Q. Te; *bona dicta*, witty sayings; *bono modo*, with moderation; (3) — *alicii*, A. Aug; in *aliquem*, C, favourable, inclined to; *abs. H.*, *des bonus veniam*; — *verba*, words of good omen, Tb; — *verba quæso*, speak or judge less harshly of me, T; and in the phrase *quod bonum fastum felix fortunatumque sit*, C; (4) *bonus ad aliquid*, serviceable for, adapted to anything; *bonum est*, it is good for; *cui bono (suerit)* for whose advantage was it?

Bōo, I. (Bōōw; būro, I. A. Aug; būo, S. P. Aug.), I shout, P. O.

Bōōtes-*m*, *m*. (Bōōtēs), the constellation of that name, Arctophylax.

Bōōrēs-*m*, *m*. (Bōōrēs, Bōōrēs), the north wind, V; = aquilo; (2) *met.* the north, H; hence *adj.* Bōōrēs-*a*-um, O; Bōōrēlis-*e*, P. Aug, northern.

Bōs, Bōvis, *c*. (Bōv; *nom.* bovis, P. Aug; *gen.* pl. boverum, A. Aug.), ox, bullock, cow, C; when spoken of generically *fem.* — *torva*, V; — *cruda*, H; — *Lucas*, an elephant; *prov. bovi clitellas imponere*, to saddle an ox, = to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit; (2) a kind of flat fish, O.

Bovēis-Idis, *f*. (Bōvās), a kind of duck, Co.

Bōspōrus-*i*, *m*. (sometimes in MSS. Bosphorus, Bōspāros; *neut. pl.* Bosphora, Pt.), a strait (1) between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople; (2) — *Cimmerius*, the outlet of the Sea of Azor into the Black Sea, the Straits of Caffa; hence *adj.* Bosphoranus, Te; Bosphoreus, Bosphorius, O; Bosphōricus, P. Aug; Bosphōrianus-*i*, *m*. Te. C, a dweller on the Bosphorus.

Bōthellus-*i*, *m*. *dim.* a little sausage, M.

Bōthynus-*i*, *m*. (Bōthuvor), a fiery meteor in the form of a pit, Sc.

Bōtrōnūtū-*i*, *n*. a female mode of dressing the hair, to as to make it resemble a bunch of grapes (Bōtror).

Bōtrys-*ōs* (Bōtror, Bōtrō-ōnis, *m*. M.), a grape.

*Bōtularius-*li*, *m*. a maker or seller of sausages, Sc.

Bōtulus-*i*, *m*. a sausage, black-pudding, M.

Bovile = Bubile, *q. v.*

Bōvillus-*a*-um (a very old form of bubulus), relating to oxen, L.

Bribeum-*i*, *n*. (brabium-*i*, *n*. Bpāciōv), a prize in the games.

Brābūta-*m*, *m*. a judge, umpire in the public games, St.

Bracæ-arum, *f*. (*sing.* O.), breeches, trowsers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, Germans, and afterwards by the Romans.

Bracātus-*a*-um, wearing breeches, hose; hence (2) foreign, barbarian, effeminate, C; (3) epithet of Gallia Transalpina (*opp. togata*); *Bracatorum pueri*, Jr, youths from Gallia Narbonensis.

Brachialis-*e*, belonging to the arm, P; — *crassitudo*, the thickness of an arm, Pl; (2) *subst.* brachialis-*is*, *m*. brachiale-*is*, *n*. n bracelet, Pl.

Brachiatūs-*a*-um (*v. r.*), with boughs or branches like arms, Co.

Brachidūm-*i*, *n*. *dim.* a pretty little arm, Ct; (2) a muscle of a horse's leg, P. Aug.

Brachium, *i*, *n*. (Bpaxiur), the arm from the elbow to the wrist (*lacratus* = the fore-arm), Lc, Ct; (2) generally the whole arm, C; used in ancient dancing, *brachia numeris morere*, *numeros — ducere*, O; *mit. leri brachio agere*, to treat superficially; *molli brachio objurgare*, to

scold temperately, C; *brachia sua præbere sceleri* to assist in a crime, O; — *dirigere contra torrentem*; *prov.* to swim against the stream, Jr; (3) the limbs of animals, claw of a crab, O; the shoulder-blade of an elephant, P; (4) the branch of a tree, V; arm of the sea, O; the spur of a mountain chain, Pl; the yard of a sail = antenna, V; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, L; the arm of a ballista, Vt.

Brachmāno-arum, *m*. (Brachmanes-*ium*, *m*.), the Brahmins, priestly caste of India.

Brachycētālētētum (Bpaxvκατἀλήκτων), *sc.* metrum, a verse too short by one foot.

Bractea-*æ*, *f*. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, V, O; — *viva*, the skin or wool of the Spanish sheep; (2) a thin layer of wood, Pl.

Bractæātus-*a*-um, covered with gold leaf (P. Aug. = aureus); glittering like gold, Sc; — *felicitas*, Sc.

Bractœola-*æ*, *f*. *dim.* a little leaf of gold, Jr.

Branchiæ-arum, *f*. (Bpāxya), the gills of a fish, Pl.

Brassicæ-*æ*, *f*. cabbage of various species, Co. P.

Brēvīarius-*a*-um, abridged, P. Aug. (2) *subst.* brevīarium-*i*, *n*., short summary, report, epitome; — *imperii*, statistical report, St.

Brēvīellus-*a*-um, *dim.* somewhat short or little; (2) *subst.* brevīculum-*i*, *n*. P. Aug, a summary.

*Brēvīsquēntis-*entis*, brief in speech, C; *Brēvīlōquentia-*æ*, *f*. brevity of speech, O.

Brēvio, I. To abridge, abbreviate; — *cervicem*, to contract, Q; — *syllabam*, to pronounce quickly, shortly, Q.

Brēvis-*e*, in regard to space, short, narrow, small (*opp.* longus and latus), *via brevior*, the shorter route, N; — *aqua*, narrow, O; in *breve cogi*, to be compressed into narrow space, H; of height, — *homo*, C; — *corpore*, St; little, — *mus*, O; — *cada*, shallow; and *abs. brevia*, shoals, V. Te; (2) in regard to time, short, brief, little, — *tempore*, or *abs. brevi*, C; *brevi spatio*, S; in — *spatio*, T; in *brevi*, A. Aug, in a short time; shortly, *breve*, Ct; *brevi*, O; a short time, a little, *ad breve*, for a short time; hence, of short duration, — *dolor*, C; — *syllaba*, a short syllable, metrically; (b) of a speech, concise, — *narratio*; *brevi*, *adv.* briefly, in few words.

Brēvitas-*ātis*, *f*. shortness, brevity; (1) in regard to length or breadth, Ca; (2) in time, — *temporis*, *dici*, C; (3) most frequently of discourse, brevity, conciseness, — *syllabarum*, metrical shortness, C.

Brēviter, shortly, briefly; (1) of space, Tb; (2) of expression in discourse; (3) of metrical shortness.

Brisa-*æ*, *f*. the refuse after the grapes have been pressed, Co.

Britannia-*æ*, *f*. (*pl.* Ct.), the British Islands, Britain; hence *adj.* Britannus-*a*-um, Lc; Britannī-orum; *m*. the inhabitants of Britain, Lc. Ca; (b) inhabitants of Bretagne, in France; Britannicus, British, C; Brito-ōnis, a Briton; either of Britain or Bretagne.

Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, and originally called Claudius Tiberius Germanicus, though usually known by the surname conferred upon his father, on account of his pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered by that prince after his accession to the throne.

Brōchus, brochus, *vel* bronchus-*a*-um, A. Aug. (1) of the teeth of animals, projecting, Vr; (2) having projecting teeth.

Brōmulus-*ii*, *m*. (Bpōmōr, the noisy), a surname of Baechus; (2) *adj.* Bromius-*a*-um.

Brūma-*æ*, *f*. (contracted from brevissima), the shortest day of the year, Lc. Vr; (2) *poet.* winter in general, H. V; (3) the year, M.

Brūmalis-*æ*, relating to the shortest day, — *dies*, C; — *signum*, Capricorn, C; (2) wintry, O Brūtesco, 3. To become brutish, P. Aug.

Brūtus -a -um, (1) heavy, immovable, *Lc*; (2) dull, insensible, without feeling or reason, esp. of animals, and sometimes of inanimate things, — *fulmen*.

Brūtus -i, *m*. The cognomen of many distinguished individuals in Roman history, belonging to the patrician or plebeian branch of the *Gens Junia*. (1.) *L. Junius Brutus*, whose history is in a great degree legendary, was, in conjunction with *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, the first consul elected on the expulsion of the Tarquins, *B.C.* 509. His mother is said to have been the sister of *Tarquinius* the Proud, and he escaped the violent death of his elder brother by feigning idiocy, whence the surname *Brutus*. He is reported to have fallen in battle against the inhabitants of *Veii*, who were endeavouring to bring back the Tarquins. The story of his putting to death his two sons, for engaging in a conspiracy for a similar object, is well known. (2.) *M. Junius Brutus* (not to be confounded with *D. Junius Brutus Albinus*, also one of *Cæsar's* assassins, but an older man) was the son of a father of the same name, by *Servilia*, known by her amours with *Cæsar*. He was learnedly educated, and distinguished through life for his love of literature. Though he wrote philosophical treatises, and attained some eminence as an orator, his only extant remains are some letters, preserved in the correspondence of *Cicero*. With the latter, who introduces him as a speaker in the dialogue called after him "*Brutus*," and dedicated to him his treatises, "*Orator*" and "*De Finibus*," he was on terms of intimacy. In the contest between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *Brutus* was led by his republican feelings to adopt the cause of the former. His life was especially ordered by *Cæsar* to be spared at the battle of *Pharsalia*, and till influenced by the persuasions of *C. Cassius*, he acquiesced in *Cæsar's* dictatorship; and though he had never been either pretor or consul, was made governor of *Cisalpine Gaul*, *in. n.c.*, 46. His share in the murder of *Cæsar* is well known. His subsequent attempts to gain the favour of the people were fruitless, and he sailed for *Macedonia*, a province the government of which had been promised him by *Cæsar*. In the autumn of 42 the double battle of *Philippi* was fought. In the first engagement *Octavianus* was defeated by *Brutus*, and *Cassius* by *Antony*. Twenty days later *Brutus* was himself defeated, and immediately committed suicide.

Bubūle -is, *n*. (*bubilis* -is, *m*. *P. Pr.*), an ox stall.
Būbo -ōnis, *m*. the screech owl, *V*.
Būbulicū, *l*. (*dep. P.*), to be a cow herd, *P*;
(2) *met.* cry like a cow herd, *Vr*.

Būbulicus -i, *m*. one who ploughs with oxen, *C*;
(2) a cow herd, *P. Aug.*

Būbulus -a -um (*P. Aug.* *būbulinus*), relating to cows or oxen. — *curo*; and *abs.* *būbula*, beef, *P*; — *corii*, thongs of ox hide; — *collabi*, blows or cuts of an ox whip.

***Būceda** -e, *m*. one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, *P*.

Bucca -æ, *f*. the cheek, esp. when puffed out. — *inflare*, to become angry, *P. H*; prov. *quod in buccam venerit, scribitur*, whatever comes into your mouth, *C*; (2) one who puffs out his cheeks in speaking, a bawler; (3) one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite; (4) a mouthful; (5) applied to animals, the jaw of a frog, *Pl*.

***Buccēa** -æ, *f*. a mouthful, *St*.

Buccella -æ, *f*. dim. a little mouthful, *M*.

Bucco -ōnis, *m*. a babbling foolish fellow, *P*.

Buccula -æ, *f*. dim. the cheek, jaw; (2) the vizier, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, *L. Jr*; (3) two grooves in a catapult, in which the arrow is placed.

***Bucculentus** -a -um, puffy-checked, *P*.

Būciferus -a -um (*Būciferus* -a -um, *Lc.* *βουκεφωρ*), having ox's horns, *O*.

Buctum -i, *n*. a cow pasture, *Lc*.

Būcina -æ, *f*. (*βουκίνη*), a crooked trumpet (*tuba* = straight horn); (1) the shepherd's horn. *Vr*. *Co*; (2) military trumpet, *C*; used as a signal for relieving guard; hence, *ad tertiam bucinam* = *vigiliam*, *L*; (3) anciently used to summon the popular assemblies, *Pl*.

Būcinātor -ōris, *m*. a trumpeter, *Ca*.

Būcino, *l*. to blow the trumpet, *Vr*.

Būcinum -i, *n*. the sound of a trumpet, *Pl*; (2) a shell fish, *Pl*.

Būcolicus -a -um (*βουκολικός*), relating to shepherds, rural, *bucolicum poema*, *Co*; *abs.* *bucolica* -orum, *n*. pastoral poems, esp. *Virgil's* eclogues.

Būculus -i, *m*. a young ox, *Co*; *būcula* -æ, *f*. a heifer, *C*.

Būfo -ōnis, *m*. a toad, *V*.

Bulbus -i, *m*. (*βολβός*), a bulb, *Pl*; (2) an onion, *O*.

Būlentērium (-on) -i, *n*. (*βουλευτήριον*), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, *C*.

Bulga -æ, *f*. a Gaulish word = a leathern bag or knapsack, *Vr*.

Bulla -æ, *f*. (1) a bubble, *O*; hence any thing perishable, *Vr*; (2) any thing hemispherical, a boss, stud, hasp, *C*; (3) an ornament, generally of gold, worn by triumphing Roman generals round their necks in imitation of the Etruscan kings and *Lucumones*. In later times the bulla was worn by all noble Roman children, but laid aside at years of maturity.

Bullitū -a -um, perishable, transitory, *Pr*; (2) furnished with a bulla in the sense of a boss, knob, *Vr*; (3) wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, *Jv*.

Bullo, *l*. **Bullio**, *4*. to well up, bubble up, boil up.

Būmastus -i, *f*. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, *V*.

Būris -is, *m*. (*bura* -æ, *f*. *Vr.*), the plough-tail, *V*; the crooked hinder part of the plough.

***Būstirūpus** -i, *m*. a robber of tombs, *P*.

Būstiaris -a -um, belonging to the place where corpses were burned, *C*; — *gladiator*, one who fought in honour of the dead; (2) *subst.* *bustarius* -i, *m*. one whose business it is to burn dead bodies.

Bustum -i, *n*. the place where corpses were burned, *Lc*; (2) *poet.* a grave, sepulchre, *P. V*. *Ct*.

Būthysia -æ, *f*. (*βουθυσία*), a sacrifice of oxen, *St*.

Būtrum -i, *n*. (*βούτρον*), butter, *Cl*.

Buxetum -i, *n*. a plantation of box-trees, *M*.

Buxēs -a -um, relating to the box-tree, *Co*; (2) like the box-tree in colour, *Vr*.

***Buxifer** -a -um, producing the box-tree, *Ct*.

Buxus -i, *f*. (*buxum*, *V*. *πύθος*), the evergreen box-tree, *O*; (2) the box-wood, *V*; (3) articles made of box-wood, *e.g.* flute, *V*; top, *V*; comb, *O*; writing-tablets, *Pl*.

Byssinus -a -um, made of cotton; *subst.* *byssinum*, *sc.* opus, a garment of cotton cloth, *P. Aug.*

Byssus -i, *f*. (*βύσσαν*), cotton.

C, *c*, the third letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in place and originally in sound with the Greek *Γ*, *γ*. At an early period it was substituted for *K*, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language. *C* also has taken the place of *Q*, except when the vowel *u* follows, as is shown in the change which is seen in *que* at the end of words; *atque* = *ac*, *nunquam* = *nunc*, *dumque* = *donec*. The Greek *χ* is also frequently represented by *C*. *C* and *G* are often interchanged, as well as *C* and *T*.

Cāballinus -a -um, belonging to a horse, — *sons*, *Pr*, *Hippocrene*.

Cāballus -i, m. (καβάλλης), a lack-horse, nag, pony, H. Jv.

Cācibus -i, m. (κάκιστος), a pot for boiling meat or vegetables, Vr. Co.

*Cācatūro, 4, to desire to go to stool, M.

Cāchecta -æ, m. (καχέκτης), a consumptive person, Pl.

Cāchecticus -a -um (καχεκτικός), consumptive, Pl.

Cāchinnātio -ōnis, f. a violent laughing, cāchinnation, C.

Cāchinnō, 1, to laugh heartily, C.

*Cāchinno -ōnis, m. one who laughs heartily, a jester, Pr.

Cāchinuus -i, m. hearty laughter, C; poet. the splashing of the sea, Ct.

Cachrys -yos, f. (κάχρυς), a cone; the seed of certain trees, Pl. Cl.

Cāco, 1, (κακάω), to void the excrement, H; to defile with excrement, Ct.

Cācōēthes -is, n. (κακώθης), an obstinate disease, Pl; — scribendi, Jv.

Cācōzēlla -æ, f. (κακοζήλια), imperfect imitation, So.

Cācōzylus -i, m. (κακόζηλος), an imperfect imitator, St.

Cāclia -æ, m. a soldier's or officer's servant, P.

Cāclūm -inis, n. the extreme point, or end, V. H; ramorum, Ca; (2) met. height, perfection, alescendi —, the greatest growth, Lc.

Cāclūmō, 1, to point, make pointed, O.

Cādāver -ēris, n. a dead body, carcase; either of men or animals, C.

Cādāverōsus -a -um, like a corpse, cadaverous, T.

Cādīvus -a -um, — mala, Pl, falling from the tree.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave, founder of Thebes in Boeotia; adj. Cadmēus -a -um, — Thebæ, Pt; subst. Cadmēa -æ, f. the citadel of Thebes, N; Cadmēis -idis, O, — domus; and subst. a female descendant of Cadmus.

Cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3, to fall, — de loco, P; — e loco, C; a loco, P; in loco, in locum, O; of the heavenly bodies, to set, V. H; of rivers, to fall into the sea, L; of the casting of dice, T; (2) to fall away, out, — de manibus arma, C; (3) to fall in battle, be slain, C; of victims, to be sacrificed, V; (4) to lie with, P. Tb; (5) met. to fall, sink, lessen, — vires, Lc; to vanish, cease, be annihilated, — ira, O; animis cadere, C, to lose courage; — ventus, L, the wind falls; causā, in iudicio cadere, to lose a lawsuit; (6) to fall, — in morbum, to fall sick; — in conspectum, to become visible; of payments, to fall due, nummi cadunt in eum diem, C; to fall in with, be suited to, fit for, C; (7) to close, terminate, verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, C; (8) to happen, fall out; hoc percommode mihi cadit, P; — incassum, P; ad irritum, L, to happen in vain, remain fruitless.

Cādūcātor -ōris, m. a herald, L.

Cādūceus -i, m. (εὐμ -i, n.), a herald's staff, C; the wand or staff of Mercury.

Cādūcifer -iæ -erum, carrying the caduceus; epithet of Mercury, O.

Cādūcus -a -um, that which has fallen, or is falling; — lēto, fallen in war, V; — iurēis, destined to die, V; (2) inclined to fall, — vitis, C; (3) met. frail, perishable, transitory, C; — bona, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of inheritance of the legatee, C.

Cādūreum -i, n. a coverlet of Cadurcian linen, Jv, so called from the Cadurci, a Gaulish nation; met. the marriage-bed, Jv.

Cādus -i, m. (κάδος), a wine jar, — capite sistere, P, to overturn; met. wine, H; also used for other purposes, M, = urna, V, a funeral urn.

Cāciās -ty, m. (κακίας), a north-east wind, Pl. Vl.

Cācīgēnus -a -um, born blind, Lc.

Cācīlla -æ, f. a kind of lizard, Co; (2) a kind of lettuce, Co.

Cācīlla Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the branch bearing the name of Metellus was the most distinguished. Other cognomens were Niger, Rufus, etc.

Cācitas -atis, f. blindness, C.

Cāco, 1, to make blind; met. oratio cācata celeritate, C, made obscure.

*Cāculto, 1, to be like a blind man, be sand blind, P.

Cācus -a -um, blind, C; — corpus, S, the back; — vulnus, — ictus, L, a wound in the back; (2) met. or morally blind, — fortuna, C; (3) pass. invisible, concealed, obscure, — frea, V, with hidden rocks and banks; prov. cāca die emere, P, to buy on credit; — murmur, V, dull, confused; (4) neut. dark, obscure, — nox, Lc; — domus, C; met. uncertain, — expectatio, C; vain, without result, ineffectual, — execrationes, L.

Cācūto, 4, to see imperfectly, be blind, Vr.

Cādēs -is, f. a cutting-off; especially a cutting-down, killing, slaughter, carnage in war, C; the slaying of sacrifices, O; the person slain, V. Tb; the blood shed by slaughter, Lc. Ct.

Cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3, to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, — silvam, Ca; — lapidem, C, — vina, V; (2) to strike, beat, thrash, — aliquem verberibus, P. T; — januam saxis, C; prov. — stimulis pugnis, P, to kick against the pricks; (3) to kill, murder, slay in war, Ca. L; to slay victims, C; cadere sermones, T, to chatter; (4) to defile, Ct.

Cādūus -a -um, — silva, Vr. Co, fit or ready for cutting.

Cālamen -inis, n. a bas-relief, O.

Cālator -ōris, m. a chaser, graver, or carver, C.

Cālatūra -æ, f. the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Q.

Cālebs -ibis, unmarried, single, P; met. — planctus, H, to which no vine is attached.

Cālibitūs -ūs, m. celibacy, St.

Cālo, 1, to engrave or chase metals and ivory, to carve in bas-relief, C; applied met. to poetry, H.

Cālum, etc. . . . id. Cāelum, etc. . . .

Cālum -i, n. the chisel of the chaser or graver of metals, Q.

Cāmentifus -a -um, built of unhewn stone, Vt. Cāmentum -i, n. rough stone from the quarry, C.

Cāpa -æ, f. cape -is, n. an onion, St.

Cāpina -æ, f. an onion bed, field of onions, Co.

Cāpio, the cognomen of a patrician branch of the Gens Servilia. The best known individual of the family is Q. Servilius Cāpio, cons. 106, and the subsequent year governor of Gallia Narbonensis. Here he was totally and shamefully defeated by the Cimbri, with the loss of all his army. His disgrace followed at once, and being accused, ten years afterwards, of misconduct in the war, he is said to have died in prison.

Cāre, n. indol. Cāres -itis or -ētis, f. a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants, the Cārantii, Cārites, Cārētes, on account of their assistance in the Gallic war, received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence a Roman, deprived by the censor of that right, was said in tabulas Cārētes ferri; and in H. Cārēte cera (i.e. t. bula) digni = deserving of civic degradation.

Cārēfōllium -ii, n. (χαίρηφλλον), chervil, Pl. Co.

Cārīmōnīa -æ, f. holiness, sacredness, — deorum, — legationis, C; (2) holy awe, reverence, C; (3) gen. pl. religious rites, ceremonies, C.

Cārīlētis -a -um (cārīlēs, poet.), dark-coloured, dark blue; epithet of the sea and sky, Lc. C; subst. cārula, the blue expanse of the sky, Lc; of the sea, V; cārulus deus, Pt, Neptune; (2) dark, epithet of death, of night, etc. V; (3) dark green, — quercus, O.

Cæsar, *Ariss*, m. a surname of the Gens Julia, *q.v.* particularly of the dictator, C. Julius Cæsar, from whom the Roman emperors adopted the name in addition to that of Augustus, till under Hadrian it became appropriated distinctively to the heir to the throne; *adj.* Cæsarianus, C.; Cæsariānus, N.; Cæsariens, O.; Cæsariēnsis, Tc.

Cæsar, C. Julius, born July 12, *b.c.* 100, cons. 59, dict. 49, cons. 48, dict. 48, cons. 46, 45; dict. 45, 44; cons. 44; assassinated, March 15, 44, one of the greatest statesmen and generals of all time, was sprung from the old patrician Gens Julia, and was early connected with the popular party by the marriage of his aunt Julia with Marius, and his own marriage, *b.c.* 83, with Cornelia, daughter of L. Cinna. He early showed the decision of his character by refusing to divorce his wife at the command of Sulla, who was with difficulty induced to overlook his temerity. He served his first campaign under M. Minucius Thermus at the siege of Mytilene, *b.c.* 81, 80, and was about to prosecute his military career in Cilicia, when the news of Sulla's death, in 78, recalled him to Rome. Here he brought himself into public notice by prosecuting Cn. Dolabella, and afterwards C. Antonius, for extortion in their respective provinces, and is even said to have repaired to Rhodes, to study oratory under Apollonius Molo, who had also been an instructor of Cicero. In 74 he again returned to Rome, having been elected pontiff in his absence; and now began in earnest to use every means of conciliating popular favour, in which, as well as in impairing at the same time his private fortune, he completely succeeded. He was soon elected military tribune, and, in 68, questor; while, in the following year, his wife being dead, he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, and relation of the celebrated Pompey, whose friendship he was anxious to conciliate. Accordingly, in 66, he joined with Cicero in supporting the Manilian law (*vid.* Pompey). In 65 he was made *edile*, and surpassed all his predecessors in the splendour of the games which signalized his year of office. In 63 his unbounded popularity procured him his election, not only to the prætorship, but also to the office of pontifex maximus, against men greatly his superiors in age and official station. The same year was rendered memorable by the detection of the Catilinarian conspiracy, a complicity in which his political antagonists zealously but ineffectually endeavoured to fasten upon him. At the expiration of his prætorship, he obtained the province of Further Spain, and for the first time had an opportunity for the display of his great military talents, in the successes which he gained over the barbarous tribes of the Lusitanian hills. On his return he waived his claim to a triumph, in order to become a candidate for the consulship, to which office he was elected in the year 59, in conjunction with M. Calpurnius Bibulus, and about the same time formed that alliance with Pompey and Crassus usually designated the first triumvirate. The immediate result was the appointment of Cæsar, as soon as his year of office was expired, to the provinces of Gallia Cisalpine, Gallia Transalpina, and Illyricum, with an army of four legions. After aiding Clodius, — who, to gratify his revenge, had passed over to the popular party, — in the ruin of Cicero, Cæsar proceeded, in the year 58, to Gaul, where he spent the nine ensuing years in the series of wars of which he has himself left an account, and by which he has earned, at the same time, the highest reputation as a general and an historian. Into the particulars of these campaigns we are unable to enter; but his expedition to Britain, in the years 55 and 54, must always be regarded with peculiar interest by the English student of Roman history. In the meantime, the death of Crassus, and the brilliant successes of Cæsar, had sown the seeds of dissension between the two surviving members of the triumvirate. Pompey began to see that, if the

second, he was still only the second, personage in the state; and Cæsar, on the other hand, whose government of Gaul would terminate in the year 49, was desirous of obtaining the consulship for the year 48. The aristocratic party, with Pompey at their head, was exceedingly anxious, either to prevent this altogether, or by compelling Cæsar to lay down his military command, before its legal termination, to reduce him to a private station before his entrance on his canvass. Accordingly a motion was made and carried in the Senate, that if Cæsar did not disband his army by a certain day, he should be considered an enemy to the state. Cæsar's answer was to cross with his army the little river Rubicon, which formed the boundary of his province on the side of Italy, and to march upon Rome. Pompey, unprepared for so vigorous a measure, abandoned Italy and embarked for Greece. In the meantime Cæsar marched against Pompey's legates in Spain, Afranius and Petreius, and subdued the whole province in forty days. He was now appointed dictator, though only for the purpose of holding the Comitia, at which he himself and P. Servilius Isauricus were elected consuls. His next step was to enter upon that campaign against Pompey which he has himself commemorated in his book on the civil war, and which ended in the total defeat of Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, August, 48, and his subsequent murder. The supreme power of the state was now practically in the hands of Cæsar. He was a second time appointed dictator, though, instead of returning to Rome, he proceeded to Egypt to engage in the minor contests known as the Alexandrian wars, and that against Pharnaces, and to add one more illustrious name to the list of Cleopatra's lovers. On his arrival in Rome at the end of the year 47, he was again appointed dictator, and again departed to subdue the last remains of the Pompeian party, in the persons of Scipio and Cato, who had collected an army in Africa. The battle of Thapsus, and the suicide of Cato at Utica, closed the campaign, and Cæsar entered Italy, the undoubted ruler of the Roman empire. The forms of the constitution were abrogated to do him honour; he was appointed dictator for 10 years, and censor for 3 years; and even felt the pulse of popular opinion by causing Antony publicly to offer him a royal diadem, which, however, he had the political prudence to decline. The campaign in Spain against Cneus and Sextus Pompey, terminated by the decisive battle of Munda, 45, was the last military act of Cæsar's life. The year or two before his death was almost entirely occupied in consolidating his power, and he is allowed on all hands to have used his absolute authority with a clemency and moderation of which ancient history affords but few examples. The story of his assassination is well known. Most of the conspirators were, doubtless, influenced by private or factious motives; one or two, like Brutus, acted from a sincere desire for their country's good, but, at this distance of time, there can be little doubt that the death of Cæsar was an irreparable mischief inflicted upon the Roman state. Cæsar was not only celebrated as a general and statesman, but was considered in his own day an orator second only to Cicero. Of his oratorical powers we have no specimen except the doubtful reports preserved in Sallust. His merits as an historian are vouched for by his extant works—"De Bello Gallico," lib. vii.; "De Bello Civili," lib. iii. His Latinity is in the highest degree pure and classical, and his style possesses precisely those qualities of simplicity, clearness, and vigour, which we should expect from an unprofessional author of so strong and capacious an intellect.

Cæsariātus -a -um, long haired, P.

Cæsariēs -ei, f. a dark, bushy head of hair, P.V.O.; — *barba*, O.

Cesum, with cutting, with the edge (*opp.*

punctum, L; (2) of discourse, in short sentences, C.

Cæsius -ōnis, f. a cutting of trees and plants, C.

**Cæstitus -a -um*, bluish, dark blue, P.

Cæsius -a -um, bluish gray, used only of the colour of the eyes, — *oculi cæsius*, C.

Cæspes -itis, m. (caespes), a cut turf, C, used for various purposes; a miserable hut, H; (2) generally the turf, the ground covered with grass, V. O.

**Cæspōsus -a -um*, turf, grassy, Co.

Cæstus -us, m. (caestus), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, C. *Vid.* *Cestus*.

Cæsura -æ, f. a cutting, hewing down, — *silvæ*, Pl; (2) that which is cut down, Pl.

Cæterus, etc. . . . *vid.* *ceterus*, etc.

Caius -i (Gaius), *m.* *Caia -æ, f.* a common præ-nomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were denominated by these names, C; (2) the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century, and whose work, "Institutionum," lib. iv. was discovered by Niebuhr at Verona, in 1816; (3) in the P. Aug. historians, *Caius* = the emperor Caius Caligula.

Calamārius -a -um, relating to a reed for writing, — *theca*, St, a pen box.

Calamentum -i, n. dry wood on a vine, Co.

Calamister -ri, m. (calamistrum -i), a curling iron for the hair, P; (2) *met.* of discourse, excessive art and ornament, C.

Calamistratus -a -um, having the hair artificially curled, C.

Calamitas -atis, f. damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, C; (2) misfortune, damage, calamity, loss, P. C; especially misfortune, reverse in war, Ca. S.

**Calamitōse*, unfortunately, calamitously, C.

Calamitōsus -a -um, causing loss, destructive, — *tempestas*, C; — *bellum*, C, calamitous; (2) suffering great loss, miserable, C.

Calamus -i, m. (καλαμος), a reed; (2) various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, C; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, V; an arrow, H; a fishing rod, O; a lime twig for fowling, Pt; (3) any reed-shaped stalk, V.

Calathiscus -i, m. (καλαθισκος), a small wicker basket, Ct.

Calathus -i, m. (καλαθος), a wicker basket used for various purposes, V; (2) a milk jar, a wine cup, V.

**Callitro -ōnis, f.* a calling, Vr.

Callator -ōris, m. a servant, P; attendant upon priests, St.

Calantica -æ, f. (calantica), a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, C.

Calcānium -i, n. the heel, V.

Calcar -aris, n. a spur, L; *met.* *alicui calcaria adhibere*, *admonere*, C; *addere*, H, to spur on, to incite.

Calciārius -a -um, — *jornax*, a limekiln, A. Aug; *als.* a limeburner, A. Aug.

**Calcātūra -æ, f.* a treading, Vt.

Calcāmen -inis, n. a shoe, Pl.

Calcāmentum -i, n. a covering for the foot, C.

Calcārium -i, n. *sc.* argentum. shoe money, St.

Calcātus -ūs, m. St. Pl. = *calcamentum*, *q. v.*

Calceo, 1. to shoe, provide with shoes, C; *calceati dentes*, P, ready for biting.

**Calcōlarius -i, m.* a shoemaker, P.

Calcōllus -i, m. a little shoe, C.

Calcūs -i, m. a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot, C; — *patricius*, a particular kind of shoe worn by senators, whence, *calceos mutare*, C, to become a senator.

Caicio = *calceo*, *q. v.*

Calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Pl.

Calcitro, 1. to strike with the heel, kick; *met.* to oppose perversely and obstinately, C.

Calcitro -ōnis, m. a kicker; of men, a bully, blusterer, P.

Calcitrōsus -a -um, given to kicking, Co.

Calco, 1. to tread, tread upon, — *aliquem pede*, Te; *met.* to trample under foot, conquer, — *anorem*, O; to mock, insult, Pl; — *locum*, H, to visit; to stamp, compress, V.

Calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, M.

Calculōsus -a -um, stony, Co; (2) suffering from stone, Cl.

Calculus -i, m. *dim.* a little stone, pebble, C; collectively, gravel, V; hence, (a) a counter used in draughts or backgammon, O; (b) a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative, *dies notandus calculo candidissimo*, Pl, to be esteemed most lucky; (c) a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation, *ad calculos vocare aliquid*, C, to subject to a strict reckoning; (d) a stone in the bladder, Cl.

Caldarius -a -um, relating to warmth, — *cella*, Pl, room for a warm bath; also *caldarium -ii, n.* Vt; *caldarium -ii, n.* Cl.

Caldor -ōris, m. warmth, heat, Vr.

Calidus = *calidus*, *q. v.*

Calēfactio (calfacio) -*fici* -factum, 3. to make warm, heat, C; (2) *met.* to make warm, excite, — *hominem*, C; *calefacta corda tumultu*, V; *pass.* *calefacto* -factus sum -fieri.

Calēfacto, 1. *freq.* to make warm, heat, P. H.

Calēfactōrius -a -um, making warm, Pl.

Calēndæ -arum, f. (in MSS. often *Kalendæ*), the first day of the month; the day on which interest of money was paid; hence *tristes* —, H. i. e. for debtors; and as there were no calends in the Greek year, *ad Græcas Calendas solvere* = never to pay, (2) month, O.

Calēndārium -ii, n. an interest or account-book, Sc.

Calēō -ui, 2. to be warm, hot, to glow; -*poet.* = *astuare*, to feel hot, P; (2) *met.* to be hot in spirit, to burn, to glow, — *amore*, O; *desiderio*, O; *femine*, H; (3) to be warmly pursued, *nundinæ calebant*, C; *res calet*, C, is ripe for execution; (4) to be warm, i. e. fresh, new, P.

Calēscō, 3. *incho.* to become warm, to grow hot, C; *met.* to begin to burn with love, O.

**Calēdus -i, m.* *dim.* a little goblet, Cl. Pl.

Calide, warmly, speedily, P.

Calidus -a -um, warm, hot, — *dies*, C; *subst.* *calida -æ, f.* (sc. aqua), warm water; *calidum -i, n.* warm wine and water, P; (2) *met.* hot, fiery, passionate, violent, H; — *equus*, V; — *constitum*, C, hasty, ill considered; quick, speedy, P.

Calendrum -i, n. a head covering of uncertain kind, sometimes worn by Roman women, H.

Caliga -æ, f. a soldier's shoe, C.

Caligāris -æ, caligārius -a -um, relating to the caliga, or military shoes, Pl.

**Caligatio -ōnis, f.* darkness, mistiness, Pl.

Caligātus -us -um, wearing the caliga; *subst.* *m.* a common soldier, St.

Caliginōsus -a -um, full of fog, concealed by fog, C; — *nox*, H, dark.

Caligo -inis, f. fog, mist, vapour, Lc. L. V; (2) the darkness caused by mist, P; (3) gloominess, sadness, C.

Caligo, 1. (i. r.) *neut.* *to exhale, Co; (2) to be hidden in mist, be dark, C; *prov. caligare in sole*, Q, to grope in daylight, i. e. not to understand what is very clear; (3) to suffer from weak eyes, Cl; (ii.) *act.* to make dark, obscure, V. Jv.

Caligula, the third Roman emperor, was properly named C. Caesar, and was called Caligula from the caligæ (*q. v.*) which he wore. He was the son of Germanicus, and therefore great-nephew of Tiberius, and was born in the year, A.D. 12. He is supposed to have been accessory to the death of Tiberius, whom he succeeded in the year 57. At first he behaved with considerable generosity and clemency, even overlooking old offences

against his own family and interests, but from the time of a severe illness at the end of the year 37, his actions are only explicable by the supposition of his insanity. His tyranny, lust, and avarice were soon found to be absolutely insupportable; and his murder, in January, 41, was hailed by all classes of his subjects as a happy deliverance.

Calix -icis, *m.* (κάλυξ), a goblet, drinking vessel, *P*; hence, wine, *Cl. H.*

Callais -idis *f.* (καλλαις), a turquoise, *Pl*; *adj.* callainus -a -um, *M.*, turquoise-coloured.

Callæo, 2. to be thick skinned, *P*; *met.* to be insensible, callous; (2) to be clever, experienced, *P*; (3) to know by experience, understand, *C.*

Callibæphærum -i, *n.* (καλλιβέφαρον), a means of giving a good colour to the eyebrows, *Vr.*

Callide, skilfully, expertly; (2) cunningly, *C.*

Calliditas -itatis, *f.* expertness, cleverness, *N. Tc*; (2) more frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice, *C*; stratagem in war, *L*; in oratory, *C.*

Callidus -a -um, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, *Lc. C*; *abs.* a connoisseur, *H*; (2) artful, cunning, crafty, *C. N. Tc.*

Calliope -es, *f.* (Καλλιόπη -α, *V.* Καλλιόπη), Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, *H. O*; (2) *vos, O Calliope*, etc. *V.*, for all the Muses collectively; (3) poetry, *O.*

Callis -is, *m.* (*Lc. f.*), a narrow track, footpath, cattle track, *C. V.*

Callistruthia -æ, *f.* (*sc. ficus*) (καλλιστρούθια), a kind of delicately flavoured fig, *Co.*

Callousus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *ora, H.*

Callum -i, *n.* the hard skin of animals, *solorium* — *C.*, the soles of the feet; the hard flesh of some animals, *P*; (2) *met.* hardness, insensibility, dullness, *C.*

Callo, 1. (καλῶ), to call, summon, a religious or political phrase, — *comitia, C.*

Calo -ōnis, *m.* a soldier's slave, camp menial, *Ca*; any kind of menial servant, *C.*

Calor -ōris, *m.* warmth, heat, caloric, *C*; (a) — *vitalis, Lc*; and *abs. V.*, the life warmth; (b) the heat of summer, *C*; summer, *Lc*; (c) the heat of the sirocco, *H. V*; (d) fever heat, *Tb*; (e) *met.* the heat of any passion, *Q*; of love, *O.*

Calpurnia Gens, a plebeian family, the most frequently occurring cognomens belonging to which are *Bestia*, *Bibulus*, and *Piso*.

Calpurnius, a poet, supposed to have lived about the end of the third century, *A.D.*, the author of eleven extant pastorals. Of their author we know absolutely nothing, except that the cognomen *Siculus* is usually added to his name.

Caltha -æ, *f.* a plant, probably the common margold, *V.*

**Calthula* -æ, *f.* an article of female dress, fashionable in the time of Plautus, *P*

Calumnia -æ, *f.* (legal term) trick, artifice, chicane, craft, false accusation (*opp. veritas, Q*; *fides, St.*); (2) *meton.* the legal action arising from calumnia; — *jurare*, to take an oath that an accusation is not malicious, *C*; (3) any intrigue, perversion of fact, sophistical reasoning, *C*; *met.* the care or anxiety thereby produced, *C.*

Calumniator -ōris, *m.* an intriguer, pettifogger, perverter of law or fact, *C.*

Calumniator, 1. *dep.* to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices, *C*; (2) to trouble one's self or be anxious unnecessarily, *C.*

Calva -æ, *f.* the bald scalp of the head, *L.*

Calvaria -æ, *f.* the skull both of men and animals, *Cl. Pl.*

Calvæo, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, *Pl.*

Calvesco, 3. to become bare of hair, *Co*; (2) of plants, to grow up thinly, *Co.*

Calvities -ei, *f.* baldness, *St*; *calvitium* -i, *n. C.*, baldness.

Calvor, 3. *dep.* to form intrigues, deceive, *P.*

Calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, *P.*

Calvus, or bald head, the name of a branch of the Gens *Licinia*. (1.) *C. Licinius Calvus* Stolo, tribune of the people, in conjunction with *L.*

Sextius, from 376 to 367 *B.C.*; and, with him, the proposer of the celebrated laws by which the contest between the patrician and plebeian parties was finally terminated, and the latter fully admitted to the honours of the consulship. He was himself consul 364, 361. (1.) *C. Licinius Maer Calvus*, an orator and poet of the Ciceronian period, was born *B.C.* 82, and died about the year 47. As an orator, he was placed by some almost on a level with Cicero; and as a poet, is said to have resembled and rivalled Catullus; but no fragments of his works are extant, to enable us to test the justice of the contemporary estimate of his merits.

Calx -cis, *f.* the heel, — *delerere, P.*, to tread upon the heels; *calcibus cadere, P*; *calces remittere, N.*, to kick; *prov. adversus stimulum calces* (*sc. jactare*), to kick against the pricks, *T*; *meton.* = foot, *V.*

Calx -cis, *f.* a pebble used as a counter in various games, *P*; (2) lime, chalk; and as the goal of a race-course was marked with chalk (3) *met.* a goal, end (*opp. carceres*, the starting point); *ad carceres a calce reiocari, C.*, to turn back from the end to the beginning.

Calyculus -i, *m. dim.* a little calyx, *Pl.*

Calydon -ōnis, *f.* (Καλυδών), a very ancient city in *Ætolia*; *adj.* *Calydonius* -a -um, — *heros, O.*, Meleager; — *amnis, O.*, the Achelous; — *regna, O.*, the kingdom of Diomed, in Lower Italy; *Calydonis* -idis, *f. O.* *Deianira*.

Calyx -ycis, *m.* (καλὺξ), a calyx or flower cup, *Pl*; (2) the shell of fruit, *Pl*; (3) an egg-shell, *Pl*; (4) the shell of animals, *Pl*; (5) a coating of wax put round fruit to preserve it, *Pl.*

Camelinus -a -um, relating or belonging to a camel, *Pl.*

Camella -æ, *f.* a kind of goblet, *O.*

Camelus -i, *m.* (κάμηλος), a camel, *C.*

Camēna -æ, *f.* (*camēna*, *camēna*), the Latin word corresponding to the Greek *μούσα*, muse, *H*; *meton.* = poetry, *H.*

Camēra -æ, *f.* (καμάρα), a vaulted chamber, vault, *C*; (2) a kind of flat, covered boat, *Tc.*

**Camēro*, to vault over, *Pl.*

Camillus, a cognomen of the patrician gens *Furia*. *M. Furius Camillus*, six times consular tribune, and five times dictator, is a great patrician hero of the old Roman history. His first great exploit was the taking of Veii, after a ten years' siege, in 396. In 391 he went into exile, owing to an accusation that he had not fairly distributed the plunder of Veii; but was recalled when the Gauls had taken possession of Rome; succeeded in expelling them from the republic, and was instrumental in persuading the people not to abandon the city and emigrate to Veii. For many years afterwards he appears at the head of the Roman armies, making head against the Italian tribes, who, taking advantage of her temporary weakness, were endeavouring to crush their too aspiring neighbour. In 368 he was appointed dictator, to resist the popular agitation raised by *Sextius* and *Licinius*, but soon gave up the contest in despair, and laid down his office. His last appearance in history is as dictator, on occasion of a fresh Gallic war, in 367, which he brought to a successful termination. He died in 365, at a very advanced age.

Camino (*no perf.*) -atum, 1. to form like an oven, *Pl.*

Cāminus -i, *m.* (κάμινος), a forge, *O*; *prov. semper ardente camino, J.*, with ceaseless industry; (2) a fire-place, chimney, *H*; *prov. oleum addit e camino, H*; to aggravate an evil; *meton.* fire, *C.*

Cammarus -i, *m.* (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, *Pl. Co.*

Campāna -æ, *f.* a district of central Italy; (*adj.* *Campānus* -a -um, *C*; — *via, St.*, a by-road connected with the *via Appia*; — *morbus, H.*, a kind of wart on the face; *subst.* *Campāni* -ōrum, *C.*, the inhabitants of *Campānia*.

Campe -ūs, *f.* (καμπή), a caterpillar, Co.
 Campester -tris -tre, relating to level country, flat, L; *subst.* campestris -ium, *n.* a plain, Te; (2) relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises, C; *subst.* campestris -is, *n.* a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, H; also, relating to the comitia, L.

Campus -i, *m.* a flat spot, a plain; hence a meadow, field, L, field of battle, L. Jv; *poet.* a level surface of any kind, the sea, V; (2) the Campus, or Campus Martius, was the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence, *meton.* the comitia; *met.* any free space, field, or theatre of action, C.

Campus -i, *m.* (καμπός), a marine animal, M.
 Cāmurus -a -um, hooked, curved, V.
 Cānallēdātus -a -um, channelled, like a tube, Pl.

Cānallēdus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small channel or gutter, Co; (2) the groove on the face of a triglyph, Vt; (3) a splint to hold broken bones together, Cl.

Cānālis -is, *m.* a waterpipe, channel, canal, V. C.

Cānārius -a -um, relating to a dog, canine, Pl.
 Cānellātūm, like a grating or trellis, Pl.
 Cānellū -ōrum, *m.* grating, or trellis-work, C; *met.* bounds, limits, C, extra - egressi, C.

Cānellō, 1. to form like a grating or trellis, Co.
 Cānēr -eri, *m.* (*gen.* -ēris, Lc.), a crab, V; (2) the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice; hence, *met.* the south, O; summer heat, O.

Cānēro, 1. to suffer from a cancer, Pl.
 Cāndēfācto -fēcī -factum, 3. to make of a shining white, P; *pass.* cāndēfieri, to be glowing hot, Pl.

Cāndēla -ae, *f.* a wax or tallow candle, taper, M. Jv; a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay, L.

Cāndēlabrum -i, *n.* a candlestick, candelabrum, V. C.

*Cāndētia -ae, *f.* brilliancy, whiteness, -luna, Vt.

Cāndeō -ui, 2. to be of a shining white, shine, glitter, H; to glow with heat, C. O.

Cāndesco, 3. *inch.* to begin to shine, O; to begin to glow with heat, Lc.

Cāndico, 1. to be white, Pl.

*Cāndidatōrius -a -um, relating to a candidate, C.

Cāndidātus -a -um, clothed in white, P; *subst.* a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; - consularis, C, - consularis, St, for the consularis.

Cāndide, whitely, in white, P.

Cāndidulus -a -um, *dim.* shining, dazzling, C.

Cāndidus -a -um, shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white), P. Lc. V; epithet of the moon, snow, a white skin, hair, etc.; (2) epithet of wind, cloud-chasing, bringing a clear sky, H; (3) *poet.* = candidatus, Tb. O; (4) *met.* - cor, clear, pure, Q; of discourse, clear, simple, unadorned, C; of character, honest, pure, open, candid, H; of events, fortunate, favourable, joyful, Pl. Tb. O.

Cāndor -ōris, *m.* lustre, brilliance, splendour, -lis, C; of dazzling beauty, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, splendour, brilliance, C; of character, purity, straightforwardness, candour, O.

Cānēs -antis (*ptcp.* caneo), grey, greyish, V.

Cānēō -ui, 2. to be grey, of a whitish grey, V. O.

Cānēphōra, *f.* (*nom. pl.* canephorae, C. *canēphora*), a basket-bearer, a young Athenian girl who bore a basket at the festivals of Athens, Demeter, and Bacchus, O.

Cānēscō, 3. *inch.* to become grey, O.

Cānēla -ae, *f.* *dim.* a little dog; applied *met.* to a violent woman, P; (2) the dog star, Sirius, H. O.; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, all goes, Pr.

Cānīnus -a -um, relating to a dog, canine; *met.* - litera, Pr, the letter R.

Cānis -is, *c.* a dog; used in all languages as a term of reproach and contempt, a servile follower, parasite, C; (2) a constellation, esp. Canis major, of which Sirius is the principal star, V; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, Pt; (4) a kind of chain, P.

Cānīstra -ōrum (καύστρο), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, C. H. V.

Cānīstis -ei, *f.* a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair, O; (2) grey hair, O; old age, H.

Cānna -ae, *f.* a reed, O; (2) *meton.* a reed-pipe, O; a small boat, Jv.

Cānnāblīnus -a -um (καννάβινος), hempen, Vr. Co.

Cānnābis -is, *f.* cannabum -i, *n.* (κανάβις), hemp, Co.

*Cānnēus -a -um, made of reeds, Co.

Cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3. *neut.* to sing; - ad tībīcinem, to speak in a sing-song manner; to sing (of birds); to croak (of frogs); of instruments, canere receptui, to sound a recall, L; *classicum canit*, L, the trumpet gives the signal; *silia canunt auribus*, Lc, resound with birds, Lc. (ii.) *act.* to sing, recite, compose; esp. to honour or extol in song, - ad tībīam clarorum tīrorum laudes, C; *prov.* aliquid - surdis auribus, L; (2) to sound, or perform upon an instrument, - *classicum*, Ca; - *signum*, L; *bellicum*, - to give the signal of attack, L; *carmen non vobis, sed intus cecinit*, C, for his own advantage; (3) to prophesy, foretell, V.

Cānōn -ōnis, *m.* (κανών), a rule, ruler, Pl.

Cānōnīcus -a -um (κανονικός), canonici -orum, *m.* Pl, theorists; canonica -orum, *n.* theory, Pl.

Cānōpus -i, *m.* (Κάνωπος), a city in Lower Egypt; hence used *poet.* = Lower Egypt, V, and Egypt generally; *adj.* Cānōpēus -a -um, Ct; Canopitae -arum, *m.* C, inhabitants of Canopus.

Cānōr -ōris, *m.* melody, song, V. O.

Cānōrus -a -um, melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding, - vox, C; - orator, C; - animal, the cock, C; - ales, H, the swan; - aes, V, the trumpet.

Cāntāmen -īnis, *n.* incantation, Pt.

Cāntāto -ōnis, *f.* a singing, playing, Vr.

Cāntatōr -ōris, *m.* a singer, M.

*Cāntēriātus -a -um, - vinea, Co, supported upon props.

Cānterīnus -a -um, relating to a horse, equine, P.

Cānterīus -i, *m.* a gelding, C; *met.* a man rendered impotent by old age, P; *prov.* canterius in fossa, to be helpless, L.

Cānthāris -idis, *f.* (κανθάρης), a beetle; esp. the Spanish fly, cantharides, C.

Cānthārus -i, *m.* (κάνθαρος), a wide goblet with handles, esp. sacred to Bacchus, P. H; (2) a kind of sea-fish, O.

Cānthus -i, *m.* (κάνθος), the tire of a wheel; *meton.* a wheel, Pr.

Cānticum -i, *n.* a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing, - desaltare, St; (2) a song, Ph. Q; a singing delivery in an orator, C.

Cāntilēna -ae, *f.* an old song; twaddle, chatter, C.

Cāntio -ōnis, *f.* a song, P; an incantation, enchantment, C.

Cāntito, 1. To sing repeatedly, T. C.

*Cāntīncula -ae, *f.* *dim.* a flattering, enticing song, C.

Canto, (i.) *neut.* to sing or play with energy; - ad manum histrioni, to sing while an actor gesticulates as an accompaniment, L; to crow like a cock, C; of an instrument, tibia cantat, O. (ii.) *act.* to sing, play, compose, - carmina, H; to celebrate in song, H. V; of an actor, to represent a character, St; (2) to announce, P; to warn, remind, P; (3) to repeat an incantation, to enchant, bewitch, O.

Cantor *ōis*, *m.* a singer, poet, *C. H.*; — *alicujus*, *m.* praiser, extoller; (2) public singer, *C.*

Cantrix *-trix*, *f.* a female singer, *P.*

Canthus *-us*, *m.* a song, melody, poetry, *Le. C.*; the voices of animals, the sound of instruments, *C.*; (2) prophecy, *Ct. Tb.*; (3) incantation, *Tb. O.*

Canus *-a -um*, whitish grey, *Le. H. O. V.*; a frequent epithet of hair; *subst. cani -orum* (*sc. capilli*), grey hair, *C.*; (2) *meton.* old, aged, *Ct. Tb.*

Canusium *-i*, *n.* a town of Apulia, now Canosa; *adj.* Canusinus *-a -um*, *C.*; — *lana*, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated; hence *canuana -a*, *f.* *M.* a garment of Canusian wool; *canu-natus -a -um*, clothed in such a garment, *St.*

Capitellus *-ālis*, *f.* breadth, roominess, *C.*

Capax *-del-*, broad, wide, roomy, capacious, *H.*; (2) susceptible of, fit for, useful for, *C.*

Capdo *-lun-*, *f.* a jug used in sacrifices, *C.*; *dim.* capeduncula *-ae*, *f. C.*

Capella *-ae*, *f. dim.* a she-goat, *C.*; a constellation so called, *O.*

Capellanus *-a -um*, relating to a she-goat, *M.* Caper *-ri*, *m.* a he-goat, *V. H.*; (2) *meton.* the smell under the armpits, *Ct. O.*

Cipero, *l.* to wrinkle, draw up in folds; (2) *met.* to be wrinkled, *P.*

Capesso *-vi -tum*, *3.* to seize, lay hold of eagerly, *C.*; to strive towards, or betake one's self to a place, *C. P.*; (2) to undertake zealously, take in hand; — *republicam*, *C.*; to undertake the management of public business; — *fugam*, *L.* to take to flight.

Capillaceus *-a -um*, like hair, hairy, *Pl.*

Capillamentum *-i*, *n.* a wig, peruke, *St.*

Capillaris *-is*, *relating to the hair; subst. capillare -is*, *n.* (*sc. unguentum*), *M.* pomatum.

Capillus *-a -um* (*pricip. capillor*), hairy, having hair, *O.*; — *consul*, *Jv.* of old times when long hair was worn.

Capitulum *-li*, *n.* a head of hair, *Ct.*

Capitor, *l. dep.* to be hairy, *Pl.*

Capillus *-i*, *m.* the hair of the head, a head of hair, *O. T. Ca.*; (2) the hair generally; of the beard, etc. *C.*; (3) the hair of animals, *Ct.*

Capio, *capl*, *captum*, *3. (obs. fut. capso, P.)*, to take; (1) of speech, to take in, contain, *quod turbat? edes rix capient*, *T.*; *ne te Traja capiat*, *V.* is too small for thy talents; to understand, comprehend, *C.*; (2) to lay hold of, seize on, — *occasionem*, *P.*; — *fugam*, *Ca.* to take to flight; — *conatum*, *L.* to make an attempt; — *consilium*, *C.* to form a resolution; to take as heir, inherit, *C.*; (3) to take with, or without violence, — *aliquem arbitrium*, to choose, *T.*; — *omnes tibi inimicos*, *T.* to make every one one's enemies; to get, receive, *ne quid republice detrimenti capiat*, *C.*; to take away against the will of any one, *C.*; to carry off, *O.*; to conquer, get possession of; *met.* to charm, delight, seduce, *O.*; to catch, — *cervum*, *Ph.*; *pass.* to be mimed in any part of the body, *oculis et auribus captus*, blind and deaf; *mente captus*, *C.* insane; *mens capta*, *L.* madness; to reach a place, — *portum*, *Ca.*; to receive, *tellos aliquem capiat*, *O.*

Capis *-idis*, *f.* a one-hundred vessel, used in sacrifices, *L.*

Capistrum *-ii*, *n.* a vessel for cleaning ears of corn, *Co.*

Capstro, *l.* to fasten with a halter, *O.*; (2) to tie up vines, *Co.*

Capistrum *-i*, *n.* a halter, headstall, *V. O.*

Capitalis *-is*, *n.* a capital crime, *C.*

Capitilis *-e*, relating to the head; (2) relating to life, that which perils life; esp. used of capital crimes, *C.*; — *inimica*, *P.* a deadly enemy; — *edix*, *C.* mortal hatred; — *cratio*, *C.* dangerous; (3) first, chief, distinguished, *C. O.*

Capitatus *-a -um*, having a head, *Vr.*

Capitum *-ii*, *n.* an article of female attire, worn over the breast, *Vr.*

Capto *-dals*, *er.* a man with a great head, *C.*

Capitulum *-i*, *n.* the temple of Jupiter built upon

the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill, or mons Capitolinus; *adj.* Capitollinus *-a -um*, *C.*; — *ludi*, *L.* in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus; *subst.* Capitolini *-orum*, *m. C.* the superintendants of these games.

Capitolium, briefly, summarily, *N.*

Capitulum *-i*, *n. dim.* a little head, *P.*; as a term of endearment, *o capitulum lepidissimum*, *T.*

Capo *-ōnis*, *m.* (*κα-ωι*), *n. capon*, *Vr.*

Capparis *-is*, *f.* or Cappari, *n.* (*καπρις*), the caper, *Co. Pl.*

Capra *-ae*, *f.* a she-goat, *C.*; — *fera* = caprea, *V.*

(2) the odour under the armpits, *H.*; (3) a constellation, *H.*

Caprarius *-ii*, *m.* a goat-herd, *Vr.*

Capra *-ae*, *f.* a roe, roebuck, *V. H.*

Capreolus *-i*, *m. dim.* a roebuck, *V.*; (3) a two-pronged mattock for loosening the soil, *Co.*; (3) capreoli, props, supports, *Ca.*

Capricornus *-i*, *m.* a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, *H.*

Caprificatio, *f.* the ripening of figs by the sting of the gall insect, *Pl.*

Caprifico, *l.* to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect, *Pl.*

Caprificus *-i*, *m.* the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, *Pr.*

Caprigēnus *-a -um*, born of goats, *V.*

Caprile *-is*, *n.* a goat-stall, stable for goats, *Vr.*

Capimulgus *-i*, *m.* a goat-milker, i.e. a countryman, *Ct.*

Caprinus *-a -um*, relating to a goat; *prov. de lana caprina rixari*, *L.* to contend about trifles.

Capripes *-ēdis*, *go it-footed*, *Le.*; — *satyri*, *H.*

Capra *-ae*, *f.* a circular box or case for books, *C.*

Caparius *-i*, *m.* a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, *St.*

Capula *-ae*, *f. dim.* a little chest, *Ct.*

Capus *-i*, *m.* the body or interior of a vehicle, *Vt.*

Capitō *-ōnis*, *f.* an eager seizing; a catching of, *C.*

Capitator *-ōris*, *m.* one who eagerly seizes; especially a parasite, legacy-hunter, *H. Jr.*

Capitio *-ōnis*, *f.* a cheat, deception, *P. C.*; (2) in dialectics, a sophism, deceptive argument, *C.*; (3) disadvantage, damage, *P.*

Capitiosus *-a -um*, deceitful, *C.*; (2) sophistical, captious, *C.*; *adv.* capitio-e, *C.*

Capituncula *-ae*, *f. dim.* a little sophism, fallacy, *C.*

Captivitas *-ātis*, *f.* captivity, *Sc.*; — *urbium*, *Te.* conquest.

Captivus *-a -um*, taken in war, captive, *C. I.*; generally *subst.* captivus *-i*, *m.*; captiva *-ae*, *f.*; (2) poet. relating to a prisoner, — *sanguis*, *V.*; — *crines*, *O.*; (3) used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey, — *naves*, *Ca.*; — *agri*, *Te.*

Capto, *l. (intens. from Capio)*, to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt; (2) *met.* to strive after, desire, seek; — *sermone*, *P.* to listen to; (2) to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; — *testamenta*, *H.* to hunt for legacies.

Captura *-ae*, *f.* a capture, — *piscium*, *Pl.* draught; (2) the thing caught, *St.*; (3) the profit derived from any low occupation, *St.*

Captus *-us*, *m.* a catching, taking, *Pl.*; (2) power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea, *C. Ca.*

Capillaris *-e*, relating to a coffin; — *senex*, *P.* on the brink of the grave.

Capitator *-ōnis*, *m.* a person engaged in ed making, who poured from one vat into another, *A. Aug.*

Capilo, *l.* — *oleum*, *A. Aug.* to pour from one vat into another; (2) to catch wild animals, *Co.*

Capillus *-i*, *m.* a coffin or bier, *Le.*; (2) a straight handle, *hit*, *O. C.*

Cepat *-tus*, *n.* the head of men or animals, *C.*; — *aperire*, to uncover; — *aperire*, to cover, *C.*

capita conferre, to lay their heads together = consult, L; *per caputque pedesque*, over head and heels, Ct; *nec — nec pedes*, C, neither beginning nor end; *meton.* a man, person, *liberum* —, C; in reckoning, a head, individual, *exactio capitum*, C, a poll tax; of animals, *bovum capita*, V, = bores; of inanimate things, the point, head, top, — *papaveris*, L, poppy head; — *fluminis*, (a), the source, H, V; (b) the mouth, Ca. II; — *vitis*, (a) the root, Pl; (b) the branches, C; (2) *met.* life, *periculum capitis*, N, danger of life; *capitis accusare*, *condemnare*, *absolvere*, of a capital crime; in Roman law, civil and political rights, *deminutio capitis minima*, loss of family rights; — *media*, loss of civil rights; — *mazima*, loss of personal freedom; (3) the mind, understanding, H; (4) the chief person, head, — *alicujus rei*, L; chief article, — *regni*, capital city, Pl; — *patrimonii*, L, the bulk of; *primum* — *legis*, C, the first chapter; in money, the capital, C.

Carcacalla -æ, *f.* a kind of Gallic cloak, from which the Emperor so called received his name.

Carbasus -i, *m.* (καρπασος), fine Spanish flax; (2) *meton.* articles produced from it, a linen garment, V; a soil, V; *adj.* *carbāsēus* -a -um, C; *carbāsīnus* -a -um, Pl.

**Carbatina -æ*, *f.* (καρταίνη), a kind of rustic shoe, Ct.

Carbo -ōnis, *m.* coal, charcoal, either burning or extinguished; *met.* *carbone notare*, to mark with black, i.e. think ill of any one, H; *prov.* — *pro thesauro invenire*, Ph, to find something of little value.

Carbo, the cognomen of a plebeian family of the Gens Papinia. Cn. Papinius Carbo, cons. 85, 84, 82, a leader of the Marian party, and colleague of Cinna in the consulship 85. In the midst of the preparation for the return of the Sulla, Cinna and Carbo re-elected themselves for the year 84. Cinna was killed in a brawl with his own soldiers; Sulla arrived in Italy in 83, and Carbo, now the head of his party, unsuccessfully contended with Sulla in Northern Italy, for supremacy in the Roman State. The contest ended by his flight to Africa, and afterwards to Sicily, where he was taken prisoner by Pompey, and put to death. His head was sent to Sulla, n.c. 82.

Carbōnārius -i, *m.* a charcoal burner, P.

Carbunculo, to suffer from carbuncle, Pl.

**Carbunculōsus -a -um*, full of carbuncles, Co.

Carbunculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little coal, C; (2) a kind of sand, Vr; (3) a carbuncle, Pl; (4) a carbuncle, a disease of men and also of plants, Cl. Co.

Carcer -ēris, a prison, jail, cell, C; *meton.* a prisoner, C; (2) generally used in *pl.* *carceres*, the starting-place of a race-course (*opp.* *meta*, *calx*), V.

**Carcerārius -a -um*, belonging to a prison, P.

Carchedōnūs -a -um (καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, P.

Carhesium -i, *n.* (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, V.

Carcinōma -ātis, *n.* (καρκίνωμα), a cancer, Cl.

Cardēes -um, *m.* a kind of Persian guerilla troops, N.

Cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; (2) *subst.* *cardiacus -i*, *m.* C, one who suffers from a stomach disease.

Cardinālis -e, relating to hinges, Vt.

**Cardinātus -a -um*, jointed, accurately fitted, Vt.

Cardo -inis, *m.* a pivot and socket on which the doors of the ancients revolved, equivalent to our hinge; (2) the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; (3) *met.* a chief circumstance, or consideration on which many others depend, V; (4) cardines, in building, a tenon and mortice, Vt.

Carduus -i, *m.* a thistle, V.

Care, dearly, at a high price, — *cēstimare*, C.

Carectum -i, *n.* a sedge spot, V.

Cārēo -ui -itum, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want, — *re*, C, to abstain from, not to make use of; — *senatu*, — *publico*, not to appear in the senate, in public, C; (2) to feel the want of, to miss, — *consuetudine amicorum*, C.

Cārēum -i, *n.* (κάρον), cumin, or carraway, Co.

Cārēx -ici, *f.* sedge, V.

Cārīa -æ, *f.* (Καρία), a province of Asia Minor;

Car -is, *m.* a Carian, C; *adj.* *Cārīeus* -a -um; *Carīa -æ*, *f.* (*sc.* *fecus*), a kind of dried figs, C.

Cārīs -ei, *f.* rottenness, decay, O. M.

Cārīna -æ, *f.* the keel of a ship, L. Ca; *meton.* a ship, vessel, V. H. Ct; (2) *Carīnā -arum*, *f.* a spot in Rome between the Coelian and the Esquiline hills, where Pompey's house stood, C.

Carīnārius -ii, *m.* one who dyes yellow, P.

Carīno, 1. *se* —, of muscles, to provide themselves with shells, Pl.

Cārīōsus -a -um, rotten, decayed, carious, Ph. O. M.

Carīs -idis, *f.* (καρίς), a kind of marine crab, O.

Cārītās -ātis, *f.* dearthness, high price; *abs.* (*sc.* *annonae*), high price of the necessities of life; *annus in summa caritate est*, C, it is a very dear year; (2) affection, love, esteem, — *citium*, on the part of the citizens; *met.* the beloved object, C.

Carmen -inis, *n.* a song, tune, (either vocal or instrumental); the song of birds, C. V; (2) a poem, — *fundere*, *condere*, *conterere*, C; *componere*, *ingere*, *scribere*, H; *facere*, V; a part or canto of a poem, Lc; (3) prediction, oracular declaration, L; (4) incantation, V; (5) a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse, C. L.

Carmentis -is, *f.* (Καρμύντις), the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity, O. V; *adj.* *carmentalis -e*, — *porta*, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, V. L; *Carmentalia -ium*, *n.* the festival of Carmentis, O.

Carminātio -ōnis, *f.* a carding, Pl.

Carmino, 1. to card, Vr.

Carna -æ, *f.* the tutelary goddess of hinges, i.e. of domestic life, O.

Carnarium -ii, *n.* the larder, pantry, P; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, P.

Carnarius -ii, *m.* a lover of meat, M.

Carnifex -icis, *m.* the public executioner, hangman, C; a tormenter, T; used also as a term of reproach, T. C.

Carniflōia -æ, *f.* the hangman's office, P; (2) the subterranean dungeon in which criminals were tortured and executed, L; *meton.* torture, C.

Carniflō, 1. to slay, behead, L.

Carnivōrus -a -um, *m.* carnivorous, Pl.

Carnōsus -a -um, fleshy, Pl; (2) like flesh, flesh-coloured, Pl.

Cāro -ui, 3. to card wool, P.

Cāro, *carnis*, *f.* flesh, the body as opposed to the mind, C. Ca; (2) the flesh or pulpy part of fruits, Pl.

Carpentārius -a -um, belonging or relating to a carpentum, Pl.

Carpentum -i, *n.* a two-wheeled covered carriage, usually drawn by a pair of mules, and used by ladies of distinction, O. L.

Carpīneus -a -um, made of horn-beam, Pl.

Carpīnus -i, *f.* the horn-beam, Co; *carpinus betulus*, Linn.

Carpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck, pluck off; esp. fruit and flowers, H. O. V; (2) of animals, to take something as food, V. O; (3) to tear, pull to pieces, — *cibum*, O, — *crines*, Pl; (4) to enjoy, make use of, — *diem*, H; — *oscula*, O, to steal kisses; (5) to diminish, destroy, consume, — *vires*, V; *cæco igni carpitur*, V; (6) — *viam*, — *iter*, to travel.

Carptum, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, S; (2) in different places, L; (3) at different times, L.

***Carpor** -ōris, *m.* one who carves food, *Jv.*
 ***Carptūra** -ae, *f.* a gathering or plucking, *Vr.*
Carrūca -ae, *f.* a kind of four-wheeled carriage, *St. M.*

Carrus -i, *m.* (carrum -i, *n.*), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, *Ca.*

Carthāgo -inis, *f.* the city of Carthage in N. Africa; *adj.* Carthāginensis -e.

Cartilaginūs -a -um, cartilaginous, *Pl.*

Cartilaginōsus -a -um, full of cartilage, gristly, *Pl.*

Cartilāgo -inis, *f.* gristle, cartilage, *Pl. Cl.*

Caruncula -ae, *f.* a small piece of flesh, *Ca.*
Cārus -a -um, high-priced, dear; (2) dear, beloved, esteemed, — *alicui*; *carum habere*, to love, esteem, *C.*

Cārūm -i, *n.* (ἀράρον), a nut, *Pl.*; *adj.* cārīnus -a -um, made of nuts, *Pl.*

Cārūtā -ae, *f.* caryotis -idis, *f.* a kind of date, *M.*
Cāsa -ae, *f.* a hut, cottage, small country-house, *C. Ca.*; *prov. ita fugias, ne praelor ensam*, do not run into the lion's mouth, *T.*

***Casclius** -i, *m.* dim. a little cheese, *V.*

Casēus -i, *m.* (caseum -i, *n. P.*), a cheese, — *premere*, *V.* to make.
Cāsla -ae, *f.* (κασία), a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, *V.*; (2) the sweet-smelling mezerion, *V.*

Caso, *l.* to fall, *P.*
Casse, in vain, without result, *L.*

Casses -ium, *m.* (*abl. sing.* casse, *O.*), a net, snare, *V.*; *meton.* a spider's web, *V.*; *met.* craft, designs, plots, *Tb. O.*

Cassia gens, a family, originally patrician, but afterwards plebeian. The chief cognomen belonging to this house in republican times is *Longinus*, *q. v.*

Cassis -idis, *f.* (cassida -ae, *f. V.*), a metal helmet, *Ca.*; *meton.* war, *Jv.*

Cassus -a -um, empty, hollow, — *nuz*, *P.*; *met.* empty, worthless, useless, vain, *C.*; *subst.* cassa -ōrum, *n.* that which is useless or in vain; *in cassum*, or *incassum*, in vain, *L.*; (2) deprived of, — *lumine*, (a) without light, *L.*; (b) deprived of life, *V.*; — *sanguine*, bloodless.

Castālia -ae, *f.* (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* Castalian -a -um, *O.*; Castālius -idis, *f.* — *sorores*, *M.* the Muses.

Castānea -ae, *f.* the chestnut-tree; (2) the chestnut, *V.*; who has also *castanea nuxes*.

Caste, purely, spotlessly; (3) innocently, chastely, *C.*; (3) piously, religiously.

Castellānus -a -um, relating to a fortress, — *triumphi*, *C.*; *subst.* castellani -ōrum, *m. S.* the garrison of a fortress.

Castellatim, — *dissipati*, *L.* in single fortresses.

Castellum -i, *n.* a castle, fortress, fort; *met.* protection, refuge, — *omnium scelerum*, *L.*; (2) *meton.* a dwelling on a height, *V.*; (3) a reservoir, whence conduit-water was distributed to a city.

***Castēria** -ae, *f.* a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, *P.*

***Castigābilis** -e, worthy of punishment, *P.*

Castigāto -ōnis, *f.* punishment, castigation, chastisement, reproof, *C.*; — *verborum*, *L.*

Castigātor -ōris, *m.* one who reproves or punishes, *L. H.*

Castigātorius -a -um, like a castigator, *Pl.*

Castigatus -a -um (*præp.* castigo), small, neat; as a term of praise, — *pectus*, *O.*

Castigo, *l.* to reprove, chasten, punish, castigate, — *pueros verbis, verberibus*, *C.*; (2) to correct, amend, — *carmen*, *H.*; (3) to check, restrain, *L.*; *met.* *examen in trutinā* —, to amend one's opinion, *Fr.*

Castimōnia -ae, *f.* bodily purity as demanded by religion, *C.*; (2) general moral purity, *C.*

Castitas -ātis, *f.* abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, *C.*

Castor -ōris, *m.* (κάστωρ), the beaver, *O. Pl.*

Castor -ōris, *m.* (κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. By Castor (castor, mecastor) was a common form of oath in Rome.

Castōreum -i, *n.* castoreum, *L. V.*

Castro -ōnis, *f.* castration, *Co.*

Castratūra -ae, *f.* the pruning of plants, *Pl.*

Castrensis -e, pertaining to a camp, *C.*

Castro, *l.* to deprive of virility, castrate, *P.*

Castrum -i, *n.* (1) *sing.* a castle, fort, fortress, *N. C.*; (2) *pl.* castra -orum, *n.* a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum); — *stativa*, *C.* permanent; — *astiva*, summer quarters; — *hiberna*, winter quarters, *L.*; — *navalia*, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and fortified, *Ca.*; — *ponere*, *L.*; *locare*, *jacere*, *C.* to encamp; — *morere*, to break up the camp; — *promovere*, to advance; — *removere*, or — *morere* retro, to retreat; *prov. armis et castris remtentare*, with all one's might, *C.*; *meton.* a day's march, *tertius castris venit*, *L. Ca.*; martial service, *magnam in castris usum habere*, *Ca.* (used as opp. to *palestra*, forum, toga).

Castus -a -um, morally pure, spotless, innocent, *C.*; (2) chaste, *C.*; (3) pious, holy, religious; (4) self-denying, continent, unselfish, *C.*

Casūalis -e, in grammar, relating to cases, *Vr.*

Casilla -ae, *f.* dim. a little hut, cottage, *Jv.*

Casus -us, *m.* a falling, fall, — *nivis*, *L.*; an overthrow, destruction, *L. O.*; (2) *met.* of time, *extremum sub casum hiemis*, at the end of, *V.*; morally, a false step, a fall, *C.*; an event, accident, chance, — *adversus*, *secundus*, *N.*; *adv. casu*, by chance; an opportunity, chance, — *victoriae*, *S.*; an unlucky chance, misfortune, *C.*; death, *C.*; (3) in grammar, a case, *C.*

Catāclysmos -i, *m.* (κατακλυσμός), an inundation, *Vr.*

Catādromus -i, *m.* (κατάδρομος), a rope stretched obliquely in the air, *St.*

Catagis -idis, *f.* (καταγίς), an hurricane, *Sc.*

Catagelāstus -a -um (καταγελᾶστος), serving as a subject of jest, *P.*

Catāgrapha -ōrum, *n.* a portrait in profile, *Pl.*

Catāgraphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), printed, parti-coloured, *Ct.*

Catāmitus -i, *m.* a Latin name for Ganymedes, *P.*

Catāphractes -ae, *n.* (καταφρακτῆς), a breast-plate of iron scales, *Te.*; hence, *adj.* cataphractus -a -um, *L.* armed with such a breast-plate.

Catāplasma -ātis, *n.* (κατάπλασμα), a plaster, cataplasm, *Cl.*

Catāpus -i, *m.* (κατάπους), a ship coming to land, *C.*

Catāpōtium -ii, *n.* (καταπότιον), a pill, *Pl. Cl.*

Catāpulta -ae, *f.* (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, *P.*

Catāpultārius -a -um, relating to a catapult.

Cataracta -ae, *f.* (καταράκτης), the cataracts of the Nile on the southern boundary of Egypt; (2) a sluice or flood-gate; (3) a portcullis, *L.*

***Catātractia** -ae, *f.* a name invented by Plautus for a kind of spice, *P.*

Catarrhus -i, *m.* (κατάρρhus), a cold, catarrh, *Pl.*

Cātasta -ae, *f.* (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, *Tb. Pr.*

Cāte, wisely, cleverly, *P.*

Cāteja -ae, *f.* a kind of dart, *V.*

Cātella -ae, *f.* dim. (catulus), a little bitch, *Jv.*; (2) dim. (catena), a little chain, *L.*

Cātellus -i, *m.* dim. (catulus), a little dog, *C.*; (2) dim. (catena), a little chain, *P.*

Cātēna -ae, *f.* a chain, fetter, *alicui* — *indere*, *P.*; *injicere*, *C.* to throw into chains; *in catenis tenere*, *Ca.*; *habere*, to keep in chains; (2) a chain, series, *L.*

Catenārius -a -um, — *canis*, *Sc.* a chained house-dog.

Cātēnātio -ōnis, *f.* a bond, connection, clasp, plug, *Vt.*

Cātēno, *l.* to chain, bind together; usually found in *prtpe.* catenatus -a -um, chained, bound, — *Britannus*, *II*; — *labores*, *M*, unremitted.

Caterra -ae, *f.* a crowd, troop of men, *C*; used in military language for a division of an army, a troop; also a company of actors, *C*; sometimes used of animals.

Cātērvārius -a -um, belonging to a troop, — *pugiles*, *St*, who fought in troops.

Cātērvatim, in troops, in masses, *V. S. L.*

Cāthēdra -ae, *f.* (καθέδρα), a chair, principally used by ladies, *H*; meton. *cathedrae molles*, *Jv*, luxurious women; (2) a professor's chair, *Jv*.

*Cāthēdrallōcus -a -um, pertaining to a cathedra; effeminate, *M*.

Cathētus -i, *f.* (κάθετος), a perpendicular line, *Vt.*

Cāthōlēus -a -um (καθολικός), general, universal, *Pl.*

Catīlina, *L. Sergius*, a man of infamous character, stained with every variety of public obloquy and private vice, who appears as an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship in the year 65, and as the author of a scheme, also unsuccessful, by which the consuls were to have been murdered on their entrance into office on the first of January, and the supreme power seized by Catiline and his accomplices, Antonius and Piso. His second plot, known so well as the Catilinarian conspiracy, was more elaborate, and conducted with more secrecy and skill. A large number of senators and knights, most of them loaded with crime and debt, and to whom, therefore, any change could hardly be for the worse, were involved in it. Catiline himself stood for the consulship of 63, but Cicero was elected, together with C. Antonius, a man not free from participation in the designs of Catiline, though compelled by circumstances to take a different course. But the plot was betrayed to Cicero when on the very eve of execution: he openly denounced Catiline in the senate and to the people, and thus compelled him to leave Rome, and take the field in his proper character of an enemy to the state. The principal conspirators were seized and put to death. C. Antonius took the field against Catiline, and the latter perished in the total defeat of his army. Of this transaction it is hardly necessary to say, that very full, if not always impartial, accounts are preserved in Sallust's *History* of the Catilinarian Conspiracy, and in Cicero's *IV. Orations* against Catiline.

Cātīlio, *l.* to lick plates, *P*

Cātīlus -i, *m.* a small dish or plate, *H*.

Catīnum -i, *n.* catinus -i, *m.* a dish in which various meats were brought to table, *H*.

Cato, a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia. *I. M. Porcius Cato* Censorius was a native of Tusculum, and came to Rome as a novus homo, that is, a man whose ancestors had not held any of the great offices of state. He was born, according to Cicero, *b.c.* 224, and died *b.c.* 149. In 205 he was questor; in 197, ædile; in 193, prætor; in 193, consul; in 184, censor. While holding all these public offices, and in his pro-consular campaign in Spain, for which he received the honour of a triumph, Cato was considered the model of an old Roman citizen and soldier—severe in discipline, simple in habits, and unimpeachable in integrity. His censorship was distinguished by great economical activity, and a vain attempt to discourage the prevailing luxury, and restore the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. To the last years of an unusually prolonged, active, and influential life, Cato continued to display those characteristics which won him so large a share of civil honours and posthumous reputation. He was famous in his own day for his oratorical powers, and was the author of several works. Of these, "*De Re Rustica*" is still in existence, though perhaps not

exactly in the form in which it proceeded from his pen; and of another, the "*Origines*," we possess considerable fragments. *II. M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, so called because he committed suicide at Utica, was the great grandson of Cato the censor, and born *b.c.* 95. He was prætor in the year 51, which was the highest civil honour to which he attained. He seems to have resembled his great ancestor in character, as well as to have adopted him as a model; and appears, amid all the vicissitudes of the distracted period in which he lived, to have deserved the reputation for disinterested patriotism which he enjoyed. His appearance in poetry—from Lucan down to Addison—as a hero of Roman story, is, perhaps, somewhat disproportionate to the influence which he really exercised on the politics of his day. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey he adopted the party of the latter, and, after his death, departed to raise the war anew in Africa. His efforts were, however, unavailing, and, after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica, *b.c.* 46.

Catonium -i, *n.* (conf. κάτω), the lower world, *C*.

*Catt -ae, *f.* an unknown animal, *M*.

Catula -ae, *f.* a little bitch, *Pt.*

Cātūllus -a -um, relating to a dog, — *caro*, *P*; or *abs.* catulina -ae, *f.* *Pl.* dogs' flesh.

Cātūlo, *4.* to desire the male, used of dogs, *Vt.*

Cātullus -i, *m.* *C.* or *Q.* Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman poet, whose works have descended to us. He was born in or near Verona, according to some on the peninsula of Sirmio, *b.c.* 87, and we know from his own works that he was living in the consulship of Vatinius, *b.c.* 47. He appears to have inherited property from his father, but to have engaged in all the dissipation of Rome, and thus become involved in pecuniary embarrassment. His extant works consist of 116 poems, mostly short, and of great variety in form and subject, being both lyric and heroic, though for the most part examples of those short fugitive pieces designated by the ancients "epigrammatic." The epithet *doctus* applied to Catullus by several classic authors is supposed to allude to the familiarity with Greek literature displayed in some of his poems; *adj.*, Catullanus -a -um, *M*.

Cātūlus -i, *m.* the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. Of this family may be mentioned—(*I.*) C. Lutatius Catulus, cons. *b.c.* 242, who, when the Romans had been engaged for twenty-two years in the first Punic war, and the Carthaginians were masters by sea, retrieved the naval reputation of Rome by the battle of Ægusa (241), and concluded an honourable and advantageous peace. (*II.*) Q. Lutatius Catulus, cons. with Marius, *b.c.* 102, brought, in conjunction with his colleague, the war of the Cimbric and Teutonic to a successful termination. He was also the author of orations, poems, and an historical account of his own campaigns, which are now lost. Having been a member of the party of Sulla, he perished in the proscription of, *b.c.* 87. (*III.*) Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; cons. *b.c.* 78; died *b.c.* 60.

Cātūlus -i, *m.* a young dog, whelp, puppy, *C*; transferred to mean the young of any animal whatever; of the hog, *P*; panther, *L*; lion, *H*; cat, *Ph*; snake, *V*.

Cītus -a -um, sagacious, acute, clever (*opp.* stultus), *P.C*; (2) cunning, sly, in a bad sense, *P. H*.

Cauda -ae, *f.* the tail of an animal, *C*; *prov.* (a) *caudam jactare popello*, *Pr*, to fawn upon the people (the metaphor being taken from a dog); (b) *caudam trahere*, *H*, to wear a tail, or as we say *André*, a fool's cap; (2) the end of a word, *C*.

*Caudēus -a -um, wooden, *P*.

Caudex -icis, *m.* (often written codex, esp. in signification 3); the stem or trunk of a tree, *V*;

a block of wood chained as a punishment to the leg of a slave, P; a term of reproach, blockhead, T; (2) a ship, as made of wood, Sc; (3) a book, bound like the modern books, of which the leaves were originally made of wood, covered with wax, C.

*Caudicellus -e, relating to a block of wood; — *provincia*, the occupation of splitting wood, P.

Caudicarius -a -um, pertaining to trunks of trees, S.

Caudium -ii, n. an old city in Samnium, near which was the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, n.c. 321; *adj.*, Caudinus -a -um, — *furculæ*, L; — *prælium*, C.

Caulis -arum, f. a hole, opening, Le; (2) a sheep-fold, V.

Cauliculus -i, m. *dim.* the small stalk of a plant, Cl.

Caulis -is, m. the stalk of a plant, especially the cabbage-plant; colewort, C. H; (2) transferred to things of similar form, — *penne*, a quill, Pl.

Caupo -onis, m. n. small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, C.

Caupona -æ, f. a landlady, P. Aug; (2) a tavern, inn, C. H.

Cauponiarius -a -um, belonging to an innkeeper, P.

*Cauponor, i. *dep.* to trade in anything, A. Aug. quoted by C.

Caupondia -æ, f. *dim.* a little inn, C.

Caurus -i, m. (corus), the north-west wind, V. Ca.

Causa -æ, f. (caussa), a cause, reason, motive, inducement, — *afferre*, C; — *dicere*, Ph; — *allicijus rei sustinere*, C, to bear the blame of; *res affert causam rei allicijus*, gives occasion, opportunity of; connected with the *gen.* of the *gerund*, *causa obijurgandi*, or — *ad obijurgandum*, T; often found in the following connections, *causa quædambrem*, T; *quare*; *cur*; *quod*; *ut*; C; *ob eam causam*, C; *nihil causæ est*, *cur non*, Q; *abl. causæ*, on account of, C; *eâ causâ*, T, on that account; *meâ causâ*, on my account; *causâ causâ*, *non sine causâ*, with good reason; a right, justification, cause, party, *armis inferioribus non causâ*, C; pretext, N; excuse, — *accipere*, C, to admit; objection, *nullam* — *dicere*, *quoniam*, T, P, to make no objection to; (2) a suit at law, cause, — *capitis*, a trial involving life; — *defendere*, *orare*, *dicere*, to contest, defend a suit; — *tenere*, *obtinere*, to gain; *causam perdere*, *causâ cadere*, to lose a suit; (3) a connection (*esp. n fr endly one*); (4) occupation, employment, C; (5) the matter or subject of a speech, C; (6) disease, Cl.

Causarius -a -um, sickly, diseased, Sc; (2) *subst.* in military phrase, an invalid, L.

*Causate, with reason, Pl.

Causia -æ, f. (causia), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, P. M.

Causidicus -i, m. an advocate, barrister (used contemptuously to denote one who took fees, as distinguished from orator), C.

Causiflor, i. to bring forward as a reason or pretext, P.

Causor, i. *dep.* to conduct a cause, A. Aug; *met.* to discuss both sides of a question, Le; (2) to give as a reason, or pretext, Tb. O; to plead, pretend.

Causticus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic, Pl. M. *subst.* causticum -i, n. caustic, Pl.

Causula -æ, f. *dim.* a little law-suit, C; a slight occasion.

Cante, cautiously, with security, C.

Cautus -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Ca. V.

Cautim, cautiously, carefully, T.

Cautio -onis, f. caution, care, foresight, precaution, *nihil cautio est*, P, caution is necessary; *res cautioem habet*, (a) the affair needs caution, C; (b) allows of foresight, C; (2) security, bail, a bond, C; (3) verbal pledge or assurance, G.

Cantor -oris, m. one who takes care of himself, P; (2) one who gives bail for another, C.

Cautus -a -um, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect, C; (2) (of property) made safe, secured, H. C; and generally, safe, secure, C.

Cævadium -i, n. (cavum adium), the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, which, when partially covered in, was called *atrium*, Pl.

Cævillus -a -um, living in caves, or holes, Pl.

Cævito -onis, f. a hollow, cavity, Vr.

Cævæ -æ, f. a hollow place, cavity, Pl; (2) an inclosure for wild animals, birdcage, C; beehive, V; also a hedge of thorns round a young tree, Co; (2) the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre, — *ima*, the lowest tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; — *media*, — *summa*, less distinguished seats.

Cævatus -a -um, inclosed in a cage, Pl; (2) resembling the seats in a theatre, Pl.

Cævæ cavi cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, guard against, beware, avoid, followed by *acc.* by *ab*, *ut*, and *ne*; *cave credas*, O, beware of believing; (3) — *icelum*, or *abs.* to ward off or parry a blow, Q; (3) *ab aliquo* —, to make one's self secure from, to obtain security, C; (4) — *alicui*, to protect, ward off from, P; (5) to make safe by giving security, to guarantee, — *alicui*, C; *de re*, Ca; *pro re*, Pl; (6) (in legal phrase) to dispose, order, devise by will, — *alicui*, in any one's favour, St.

Cæverna -æ, f. a hollow place, grotto, cavern; — *navis*, the hold, C; — *cavi*, the vault of heaven, Le.

Cævērnsus -a -um, full of cavities, cavernous, Pl.

*Cavernula -æ, f. *dim.* a little cavity, Pl.

Cævilla -æ, f. empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, cavilling, T.

Cævillatio -onis, f. raillery, jesting, irony, C; (2) sophistical reasoning, sophistry, Q.

Cævillator -oris, m. a jester, joker, humourist, C; (2) a sophist, Sc.

Cævillatrix -icæ, f. sophistry, Q; — *conclusio*, Q, sophistical.

Cævillor, i. *dep.* to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; — *cum aliquo*, C; — *in aliquo*, O; — *rem*, C; (2) to speak sophistically, quibble, L.

*Cævillula -æ, f. *dim.* a little jest, P.

Cævo, i. to hollow, make hollow, excavate, — *naces ex arboribus*, L; — *oppida cuniculis*, Pl, to undermine; — *parmam gladio*, O, to pierce; *luna carans cornua*, Pl, waning.

Cævum -i, n. a hole, cavity, cave, L.

Cævus -a -um, hollow, concave (*opp. plenus*), C; — *luna*, waning, Pl; — *menes*, (*opp. pleni*), which have only thirty days.

Cævstrus -i, m. (Καύστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence, *adj.* Cævstrius alcs, O, the swan.

Cæa -æ, f. (Cæos, Pl, Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birth-place of the poet Simonides; *adj.* Cæus -a -um, — *Camena*, H, the poetry of Simonides.

Cæcerops -öpis, m. (Κεκρόπων), the first king of Attica, and mythical founder of Athens; hence Cæceropides -æ, m. descendant of Cæcerops, Theseus, O; *pl.* the Athenians, V; Cæceröpis -idis, f. a female descendant of Cæcerops, O; *pl.* Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion, Jv; *adj.* — *terra*, Attica, O; *adj.* Cæceropius -a -um, — *arz*, O; and *abs.* Cæceropia -æ, f. Pl, the citadel of Athens; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

Cædo cessi cessum, 3. to go, move, be in motion (in the sense in which *incedo* was classically used), P; *met.* to happen, result, turn out, *gesta prospere cesserunt*, N; — *bene*, — *male*, H; — *pro aliquo re*, to be equal in value, Te; (2) (of motion from a place), to go away, depart, leave, — *loco*, L, to forsake one's post; — *foro*, to stop payment, be bankrupt; — *bonis*, to make over one's pro-

perity to another; — *a vitā, C.* — *vita, Te.* to die; also used of the lapse of time, *hora et dies cedunt, C.*; met. — *alicui*, to give place to, yield to, give precedence to, be inferior to; — *alicui aliquid*, to yield, allow, permit; (3) of motion to a place, to come to, arrive at, — *ad factum*, to arrive at completion, be put into execution, P.; — *in unum*, to be of the same opinion, Te.; — *alicui*, — *in aliquem*, to fall to the share of, *captiva corpora Romanis cessere, L.*; — *in aliquid* (*conf.* abire in aliquid), to be converted into, become, L.

Cēdo (an old imperative form), here with it! give here, *cedo aquam manibus, P.*; *cedo ut bibam, P.*; (2) out with it! let us hear, tell us; also *cedodum, P. T.*; (3) to call attention, see here, C.; pl. *cette, cete dextras, P.*

Cēdrā -no, f. (*κεδρία*), cedar wood, Co. Pl.

Cēdrinus -a -um (*κεδρινος*), made of cedar wood, Pl.

Cēdris -idis, f. (*κεδρίς*), the fruit of the cedar tree, Pl.

Cēdrum -i, n. (*κεδριον*), cedar oil, Pl.

Cēdrus -i, f. (*κεδρος*), the cedar, or juniper tree, Pl.; *meton.* cedar oil, *carmina linenda cedro, II.* worthy of immortality.

Cēlano -ūs, f. one of the Harpies; *met.* a covetous woman, Jv.

**Cēlator -ōris, m.* a concealer, P. Aug.

Cēlēber -bris -bre, frequent, numerous (for which signification *creber* and *frequens* are more usual); (2) crowded, much visited, frequented, C. H. Te.; (3) honoured by a concourse of people; hence, distinguished, celebrated, Tb. L. Te.

**Cēlēberrime*, very frequently, St.

Cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. a numerous assembly, C.; (2) numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration, C.; (3) — *habere*, *to be honoured, distinguished, Pl.

**Cēlēbrator -ōris, m.* one who praises or extols, M.

Celebratus -a -um, (*prip.* *celebro*), usual, customary, frequent, C.; (2) solemn, festive, splendid, O. L.; (3) celebrated, renowned, St.

Cēlēbritas -ātis, f. great number, numerous concourse, C.; (2) a solemn celebration, — *supi emi diet*, solemn funeral procession, C.; (3) celebrity, renown, C.

Cēlēbro, 1. to visit frequently, or in large numbers, C.; (2) to do, say, or repeat anything frequently, or in large numbers; (3) to attend a festival in large number, to celebrate, C.; (4) to extol, praise, to celebrate in song, C. H. Te.; (5) to make known, to publish, C.

Cēlē -bris -bre, swift, quick, rapid, C.; *mens, qua nihil est celerius, C.*; *consilia celeriora, L.* or hasty.

Cēlēre, P. quickly, swiftly.

Cēlēres -um, m. the old name of the Roman patricians or knights, C.

Cēlēripes -adis, swift-footed, C.

Cēlēritas -ātis, f. quickness, swiftness, celerity, — *equo um, C.*; — *animorum, C.*

Cēlēriter, quickly, swiftly, P. C.

**Cēlēritudo -inis, f.* quickness, swiftness, Jr.

**Cēlēritudo, dim.* somewhat rashly, Aug.

Cēlēro, 1. to make quick, hasten, accelerate, V.; (2) *neut.* to hasten, Lc. Ct.

Cēles -ētis, m. (*κέλης*), a saddle horse, race-horse, V.; (2) = *celox, g.v. Pl.*

Cēlesma -ātis, n. (*κέλυσμα*), the cry of the cockswain in an ancient ship, from which the rowers took their time, M.

Cella -æ, f. a room, storehouse, (a) for storing produce, or for keeping animals, — *vinaria*, wine cellar, (b) cells of the honeycomb, V.; (2) any small room, cabinet, especially that part of the temple in which stood the image of the god, a shrine, C.

Cellarius -a -um, relating to a store-room, P.; *subst.* *cellarius -i, m.* a store-keeper, cellarer, P.

Cellula -æ, f. *dim.* a little chamber, or cell, T.

Celo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; — *aliquem aliquid, I.* to conceal anything from any one;

celor rem, T. I am kept from the knowledge of, *celor de re, C.* often constructed with one *acc.*, i.e. that of the immediate object.

Celox -ōcis, f. a swift vessel, or yacht, L.; — *publica*, packet-boat, P.; (2) used as an *adj.* = swift, quick, P.

Celse, highly, loftily.

Celstūdo -inis, f. — *corporis*, height.

Celsus -a -um, high, lofty, — *statua, C.*; — *homo, Cl.*; (2) (in a moral sense) high, sublime, lofty, C.; high in rank, illustrious, C.; proud, haughty, C. L. H.

Celsus, A. Cornelius, a Latin author, by whom a work, "De Medicinā," is still extant. Of his age and country we have no positive information, but from certain expressions in his book, we conclude that he lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, while from the purity of his style we infer that he must have passed much of his time in Rome. His treatise, which is in eight books, is still studied.

Censo -ui -censum, 2. to weigh in order to value; to estimate; to appraise; (2) to perform the censor's office, i.e. to enrol the name and property of every Roman citizen with a view to the assessment of a property-tax; hence *capite censi*, the lowest class of citizens, who, having no property, paid only a poll-tax; *censui censendo esse*, to be eligible for enrolment in the censor's list. So of the citizen whose property was assessed, — *aliquid*, to give an account or inventory of, C.; (2) *met.* to estimate or judge the value of a thing, *censeri aliqua re*, to be in great esteem for any thing; (3) to form a judgment or opinion, to think, to esteem serviceable, P. T. C.; (4) to give a vote, declare an opinion; and (of the senate) to order, decree, *senatus censuit, C.* the senate has determined.

Censio -ōnis, f. an assessment, estimate, P.; *esp.* the censor's estimate; *met.* — *ubula, P.* a scourging.

Censor -ōris, m. a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected, originally at intervals of five, afterwards of one year and a half. Their business was not only to assess the citizens' property, but to watch over their morals, and to punish evildoers by degradation to a lower rank; hence, (2) *met.* a severe critic, moralist, or judge, a censor, C. H.

Censōrius -a -um, relating to the censor, — *homo*, one who has filled the office of censor, C.; *tabulae*, the censor's lists, C.; — *lex*; *locatio*, a leasing of the public revenues; — *opus*, a fault which was punished by the censor; (2) *met.* rigid, severe, C.

Censūra -æ, f. the censor's dignity, the censorship, L.; (2) *met.* an opinion, judgment, O.

Census -ūs, m. the enrolment of the names, and assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; — *habere, C.*; — *agere, L.* to take a census; *censu prohibere, C.*; *censu excludere, L.* to refuse to enrol in the census; (2) the censor's list, C.; (3) the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank, — *senatorum, St.* = 800,000 sesterces; — *equester, St.* = 400,000 sesterces; (4) (generally) property, wealth, *homo sine censu, C.* a poor man.

Centaurēum -i, n. (*κενταύρειον*), a plant, centaury, V.

Centaurus -i, m. (*κένταυρος*), a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, Lc. O.; — *nobilis*, Chiron, II; *adj.*, centaurous, II; *centauricus, P. Aug.*

Centenarius -a -um, containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, Jr. Pl.

Centēni -æ -a (found in poets and P. Aug. prose in the *sing.*), a hundred each, C.

Centismus -a -um, the hundredth, C.; *subst.*

centesima -æ, f. (*sc. pars*), the hundredth part; (2) of interest of money, 1 per cent; which, as it was reckoned at Rome by the month, = 12 per cent per annum; *binæ centesimæ* = 24 per cent; (3) = *centuplex*, a hundred fold, Pl.

*Centiceps -ἄπις, hundred-headed, H.
 Centies, a hundred times, P. C.
 Centimānus -a -um, hundred-handed, H. O.
 Centiplex = centuplex, g.v.
 Cento -ōnis (κέντρον), patch-work; prov. *centones alicui sarcire*, P., to impose lies upon any one; (2) the title of a poem, made up of lines from other poems, a cento.
 Centulus -e, that which is in the middle, central, Pl.
 *Centrosus -a -um, in the centre, Pl.
 Centrum -i, n. the centre of a circle, Pl; (2) the kernel, Pl.
 Centum, a hundred; (2) *poet.* = any indefinitely large number, H.
 Centumgēnius -a -um, hundred-fold, — *Briareus*, V, hundred-armed.
 Centumpondium -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, P.
 Centumvīralis -e, relating to the centumviri, C.
 Centumvīri -orum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (a number increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having their chief jurisdiction over the laws of inheritance, C.
 Centunūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little rag, or patch-work, L.
 Centuplex -icis, a hundred-fold, P.
 Centuplicato, — *venire*, to be sold a hundred times so dear, Pl.
 Centūria -æ, f. originally a division of 100 things of any sort and hence a division, even if not containing 100; (a) a number of acres of ground, Vr; (b) a company or century of soldiers; (c) a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people, — *prerogativa*, C, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting.
 Centūriatim, by centuries or troops.
 Centūriatus -ūs, m. the division into troops or centuries, L; (2) the centurion's office, C.
 Centurio, l. to divide into troops or centuries; *comitia centuriata*, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries, as was the case, *c.g.* at the election of a consul, C; *lex centuriata*, C, a law passed in such an assembly.
 Centurio -ōnis, m. a commander of a troop or century, a centurion, L. Ca. C.
 *Centurionatus -ūs, m. the election of centurions, Te.
 Centussis -is, m. a hundred asses, Vr.
 Cepā = κεφα, g.v.
 Cephalicus -a -um (κεφαλικός), relating to the head, cephalic, Cl.
 Cephēnes -um, m. (κηφήνες), the drones in a bee-hive, Pl.
 Cephēus -ei, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda; *adj.* Cephēus -a -um, — *virgo*, O, Andromeda; — *arva*, O, Ethiopia; Cephēus -a -um, Ethiopian; also Cephēi -īdis, f. O, Andromeda.
 Cephisus, or Cephissus -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κεφισός), a river in Boeotia, and as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence Cephēsius -i, m. O, Narcissus; *adj.* Cephissis -īdis, f. O, — *unda*; (2) a river of Attica, *adj.* Cephissias -īdis, f. O.
 Cera -æ, f. wax, C. V; (2) the various articles made of wax; (a) writing-tablets, coated with wax, C; (b) a waxen seal, P; (c) a waxed mask or bust, S; (d) the wax used in encaustic painting, Vr. Pl; (e) wax for painting the face, P.
 Cērāmicus -i, m. (κεραμικός), literally the pottery market, of which there were two at Athens, that without the wall being the cemetery for those persons who had fallen in war, C.
 *Cērāria -æ, f. a maker of wax lights, P.
 *Cērātum -i, n. a fee for sealing a document, C.
 Cērastes -m (-is), m. (κεράστις), the horned snake, Pl.
 Cērasmus -i, n. a cherry, Cl.

Cērāsus -i, f. (κέρασος), a cherry-tree, O; (2) a cherry, Pt.
 Cērātina -æ, f. (κερατίνα), a sophistical puzzle, so called from its subject; "quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua," Q.
 Cērātum -i, n. or Cērōtum -i, n. (κηρωτόν), a wax ointment or plaster, M.
 *Cērātura -æ, f. a covering over with wax, Co.
 Cērātus -a -um (*pt. lcp.* cero), covered with wax, C.
 Cērāunius -a -um (κεραύνιος), — *gemma*, or *subst.* cērāunium -i, n. a kind of precious stone, probably the cat's-eye, Pl; (2) — *vites*, Co, so called from their reddish colour.
 Cerbērus -i, m. (κερβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus, V; *adj.* cerbēreus -a -um, Lc. O.
 Cereftis -īdis, f. (κερκτίς), a kind of olive tree.
 Cerepōthicus -i, m. (κερκοπιθήσις), a kind of ape with a tail, M. Jv.
 Cereūrus -i, m. (κέρυραυρος), a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus; (2) a kind of sea fish, O.
 Cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδων), a handicraftsman, artisan, Jv; — *sutor*, a cobbler, M.
 Cērēbellum -i, n. *dim.* a little brain, Cl.
 Cērēbrūsus -a -um, hot brained, hot tempered, P. H.
 Cērēbrum -i, n. the brain, C; (2) *meton.* the understanding, P. H; (3) anger, P.
 *Cērēllus -a -um, *dim.* of a waxen yellow, Co.
 Cērēs -ēris, f. the Roman name of the Greek goddess of agriculture, Demeter, whose worship the Romans imported from Sicily. According to Ovid, she was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpina, usually represented in a chariot drawn by dragons, a torch in her hand, and a chaplet of poppy or corn about her head; *prov.* *Cereri nuptias facere*, P, i.e. without wine; (2) *meton.* = good fruit, grain, V. H; whence the proverb, *sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*, T; *adj.* Cērēalis -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, O; — *papaver*, V, as the emblem of Ceres; — *cena*, P, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres; — *ediles*, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence *subst.* Cērēalia -i -um, n. the festival of Ceres.
 Cērēs -a -um, waxen, C. H; *subst.* cērēus -i, m. a wax taper, C; (2) *meton.* wax coloured, — *pruna*, V, soft like wax, — *brachia Telephi*, H; (3) flexible like wax, H.
 Cērēnthā -æ, f. (κερήνθη), the wax flower, a plant which bees love, V.
 Cērīnus -a -um (κέρινος), wax coloured, Pl; *subst.* cerīnum -i, n. a dress of such a colour, P.
 Cerno, cerni, cernitum, 3. (κρίνω), to separate, sever, Vr; (2) *met.* to distinguish by the eye, perceive, see, C; *cerni aliquā re*, or *in aliquā re*, to show one's self in, display one's self in; *virtutes cernuntur in agendo*, C; — *aliquid*, C, to take notice of; (3) of the mind, to perceive; (4) to decide a doubtful or disputed point, — *rem*, C. L; — *de re*, Te; to decide by contest, — *seu ro*, V; — *pro patriā*, S; (5) generally to resolve, decide, determine, P; (6) in law, (a) to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; (b) to make known this resolution; (c) to take possession of an inheritance, C.
 Cernūlo, l. to throw down, Sc.
 Cernūdo, l. to throw down head foremost, A. Aug.
 Cernūsus -a -um, bent forwards with the face towards the ground, V; hence, (2) *subst.* a tumbler, A. Aug.
 Cero, l. to smear or cover with wax, C. H.
 Cērōma -ktis, n. (κέρωμα), an ointment of oil and wax much used by wrestlers; (2) *meton.* the place where the operation of anointing was performed, Sc; wrestling, M.

Cerōmātēus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Jr.

***Cērōus** -a -um, waxy, full of wax, — *mel*, Pl. Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Cerritus -a -um (contracted from *cerebritus*), frantic, mad, P.H.

Cerrus -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Certāmen -is, n. a contest for a prize, a match, — *saliendi*, Q; — *musicum*, St; met. *est mihi tecum pro aris et focis* —, C; — *eloquentia*, C; poet. — *ponere*, to institute a match or contest, V; (2) a battle, fight, engagement, C. Ca; (3) war, P.Aug.

Certātim, emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, C.

Certātio -ōnis, f. a contest for a prize, a match, C; (2) met. — *mulcta*, a discussion as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, C.

Certātus -ūs, m. a contest for a prize, P.Aug.

Certe, with certainty, certainly, assuredly; in answers = undoubtedly; (2) also affirmative with restrictions, notwithstanding, yet at least, followed by *tamen* and *quidem*, C.

Certo, certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly, C.

Certo, I. to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry), *armis et venenis cum hoste* —, C; — *cum aliquo de re*, C; — *pro re*, Te; — *ob rem*, H, applied especially to legal disputations, C; (2) poet. to strive, eagerly endeavour, followed by *inf.* Le. V.

Certus -a -um, certain, definite, fixed, — *dies*, — *pecunia*, C; — *conviva*, H, a standing guest; also like the English certain, used indefinitely = *quidam*; — *homines*, certain men; (2) met. of character, firm, sure, trustworthy, reliable, *bona et tempestas*, good and settled weather, C; — *sa-gitta*, II, hitting the mark; (3) of the will, fixed, resolved, firm, certain, *certum est mihi consilium*, I am firmly resolved; and in the frequent phrase, *certum est*, it is fixed, determined; (4) of knowledge, sure, certain, fixed, undoubted, *parum est* —, I, it is not very certain; *certum scire*, T.C; *certum* or *pro certo habere*, C; *pro certo scire*, L; *pro certo polliceri*, C; the frequent phrase, *certiorum aliquem facere*, C, to inform; and of persons, *certus* = assured, sure, — *do re*, St; — *alicuius rei*, Te.

Cērūchī -orum, m. (κερωύχαι), the ropes which run from each end of the sail yard to the top of the mast, P.Aug.

Cērūla -re, f. dim. a little piece of wax, — *mini-ata*, a kind of pencil for expunging errors of MSS. C; — *miniatura*, C, the same.

Cērussa -re, f. white lead, P. M.

Cērussātus -a -um, smeared with white lead, — *ducca*, C.

Cerva -e, f. a hind, O; (2) poet. deer, V. O.

Cervarius -a -um, relating to deer, Pl. C.

Cervical -ilis, m. a head cushion, pillow, bolster, M. Jr.

Cervicula -e, f. dim. a little neck, C.

Cervinus -a -um, relating to a stag, cervine, Vr. H; — *senectus*, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Jr.

Cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck, C; — *alicui cervicem frangere*, to break the neck of any one, C; dare — *alicui*, to submit to death; also *cervices securi subicere*, C; met. *imponere in cervicibus*, L, to lay a yoke upon; in *cervicibus alicuius esse*, I, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity; (2) used of inanimate things, — *amphora*, P.Aug; — *Peloponnesi*, Pl, the isthmus of Corinth.

Cervus -i, m. a stag, C; (2) cervi, in military language, large branches of trees stuck in the ground to serve as a palisade, and impede the advance of hostile cavalry, Ca.

Cērŷx -ŷeis, m. (κηρυξ), a herald, Sc.

Cespes, = *Crespes*, g.r.

Cessatio -onis, f. a delaying, P; (2) an omission, cessation, laziness, leaving off, C; (3) of land, a lying fallow, Co.

Cessator -ōris, m. one who lingers and lingers, C. Cessim (cessim, coxim), back, backward; o the feet, bent inwards, A.Aug. P.Aug.

Cessio -ōnis, f. a giving up, a cession, C.

Cesso, I. to leave off, to linger, delay, cessa, T.L. V.C; (2) to be idle, make holiday, do nothing, V; of inanimate things, to rest, be unemployed, *avas cessasse ferunt*, O, to remain unvisited; of land, to lie fallow, O; — *alicui rei*, to have leisure for any occupation, i.e. to apply to it, Pt; (3) to fail, be absent, *cessat voluntas*? H; hence, in legal phrase, not to appear before the court, St; (4) to fail morally, to err, make a mistake, H. Q.

Cestrophendone -is, f. (κεστροφενδονη), a weapon used by the soldiers of Perseus in the Macedonian war, consisting of a dart which was discharged from a sling, L.

Cestus -i, m. (ακστός), a girdle; especially the girdle of Venus, M.

Cetarium -i, n. H; cetaria -e, P, a fish pond;

Cetarius -i, m. a fishmonger, T.

Cete = *cetus*, g.r.

Ceteri ōqui or **Ceterōquin**, otherwise, else, C; v. r.

Ceterus -a -um, the other, the other part (while *reliquus* is strictly the rest, though the distinction cannot be always exactly preserved); usually found in the plural, *ceteri* -e -a, et *cetera* or *ceteraque*, Q, and so on; hence the following adverbs, (a) *ceterum*; (b) *cetera*; (c) *cetero*, as to the rest, in other respects, besides; and as particles of transition, but yet, on the other hand.

Cethegus, the name of an old Patrician family of the gens Cornelia. We find frequent mention in C. and S. Of C. Cornelius Cethegus, a man of abandoned character and profligate life, who signalized himself as a conspirator with Cataline, and was put to death by Cicero with the rest of the accomplices.

Cetra -e, f. a small Spanish shield, V.

Cetratus -a -um, armed with the cetra, Ca. L.

Cetus -i, m. (or *cetos*, pl. *cete*, ἰήρος), any large marine animal, especially the whale, V.

Cette, vid. *Cædo*.

Ceu, as, like as, *ceu quum*, V, as when; *ceu si*, Le, as if; sometimes used conditionally, as it were, as if, V; in Pliny *ceu vero* sometimes = *quasi vero*, just as if.

Cæra -e, f. a kind of small cow, Co.

Cerec, I. to move the hinder parts, Jr; (2) to fawn, flatter, as a dog wags his tail, Pr.

Cērŷx -ŷeis, m. (κηρυξ), king of Trachis, husband of Aleyone, and changed with her into a king-fisher, O; hence *ceyx* -ŷeis, m. the male king-fisher, P.

Chalazion -ii, n. (χαλαζιον), a pimple, or sty on the eye-lid, Cl.

Chalcæus -a -um (χάλκεος, βραχιον, M.

Chalcis -idis, f. (χάλκίς), the chief city of Tubaæ, on the banks of the Euripus; hence *adj.* **Chalcidicus** -a -um, — *versus*, V, poems of Euphoriion, born at Chalcis; — *arz*, V, Cuman, said to be a colony of Chalcis; **Chalcidensis** -i, Pl.

Chalcites -es, f. (*chalcitis* -idis, χαλκίτης), copper ore, Pl. Cl.

Chaldæi -orum, m. (χαλδαῖοι), the Chaldeans, an eastern people famous for their skill in astronomy and astrology; hence *chaldæus* -i, m. a soothsayer; *adj.* **chaldæus** -a -um, Jr; **chaldæus** -a -um, C.

Chalybæus -a -um, made of steel, O.

Chalybs -ŷis, m. steel, — *culineus*, V; (2) *meton.* for articles made of steel; (a) a sword, Sc; (b) a horse's bit, P.Aug.; (c) the top of an arrow, P.Aug.

Chalones -um, m. (χάωνες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence *adj.* **Chalonus** -a -um, Epitote; — *pater*, V, Jupiter, whose oracle was at

Dodona; Chāōnis -idis, *f.* — *ales*, O, the pigeon; — *arbores*, O, the oak.

Chāōs, *m.* (*abl.* *chao*, the only case found in classical authors, *χάος*), the immeasurable empty space of darkness which forms the lower world, O; (2) the confused and shapeless matter of which the universe was formed, *Chaos*, O.

Char- *m.*, *f.* an unknown root; perhaps wild cabbage, Co.

Charictus -a -um, provided with props, — *vineae*, Co.

Charicles -is, *m.* (*χαράλις*), servicable for props, — *calamus*, Pl.

Character -is, *m.* (*καρκτήρ*), the mark of ownership branded or painted upon cattle, Co; (2) *met.* characteristic mark; *cujus Luciliano characteres sunt libelli*, Vr., only A and P. Aug.

Chinisti-orum, *m.* (*χαρίστια*), a family banquet or festival celebrated among the Romans on the 20th of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, O.

Chirites -um, *f.* (*dat. pl.* *Charian*, Pt. *χάριτες*), the Graces (whose genuine Latin name was *Gratiae*), *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, O.

Chiron -ontis, *m.* (*χάρον*), Chiron, the ferryman who, in the lower world, transports departed souls over the river *Styx*, C; *adj.* *Chironius* -a -um, Pl, relating to Chiron, or the lower world.

Charta -ae, *f.* (*χαρτή*) a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper, O; — *dentata*, C, smoothed; (2) *meton.* the papyrus plant, Pl; more frequently, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc C. H., (3) a thin leaf of any substance, — *plumbea*, St.

Chriftus -a -um, relating to paper, — *officina*, Pl.

Charitus -a -um, relating to paper, Vr. A. Aug. P. Aug.

Chartula -ae, *f.* a little paper, a small writing, C.

Charybdis -is, *f.* (*Χάρυβδις*), the dangerous whirlpool in the straits of *Mtssina*, opposite the rock *Seylla*, V. H.; (2) *met.* anything dangerous and destructive, H.

Chasma -itis, *m.* (*χάσμα*), an opening in the earth, *Chasium*, Sc.

Chela -as, *f.* (*χελή*), in the Greek the claws of an animal, and *pl.* *chela*, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, so called, and since these reach into the balance, *meton.* the balance, *Libra*, V.

Chelidonium -a -um (*χελιδόνιος*), relating to the swallow; — *ficus*, a species of reddish fig, Co.

Chelydrus -i, *m.* (*χελύδρος*), an evil-smelling amphibious snake, V.

Chelys, *f.* (only found in *nom. acc.* and *loc. chelys*), the tortoise, and hence, (2) the lyre made of its shell (of which the pure Latin name is *testudo*), O; but chiefly P. Aug.

Chenoboscon -u, *n.* (*χηνωβοσκείον*), a pen, or inclosure for geese.

Chersinus -a -um (*χέρσιος*), — *testudines*, Pl, living upon dry land.

Chersydros -i, *m.* (*χέρσυδρος*), an amphibious serpent, P. Aug.

Chilarchus -i, *m.* (*χιλιάρχης*), a commander of 1,000 soldiers; used in Tc. of a naval officer, (2) among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, N.

Chimæra -ae, *f.* (*χίμαιρα*), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a dragon, and the hind parts of a goat, killed by *Bellerophon*, V; *adj.* *chimæreus* -a -um, V.

**Chimæris*, an epithet of *Lycia*, as having produced the chimæra, O.

Chione -es, *f.* (*Χιώνη*), mother of *Eumolpus* by *Neptune*; whence *Chionides*, O = *Eumolpus*.

Chios -i, *f.* (*Χίος*), an island in the Aegean sea, now *Scio*, famous for its wine; hence *adj.* *Chius* -a -um, — *vinum*, P; or, *abs.* *Chium* -i, N. H.

Chian wine; — *ficus*, Vr; or, *abs.* *Chia* -re, *f.* Co,

Chian fig; *Chia* -orum, C, the Chians; *Chia* -orum, n. *le.* fine cloth, the manufacture of *Chios*.

Chiragra -ae, *f.* (*χειράγρα*), the gout in the hands, H. M.

Chiragricus -a -um (*χειραργικός*), suffering from gout in the hands, Cl.

Chirographum -i, *n.* (*χειρόγραφον*), the autograph; a person's own handwriting, C, (2) *meton.* that which is written in autograph, C; (3) in commercial phrase, a bond, or promise in writing, St.

Chironomia -ae, *f.* (*χειρονομία*), the artful motion of the hands during speaking; action, gesticulation, Q.

Chironomus -i, *c.* *chironomus* -ontis, *m.* (*χειρόνομος, χειρονομών*), one who moves the hands skilfully, a mime, Jr.

Chirurgia -ae, *f.* (*χειρουργία*), surgery; the art of healing wounds, Cl.

Chirurgus -i, *m.* (*χειρουργός*), a surgeon, one who heals wounds, Cl. M.

Chlamydeus -a -um, clothed in the *chlamys*, P. C.

Chlamys -ydis, *f.* (also *chlamyda* -ae, *f.* *χλ'αμ'ς*), a large upper garment of wool, often adorned with purple and gold, adopted by the Romans from the Greeks, among whom it was the characteristic dress of distinguished warriors and statesmen, P. C. V.

Cholera -ae, *f.* (*χολέρα*), the jaundice, Cl.

Cholericus -a -um (*χολερικός*), jaundiced, Pl.

Choragium -u, *n.* (*χορήγιον*), the place where the chorus was prepared and practised, P. Aug; (2) the preparation and production of a chorus, P; (3) used of any other splendid preparation, Pl.

Choragus -i, *m.* (*χορηγος*), he who supplies the chorus, and all necessary appurtenances, P.

Choraulus -is, *m.* (*χοραυλός*), a flute player, M. St.

Chorda -re, *f.* (*χορδή*), an intestine, used as a string of a musical instrument, a chord; (2) a rope, a string, P.

Chordus -a -um, late-born, Co; — *agus*, Vr.

Chorea -ae, *f.* (*χορεία*), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, V. H.

Chorus -i, *m.* (*chorus* -i, *m.* *χορείος*), the metrical foot —, after wards called a trochee, C.

Chorocitharis -is, *m.* (*χοροκιθαριστής*), one who accompanies a chorus of singers on the cithara, St.

Chorus -i, *m.* (*χορος*), a dance in a circle, a choral dance, — *agitate*, *exercere*, V; (2) *meton.* the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, C; — *Dryadum*, V; — *Nereidum*, V, the chorus of a tragedy, H, (3) a crowd, troop of any kind, *Catullum stipatum choro juvenutis*, C.

Chria -ae, (*χορεία*), in rhetoric, a sentence or common-place with its logical development, Q.

Christianus -i, *m.* (*χριστιανός*), a Christian, Tc. St. Pl.

Christus -i, *m.* (*χριστός*), Christ, Tc. Pl.

Chronicus -a -um, (*χρονικός*), relating to time; hence *abs.* *chronica* -orum, *n.* Pl. chronicles, annals; (2) — *morbis*, chronic, lasting a long time (*opp. acuti*), P. Aug.

Chrysanthus -is, *n.* V, *Chrysanthemum* -i, *n.* Pl. (*χρυσάνθεμον*), the marigold.

Chrysendectus -a -um (*χρυσενδεκτος*), inlaid with gold, — *vasa*, — *lances*, M.

Chryseus -a -um (*χρυσέος*), golden, M.

Chrysolithus -i, *m.* and *f.* (*χρυσολίθος*), chrysolite or topaz, Pl. Pt.

Chrysomelum -i, *n.* (*χρυσόμελον*), a kind of quince, also called *chrysomela mala*, Co.

Chrysothryx -yos, *f.* (*χρυσόθρυξ*), a kind of sea fish with a golden spot over each eye, O.

Chrysos -i, *m.* (*χρυσός*), gold, P.

Chus = *congrus*, *g.v.*

Chyrius -a -um, relating to food, P; — *utq.* Pl; used for eating only, not for wine; *subst.* *chyria* -orum, *n.* food, rations, fodder (a word of

less extent than *alimenta*, which includes everything necessary to the sustentation of life; corn allowed to provincial deputies, C; (2) *meton.* (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common, — *pantis*, black bread, C.

Cibātus -ūs, *m.* food, nourishment, P. Lc.
Cibo, *l.* to give food to animals, feed, fodder, Co. St.

Cibārum -il, *n.* (κισβόριον), literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking vessel of similar shape, H.

Cibus -i, *m.* food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder, P. C; — *capere*, P; — *capessere*, C, of animals; transferred to the sap or moisture which nourishes plants, Lc; (2) *met.* nourishment, C. O.

Cicāda -æ, *f.* a cicada, or tree cricket, V; (2) *meton.* summer, Jv.

Cicatricōsus -a -um, covered with scars, — *tergum*, P; (2) *met.* of a MS. blotted and corrected in many places, Q.

Cicatricōla -æ, *f.* a little scar, Cl.

Cicatrix -icis, *f.* a scar, cicatrix; — *adversæ*, C, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable; of the marks of incisions in plants, V; of the patch upon an old shoe, Jv.

Cicēus -i, *m.* (κικκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless, or of no consequence, *cicēum non interduim*, P.

Cicer -ēris, *n.* a chick-pea, vetch, H.

Cicēra -æ, *f.* a kind of pulse like the preceding, Co; *lathyrus cicēra*, Linn.

Cicereūla -æ, *f.* dim. a species of small chick-pea, Co.

Cicero, M. Tullius, the greatest of the Roman orators and prose writers, was born at Arpinum, where his family had long been established, on the 3rd of January, B.C. 106. He was carefully educated at Rome under the most celebrated teachers of the day, one of whom, the well-known Arclius of Antioch, he afterwards defended (B.C. 61), in an oration yet extant, from a charge of having illegally assumed the citizenship. When sixteen years of age Cicero received the toga virilis, and afterwards passed some time in attendance upon the aged Q. Mucius Scaevola, the augur, from whom he received much valuable practical information. In B.C. 89 he made his first campaign, in the Social War, under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey the Great. During the contests between Marius and Sulla he seems to have devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 81 his first extant speech, that for P. Quinctius, was delivered; and shortly afterwards we find him braving the displeasure of Sulla, by defending Sex. Roscius of Ameria, accused of parricide by a freedman of the Dictator. Although the commencement of his practice as an advocate was successful, the uncertain state of his health induced him to leave Italy for a while (79), and to spend two years in mixed study and recreation at Athens, in various parts of Asia Minor, and at Rhodes. In 77 he returned to Rome, and soon assumed a prominent position at the bar. In 76 he was elected quæstor, having now attained the legal age. The lot decided that he should serve at Lilybæum, in Sicily, when he displayed great address in procuring extraordinary supplies of corn for the use of Rome, then suffering from a scarcity. In 70 he obtained the ædileship, and about the same time undertook the impeachment of Verres, charged by the Sicilians, whom he had governed as prætor for three years, with extortion and oppression. Cicero's activity in collecting evidence, and energy in resisting the cabals formed to get the case out of his hands, was so successful, that shortly after the pleadings were begun, Verres retired into exile, without attempting any defence. The orations which were to have been delivered were, however, published by Cicero, and are, perhaps, the finest of his extant speeches. In 67 he was chosen prætor; and in

66 delivered his first address to the people from the rostrum, namely, that "Pro lege Manilia" by which he secured the powerful friendship of Pompey. He declined to accept a province, after laying down the prætorship; but bent all his energies to the attainment of the consulship, for which office he had many competitors. He was, however, returned as consul for the year 63, in conjunction with C. Antonius. The great event of the year was the discovery and prompt suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, by which Cicero earned the universal applause and gratitude of his countrymen, being saluted by the first men of the state, both in the senate-house and forum, as "parens patriæ." After the consulship Cicero returned to the senate as a private individual, having defeated the ineffectual attempt to raise a popular clamour against him, for having, to meet the emergency of the moment, put the Catilinarian conspirators to death without form of law. He shortly afterwards excited the bitter enmity of Clodius, by bearing testimony against him in a criminal trial; and the efforts of the latter to destroy his prosperity were from this date unremitting, and at last successful. He even procured his own adoption into a plebeian family, in order to become qualified for the tribuneship; and while holding that office proposed a bill interdicting from fire and water any one who should be proved to have put a Roman citizen to death without trial. After a brief interval, Cicero succumbed to the blow so evidently aimed at himself, quitted Rome in the spring of 58, and went into exile, first at Thessalonica, and afterwards at Dyrrachium. From the letters written during his banishment, we gather that his grief was abject and unmanly. As soon as his departure was known, his banishment was formally pronounced, and his property abandoned to destruction and plunder. But in the following year, 57, a reaction took place; the sentence was reversed by an immense majority in the comitia centuriata, and Cicero returned to Rome on the 4th of September, being welcomed and escorted by a vast crowd of his fellow-citizens. During the next five years Cicero was engaged both in politics and literature; though in the former, he no longer occupied an independent position, and, like the Roman world in general, submitted to the influence of the first triumvirate. In 53 he was made a member of the College of Augurs; and in 52, under the operation of a new law, set out as Præconsul of Cilicia. Here his administration was rigidly pure, and, with the aid of his brother Quintus, he even gained some military successes against the robber tribes of the Syrian mountains. At the beginning of 49 he returned to Italy, just as the civil war broke out between Pompey and Cæsar. After much hesitation, he followed the former into Greece, but took no active part in the contest, fixing his residence, subsequently to the battle of Pharsalia, at Brundisium, where he awaited the declaration of Cæsar's pleasure. In the autumn of 47, he was invited by the latter again to return to Rome; and, till the assassination of the dictator, occupied himself wholly in literary pursuits. His chief troubles during this period were domestic; a rupture with his wife, Terentia, to whom he had been married for 30 years, and a consequent divorce; and the death of his only and beloved daughter, Tullia. The death of Cæsar again raised Cicero to a political importance; and his fourteen Philippics against Anthony were, at the time of their delivery, among the most successful of his orations. In consequence of this, however, Cicero was included by the second triumvirate in the list of the proscribed, and murdered B.C. 43. His head and hands were cut off, and, by order of Anthony, nailed to the rostrum. The extant works of Cicero are so voluminous, and the number of lost books which are ascribed to him so great, that it is impossible here to give a complete list. Of his rhe-

torical works seven are extant; the most important of which are "De Oratore, libri iii.," "Brutus, s. De Claris Oratoribus," "Ad M. Brutum Orator," and an elaborate work, "Rhetoricorum ad C. Herennium, libri iv.," of which the authenticity is disputed. In politics, a large portion of his book, "De Republica, libri vi.," was discovered in the Vatican library, in 1822. Of the "De Legibus, libri iii.," only parts remain. Of six works on moral philosophy, wholly or in part extant, the most important are, "De Officiis, libri iii.," "Cato Major, s. De Senectute," "Laelius, s. De Amicitia." In speculative philosophy we may mention "De Finibus, libri i.," and "Tusculanarum Disputationum, libri v.," and in theology, "De Natura Deorum, libri iii.," "De Divinatione, libri ii.," Of the very numerous extant orations, they may be sufficient, in addition to those against Verres and Anthony, already referred to, to mention "In Catilinam, iv." We have also about 800 genuine letters of Cicero's—part of a much larger collection which seems once to have existed—which afford most valuable materials for the political and private history of his times. Of his poetical and miscellaneous works, we have but few and unimportant fragments. It seems hardly necessary to add, that the prose Latin of Cicero is considered to be the standard of the language; *adj.* Ciceronianus -a -um, Pl.

Ciel, *indef.* an Egyptian tree; the castor-oil tree, Pl. Cl.

Cicliendrum -i, n. cicliandrum -i, n. names for spice invented by P.

Cicula -a, f. a stork, H. Jr.; (2) a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, Pr.; (3) a farmer's instrument for measuring the depth and width of a trench, Co.

Cicur -avis, tame, C.

*Cicero, l. to make tame, Vr.

Cicuta -a, f. hemlock, a decoction of which was given to malefactors as a poison, H.; (2) *meton.* the shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, V.

Cidaris -is, f. the head-dress of the Persian kings, diadem, P. Aug.

Cicō, celi, elum, 2. to cause to move, to move, shake, P. C. In legal phrase, *cicere erctum*, C. to divide the inheritance; *met.* to incite, disquiet, L. Le; (2) with reference to the place to which; to call, summon, — *ad arma*, L.; to call by name, to call to one's aid, V. L.; to mention by name, — *paterem*, to show one's free birth by mentioning the name of one's father, L.; (3) to set in motion, cause, occasion, begin, C. V.; — *gemitus*, — *murmur*, V.; *seditiones*, L.; in medicine, — *alcum*, — *urinum*, Pl, to cause evacuation.

Cilicia -a, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Cilix -icis, V. O; pl. Cilices -um; C. the Cilicians; f. Cilices -ae, — *spica*, O = crocus; Ciliculus -a -um, Pl; *subst.* Cilicium -ii, n. a coarse cloth, or covering, made of Cilician goats' hair; Cilicensis -e, Ca.

Cilium -ii, n. the eye-lid, Pl.

Cilnius -a -um, Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, one of whom was the celebrated Meenias, q.v.

Cimex -icis, m. a bug, Cl. H.

Cinacensis -a -um, relating to the uncultivated and dissipated, P.

Cinædus -i. m. (κινῆδος), a sodomite, one who practises pederasty, P. Cl. Jr.; *adj.* cinædus -a -um, Cl; *met.* bold, shameless, homo cinæda fronte, M; (2) one who practises an obscene dance, P.

Cinæra -e, f. (κινῆρα), = kind of artichoke, Co; cinæra resyrnus, Litm.

Cinidinus -a -um, having curled or crisped hair (a sign of effeminacy), P. C.

Cinnatus, the name of a patrician family of the gens Quinctia; one of whom, L. Quinctius Cin-

natus, is a well-known character in the early and almost legendary history of Rome: appointed consul suffectus, b.c. 460, dictator 458, in consequence of a perilous war with the Æqui, and again in 439, to take measures against Sp. Maelius. The story of his having been called from the plough to assume the dictatorship, was often quoted in proof of the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. He generally appears as a hot patrician partizan.

Cinnatus -i, m. curled hair, a lock of hair, C; (2) *met.* n. too artificial rhetorical ornament, C.

*Cinifidulus -i, m. *dim.* a little girdle, P.

Cinidura -e, f. a girdle, St. Q.

Cinctus -us, m. a girding, — *Gabinus*, a particular way of wearing the toga, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, used at religious festivals, L; (2) a girdle, St.

Cinctatus -a -um, girded, H. O.

*Cinifidulus -a -um, changed into ashes, Le.

Ciniferus -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Pl.

Ciniferus -a -um, relating to ashes, ashy; rarely as *adj.* (2) *subst.* cinerarius -ii, m. a slave who heated in hot ashes the curling-irons for the hair-dresser, Cl.

Ciniferus -a -um, ash-coloured, ashen grey, Pl. Co.

*Ciniferus -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Vr.

Cingo, cingi, cinctum, 3. to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; frequently in the *pass.* followed by *abl.* — *ense*, O; — *gladio*, L; *poet.* with *acc.* *inutile ferrum cingitur*, V; hence cingor = to be prepared, ready, P; (2) to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown, *cinge tempora floribus*, H; hence also, — *laceratos*, M; (3) of localities, to surround, inclose, *tellus oras maris undique cingens*, Le; in military phrase, to surround with friendly or hostile intent, — *castra vallo*, L; — *urbem obidione*, V; *met.* *Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis*, C; (4) to surround a person in society, accompany, O. Te; (5) to peel the bark off a tree, Pl.

Cingulum -i, n. a girdle, V. O; also cingula -a, f. O; sometimes used for a girdle or girth for animals; cingulus -i, m. a zone or belt of the earth, C.

*Cinifidulus -is, m. = cinerarius, q.v. H.

Cinis -eris, m. ashes used for scouring; hence the *prov.* *hujus sermonis cinerem haud quantant*, P; (2) especially the ashes of a corpse after being burned; both *sing.* and *pl.* and *met.* as a type of destruction and annihilation, *omne vertat in fumum atque cinerem*, H.

Cinna, the name of a patrician branch of the gens Cornelia. (1.) L. Cornelius Cinna, elected consul b.c. 87, during Sulla's expedition against Mithridates, on an understanding with that leader that he should make no changes in his absence. His first act was to form a popular party in opposition to the senate, to impeach Sulla, and endeavour to procure the return of Marius. He was defeated and fled from Rome, but raised an army, joined Marius, besieged and took Rome, and massacred the friends of Sulla. In 86 he was again consul with Marius, who died in that year; in 85 and 84 with Cn. Papirius Carbo. At this time, Sulla being about to return from the East to take vengeance on his enemies, Cinna prepared an army to meet him, but was killed in a mutiny of his troops. (2.) C. Helvius Cinna, apparently not of the same family as the preceding, was a poet of considerable reputation, the friend of Catullus, of whose works only a very few disconnected lines remain.

Cinnamomum or cinnamum -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, cinnamon), cinnamon; used in P. as a term of endearment.

Cinyra -ypis, m. (κίνορα), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence *adj.* Cinyphus -a -um, relating or belonging to Cinyra, V; (2) = African, O.

Cinyras -æ, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis; *adj.* Cinyræus -a -um, — *virgo Myrrha*, O; — *juvenis*, Adonis, O; Cinyræus -a -um; Cinyræus -a -um, P. Aug.

Cippus -i, m. a tombstone or small tomb, St; (2) cippi -orum, a palisade formed of trunks of trees, stuck in the ground and sharpened, Ca.

Circa (a later form of *circum*); (1.) *adv.* round about, *giamen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, O; hence, *circa esse*, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, L; sometimes directly connected with the substantive without *esse*, *multarum circa civitatum*, L; — *omnia*, — *undique*, are stronger forms of the same expression; (ii.) *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of space, around, at the side of, *ligna contulerunt circa casam*, N; round about to, *legatos circa vicinas gentes misit*, L; in the neighbourhood of, near to, *templa* — *forum*, C; as a less definite description of place than in; *circa Syriam nascitur*, Pl; around or in company of a person, *trecentos juvenes* — *se habebat*, L; (2) of time about, *postero die* — *eandem horam*, L; — *lucem*, St; — *Demetrium*, Q, about the time of Demetrius; (3) of definition of number = *circa* about, *ea fuere oppida* — *septuaginta*, L; (3) P. Aug. and especially in C; about, in respect to, *circa eos*, *contra quos dicimus*, *examinanda est*, Q; — *rura sermo*, Pl.

Circe -ës, f. (gen. also Circe -am, etc. κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the island of Æaea, where she turned the victims of her sensuality into swine; mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence *adj.* Circeus -a -um, Circæan, C, enchanted, poisonous, Pt; — *campi*, Colchis, the native country of Circe; — *mania*, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, H.

Circæus -itis, m. a circle, Vr.

Cicino, l. to make round, to form a circle, Pl; poet. *easdem circinat auras*, O, flies through in a circle.

Circinus -i, m. (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Ca.

Circiter, *adv.* (1) of place, *roundabout, on every side, P. Aug; *in the neighbourhood, P; (2) of time, about, — *meridie*, P; *diebus* — *quindécim*, Ca; — *calendas Junias*, S; (3) of number, about, — *CCXX naves*, Ca; — *millia hominum CXXX superfluerunt*, Ca.

Circius -ii, m. a west-north-west-wind, Pl. St.

Circueo, *vid.* Circumeo.

Circulatio -ōnis, f. in military phrase, a going the round; *met.* circumloction, going round about, indirect proceeding, T. C; *meton.* a corridor, circular passage, Vt.

Circulatus -us, m. a going round in a circle, circuit, C; in medicine, the periodical return of a disease; (2) *meton.* a circuit, circumference, compass, Ca; also = *ambitus*, the open space left about a house; (3) *met.* a period, C; a circumloction, indirect action, Q.

Circulātim, circle-wise, in a circle, St.

Circulātor -ōris, m. a strolling juggler or quack, Cl.

Circulātorius -a -um, relating to a strolling juggler, Q.

Circulātrix -icis, f. a female mountebank; *adj.* — *lingua*, M.

Circulor, l. *d.p.* to form round one's self a circle of men, or to enter a circle of auditors, to speak, C; (2) of a mountebank, to collect an audience, Sc.

Circulus -i, m. a circle, in astronomy, an orbit, *stellæ* — *suos conficiunt*, C; — *lacteus*, Pl, the milky way; (2) *meton.* a ring, chain, V. St; a circle in society, a party, C. Te; a circular dish, M.

Circum, (i.) *adv.* round about, around *circum sub rianibus*, V; a strengthened expression, *circumundique*, V; (ii.) *prep.* with *acc.*, round about, *terra — uem conuertit*, C; more generally, round about, near, in the vicinity, around, — *aliquem esse*, C, to be in any one's company; *habere aliquem* — *se*,

S; — *hæc loca commorabor*, C; *urbes quæ — Capiam sunt*, C; — *pedes*, C, spoken of the attendance of servants; used with verbs of motion, — *villulas nostras errare*, C; *legatio* — *insulas missa*, L; in a few instances we find *circum* after the substantive which it governs.

Circumactus -us, m. a turning round, rotation, revolution, C. Pl.

Circumaggéro, l. to heap up around, Co.

Circumāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, *junctis bobus circumagebant sulem*, Vr; hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sc; *met.* of the revolution of time, *annus se circumegit*, L; (2) to turn, or twist round, — *equos frenas*, L; *circumagente se vento*, L; *met.* *quis te circumagas*, Jv, how wilt thou evade the difficulty? (3) to go about from one place to another, T. H; *præp.* circumactus -a -um, Pl, bent, curved.

Circumāro, l. to plough round, L.

Circumcæsura -æ, f. the external outline of a body, Lc.

Circumcæleo, l. to tread round or in, Co.

Circumcædaneus -a -um, — *mustum*, produced by a second pressing of the grapes, A. Aug.

Circumcideo -cidi -citur, 3. to cut round, to cut, C; — *caespitem gladiis*, Ca; (2) to make less by cutting, diminish, cut off, C; and of discourse, to abbreviate, omit, *circumcisis rebus quæ non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam*, Vr.

Circumcingo, 3. to inclose, surround, Cl.

Circumcirea (strengthened form of *circum* and *circa*), all round about, *P.

Circumcise, briefly, concisely, Q.

Circumcisius -a -um, — *mustum*, Vr. = *circumcædaneus*, q.v.

*Circumcಿಸura -æ, f. the pruning or cutting of plants, Pl.

Circumciseus -a -um (*præp.* circumcideo), of localities, abrupt, steep, inaccessible, C; (2) brief, short, concise, Pl. Q.

Circumclúdo -si -sum, 3. to shut in, inclose on all sides, surround, Ca. C.

Circumclúdo, 3. to dwell around, dwell near, L.

Circumcæleo = circumcæleo, q.v.

Circumcæuro, 3. to run round, Q.

Circumcæuro, l. to run round, P. Ct. Lc.

Circumdo -dēdi -dātum, l. — *aliquid alieni rei*, to put or place around, to surround with, — *satellites armatos conciont*, L; — *milites sibi*, Te; to put on, — *arma humeris*, V; — *vincula collo*, O; and the tmesis, V, *collo dare brachia circum*; also found without a dative, — *horribiles custodias*, C; (2) *met.* *egregiam famam circumdedit*, Te, obtained; (3) *aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re* —, to surround, encircle, inclose, — *oppidum quinque castris*, Ca; — *villam statione*, Te; *circumdedit se zonā*, St.

*Circumdūlo, l. to hack, or hew around, Pl.

Circumdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead round, move or drive round, — *exercitum*, P; and abs. *circumdūxi*, L, marched round; *circumdūxit*, surrounded with a circular line, St, of Augustus' manner of writing; (2) *met.* to lead astray, deceive, P; of discourse, to extend, amplify, Q; of accent, to accented with a circumflex, or to pronounce as if so accented, Q.

Circumdūctio -ōnis, f. a leading round; (2) a cheating, deceiving, P; (3) in rhetoric, a period, sentence, Q.

*Circumductus -i, n. a period in rhetoric, Q.

Circumductus -us, m. the outline or circumference of a figure, Q; (2) a revolution, circular motion, P. Aug.

Circumfuso (circufuso) -ivi or -ii -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round, *quasi mare omnes circumfuso insulas*, P; in military phrase, to enclose, surround, *totam urbem muro turribusque circumfusi*, Ca; to go round one's friends, to make a request, etc., to canvass (a stronger term

than ambire), *circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent*, C; (2) *met* to cheat, deceive, P; in discourse, to make a circumlocution, Q.

*Circumquillo, 1. to ride round, L.

Circumro, 1. to wander round, Sc.

*Circumsclo -latus, 4. to stuff in all directions, Pl.

Circumfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry round, bring round, *circumfer mulsum*, P, serve round; (2) *met* — bellum, L, to spread in all directions; — *incubia et cades et terrorem*, Te, to spread a report, disseminate news, C; in religious phrase, to incense, purify, by carrying round in procession torches or other consecrated objects, P.

Circumfundo, 3. to fasten round, A Aug.

*Circumfirmo, 1. to make firm on all sides, Co.

Circumflecto -xi -tūm, 3. to bend round, to turn about, V.

Circumflexus -ūs, m. a curvature, a vault, arch, Pl.

Circumfluo, 1. to blow round, C.

Circumfluo -vi, 3. to flow round, O; (2) *met* to surround in great numbers, Vr, to be very abundant, overflow, Q; — *aliquid re* = abundare, to abound, be rich in, C, *circumfluent oratio*, C, words, diffuse.

Circumfluo -a -um, flowing round, circumfluent — humor, O, (2) *pass.* flowed round, surrounded by water, — *insula*, O; generally, surrounded, P. Aug.

Circumfodio, (no perf.) -fossūm, 3. to dig round, Co.

Circumforānus -i -um, round the forum, — *as*, *C, debt, because the broker's offices were round the forum, (2) attending upon markets, — *pharmacopolis*, C.

*Circumforānus -a -um, bored or perforated on all sides, Pl.

*Circumfossor -ōris, m. one who digs round

*Circumfossus -i -a, f. a circular trench, Pl.

Circumfremo, 3. to rustle, roar, make a noise around, Sc.

*Circumfrico, 1. to rub around, A Aug.

Circumfulgeo, 2. to shine around, Pl.

Circumfundo -fudi -fusus, 3. to pour around, with *acc.* either of the thing poured, or of that round which it is poured; also with *dat.* (2) used of things which are not fluid, especially when very numerous, to scatter in the midst, to press on in great numbers and various directions, *circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus*, Ca; to cling to, with the *dat.* of the person to whom; poet. of a single person, *et nunc hanc juvenem nunc illas circumfunditur*, O; (2) to surround, enclose, C, *prescriptum casti orum circumfundunt*, Te.

Circumfundo, 1. to freeze round about, Pl.

*Circumfundo, 3. to grow round about, H.

Circumfudo, 1. to carry round, — *epistolam*, C.

*Circumfuditus -i -um, rolled together, Pl.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent, S Te.

*Circumfudo, 3. to throw on, round about, L.

Circumfudo, 2. to lie round about, adjoin, Te, *quæque circumfacent Europæ*, L; (2) *met.* in rhetoric, circumfacentia -ium, n. the adjacent words, Q.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, m. (circumfudo), a surrounding, enclosing, C; (2) *met.* that which surrounds a man, i.e. clothes, Vr.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to throw round, put round, — *multitudinem hominum totis manibus*, Ca; hence of localities, circumfudo -a -um, surrounding, adjacent, — *nationes*, Te, (2) — *aliquid aliquid re*, to surround, enclose with anything, C.

*Circumfudo, 3. to lick round, Pl.

Circumfudo, 1. to bark round, or surround barking, Sc.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to wash round, to overflow round, S.

Circumfudo, 1. to bind round, — *aliquid aliquid re*, to tie something to something, V; (2) more fre-

quently, — *aliquid aliquid re*, to encompass with anything; — *ferrum stuppæ*, L.

Circumfudo (no perf.) -lūtum, 3. (circumfudo), — *aliquid aliquid re*, to smear anything on anything, O; (2) more frequently, — *aliquid aliquid re*, to be smeared with anything, C. Cl; (3) *poet.* to surround, clothe, *circumfudo saxa musco*, H.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. a smearing or spreading of ointment, colour, etc. Pl.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. a circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, shining round about, Sc.

Circumfudo, 3. to wash round, flow round, L Te.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, enlightening all round, Lc.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. the formation of an island by a change in the course of a river, C.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to send round, — *legationes*, Ca.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, soothing and coaxing round about, — *lingua*, Pl.

Circumfudo, 4. (circumfudo) 1. to fortify round, to wall round, Ca.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Ca.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, growing all round, Pl.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to wrap round, surround, envelope, Sc.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po, L.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, beaten or trodden firm all round, Pl.

*Circumfudo, 3. to clap or applaud all round, O.

Circumfudo -plexus, 3. *dep* (act) P.) to embrace, enclose, surround, C.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, m. an embracing, surrounding, Pl.

Circumfudo, 1. to fold round, wind round, C.

*Circumfudo, 1. to melt lead, or solder around, A Aug.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, 3. to place, or put round, encircle, H. Te.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. drinking round a circle, A Aug.

*Circumfudo, 1. to beat on every side, P. Aug.

*Circumfudo, 1. to clean round, Cl.

Circumfudo, 3. to scrape, or scratch round, Cl.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. a scraping or scratching round, Pl.

Circumfudo, 4. to net round, enclose in a net, Lc. C.

Circumfudo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw round, *met. dudum enim circumfudo quod decorandum est*, I have long hesitated to say what ought to be said at once, Q; *qui dente Theonino quum circumfoditur*, H, slandered.

*Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, a -um, scraped round, Pl.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, a -um, cut or scarified round, Pl.

*Circumfudo, 3. to tear round, L.

Circumfudo -pzi -ptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line, C; (2) to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of, — *locum habitandi aliquid*, C; (3) to draw together, to confine, limit, circumfudo, O; (4) to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare, *fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumfudit*, C; to defraud of money, — *adolecentulos*, C, — *eccegalia*, C, to embezzle; in legal phrase, to evade a law by interpreting it according to the strict signification of the letter, Pl; (5) to put aside as invalid, to invalidate, C.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, in rhetorical periods, — *numerosque dicere*, C, (2) summarily, P. Aug.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, f. encircling, circumference, C; (2) outline, boundary, — *territoria*, C; — *temporis*, C; (3) in rhetoric, a period, C, (4) deceit, swindling, defrauding, especially in pecuniary matters, C.

Circumfudo -fudi -fusus, m. * a cheat, swindler, C.

Circumscrip-tus -a -um (*circumscribo*), in rhetoric, periodic, *ambitus verborum* -, C.

Circumsēco -sectus, 1. to cut round about, C; *to circumsise, St.

Circumsēus, round about, P. Aug.

Circumsēdo -ēdi -essum 2, to sit round, Sc; especially (2) to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleaguer, C. L.

Circumsēplo -septus, 4. to hedge round, enclose, *circumsēpta loca parietibus albis*, Co.

**Circumsēro*, 3. to sow or plant round, Pl.

**Circumses-lo* -ōnis, f. an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, C.

Circumsēdo, 3. to put or place one's self round, with hostile intent, L.

Circumsigno, 1. to make a mark round, Co.

Circumsillo, 4. to leap or jump round, Ct. Jr.

Circumsisto -stīti, 3. to place one's self round, surround, P. Ca. V; — *naves*, Ca; — *lectum*, Tc.

Circumsōno, 1. *neut.* to sound or be heard around, L; (2) *act.* clamor hostes *circumsonat*, L.

Circumsōnus -a -um, sounding around, filling with sound, — *turba canum*, O; (2) filled with sound, — *Thisbe avibus*, P. Aug.

**Circumspectātrix* -icis, f. a female who looks round about, P.

Circumspecte, *circumspectly*, with reflection, Sc.

Circumspectio -ōnis, f. foresight, *circumspection*, C.

Circumspēto, 1. to look around with caution or attention, T; *circumspēctans*, C, looking round with deliberation, or hesitation, C; *circumspēctantes defectionis tempus*, L, waiting for.

Circumspēctus -a -um (*circumspēcio*), deliberate, well considered, *verba circumspēcta*, O; (2) of persons, *circumspēct*, cautious, St; (3) worthy of consideration, distinguished, P. Aug.

Circumspēctus -ūs, m. an eager and cautious looking round, Pl; (2) prospect, view on every side, C.

Circumspērgo, 3. to strew or sprinkle around, Co.

Circumspēcio -exi -ectum, 3. *neut.* to look round, P. C; *met.* to look round with caution, be circumspect, C; (2) *act.* to look round, survey, *sacrum circumspēcti ingens*, V; *met.* to consider, deliberate, upon, *reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspēciebat*, Ca; to look round with desire, seek for, — *auxilia*, L.

Circumstipo, 1. to surround, accompany in a crowd, P. Aug.

Circumsto -stēti, 1. to stand round, or in a circle, to surround, encircle; hence, *circumstantes*, Q. Tc, the bystanders; (2) to surround with hostile intent, to beleaguer, C; *met.* *quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent*, L.

Circumstrēpo (no *perf.*) -pitus, 3. to roar, make a noise round, Tc; with acc. *quidam atrociora circumstrepebant*, Tc.

Circumstrūo (no *perf.*) -ctus, 3. to build round, Co. Pl.

**Circumsūdans* -ntis, sweating round, Pl.

Circumsurgens -ntis, rising round, Tc.

Circumsūtus -a -um, sewed all round, Cl. Pl.

Circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, *Lc.

Circumtentus -a -um, stretched round, covered with, *elephanti corio* — *est*, P.

**Circumtergeo*, 2. to wipe round, A. Aug.

**Circumtēro*, 3. to rub against on all sides; *poet.* to crowd round, Tc.

**Circumtextus* -a -um, woven all round, V.

**Circumtinilo*, 4. to ring, or clash round, Vr.

Circumtōno -ui, 1. to thunder round, *qua totum Nerus circumtonat orbem*, O.

Circumtonsus -a -um, shaven or shorn all round, St; (2) *met.* of discourse, too careful and elaborate, Sc.

Circumtrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag round, P. Aug.

Circumvado -si, 3. to attack from every side, to surround, *immobiles naves circumvadunt*, L; *met.* of terror, panic, L.

Circumvāgor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, Vt.

Circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle, — *Oceanus*, H.

Circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer, Ca; chiefly used in military language; though also generally, to surround, Ca.

Circumvōlo -ōnis, f. a carrying round of merchandise, C; (2) — *solis*, the orbit, revolution, C.

Circumvōtor, 1. *dep.* to go round in some vehicle, *Ligurum oras* —, L; (2) *poet.* to go through, describe, *singula dum circumvōctamur*, V.

Circumvōtor -rectus, 3. *dep.* to go round in a ship or carriage, to ride round on horseback, P. L; *met.* to make a circuit in discourse.

**Circumvōlo*, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides, O.

Circumvōno -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, be round, surround, encircle; to surround with hostile intent, S. Ca; *met.* to attack, C; — *falsis criminibus*, S, to deceive, defraud, cheat, C.

Circumvōro, 1. to twist or turn round, Lc.

**Circumvōrus* -a -um (from *verro*), swept all round, A. Aug.

Circumvōto, 3. to turn, twist round, P. O; — *mancipium*, to manumit, Q; compare *circumvago*; (2) to defraud, *qui me ingento circumvortant*, P.

Circumvōto, 4. to clothe all round, Pl.

**Circumvinclo* -inctum, 4. to bind all round, P.

**Circumviso*, 3. to look all round, P.

Circumvōlito, 1. to fly round, *lacus circumvolutavit hirundo*, V; (2) *met.* *circumvolitant equites*, Lc.

Circumvōlo, 1. to fly round, H; (2) to hasten round, Vl.

**Circumvōluto*, 1. to roll round, Pl.

Circumvōlo (no *perf.*) -vōlūtum, 3. to roll, wrap round, V.

Circus -i, m. (*κίρκος*), a circular line, astronomical orbit, — *candens*, the milky way, C; (2) *Circus Maximus* or *Circus*, the great Circus or race-course in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated more than 100,000 spectators. The games here celebrated were called *Ludi Circenses*, or *ab.* *Circenses*, St; there were also other circi at Rome, e.g. *Circus Flaminius*, L; (3) generally, a race-course, V.

Ciris -is, f. (*αἰρίς*), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, O.

Cirrātus -a -um, curled, crisped, M; *vid.* *cirrus*.

Cirrhā -æ, f. (*κίρρα*), an ancient city of Phocis, in the neighbourhood of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, *Cirrhæus* -a -um, relating to Cirrha or Apollo, Sc.

Cirrus -i, m. a lock of hair, Jr; the top-knot or crest of birds, Pl; the arm or feeler of the polypus, Pl; the fringe of a garment, Ph.

Cis, *prep.* with acc. on this side; of place, *cis Rhenum*, S; *cis Tiberim*, L; (2) of time — *dies paucos*, within a few days, P.

Cisalpinus -a -um, on this side (i.e. the S. side) the Alps, C.

Cisium -i, n. a light two-wheeled gig, C.

**Cismontanus* -a -um, on this side the mountain, Pl.

Cisrheninus -a -um, on this side the Rhine, — *Germani*, Ca.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (*Κισσεύς*), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence called *Cassēis*, V.

Cissos -i, f. (*κισσός*), ivy, Pl.

Cista -æ, f. (*κίστη*), a chest, casket, of various materials, for keeping money, fruit, books, etc.; (2) the box in which the sacred articles for the festivals of Ceres and Bacchus were preserved; (3) the vessel for the reception of the balloting tickets at a popular assembly.

Cistella -æ, f. *dim.* a little chest, or casket, P. T.

**Cistellatrix* -icis, f. the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, P.

Cistellula -æ, f. *dim.* a little casket, P.

Cisterna -æ, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern, Co. Tc.

Cisternarius -a -um, belonging to a cistern, — aqua, Co.

*Cistifer -eri, m. one who carries a box or chest, N.

Cistophorus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin, worth about four drachmæ, so called from having upon it the impression of a casket, C.

Cistula -æ, f. dim. a casket, P.

Citium, quickly, hastily, C.

Citatus -a -um (præcep. cito) quick, hastily; — equo, at full gallop, Ca. L.; — pede, Ct.

Citer -a -um (in the positive only A. Aug.; most frequent in comp. citior, sup. citissimus, on this side, hither, Gallia citerior, Ca; hence (2) near; of space, ex quibus stellis erat illa minima, citima terris, C; of time, consilatus citior legitimo tempore, P. Aug.

Cithara -æ, f. (κithára), a stringed instrument most resembling the guitar, V. II; (2) meton. the music of the cithara, H; the art of playing the cithara, H.

Citharista -æ, m. (κitharistês), a player on the cithara, C.

Citharistria -æ, f. (κitharistria), a female player on the cithara, T.

Citharizo, 1. (κitharizô), to play the cithara, N.

Citharædæus -a -um (κitharædæos), relating to the citharædæus, q.v. St.

Citharædæus -i, m. (κitharædæos), one who accompanies his singing by playing on the cithara, C. II.

Citium -i, n. (Κίτιον), a matutine city of Cyprus, birthplace of the stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, Citæus -i, m. C.; Citænsis -is, m. P. Aug. Zeno.

Citô (comp. citius, H; sup. citissime, Ca.), quickly, speedily, C; serius aut citius, O, sooner or later; (2) citius = potius, — dicerim, C, I should rather have said; with a negative sometimes = non facile; haud cito, T, not easily.

Cito, 1. to put into violent motion, to move violently, to shake, — hastam, P. Aug.; — urinam, Cl, to excite, produce; (2) to cause to move towards, to cite, summon, — iudices, C; — senatores, L; in legal phrase, — reum, — testem, to summon, to call, C; (3) to call by name, to call out, C; — io Bucche, H.

Citra, (i.) prep. with acc. (a) of place, on this side (opp. ultra, beyond), — flumen Rubiconem, C; before, — tertiam syllabam, C; met. citus — genus est, O, falls short of that of the family; glans quum — satietatem data est, Co, less than enough to produce satiety; (b) of time, — Trojana tempora, O; (c) (P. Aug. = sine, præter) without, except, vir bonus — virtutem intelligi non potest, Pl; — senatus populi auctoritatem, St; — magnitudinem, except in size; (ii.) adv. of place, on this side, tela hostium citra cadebant, To; tell short of the mark.

*Citrus -a -um, covered with citrus leaves, Pl.

Citrea -æ, f. the citron tree, Pl.

Citruum -i, n. the citron, Pl.

Citrus -a -um, belonging to the citrus tree; — mensa, C, made of citrus wood, which was highly prized by the ancients.

Citro, adv. is found only in combination with ultra, ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro, ultra ac citro, up and down, hither and thither; — navigare, C; cursare, C; mittere, Ca; beneficiis — datis acceptisque, C, reciprocally given and received; data — fide, L.

Citrosus -a -um, A. Aug. smelling of the citrus.

Citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Pl; (2) meton. furniture, and other articles made of citrus wood, M.

Citrus -i, m. the citras, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly and highly-prized articles of furniture, perhaps *Junia cypressoides*; (2) the citron tree (*malus medica, Persica*).

Citus -a -um, quick, speedy, — nor, C; — impressus, S; used poet. = adv. cito; citus subscribe libello, H.

Civicus -a -um (rarer than civilis, and except in connection with corona, usually poet.), relating to a citizen, civic; — bella, civil war, O; — corona, and abs. civica -æ, f. the civic crown; a chaplet of oak-leaves, presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, ob civem servatum; (2) *relating to the Roman republic, L; (3) *relating to the city of Rome, P.

Civilis -e; relating to a citizen, civic, civil, — conjuratio, C; — discordia, S; — quereus, V. = corona civica, q.v.; — jus, civil rights, as opposed either to the jus naturale, or the jus publicum, C; — dies, from midnight to midnight, as opposed to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset; (2) relating to public life, or the state, — scientia, C; — rerum peritus, To; — vir, Q; statesman, πολιτικός.

Civilitas -atis, f. the science of politics; used by Q. as translation of πολιτική; (2) politeness, condescension, civility, St.

Civiter, like a citizen, — vivere, C; (2) condescendingly, politely, O.

Civis -is, c. a citizen, C. (civis Romanus, opp. hostis or peregrinus), — meus, my fellow-citizen, C. P.

Civitas -atis, f. citizenship; the condition or rights of a citizen, — dare alicui, C; — amittere, C; (2) a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth, C; meton. = urbs, Q.

Civilitas -is, f. dim. *the citizenship of a small city, S; (2) *a little city, P. Aug.

Clades -is, f. destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage; (2) damage, loss, misfortune; — dextra manus, L, loss of the right hand; meton. of persons who produce misfortune, geminos Scipianas cladem Libya, V; (3) misfortune in war, defeat, — inferre, L; — facere, S; — accipere, L.

Clam, (i.) adv. secretly (opp. palam), in secret, — esse, to remain incognito, L; (ii.) prep. with abl. acc. and once with gen. chiefly used in P. T., — uxore mea et filio, P; unknown to, si quid — uxorem fecit, P; clam me; or mihi est, it is unknown to me, P. T.; * — aliquem habere, to keep secret from any one, T.

Clamator -oris, m. a shouter, a bawler, C.

*Clamatorius -a -um, crying, shrieking, — avis, Pl. = prohibitoria, ill-omened.

*Clamitatio -onis, f. a violent shouting, or shrieking, P.

Clamito, 1. to cry loudly, shout violently; * — aliquem, P; to shout to any one.

Clamo, 1. neut. to shout, cry loudly, or complainingly, C; used poet. of the chirping of the cicada; of the rushing of water; the rustling of trees; the noise of snoring, etc. ii. act. to call aloud, to call upon, call out, — janitorem, P; — morientem nomine, V; followed by acc. and inf. clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, T.

Clamor -oris, m. (old form, clamor, Q.), a loud shouting, clamour; used of the cry of both men and animals, — tollere, P; — edere, C; — profunderere, C; especially an acclamation of applause, C; also, hostile acclamation or clamour, C.

Clamose, noisily, clamorously, Q.

Clamogens -a -um, noisy, clamorous, Q; (2) pass. filled with noise, — urbs, — circus, M.

Clancularius -a -um, secret, concealed, — poela quidam, M.

Clanculum (late P. Aug. form clanculo), secretly, in secret, P. T; once used by T. as prep. with acc.

Clandestinus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine, P. Lc. C; adv. clandestino, P.

Clango, 3. to sound, resound, ring, A. Aug. and P. Aug; clangente tuba, clangunt signa tubæ.

Clangor -oris, m. a ringing sound, as of a trumpet, clang; — tubarum, V; (used of the noise made by birds, either their cry, or the rustling of their wings, V. O. L.

Clare, clearly, brightly, — *videre*, Fi; *fulgere*, Ct; *plaudere*, dicere, P. T; *gemere*, C, loudly; (2) *met.* clearly, distinctly, — *audire*, Pl; *apparere*, ostendere, Q; (3) illustriously, — *explendescere*, N. Clarō, 1. to be bright, shine, C; (2) to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lc, Q; (3) to be distinguished, illustrious, A.Aug.

Claresco-ūi, 3. to become clear, bright, Tc; *clarescit*, dies, Se; to sound, or resound clearly, *clarescunt sonitus*, V; (2) *met.* to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lc; to become illustrious, Tc; *ex gente Domitii duca familia claruerunt*, St.

Clārigatō -ōnis, f. the form of words used by the Fœtalis in demanding redress from an enemy, or declaring war, Pl; (2) * the ransom paid by a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, L.

*Clārigo, 1. to declare war; used of the Fœtalis, Pl.

Clārisonus -a -um, clearly sounding, — *vox*, Ct.

Clārītās -ātis, f. clearness, brightness, brilliancy, *sidus Veneris tantæ claritatis est*, Pl; applied to the voice, — *vox*, Q; (2) *met.* clearness to the mind, plainness, C; fame, celebrity, renown, in this sense often in C.

Clārītudo -inis, f. clearness, brilliancy; rarely found in its original sense; (2) *met.* fame, renown, celebrity, S. Tc.

Claro, 1. to make clear, make bright, C; (2) *met.* to make plain, evident, — *animi naturam persibus*, Lc; to make illustrious, renowned, II.

*Claror -ōris, m. brightness, P.

Clarus -a -ura, clear, bright (*opp.* obscurus, cæcus); in regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant, — *lumina mundi*, V; — *scintillæ ignis*, Lc; *poet.* of the wind, causing clearness, — *aquilo*, V; (*conf.* λαμπρὸς αἶσμος); (2) in regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud, — *voce vocare*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; (3) *met.* clear, evident, plain, *luculentiora nobis tua consilia*, C; (4) illustrious, renowned, distinguished; often used in the *sup.* and in later times the established title of all great officers of state, *cir clarissimus*, C; followed by *abl.* — *arte medicina*, C; by *in*, — *in arte librarum*, Q; * by *ex*, — *ex doctrinâ*, C; by *ob*, — *ob obscuram linguam*; by *ab*, *Trojanique sanguine clarus Acestes*, V; sometimes used in a bad sense, — *notorious, populus luxuriâ superbiâque* —, L.

Classarius -i, m. (*sc.* miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, N. Tc; (2) (*sc.* nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Ca.

*Classicula -æ, f. *dim.* a little fleet, flotilla, C.

Classicus -a -um, relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, *Classicus -i, m.* a citizen of the first or highest class, and the P.Aug. phrase; *scriptores classici*, classic authors, i.e. those of the first rank; (2) *classicum -i, n.* the signal of engagement given by a trumpet, — *cœcinit*, L; or by which the classes were called to the *comitia*, *classico ad concionem convocati*, L; and *meton.* the trumpet itself, V; (3) relating to the fleet, — *militēs*, L; — *belli*, Pt, naval war; and *subst.* *classici -orum, m. Tc*, marines = *classarii, q.v.*

Classis -is, f. a class, into six of which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people. The first five of these were taxed according to their property; the sixth, *capite censi*, was liable only to a poll-tax; hence *quintæ classis*, C; of the lowest rank; (2) A.Aug. used = *exercitus*, usually, a fleet with its complement of soldiers; — *facere, comparare, edificare*, C; to build a fleet; — *instruere atque ornare*, C, to fit out a fleet; (3) a class, division, *puceros in classes distribuerant*, Q.

Clathri -orum, m. (clatra -orum, n. Pt. ἄσθρα), a trellis, or grating, H.

Clathro, 1. to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, P.

Claudeo, 2. (claudio, *no perf.* -sam, 3.) to limp, halt, be lame; generally used *met.* C.

Claudianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius. Suidas says that he was a native of Alexandria; and from internal evidence it is plain that he was in Rome in the year 395 A.D. The latest historical allusion in his works is to the year 401; and except that he was under the powerful protection of Stilicho and his wife Serena, niece of Theodosius; and that by order of Arcadius and Honorius, and at the request of the senate, a statue was erected to him at Rome, we know little or nothing of his life. His extant works are on various subjects; but the most characteristic are a series of panegyrics on the emperors, and their friends and favourites. He also wrote an unfinished epic, "Raptus Proserpinæ," in III. books; and two historical poems, "De Bello Getico," and "De Bello Gildonico," which are too partial in their accounts to furnish much valuable historical information. Notwithstanding the unpromising nature of their topics, the poems of Claudian display considerable power of imagination and expression; and his Latinity, considering the late age at which he wrote, is remarkably pure.

Claudicatio -ōnis, f. a limping, C.

Claudio, 1. (clodico, C), to limp, be lame; (2) used in Lucret. of the inclination of a balance to either side, of the inclination of the earth's axis, of a disabled wing; (3) to halt, fail, be wanting, be disabled, *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, C.

Clauditas -ātis, f. lameness, C. Pl.

Claudius -a -um, — *gens*, a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian. The celebrated Romans who belonged to the former branch of the family (with the exception of those who bore the cognomen Nero, *q.v.*) we shall treat of in this place. A well known cognomen of the plebeian Claudii was Marcellus, *q.v.* The patrician Claudii were, from the earliest ages of the commonwealth, notorious for their pride, cruelty, and hatred of the people; *adj.* Claudianus -a -um, L. Tc; Claudius -a -um, — *ria*, O, a branch road from the via Appia; — *agua*, St, an aqueduct begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius; — *tribus*, L, a tribe settled beyond the Anio, so named from the ancestor of the Claudian family; — *leges*, or *leges Clodias*, C, laws proposed by the notorious tribune Clodius, the enemy of Cicero. (i.) Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. He was the leader of a Roman party in the Sabine state, and being opposed by many of his countrymen, migrated to Rome with all his dependants, *b.c.* 504. These were settled beyond the Anio, and formed into a new Claudian tribe, while their head assumed an influential place among the patrician families. He was cons. 495, and manifested the violent political tendencies afterwards characteristic of his family. (ii.) Appius Claudius Crassus, cons. 451, abdicated his office in that year, in order to become decemvir. The manner in which the decemviral government was overthrown, owing to Claudius' treatment of Virginia, is well known. According to Livy, he killed himself before the time arrived for his trial. (iii.) Appius Claudius Cæcus, censor 312, in which office he continued for four years; cons. 307, 296; is known for having abused his censorial power by appointing to the senatorial dignity men from the lowest of the people, and even the sons of freedmen. These innovations were for the most part set aside by his successors, while some of his public works, as, *e.g.* the Appian way, from Rome to Capua, are in existence at the present day. In his old age he became blind, whence his surname, but retained to the last a considerable influence in the state. He is also the first recorded Latin author, having composed a poem, which seems to have been known to Cicero, and a legal treatise, "De Usurpa-

tionibus." (iv.) Appian Claudius Puleher, cons. 54, censor 50 (when he expelled the historian Sallust from the senate), a contemporary of Cicero; and his predecessors in the province of Cilicia, seems, from his flagitious public conduct, to have sustained the bad character of his family. He followed the fortunes of Pompey, but died before the battle of Pharsalia. He was a man of considerable intellectual power, and wrote a work on augury, which he dedicated to Cicero. (v.) Publius Claudius Puleher, youngest brother of No. iv. (as Claudius and Clodius are interchangeable forms of the same name), is best known as the relentless enemy of Cicero (*vid.* Cicero). The quarrel arose from a sacrilege committed by Clodius, in intruding on the mysteries of the Bona Dea, which were being celebrated in the house of Caesar. In this matter Cicero took an active part, not only defeating, by his personal evidence, the attempt of Clodius to prove an alibi, but attacking him in the senate with great asperity. Eager for revenge, the latter procured his adoption into a plebeian family, with a view to his election as tribune of the people, on which office he entered in December 59, and shortly after commenced those proceedings against Cicero to which we have elsewhere referred, and which ended in the orator's voluntary exile. This event was followed by the most outrageous conduct on the part of Clodius, who burnt and plundered the houses and villas of Cicero. The immediate consequence was civil discord in the streets of Rome, and fights between the partisans of Clodius and those of the other tribunes who wished to recall Cicero. Into the details of them it is not necessary to enter; they ended in a rooted enmity between Clodius and T. Annius Milo, a friend and partizan of Cicero, in a fray with whose attendants, in the beginning of the year 52, Clodius was slain. Though his character was stained by the most profligate conduct, it is impossible to deny that Clodius possessed great energy, and much of the hereditary ability of his race.

Claudius I. emperor, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, was the son of Drusus and grandson of Tib. Claudius Nero, by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus. He was born *v.c.* 10, at Lyons, and was from his earliest childhood of weakly constitution, both of mind and body. His mental deficiency seems to have been chiefly in practical good sense, as he devoted great part of his time, and not without success, to literary pursuits. Up to the age of 50 he took little part in public affairs, and was slighted by his imperial relations, when at that period he was suddenly raised to the throne, on the murder of his nephew Caligula. The immediate agents in his elevation were the pretorian guards, who bargained for a specific donation to each man, the first example of a practice afterwards common. Through the influence of bad counsellors and his own timidity, Claudius committed many cruel acts, which were evidently contrary to his naturally kind disposition, and have earned for him a reputation as a tyrant which is scarcely deserved. For many of his most questionable deeds his third wife, the infamous Messalina, and her confidant, the freedman Narcissus, his fourth wife Agrippina, and the freedman Pallas, must be held responsible. The latter persuaded him to adopt her son Nero as heir to the empire, in place of his own child Britannicus; and when she perceived that he regretted having taken so decided a step, poisoned him, *A.D.* 54. The literary pursuits of Claudius, in which he was directed by the historian Livy, have already been mentioned; he also completed many useful public works, *e.g.* the Claudian aqueduct, and the port of Ostia, and many wars were carried on in his name in various distant parts of the empire. In 43 he made a journey himself into Britain, which had just been constituted a Roman province, and after

a stay of a few days returned to Rome, and was honoured with a magnificent triumph.

Claudo (clodo) -si -sum, 3. to shut, close (*opp.* aperire), — *forem cubiculi*, C; — *riores*, V, to dam up; — *figam hostibus*, L, to cut, off, intercept; *clausa consilia habere*, to hold secret consultations, C; (2) to close, to end, — *epistolam*, O; (3) in the sense of the compounds *cludo*, *concludo*, to enclose, surround, *claudens textis crateribus pectus*, H; *urbis loci naturâ terrâ marique clauditur*, O; to surround with hostile intent, — *urbem operibus*, N.

Claudo = claudeo, *q.v.*

Claudas (cludus, P), -a -um, limping, halting, lame; *prov. iste claudus pilam*; said of one who can make proper use of nothing, C; (2) wavering, imperfect, insecure, L; — *carmina alterno versu*, O, Elegiac verse.

Claustra -orum, n. (sing. claustrum -i, *v.r.*), a fastening, a bolt; *pl.* from the fact that doors among the Romans had usually two bolts, — *revelere*, C; *lazare*, V; *relaxare*, O; *met.* — *portarum naturâ effringere*, L; to lay bare the secrets of nature; — *tua frangerat versus*, Pl, have become known; (2) in a more general sense, a gate, inclosure, confining dam, limit, boundary, — *urbis relinquunt*, O; in military language, the key or critical point of a position; *terra claustra locorum tenet*, C; — *montium*, T, narrow pass.

Claustula -m, *f.* the end, conclusion, — *epistolarum*, C; in rhetoric, the close of a period (*opp.* initium), C.

Clausum -i, n. (clusum, L), an inclosure.

Clava -m, *f.* a knotty staff, or cudgel, with which Hercules is usually represented, Pt. O; also the staff with which, in place of the regular weapons, recruits were made to go through their drill, C.

Clavarium -i, n. an allowance of money made to Roman soldiers to provide nails for their shoes, T.

Clavator -oris, *m.* one who carries the clava, or recruit's staff, P.

Clavícula -m, *f.* dim. a little key; (2) the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, C.

Claviger -eri, *m.* The club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, O.

Claviger -eri, *m.* the key carrier, epithet of Janus, as god of doors, O.

Clavis -is, *f.* a key, — *adulterina portarum*, S, a false or skeleton key; *sub clavi esse*, V, to be shut up; *claves admovere uxori*, C, to separate from one's wife; — *trochi*, a stick for trundling a hoop, Pt.

Clavo, 1. to nail, cover with nails, *clavata concava*, Pl, spiked, covered with spikes.

Clavula -æ, *f.* dim. a graft, scion, Vr.

Clavus -i, *m.* a nail, *clavis ferreæ confixa transtra*, Ca; *prov. trabali clavo figere*, C, to fix firmly; — *annalis*, the nail which on the ides of September was driven every year into the side wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence *met. ex hoc die clavam anni moribus*, C, reckon the beginning of the year. The nail, clavus, was an attribute of Necessitas, as a symbol of that which is irreversibly fixed, H; (2) *meton.* a helm, rudder, V; *met.* — *tanti imperii tenere*, C; a corn on the foot, Cl; a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (*latus*, *laticlavus*), narrow by the knights (*angustus*, *angusticlavus*), *latus clavus a Cesare impetrati*, Pl, I have become a senator.

Cleantes -is, *m.* (Κλεάνθεος), a Stoic philosopher; pupil of Zeno; hence *adj.* Cleanteus -a -um, Pt, Stoic.

Clemens -ntis, originally used of the weather, mild, placid, Ct; of the gentle motion of the sea or a river, *clementissimus annis*, O; of localities, gently inclined (*opp.* princeps); (2) *met.* of human character, mild, gentle, peaceable, tranquil, — *vita, homo*, T; especially mild towards faults, merciful, element, T.C.H; used of animals, = tame, V.

Clementer, mildly, gently, *spirant clementius Austri*, P. Aug.; — *assurgens collis*, Co; mercifully, — *et moderate jus dicere*, Ca; — *ductis militibus*, L., under plundering.

Clementia -æ, *f.* mildness of weather, — *æstatis*, Pl; (2) mildness, mercy, clemency towards the faults of others, C.

Clēdon -arum, *f.* (Κλέδωναι), a city in Argolis, near Nemea, hence Clēdonacus -a -um, — *leo*, the Nemean lion, P. Aug.

Clēdōpātra -æ, *f.* was the name of more than one princess of the royal family of the Ptolemies. The best known in history, however, is the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, born 69, and in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she was to marry, appointed heir to the throne of Egypt. She was early remarkable both for her beauty and her lascivious disposition, and by her influence over Cæsar procured about B.C. 48, her restoration on the throne from which her brother had expelled her. Ptolemy was soon after drowned in the Nile, and Cleopatra lived henceforth openly with Cæsar, even accompanying him to Rome, where she bore a son to him, called Cæsarion. At the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, she fled to Egypt, where she assisted Antony in his operations against Brutus and Cassius. Her influence over Antony became more complete than it had been over Cæsar; they committed conjointly every possible extravagance; she was saluted with titles, expressions of unbounded reverence, and her children appointed rulers over large and important provinces. At last Augustus declared war, nominally against Cleopatra, really against Antony, and at the battle of Actium, at which the queen was the first to fly, inflicted on them a total defeat. After finding that all was lost, that Antony was dead, and that there was no hope of captivating Augustus, she secured herself against being carried captive to Rome by dying by her own hand; *vid.* Antony, Augustus.

Clēpō -psi -ptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, C; *se* —, to conceal one's self, Sc.

Clepsydra -æ, *f.* (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; — *petere*, to ask leave to speak; — *dare*, to give leave to speak, C.

Clepta -æ, *m.* (κλέπτης), a thief, P.

Clērīmēnos -orum, *m.* (κληρονομοί = sortientes), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, P.

Clībimus -i, *m.* (κλιβίσις), an earthen or iron vessel, of larger circumference at the top than at the bottom, and perforated with small holes, used for baking bread, Pl. Co.

Chens -entis, *c.* a client, dependant; one under the protection of the patronus, C; used of entire nations, as subject to, or under the protection of, a more powerful state, Ca.

Chenta -æ, *f.* a female client, P. II.

Clientela -æ, *f.* clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; *met. poete sub clientela Mæsarum*, St, under the patronage of; (2) used for the body of clients collectively, the body of dependants upon a certain patrician, C.

Clētūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little client, Tc.

Clīma -itis, *n.* (κλίμα), P. Aug. climate; (2) a land measure of 60 feet square, Co.

Clīmācis -idis, *f.* (κλιμακίς), a little staircase, Vt.

Clīmacter -cris, *m.* (κλιμακτηρ), a dangerous crisis in human life, believed by the ancients to recur every seven years, a climacteric, Pl.

Clīmactīcius -a -um (κλιμακτριός), relating to the climacteric, — *tempus*, Pl.

*Clīmāten -inis, *n.* the inclination of a body, Lc.

Clīmātos -a -um (*præp.* from obsolete verb *clino* = κλινω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lc.

Clīnias -æ, *m.* (Κληνίας), the father of Alcibiades, whence Clīniādes -æ, *m.* O, Alcibiades.

Clīnce -es, *f.* (κλινική, æ. τέχνη), the art of medicine as practised by a sick bed, Pl.

Clīnicus -i, *m.* (κλινικός), the physician who at-

tends at the bed-side of his patient, M; (2) one who carries a dead body to be buried upon a bed or bier, M.

Clitōpālē -es, *f.* (κλιτοράλη), a contest in bed, St.

Clitōpūs -ūdis, *m.* (κλιτόπους), the foot of a bedstead, A. Aug.

Clīpēo (clypeo), *no perf.* -atum, 1. to provide with a shield, *clipeata agmina*, V; *imago clipeata*, P. Aug, delineated upon a flat, shield-like surface.

Clīpeus -i, *m.* (clypeus in MSS. clipeum -i, *n.* V.), the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers; *prov. clipeum post vulnera sumere*, O, = to shut the stable door when the steed is stolen, to do anything too late; *met.* protection, P. Aug; (2) *meton.* used of objects resembling a shield in shape, the vault of the heavens, A. Aug; the disk of the sun, O; a circular meteor, Sc; a bust-portrait of a god or distinguished man upon a round shield-like plate of gold or silver, which was offered to and preserved in some temple, L. Tc.

Clitellā -arum, *f.* a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, P. H.

Clitellarius -i -um, belonging or relating to a pack saddle, P. Co.

Clivōsus -a -um, hilly, steep, precipitous, — *rus*, V; — *Olympus*, O.

Clivulus -i, *m. dim.* a little hill, Co.

Clivus -i, *m.* a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill, C. V; *meton.* used as an epithet for anything uneven or crooked, — *mensæ*, O; *prov.* for a great obstacle which is to be surmounted, *clivo sudamus in imo*, O.

Clūcā -æ, *f.* the subterranean sewer constructed by Tarquinius Præscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, H. L; jestingly used by P. for the mouth of a drunkard.

Clodius = Claudius, *q. v.*

Cluēō, 2. (κλώω), I have myself called, I am called, *am* named, P. Lc; *quæcunque cluens*, Lc, whatever has a name.

Clūnis -is, *m.* and *f.* the buttock, hinder parts, H. J. M.

*Clūrinus -a -um, belonging or relating to apes, — *pecus*, P.

*Clūs -is, *c.* easily closing, Pl.

Clūmēne -is, *f.* (κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Mærops, and mother of Phæthon; hence *adj.* Clūmēnēsus -a -um, — *proles*, Phæthon, O.

Clyster -is, *m.* (κλυστήρ), a clyster, Cl; (2) a clyster pipe, St.

Clūtīnus -a -um (κλυτίδος), made of nettle, — *oleum*, Pl.

Cnōdā -æis, *m.* (κνώδαξ), a pivot, Vt.

*Cnōcēdō, 3. to come to in addition, be added to, P.

Cōcervātio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up together, used by C. as the name of a figure of speech.

Cōcervō, 1. to heap up, accumulate, *pecunias concervantur*, C.

Cōcresco -creui, 3 to become thoroughly sour, C; (2) *met.* to become savage and uncouth, *gentem Sardonum cocresisse*, C.

Cōctæ (cogo), in haste, hurriedly, P. Lu;.

Cōctīlia -arum, *n.* felted cloth, Pl.

Cōctio -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, — *argentarias facit*, *ait*, St.

Cōctio, 1. to compel, Lc.

Cōctor -ōris, *m.* a collector of rents, money at auctions, &c. II; (2) — *aguntis*, Tc, the i carguai; (3) one who compels, St.

*Cōctūra -æ, *f.* that which has been collected, the collection, Co.

Cōctum -i, *n.* thick felted cloth = coactilia, *q. v.* Ca.

Cōctus -ūs, *m.* a compulsion, compelling, — *atque efflagitatu meo*, C

Cōddō, 3. to add in with, *cietam coaddito*, A. Aug.

Cōdificō, 1. to build, erect, C.

Cōæquālis -e, of equal age, Co.

Cōæquo, 1. to level, make plain, even, —

montes, S; (2) *met.* to make equal in value, dignity, etc. To put on the same level, *ad hōidines injuriasque tuas omnia consequanti*, C.

Cōagēro, 1. — *aliquid aliqūā re*, to cover anything by heaping upon it, Co.

Cōagmentatio -ōnis, *f.* a connexion, binding together, *omnis — corporis*, C.

Cōagmento, 1. to fix together, stick together, join together, C; *met. ut aptior sit oratio ipsa, verba coagmenta*, C.

Cōagmentum -i, *n.* a joining together, a joint, P. Ca.

Cōagūlatio -ōnis, *f.* — *lactis*, Pl. curdling, coagulation.

Cōagūlo, 1. *no perf.* to cause to curdle, Pl.

Cōagūlum -i, *n.* that which causes to curdle, rennet, Co. Pl; (2) *met.* that which binds or holds together, *vinum coagulum conciciorum*, A. Aug; (3) *meton.* curdled milk, Pl.

Cōalesco -ālui -ālūtum, 3. (*coalesco*, Le.) to grow up together, to become one in growth, to grow together, *coalesco*, -Lo; *met. ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis*, L; followed by *in*, — *in hunc consensum*, Tc; (2) to become rooted and grow, to become fast by growth, *grandis ilex coaleverat inter saxa*, S.

Cōangusto, 1. to narrow, limit, confine, Vr. Cl; *met. haec lex coangustari potest*, C.

Cōareto, etc. = *coarto*, etc. *q.v.*

Cōaresco -ul, 3. to become dry together, Vt.

Cōargūo -ui, 3. legal term, — *aliquem*; to charge, convict of a crime, *omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me*, O; — *aliquem avaritiam*, C; (2) — *aliquid*; to demonstrate fully, to prove by irreversible evidence, — *certum crimen multis suspitionibus*, O.

Cōartūlo -ōnis, *f.* a drawing together, a confining or straitening in a small space, L.

Cōarto, 1. to confine; draw together (*opp.* *laxare*, dilatare), *Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter*, L; *met.* of time, — *tempus sponas habendi*, St, to shorten; of discourse, *haec quae coartat in oratione sua*, C, to compress, abbreviate.

Cōaxatio -ōnis, *f.* (*coaxatio*), anything made of planks joined together, as the floor of a room, the deck of a ship, etc. Vt.

Cōaxo, 1. (*coasso*), to board over, join planks together, Vt.

Cōaxo, 1. to croak like a frog, St.

Cōcecinātus -a -um, clad in scarlet, St.

Cōcecinātus -a -um, scarlet coloured, M.

Cōcecinus -a -um, scarlet coloured, Jr. M; *subst.* pl. *cocecinorum* *n.* scarlet clothes, M.

Cocceum -i, *n.* (*cōkcor*), the berry of the scarlet oak (*quercus coccifera*, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients, though the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be the cochineal insect, Pl; (2) *meton.* a scarlet hue, H; (3) scarlet cloth, or garments, St.

Coccyx -ypis, *m.* (*cōkēkē*), the cuckoo, Pl.

Cōchileā -is, *f.* a snail, C; *in cochleam*, Co. Cl, snail-shaped, i.e. spiral; (2) *meton.* the snail shell, M; the screw in an oil or wine press, Vt; a machine for raising water on the principle of the screw, Vt; a kind of door made to open easily and quickly, Vr.

Cōchlear -aris, *n.* (*cochlearium*, Pl; *cochleare*, M) a spoon, Cl.

Cōchlearium -ii, *n.* a place where snails—which the Romans considered a delicacy—were bred and fattened for the table, Vr.

Cōclunor, 1. *dep.* to be a broker, Q.

Cōcles -tis, *m.* one-eyed, Pl.

Cōcles, Horatius, or Horatius the One-eyed, a well-known hero of the early Roman history. When Porcena with his army had surprised Rome, Horatius, with Sp. Lartius and T. Herminius, volunteered to defend the Sublidian bridge against the whole Etrurian host, while it was being broken down behind them by the Romans. The legend goes on to state that he alone remained

at his post till the bridge was finally dismantled, when, encumbered with his arms, he plunged into the river and reached the opposite shore in safety. In commemoration of this deed, a statue was erected to his honour in the Comitium, and he was put in possession of as much land as he could plough round in a day.

Cōcūlūbis -is, *f.* the Spanish name of a kind of grape, Co.

Cociana = *cotiana*, *q.v.*

Cocillis -c, baked, — *lateres*, Vr; — *muri Babylonis*, O, made of burnt brick; *subst.* *cocillia* -um, *n.* wood dried for fuel, which burned without smoke, T. Aug.

Coclio -ōnis, *f.* literally a cooking, used by Pl. = digesting of food.

Cocivrus -a -um, easily cooked, — *castanea*, Pl.

Coctor -ōris, *m.* a cook, P. Aug.

Coctura -m, *f.* a cooking of food; melting of metal, Co. Pl; (2) the temperature by which fruit is best ripened, Pl.

Cocūla -m, *f.* a female cook, Vr.

Cocillum -i, *m.* a vessel for cooking.

Coda = *cauda*, *q.v.*

Codex = *caudex*, *q.v.*

Codicarius = *caudicarius*, *q.v.*

Cōdēilli -ōrum (*dim.* *codex*), small tablets upon which to make memoranda, C; (2) in the times of the emperors, an imperial rescript, or order, St; (3) an addition or codicil to a will.

Cōles -tis, *adj.* heavenly, — *regna*, O; very frequently, *subst.* *coelites* -um, the heavenly beings, the gods, C. Ct. O.

Cōlestis -e, heavenly, belonging to the sky; descending from the sky, — *ignis fulminis*, Le; — *astra*, O; *prodigia*, L; (2) *meton.* heavenly, divine, — *stirpe*, O; — *sapientia*, H; *subst.* *coelestes*, the gods, Le. C; (3) as an epithet for something extraordinary, divine, heavenly, celestial; — *divinaeque legiones*, C; — *ingenium*, O.

Cōclilius -a -um (*κοιλιακός*), relating to the abdomen, — *medicamenta*, Pl; (2) diseased in the abdomen, — *apes*, Vr.

Cōclēlia -e, *adj.* inhabiting the sky; a poetical epithet of the gods, V. O.

Cōclius -a -um, heavenly, splendid, — *tectā*, P. Aug.

Cōclifer -a -um, bearing the sky; *poet.* epithet of Atlas, fabled to sustain the sky on his shoulders; V; also of Hercules, Sc.

Cōcligēnus -a -um, begotten in heaven, — *Victoria et Venus*, Vr.

Cōclūlus -i, *m.* *dim.* (*coelculus*), a part of the Coelian hill at Rome, thus called.

Cōclipōtens -tis, *m.* mighty in heaven, P.

Cōclius Mons, the Coelian hill at Rome, bearing S. from the Palatine and W. from the Aventine hill, said to be so called from Coles Vibenna, the Etruscan, and now the Lateran.

Cōelo = *cælo*, *q.v.*

Cælum -i, *n.* the sky, *de* — *tangi*, -L, to be struck by lightning; also *e* — *ictus*, C; *de* — *servare*, to watch (as an augur) the heavenly bodies, C; so of signs from heaven, *e* — *feri*, to come to pass, C; *prov. Quid si nunc cælum ruat?* What if the sky should fall! an answer to idle fears, T; *totō cælo errare*, P. Aug, to be entirely mistaken; (2) *meton.* any particular tract of sky, C. L; (3) the air, atmosphere, temperature, weather, — *temperatio*, O; — *intemperies*, L; *cælo albente*, sunrise, *resperascente cælo*, N, towards evening; height, *in cælum attolli*, towards heaven, Pl; so used of the earth in distinction from the lower world, *falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia manes*, V; of the height of fame and fortune, *Cæsar in cælum fertur*, C; *nostri principes digito se cælum putant attingere*, C, are at the height of happiness; *collegam de cælo detraxisti*, C, thou hast robbed of his fame; (4) a vault, ceiling, Vt.

Cōmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, or many various articles, T. C.

Cōemptio -ōnis, *f.* a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, C.

Cōemptiōnālis -e, relating to a cōemptio, — *senex*, P, an old man, used for such a fictitious marriage.

Cōemptor -ōris, *m.* a large or indiscriminate buyer.

Cōena -ae, *f.* often translated supper, but in reality the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three o'clock, and therefore more nearly corresponding with our dinner, — *recta*, a complete dinner of three courses, St; *inter* —, at dinner-time; *invitare ad* —, to ask to dinner; *obire cēnas, itare ad cēnas*, C; *ire ad cēnam*, T, to go out to dinner; *cēnam alicui dare*, P, to give any one a dinner, *condicere cēnam alicui*, St, to accept an invitation to dinner; so also *promittere ad cēnam*, Pl, (2) *meton.* the courses at a dinner, — *prima, altera, tertia*, M; the company invited, *ingens cēna sceleris*, Jv; the place where the dinner is given, Pl.

Cōnāculum -i, *n.* literally an eating room, Vr; and as these were generally in the upper story, *cōnacula*, *pl.* = the upper story of a house, the garret, attic; chiefly the residence of the poorest inhabitants of Rome, C. H.

Cōnāculus -a -um, relating to dinner, — *spes*, P, = *spes cōnandi*.

Cōnātiō -ōnis, *f.* an eating room, dining hall, Sc. Pl.

Cōnātfunctiōla -ae, *f.* a little dining room, Pl.

Cōnātōrius -a -um, relating to dinner; *subst.* *cōnātōria* -ōrum, *n.* clothes to dine in, N.

Cōnātūrio, 4. to be desirous of dining, M.

Cōnatus -a -um (*ptcp.* cōno), having dined, C.

Cōnito, 1. to dine often, be accustomed to dine, C; *solus cōnitabat*, St.

Cōno, 1. to eat at a meal, to dine, C; also used as *pass. neut.* *neque unquam sine aliquā lectione apud cum cōnaretur*, St; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to eat or devour anything, P. H; *met.* — *noctes*, P, to consume in revelry.

Cōnōsus -a -um, muddy, marshy, Jv. Co.

Cōnūla -ae, *f.* dim. a little dinner, C.

Cōnum -i, *n.* dirt, filth, mire (differs from *limus*, lutum, in having the additional idea of disgust), C; used as a term of reproach, P.

Cōno -ti or -li -itum, 4. to go together, come together, assemble, — *ad locum*, O; *in locum*, Tc; *poet.* *ut memini nobis verba causae decem*, Pl, that ten words have been exchanged between us; especially to come together with hostile intent, engage, V; (2) to unite so as to form a whole, to copulate (used both of human beings and animals); *coit lac*, Vr, cures; *bitumen in spissatioris coit*, Pl, thickens; (3) *met.* to unite for a common purpose, to agree, *duodecim adolescentuli coierunt*, N, conspired; *coire societatem cum aliquo*, C, to enter into alliance with.

Cāpio, *capī*, *captum*, 3. (the present tenses of this verb are very rare and only A. Aug; the perfect tenses, on the contrary, both active and passive, very numerous), to begin, commence, *lubido extemplo capere est concitium*, P; *neque pugnas, neque ego lites capio*, P; *quum autem res esse cepisset*, C; *dimidium facti, qui capiti, hebet*, H; *pass.* *quoniam de republicā conculi capiti sumus*, C; *letitia premi sunt capiti*, N; (2) *neut.* to begin, *post ubi silentium capiti*, S; *dies capiti*, S.

Cāpio, 1. to begin or undertake eagerly, — *correre editionem*, Tc; (2) *intrans.* *captantem conjurationem dixerit*, Tc.

Cāptum -i, *n.* a beginning, undertaking, Lc. L.

Cāptus -us, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

Cāpālonus -i, *m.* a fellow-reveller, P.

Cācerēdo -culi -ctum, 2. to enclose on all sides and hold fast; to encompass, enclose, confine, *cocerē, inter muros aliquem* —, L; — *animalia*

carcere, Pl; *met.* of the flow of speech, to confine, limit, C; — *verba numeri*, O, to compose metrically; (2) to confine, check, restrain any fault, or guilty person, — *temeritatem, improbitatem*, C; — *omnibus modis socios atque cives*, S; *ut verbibus cocerēt potius quam verbis*, Vr; to punish.

Cāeruleus = *cāeruleus*, *q.v.*

Cāetus -um, *m.* a coming together, meeting together, *eos primo cātu vicinus*, P, in the first engagement; (2) an assembly, public meeting, C; (3) a union, connexion, Lc.

Cāvercītatus -a -um, practised together, at the same time, Q.

Cōgītābilis -e, conceivable, that of which we can think, Sc.

Cōgītābundus -a -um, full of thought, P. Aug.

Cōgītate, carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration, C.

Cōgītātiō -ōnis, *f.* thinking, reflection, consideration, meditation, cogitation, C; (2) a thought, opinion, resolve, plan, *posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse*, C; *de hic rebus ozo vos, ut cogitationem suscipialis*, C; (3) the faculty of thought and reflection, *homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis*, C.

Cōgītātus -a -um (*ptcp.* cogito); *subst.* *cogitata* -orum, *n.* thoughts, reflections, ideas.

Cōgītātus -us, *m.* thinking, thought, Sc.

Cōgito, 1. *neut.* to think, reflect, consider, — *secum*, *ad aliquid*, *de re*, *de se*, to be of opinion; — *in aliquem*, C, to be of a contrary opinion; 2. *act.* to consider a plan, meditate, resolve, followed by *infin.* — *facere*, T; — *recipere*, C; by *acc.* — *dictaturas*, C; by *de*, *cogitavit de Homeri carminibus abolerandis*, St.

Cōgnātiō -ōnis, *f.* relationship, connection by blood, C; used of animals and plants, P. C; (2) *met.* relationship, agreement, similarity, — *studiorum et artium*, C; (3) persons related, kindred, family, C.

Cōgnātūs -a -um, related, connected by blood; *subst.* *cognatus* -i, *m.* cognata -ae, *f.* a relation either on the father's or mother's side, C; applied also by Pl. to animals and plants; (2) *met.* related, similar, cognate, *nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri*, C.

Cōgnitio -ōnis, *f.* knowledge, acquaintance, study, cognition, — *contemplatioque naturae*, C; (2) knowledge, idea, *inventas vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus*, C; (3) a legal investigation, C; (4) recognition, T.

Cōgnitor -ōris, *m.* the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law, C; (2) a witness called to prove personal identity, C.

Cōgnitūra -ae, *f.* the business or office of a state agent who searches for the unknown creditors of the government, St.

Cōgnitus -us, *m.* a becoming acquainted with, knowledge, P. Aug.

Cōgnōmen -inū, *n.* a surname, as, e.g. Cicero, Scipio, Paucher, &c.; (2) *poet.* = name, Pt.

Cōgnōmentum -i, *n.* a surname, P. Tc; (2) name, Tc.

Cōgnōmīnālis -e, having the same name, P. V.

Cōgnōmīno, *no perf.* 1. to give a surname to, call by a surname, St; *verba cognominata*, synonymes, C.

Cōgnō -tō -ōvi -nītum, 3. to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see; and in the perfect tenses, to know, C; to perceive by means of the senses, — *solum amnem renatu assidue*, V; to know carnally, O; to perceive mentally, — *naturam rerum*, Lc; (2) to recognize (*scil.* agnoscere more usual in this sense), *video et cognosco equum*, P; (3) to investigate, inquire into; used legally (*conf.* cognitio), C; to judge as a connoisseur, T; in military language, to reconnoitre, C.

Cōgō, *cōgē*, *coactum*, 3. to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect, — *ovis stabulis*, V; — *cohortes, copias*, Ca; — *renatum*, C, to summon; *syllabam ex duabus syllabis in unam* —, Q, to

contract; — *met*, V; — *lat*, Pl, to coagulate, harden; — *coacta altus*, Cl, costiveness; *omnis Italia coacta in angustias*, S, contracted; *cogere agmen*, L, to bring up the rear; (2) *met*. — *verba in alternos pedes*, O, to write in the elegiac measure; (3) to compel, oblige, force, constrain (followed by *inf. ut, ad, etc.*), O; (4) to follow logically, *ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur*, C.

Cohærentia -æ, f. a coherence, connexion; — *mundi*, C.

Cohæreo -si -sum, 2. to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with, *mundus ita apte cohæret*, C; *margaritæ cohærentes in conchis*, Pl; (2) to cohere, to hang together, continue to exist, *neque enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohæreere possunt*, C; — *aliquid re*, to consist of, C.

Cohæresco -si, 3. to hang together, mutually adhere, C.

Cohæres -edis, m. a coheir, C.

Cohibeo -ui -itum, 2. to hold, contain, hold together, C; (2) to confine, hold fast, V. L; (3) *met*. — *aliquid*, — *se*, to restrain, hold back, hinder, C; followed by *quominus*, Tc.

Cohonesto, 1. to honour, or reverence in company, C.

Cohorresco -ui, 3. to be horrified together, *quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui*, C.

Cohors -rtis, f. (obsolete forms, cors, chors); an enclosure for cattle, V. Co; (2) a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the 10th part of a legion; — *prætoris*, a picked body-guard for the consul or commander under the republic, which became under the empire a permanent corps of life-guards; (3) any troop, assemblage, throng, band of attendants, — *gigantum*, H.

Cohortalis -a, relating to the farm-yard; — *aves*, Co; (2) relating to the imperial body-guard, P. Aug.

Cohortatio -ōnis, f. an exhortation, encouragement, C.

Cohorticiula -æ, f. a little cohort, C.

Cohortor, 1. *dep.* (cohorto, A. Aug.), to encourage, incite, exhort; used especially of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, C. Ca.

Coinquinio, 1. *no perf.* to pollute, defile entirely, — *stercore*, Co; of disease, to taint, infect, — *totam progeniem*, Cl.

Concio -ōnis, f. a coming together, meeting, T; (2) a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy, C. L; (3) = *coitus*, P. Aug.

Conitus -us, m. a coming together, union, connexion; (2) carnal connexion; used both of men and animals, O. Co; also of the grafting of plants, Pl.

Colaphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), a box on the ear, — *icere*, P; *ducere*, Q; *incutere*, Jv.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence, *adj.*

Colchis -idis, f. Colchian, and used *subst.* = Medea, H. Pt; Colchus -a -um, O; Colchicus -a -um, H.

Colice -tis, f. (κολική) a remedy for the colic, Cl.

Colicus -a -um (κολικός), relating to the colic, suffering from colic, Pl.

Coliphium -ii, n. (colliphium), a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, P. Jv. M.

Collis = *caulis*, g. v.

Collabasco, 3. to begin to fall, to totter, P.

Collabefactio, 1. to cause to totter, O; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, *collabefactatus rigor auri*, Lc.

Collabefactus -factus -fieri, to be made to totter, or fall, Lc. C.

Collabor -psus -sum, 3. *dep.* to fall down, sink down, collapse; of buildings which fall down through the effects of time, L. Tc; of persons, to fall down in a swoon, V.

Collaceratus -a -um, very much lacerated or torn, — *corpus*, Tc.

Collacerimatio -ōnis, f. a weeping, C.

Collacerimo, 1. to bemoan together, weep very much, P. C.

Collacteus -i, m. -a -æ, f. one suckled at the same breast; a foster-brother, or sister, Jv.

Collavo = *collevo*, g. v.

Collare -is, n. an iron collar and chain for the neck, worn by dogs, slaves, or prisoners of war, P.

Collatinus L. Tarquinius, a member of the Tarquin family, and the husband of Lucretia, whose rape, by Sextus Tarquinius, led to the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the substitution of a republican for the monarchical form of government. He was the colleague of L. Junius Brutus in his first consulship, which office, however, he was obliged to resign, owing to the hatred entertained towards his family.

Collatilis -a -um (collatilius), brought, or borrowed from different quarters, Sc.

Collatio -ōnis, f. a bringing together, contribution, collection of money, L. Tc; — *signorum*, a hostile collision in the field, C; (2) comparison, simile, *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confersus*, C.

Collativus -a -um, brought together, united, — *center*, P, swollen.

Collator -ōris, m. a contributor, P; (2) one who makes comparisons, P. Aug.

Collatro, 1. to bark at loudly, — *philosophiam*, Sc.

Collatus -ūs, m. — *armorum*, a hostile collision.

Collaudatio -ōnis, f. strong, or hearty praise, C.

Collaudo, 1. to praise very much, P. Ca. G.

Collaxo, 1. to widen, extend, relax, Lc.

Collecta -æ, f. a contribution in money, collection, — *a convict exigere*, C.

Collectandus -a -um, gathered together, collected, selected, St.

Collecticius -a -um (collectitius), gathered together, — *exercitus*, C, quickly levied.

Collectio -ōnis, f. a collecting, gathering together, collection, C; (2) in rhetoric a brief recapitulation, C; a syllogism, Q; a conclusion, inference, Sc; (3) a gathering, ulcerous swelling, imposthume, Pl.

Collectivus -a -um, collected together, — *humor*, Sc; (2) relating to a syllogism, Q; (3) — *nomen*, a collective noun.

Collēga -æ, m. one who is chosen with another, a colleague, C; (2) a companion, comrade, P. Jv.

Collēgium -ii, n. the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office, L; (2) a body, guild, corporation, college, consisting of those who jointly fill an office, C.

Collēro, 1. to make quite smooth, Pl.

Collibertus -i, m. a fellow freedman, P.

Collibet or *Collibet*, -bit or bitum est, 3. *impers.* it pleases, is agreeable, T. S. H.

Collibro, 1. to measure, A. Aug.

Collieum -arum, f. (colluquium), gutters of concave tiles, placed under the eaves of a house and communicating with a cistern, Co.

Colliearis -e, belonging to a gutter, — *tegula*, A. Aug.

Collidulus -i, m. a little bill, M.

Collido -si -sum, 3. to strike together, dash together, C; — *manus*, Q; (2) *pass.* to come into hostile collision, *Græcia barbaria lento collisa duello*, H.

Colligatio -ōnis, f. a binding together, connexion, C.

Colligo -egi -ectum, 3. to bring together, collect, — *vasa*, to pack up, C; — *exercitum* to levy, C; — *reliquos ex fuga*, N, to rally; (2) to draw together, contract; — *se in arma*, V, to hide one's self behind one's shield; (3) to collect, earn, get, — *beneficentiam civium blanditiis*, C; to count,

reckon, P. Aug. *ambitus centum duos pedes colligit*, Pl; (4) — *se*, — *animum*, — *mentem*, to collect one's self, pluck up courage, C; (5) to consider, reflect upon, C; to conclude logically, C.

Colligo, 1. to bind, tie, fasten together, *solum herbis colligatum est*, Co; — *sententias verbis*, C; — *impetum furentis*, C, to oppose, hinder.

Collinéo, 1. to direct in a straight line, C; (2) to hit a mark, C.

Collino -léri -lytum, 3. (collinio, 4. Co.), to besmear, daub, P. II.

Collinus -a -um, hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill, Co; — *Porta*, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, L. C; — *herbæ*, growing near the Porta Collina, Pt.

Colliguesfactus -a -um, liquefied, melted, C.

Colliguesco -lquui, 3. to become fluid, to melt, Co.

Colliguis = colligis, g.e.

Collis -is, m. a hill, elevation, C; colles, P. Aug, a range of mountains.

Collisus -us, m. a dashing together, collision, Pl.

Collocatio -onis, f. a placing, collocation, place, position, — *verborum*, C; (2) — *filia*, a giving or endowing in marriage.

Colloco, 1. to place, lay, set, — *aliquem in cubili*, C; — *exercitum in hibernis*, Ca; (2) — *aliquam alieni*, to give in marriage; — *matrem homini nobilissimo*, Ca; (3) — *pecuniam*, to lay out, invest; — *pecunias graviore fenore*; sometimes to spend, employ, *patrimonium suum in reipublicæ salute collocavit*, C.

Collocupio, 1. to enrich exceedingly, T. C.

Collocutio -onis, f. confidential conversation, C.

Colloquium -ii, n. talk, conversation, colloquy, C; — *jacere*, C; — *secreta serere cum aliquo*, L.

Colloquor -equis, 3. dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *aliquem*, P.

Colluceo, 2. to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated, *sol qui in immenso mundo colluceat*, C; *collucet menia flammis*, V.

Colluco, 1. to make light by cutting down trees, — *lucum*, A. Aug; — *arbores*, Co.

Collocutio -onis, f. a struggle, contest, Co; used of a stammering pronunciation, Q.

Colluctor, 1. dep. to strive, struggle with, Co.

Colludo -si -sum, 3. to play with, H. V; used of collusive proceedings in a court of justice, undertaken by two parties to the hurt of a third, C.

Collum -i, n. (collus -i, m. P.) the neck, in *collum invasit*, C, fell on his neck; used met. as a symbol of servitude, *India quin Auguste tuo dat colla triumpho*, Pt; also of life, *actum est de collo meo*, P, it's all over with my life; (2) the neck of a bottle, Ph.

Colluo -ui -utum, 3. to wash thoroughly, rinse, — *os ad dentium firmitatem*, Pl; — *ora*, to quench the thirst, O.

Collus -i, m. = collum, g.v.

Collusio -onis, f. collusion, a secret dishonest understanding, C.

Collisor -oris, m. a play-fellow, C.

Collustro, 1. to illuminate on all sides, C; hence of pictures, *collustrata* = bright in colouring, C; (2) to survey, look at on all sides, — *omnia oculis*, C.

*Collutulo, 1. to dirty or defile all over, P.

Colluvio -onis, and colluvies -ei, f. a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Co; (2) met. — *omnium scelorum*, C; *quum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam*, C.

Collvibus -i, m. (κόλλυβος), the agio or percentage charged in money changing, C; (2) the money-changer's occupation, C.

Collura -æ, f. (κολλέρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, P.

Collyricus -a -um, — *jus*, the broth with which the collura was eaten, P.

Collyrium -ii, n. (κολλύριον), in medicine a suppository, Cl; (2) liquid eye salve, Cl.

Colo, colui, cultum, 3. to cultivate, till the

ground, farm, — *rura*, Cl; — *arbores*, H; (2) to remain long at a place, inhabit, — *regiones Acherunticas*, P; — *loca Idæ*, Cl; *colunt circa utramque ripam Rhodani*, L; (3) to bestow care or anxiety upon, cherish, cultivate, practise, — *pectus ingenuas per artes*, O; — *amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem*, C; — *studium philosophiæ*, C; — *servitatem apud aliquem*, P, to be a slave; — *vitam*, P. = vivere; (4) — *aliquem*, to honour, respect, worship, *hos deos et venerari et colere debemus*, C; nos coluit maxime, T.

Colo, 1. to strain through, purify, — *ceram*, Co.

Colocasia -æ, f. (colocasium, V; κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean.

Colon -i, n. (κῶλον), the large intestine, Pl; (2) disease of the large intestine, the colic, Pl; (3) a limb, or portion of a verse, Q.

Colona -æ, f. a country woman, farmer's wife, O.

Colonia -æ, f. a farm, estate, Co; (2) a colony, — *mittere*, L; — *collocare*, C; frequently used meton. for the persons who compose the colony, the colonists collectively, C; — *deducere aliquo*, C; *mittere aliquo*, C.

Colonicus -a -um, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm, — *leges*, Vr; (2) relating or belonging to a colony, colonial, — *colortes*, Ca.

Colonus -i, m. a farmer, agriculturist, C.H; (2) a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, C; (3) poet. = inhabitant, V.

Color -oris, m. (old form color, P.S.) colour, tint, hue, — *ducere*, V, of the grape to acquire a colour, become coloured; (2) complexion, — *verus*, T, real; — *factus*, H, artificial; — *mutare*, to change colour, H; poet. = beauty, *nimum ne crede colori*, V; prov. *homo nullius coloris*, P, an unknown man; (3) met. of discourse, style, character, colouring, — *tragicus*, H; — *totus orationis*, Q; (3) an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Q.

*Colorate, speciously, with artful colouring, Q.

Coloratus -a -um (ptep. coloro), coloured, — *arcus*, C; (2) of a reddish brown like the natural human complexion, Q; (3) met. *quæ scribis non sunt ficta et colorata*, Sc.

Colore, 1. to colour, C; used of the sun's action on the complexion, C; (2) met. to give tone or colour to style, *urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*, C; (3) to colour, excuse, extenuate, P. Aug.

Colossus -a -um (κολοσσaios), colossal, gigantic, St. Pl.

Colossus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Pl.

Colossus -i, m. (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; especially applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Pl.

Colostræ -æ, f. (colostræ -orum, n. M), the first milk after calving, biestings, Co; used as a term of endearment, P.

*Colostratio -onis, f. a disease incident to very young calves, Pl; *colostrati, affected with the disease, Pl.

Coluber -ri, m. a serpent, snake, V. O.

Colubra -æ, f. a female serpent, a snake, H; prov. *quas tu vides colubras?* P, are you mad?

Colubrifer -era -erum, snake bearing, snake haired, epithet of the Medusa, O.

Colubrinus -a -um, snakey; met. sly, cunning, P.

Colum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, V. Co.

Columba -æ, f. a pigeon, dove, H; as sacred to Venus called by O. Cythereiades.

*Columbar -aris, n. a kind of pillory, with holes for confining the hands and head, probably so called from the resemblance which these bore to the holes in a dove-cote, P.

Columbarium -ii, n. a dove-cote, pigeon-cote, Co; and hence applied by Vitruvius to architectural circumstances of similar shape.

Columbarius -ii, m. a farm-servant who attended to the pigeons, Vr; (2) a tower, used in P as a term of reproach.

Columbina -a -um, relating or belonging to a pigeon, C; (2) dove-coloured, Pl.

Columbula -i, m. dim. a little pigeon, Pl.

Columbus -i, m. male dove or pigeon, Il. Vr.

Columella -ae, f. dim. a little column, C.

Columella, L. Julius Moderatus, the most important of the Roman writers upon agriculture whose works are extant, was a native of Cadiz, and from the notices which he gives of his contemporaries, must have lived in the first half of the first century. Of his life we know little, except that he seems to have resided in Rome, and on some occasion to have travelled in Syria and Cilicia. His chief work, "*De Re Rustica*," in 12 books, is an elaborate treatise on every branch of agriculture, and we have in addition a work, "*De Arboribus*," in one book, which is also of considerable value. The Latinity of Columella is good, his style natural but copious and diffuse, while certain glaring mistakes in matters of fact induce the suspicion that the very various information exhibited by our author is not in all cases the result of personal observation.

Columellaris -e, pillar shaped, — *dentes*, grinders, Pl.

Columen -inis, n. (allied forms, culmen, columna, &c.), a height, *sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus*, Ct. = mountains; (2) the highest point of an object, roof or ridge of a house, Vr; (3) *met.* height, extreme point, — *audacia*, P; (4) a pillar or column as a prop or support; hence, *met.* support, — *familia*, T; — *republicæ*, C.

***Columis** -e, unconsumed, uninjured, P.

Columna -ae, f. a pillar, column, C; — *rostrata*, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of a naval victory, Q; — *Ilienia*, a pillar in the Roman forum, to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive corporal punishment, C; as columns were used to define boundaries, *columna Protei*, V, = *finis Aegypti*; *columna Herculis*, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar; (2) a water-spout, Ic.

Columnarum -il, n. a species of house tax, assessed according to the number of columns, C.

***Columnarius** -il, m. one who has been punished at the *columpna mænia* (*rid.* *columnia*), a rascal, thief, C.

Columatus -a -um, supported on columns, Vr; — *os*, resting on the hand, P.

Columinus -a -um, made of hazel wood, — *hastilia*, V.

Colus -i, colus -is, f. (m. Ct.) a distaff, O. Tb.

Colutæ -orum, (κολυτæ), n. leguminous fruit, P.

Colymbas -adis, f. (κολυβάς), — *oliva*, swimming in brine, pickled, Pl.

Coma -ae, f. (κόμη), the hair of the head, Il. O. Tb; (2) *meton.* grass, herbage, Ct. H.

Comanas -ntis (præp. como), hairy, — *galea*, V; — *cera narcissus*, V, covered with leaves.

Comarchus -i, m. (κομάρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, P.

Comitarius -a -um, relating to the hair; — *acus*, hair pin, P. Aug.

Comatus -a -um (præp. como), hairy, — *Gallia* = Transalpine, from the fact that the inhabitants of those parts wore their hair long, Pl; (2) — *silen*, Ct, in full leaf.

Combito -i -itum, s. to drink in company, Sc; (2) to drink in, suck up, imbibe, — *solem plurimum*, Pl.

Combito -onis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, C.

Comburo -nesi -astum, s. to burn up, consume entirely, C. Ca; *met.* — *aliquem iudicio*, C, to ruin; — *diem*, P, to consume in revelling; — *aliquid*, to be violently in love with, Pl.

Combustum -i, n. a burn or scald, Pl.

Comedo -edi -estum or -estum, s. to eat up, consume entirely; *prov. cana comesta renire*, Vr, to come too late; *met.* — *aliquem oculis*, M, to gaze

on with eyes of desire; — *se*, to waste away with grief or anxiety; (2) to consume in riot and debauchery, *comedunt quod habent*, P; — *patrimonium*, C; in P. and T. — *aliquem*, to consume the property of another person.

Comedo -onis, m. a glutton, spendthrift, Vr.

Comes -tis, c. a companion, comrade, associate, attendant, C; — *esse alieui*, O; *nee se* — *illius furoris præbuit*, C; *used* of inanimate objects, *eloquentia comes seditionum*, Te; (2) the attendant or tutor who accompanied a boy to and from school, V; (3) *pl.* comes, the retinue or suite which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally any retinue or body of attendants, C. Il; (4) the body of courtiers, the imperial court, St.

Cometes -m, m. (κομήτης, Sc. κομήτης), a comet, V.

Comice, comically, C.

Comicus -a -um (κομικός), relating to comedy, comic, — *stulti senes*, C, foolish old men as represented in comedy; — *aurum*, P. = lupinum, lupines, the seeds of which were used on the stage instead of money.

Comiens -i, m. a comic actor, P; more frequently (2) a comic poet, C.

Cominus = *communus*, &c.

Comis -e, courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable, T. C.

Comissabundus -a -um, revelling, rioting, — *temulento agmine per Indiam incessit*, L.

Comissatio -onis, f. a revel, riotous feasting, C, usually begun after the *cena*, and protracted till a late hour of the night.

Comissator -oris, m. one who takes part in a comissatio, a reveller, riotous feaster; *met.* — *libellus*, M, a book read at a riotous feast; — *conjuratio*, C, accomplice.

Comissor, l. *dep.* to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, which was generally closed with fresh drinking; to revel, feast riotously, *comissatum ibo*, P; — *in domum Pauli*, Il.

Comitas -itis, f. courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (*opp.* *gravitas*, *severitas*), C.

Comitatus -us, m. a train, retinue, suite, escort, C; (2) in imperial times especially, the court, imperial suite, Te; (3) a caravan, convoy, Ca; *met.* — *virtutum*, C.

Comiter, courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, C.

Comitia -orum, n. *rid.* *comitium*.

Comitiæ -e, relating to the comitia, — *dies*, — *mensis*, C, on which the comitia were held; — *homines*, P, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes; — *morbus*, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Ct; hence, *subst.* *comitiæ* -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Pl.

Comitiatus -us, m. the assembly of the people in the comitia, C.

Comito, l. to proceed to the comitium in order to sacrifice, Vr; (2) *præp. tribuni comitiati*, the military tribunes chosen in the comitia.

Comitum -il, n. an enclosed place near the Roman forum, where the Comitia Curiata were held, originally open, but roofed in during the second Punic war; (2) *pl.* *comitia -orum*, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms, — *centuriata*, the assembly of the *Populus Romanus* according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius, usually held in the Campus Martius; — *curiata*, a still older form of assembly, held in the Comitium, which was gradually superseded in the later ages of the republic by the Comitia Centuriata; — *tributa*, the assembly of the people in their tribes, in the forum or Campus Martius; — *habere*, to call an assembly of the people; — *consularia*, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, and in like manner — *tribunicia*, *prætoria*.

Comitor, l. *dep. (act.* form *comito*, Pt. O; *pass.* *comitor*, C.), to join as a companion or follower, to

accompany, to follow, — *nautas fuga*, V; abs. *magna comitante caterva*, V; (2) to form a funeral procession, accompany to the grave, N. V.

Comma-*-itis*, *n.* (κομμα), a clause or division of a period = incisum, Q.

Commāchilo, 1. to spot or bespatter all over, — *manus sanguine*, V; met. — *se isto infinito ambitu*, C.

*Commādhō, 2. to be exceedingly wet, A. Aug.

Commāduco, 1. to masticate, chew thoroughly, Pl.

Commānīpūlaris -is, *m.* a soldier belonging to the same manipule or company, a comrade, Tc.

*Commāritus -i, *m.* a joint husband, P.

Commēitus -us, *m.* a place of entrance and egress, a passage, P; (2) in military language, leave of absence, furlough, — *petere*, St; *sumere*, dare, L; in *commēatu esse*, L, to be on furlough; *quum miles ad commēatus diem non affuit*, Q, on the day at which the furlough terminated; (3) company of merchants, caravan, *Londunum copia negotiorum et commēatum maxime celebre*, Tc; (4) convoy of provisions, food, forage, C; frequently opposed to *fiumentum* as signifying every other necessary required for an army, Ca.

Commēdātor, 1. *dep.* to impress deeply upon the mind, C; (2) to remind, call to remembrance by imitating, Lc.

Commēmini -isse, to remember fully, to be still perfectly acquainted with, C.

Commēmōrābilis -e, worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable, P. C.

Commēmōrāmentum -i, *n.* A. and P. Aug. = commemoratio, *g.v.*

Commēmōrātiō -ōnis, *f.* remembrance, mention, reminding, commemoration, C.

Commēmōro, 1. to call to mind, recollect, C; (2) to bring to remembrance, remind, C; (3) to mention, relate, recount, commemorate, C.

Commendābilis -e, commendable, praiseworthy, L.

Commendāticus -a -um, relating to a recommendation, — *litteras ad te mittere*, C, a letter of introduction.

Commendātio -ōnis, *f.* recommendation, commendation, C; (2) that which recommends, excellence, — *ingenii*, — *iberatutatis*, C.

Commendātor -ōris, *m.* one who recommends, a patron, Pl.

Commendatrix -icis, *f.* one who recommends, C. Pl.

Commendātus -a -um (*pticip.* commendo), recommended, commended, C; (2) esteemed, prized, valued, Pl.

Commendo, 1. to commend to the care, keeping, or protection of any one, to recommend, *Ego me tuum commendo et committo fidei*, T; met. — *nomen tuum immortalitati*, C; — *aliquid literis*, to commit to writing, C; (2) to recommend, to make agreeable, procure favour for, *nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia*, C.

Commensus -ūs, *m.* (commetior), proportion of parts, symmetry, Vitr.

Commentāriūm -i, *n. dim.* a little memorandum-book, a short commentary, C.

Commentārius -ii, *m.* (commentarium -ii, *n.* O), a memorandum or note book, — *diurni*, St, a diary; (2) the title of works of a sketchy and irregular form, generally on historical subjects, such as Caesar's notes on the Gallic and civil wars; *memorabilia*; (3) in legal language, a brief protocol, C; (4) P. Aug. a commentary, or explanatory notes.

Commentatiō -ōnis, *f.* deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation, C; (2) used by Q as a translation of *ἐνθύμημα*; (3) a dissertation, essay, — *Aristotelis de natu animalium*, Pl.

Commenticius -a -m, that which is the result of meditation, invented, fictitious, *nomen illius noris*

et commenticiis appellata, C; — *civitas Platonis*, ideal, C; — *crimen*, C, false.

Commentor, 1. *dep.* (commento, P, *pticip. pass.* C), to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply, C; followed by *acc.* or *de*; (2) to discover anything by reflection, *ut cito commentatus est mendacium*, P; (3) to treat a subject in a written dissertation, C; (4) to comment upon, elucidate, explain, St.

*Commentor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, inventor, — *ura*, sc. Bacchus, O.

Commentum -i, *n.* a fiction, falsehood, lie, C; (2) an invention, L. St; (3) used by Q. = commentatio, as a translation of *ἐνθύμημα*.

Commeo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, *vulgatum erat inter Vefos Romamque nuncios commere*, L; (2) to go to a place repeatedly, visit frequently, C.

Commercium -ii, *n.* trade, commerce, S; (2) *meton.* the right of trade, *commercium in eo agro nemini est*, C; *the object of trade, goods, Pl; the place of trade, commercial depot, Pl; (3) intercourse, connexion, converse, — *belli*, Tc, negotiations for truce or peace; carnal intercourse, P.

Commereor, 1. *dep.* to buy together, buy up, S. Commēreo -ui -itum, 2. (commereor, *dep.* A. Aug), to deserve fully, C; (2) to commit a fault, — *culpam*, P.

Commēstor -mensus, 4. to measure, C; (2) to measure with anything, compare, C.

Commēto, 1. to go to a place frequently, T.

Commēgrātiō -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, moving, — *siderum*, Sc.

Commāgro, 1. to remove with all one's possessions, migrate, C.

Commīllitum -ui, *n.* a companionship in war, or military service, Q. Tc; (2) generally, companionship, fellowship, O.

Commīllito -ōnis, *m.* a companion or comrade in war, C.

Commīnatiō -ōnis, *f.* a threatening, threat, C. L.

Commīngo -nxi -ctum, 3. to make water on, H.

Commīnescor -mentus, 3. *dep.* to feign, invent, — *mendacium*, P; *dolum docte* —, P; (2) to invent, discover, — *novas litteras*, St.

Commīnor, 1. *dep.* — *alicui aliquid*, to threaten anybody with anything; especially used in military language, to threaten an attack, L.

Commīnō -ui -ūtum, 3. to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces, — *diem*, P, to divide into small portions; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *immensum argenti pondus*, H; to weaken, deprive of strength, C; *circus ingenii*, O.

Commīsus (a military phrase, *opp. eminus*), hand to hand, in close combat, *nec eminus hastis nec — gladiis uteretur*, C; met. *sed hac fuerit — prima orationis excursio*, nunc — *aganus*, C; (2) close to, near, *aspicit hirsutos — ursa Gelas*, O.

Commis -is, *m.* and *f.* commi, *indel.* — gummi, *g.v.*

Commisceō -scui -xtum, or -stum, 2. to mix together, to mix up, C. P; — *corpora*, C, to have carnal intercourse.

Commīscētiō -ōnis, *f.* the expression or manner of a speaker which is calculated to excite pity, C.

Commīscresco, 3. to pity, T.

Commīscror, 1. *dep.* to pity, commiserate, N; (2) of a speaker, to excite pity, C.

Commīssio -ōnis, *f.* a contest, or struggle for a prize, C; (2) pompous speech, or declamation, intended to display rhetorical skill, St.

Commīssum -i, *n.* a crime, fault, transgression, C; in legal phrase, a forfeiture, confiscation, or the property confiscated, St; (2) that which is committed or entrusted to another, a secret, *Jv. H.*

Commīssūra -e, *f.* a joining together, connection, joint, knot, — *funis*, A. Aug; — *molles digitorum*, C; met. connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse, Q.

**Committito*, 1. to make soft, — *caput*, T.
Committo -*missum*, 3. to unite, connect, combine in any things into one; followed by *inter*. sc. Q. L; by *cum*, *cassae committuntur cum osse pectoris*, Cl, by *dat* Q. (2) to institute a contest between men or animals, or to bring them together for comparison, *pugiles Latinos committere cum Graecis solebat*, St; — *prælium, certamen, bellum*, to give, offer, begin battle, L; — *ludus*, C, to celebrate games; (3) to commit an unlawful action, a crime, — *tantum facinus*, C, — *maius delictum*, Ca; — *contra legem, in legem*, C; followed by *ut*, *nolo quemquam erem committere, ut morte multandus sit*, C, — *multam, poenam*, to act so as to incur a punishment, or penalty, C; (4) to commit, entrust to the care of a person, — *aliquid alicui*, C; *mut.* — *semina seclis*, V, *silvis committere*, C, to trust to writing, *pro*, — *actum lupo*, T. (conf. Grk. *καταλείπειν τιν ἐν λυκοισι*); — *aliquid in aliquid*, L; *ut tergum meum tuum in fidem committam*, T.

Commixtura -*ae*, f. a mixture, mixing, A. Aug.
Commode, rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately, — *decere, facere*, C; *sallare*, N; in medicine, — *facere*, to do good, have a good effect, Cl, (2) conveniently, suitably, C, (3) in a friendly manner, kindly, pleasantly, P; (4) at a convenient time, reasonably, P, C; (5) just, *emiseram — ex An- tiati*, C, I had just emerged.

Commōditas -*atis*, f. aptness of size, proportion, — *memoratum*, St, of discourse, appropriate expression, C, (2) a free motion, likeness, — *corporis*, C, (3) fitness, pleasantness, convenience, advantageousness, C; (4) of persons, complaisance, obligingness, P.

Commōdo, at the right time, opportunely, P, (2) = *commodo suo*, at one's own convenience, Sc.

Commōdo, 1. to make fit, adapt, accommodate, P; (2) — *aliquid alicui*, to give, grant, allow to the use or advantage of another person, *iresus alis*, L; — *in eum parvis peccatis*, Tc, — *avem patientem cultu*, H; (3) — *alicui*, — *aliquid se*, to accommodate, be of service to, *ut omnibus rebus ei commodes*, C.

Commōdile, according to convenience, P.

**Commōdulum*, P. = *commodule*, q.v.

Commōdum, at the right time, opportunely, *ecce autem — aperitur foris*, P, (2) just, exactly, *idcum hoc agebam commodum*, T; often used with *postquam* or *quum* in the corresponding clause of the sentence.

Commōdum -*i*, n. convenience, *nostro commodo*, at our convenience, C; *commodo tuo*, C; *per commodum*, L; *ex commodo*, Sc, conveniently, (2) use, advantage, convenience, *pl. commoda vitæ*, Lc, the conveniences of life; — *pacis*, C; (3) especially pay or salary for services rendered to the state, — *emerita militum*, St, favour, privilege, St, used adverbially, *commodo*, or *per commodum* = without detriment, *quod commodum i republica facere possis*, C, (4) that which is lent, a loan, deposit, C.

Commōdus -*i* -*um*, perfect, complete, proper, due, fit, — *talentum argenti*, P, a whole talent, — *statum*, P, lofty; (2) appropriate, convenient, fit, favourable, friendly, *nec pecori opportuna seget nec commoda Iaccho*, V; *id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim*, C; *commodum est*, it pleases, is agreeable, P, C, (3) of persons, friendly, obliging, useful, *mihi — uni*, H.

Commōtor, 4. *dep.* to set in motion, — *fulmina*, Lc.

Commōtor -*um* -*ium*, 3. to grind or crush thoroughly, Co.

Commōtor -*ifici* -*factum*, 3. to remind, warn, earnestly advise, *quemque beneficiis suis*, St.

Commōtor -*um* -*ium*, 2. to remind, warn, advise, — *aliquem*, C; *aliquem de aliquâ re*, C; *aliquem aliquis rei*, C; *aliquem aliquid*, P, *me commoet ut serrem fidem*, T; *commoet ne quis hoc quodcumque habeat*, Cl.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. an earnest reminding, Q.
Commōtor, 1. to show fully and distinctly, P, C.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. a delaying, loitering, lingering, C, as a rhetorical phrase, the dwelling for some time on one point, C.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, 2. to bite violently, Sc.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, 3. *dep.* to die together with, L; "Commorientes," the title of a lost comedy by Plautus, founded on the *Συνοδὸς* of Diphilus.

Commōtor, 1. *dep.* to delay, linger, mal e r stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain, — *Rome*, C; *ad Helorum*, C; *apud aliquem*, C, *met consilium tuum diutius in arvis civibus commorandi*, C, (2) used by P. *act.* to detain, retard.

**Commortalis* -*ae*, mortal, Co.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. (αἰματώδης), a gummy substance, from which honey is elaborated by bees, Pl.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. a movement, commotion, P, Aug; (2) an emotion, excitement, — *animi*, C.

**Commōtor* -*um* -*um*, f. *dim.* a slight indisposition, C.

**Commōtor* -*um* -*um*, m. a motion, movement, Vr.

Commōtor -*um* -*um* (πικρὸν commortac), tattering, insecure, unsteady, — *as alienum*, Tc, (2) moved in mind, excited, C.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, 3. to move entirely, violently, to shake, to move from a place, *se ex eo loco*, C, — *castra ex eo loco*, Lc, to cause the army to advance, — *sacra*, V, to take down for actual use the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils; — *nummum*, C, to employ in commerce; (3) to shake or agitate without change of place, *magnum commortant æquora venti*, Lc; (3) *met. quæ commorari non possunt*, C, which cannot be rifled or grieved; *conf. cornu commocere disputationis tuæ*, C, to shake either in mind or body, *commotus mente*, Pl; and *abs. commotus*, H, mad, to excite, move in resolution or feelings, *commota clementia metu mens*, Lc, hence, to produce, be the exciting cause of, — *tumultum aut bellum*, C; — *miserationem*, Q.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. a communicating, communication, imparting, — *consiliu*, C; (2) a rhetorical figure = ἀναδιωξις, in which the speaker turns to his audience, making them, as it were, participators in the inquiry, C, Q.

Commōtor, 1. to share, divide with, communicate, impart to; very frequently used of verbal communications, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, C; *inter aliquos*, C; *alicui*, Cr; *aliquem aliqui re*, P; (2) of inanimate objects, — *aliquid cum aliquâ re*, Ca; to unite in equal proportions; (3) to share with, to receive a share of, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, P, C.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, 4. to fortify thoroughly on all sides, — *castella*, Cr.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. communion, common property, possession, *inter quos est — legis, inter eos — juris est*, C.

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, common, general, universal, public (*opp. proprius* = individual, private), *quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium*, Q; *vitium omnium est*, T; — *locus*, P, euphuistically = Hades; used also by St. for a brothel; — *locus*, C, public places; — *loci*, C, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces; hence, *subst.* *commune* -*is*, n. the community, the state, commonwealth, in *commune* = (a) for the public good, for common use, — *neturæ*, P; — *consilire*, T; (b) in general, Q; (2) of persons, affable, condescending, C; (3) in rhetorical language, — *exordium*, C, which might be used on either side of a question; — *verbum*, having both an active and a passive signification, — *genus*, common gender; — *syllaba*, doubtful in quantity (anceps).

Commōtor -*um* -*um*, f. community, common quality, fellowship, C; — *nulla cum deo homini*, C; — *et conjunctio humana*, C; (2) condescension, affability, N.

Communiter, in common with others, conjointly, C.

*Communiter, Vr. = communiter, g.v.

Communisio 1. to murmur with, C.

Committibilis -e, changeable, — *ritæ ratio*, C; — *exordium*, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, C.

Committite, in a changed manner, C.

Committatio -ōnis, f. a change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech = ἀντιμπαβολή, Q.

*Committatus -us, m. a change, alteration, Lc.

Commuto, 1. to change, alter entirely; se —, to spoil, used of fruits, Vr; met. *nihi commutatur animo*, C, they do not at all change their opinion; (2) to exchange, barter, *rim' commutemur? tuam ego ducam et tu meam*, P; to exchange words, converse, — *unum verbum tecum*, T.

Cōmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to arrange, adorn, take care of; especially of the hair, to comb, plait, and adorn the hair, *longas compta puella comas*, O; met. *colus compta*, Pl, filled with wool; to adorn, *Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem*, P. Aug; often used by Q. of the ornaments of style.

Cōmo, 1. to be provided with hair, hairy, P. Aug; except in the forms *comans* and *comatus*, g. v.

Cōmœdia -re, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, T.

*Cōmœdice, as in a comedy, comically, P.

Cōmœdus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; — *natio*, Jv; subst. *comœdus -i*, m. C, a comic actor.

Cōmōsus -a -um, hairy, Ph.

Compāciscor (peciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, 3. dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, P.

Compactūs -e, joined, or tightly fitted together, — *trabes*, Vt; (2) of bodily frame, thickset, compact, Pl.

Compactio -ōnis, f. a putting or joining together, — *membrorum*, C; (2) that which is put together, the structure, Vt.

Compactum -i, n. a compact, agreement, compacto, C; de compacto, Pl; ex compacto, St, according to agreement.

*Compactura -re, f. a joining together, a joint, Vt.

Compactus -a -um (præp. compingo), thickset, compressed, compact, Pl.

Compāges -is, f. a joining together, joint, connexion, O; met. *dum sumus in his inclusi compāgibus corporis*, C.

Compag -inis, f. O. Cl. = compages, g.v.

Compar -aris, like, similar, Lc. L; hence, compar -aris, c. a companion, equal, consort, P. II; especially one of a couple united by affection, spouse, husband, wife, Ct. O; (2) a figure of speech, by which the various clauses of the sentence are constructed of an equal number of syllables, C.

Comparabilis -e, capable of comparison, comparable, C.

Comparāte, in comparison, by comparison, C.

Comparatio -ōnis, f. a comparing, comparison, — *orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis*, C; a struggle of emulation, St; relation, C; and also used by C as a translation of ἀναλογία; an agreement, contract, L; in grammatical language, comparison, and in Q, the comparative.

Comparatio -ōnis, f. a preparing, preparation, — *noxi belli*, C; — *veneni*, L; (2) a procuring, acquiring, acquisition, — *criminis*, C, i. e. of all evidence necessary for an accusation.

Comparativus -a -um, relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative, C.

*Comparatus -us, m. relation, proportion, Vt.

Comparco -rai, 3. to scrape together by parsimony, T.

Compāreo -ui, 2. to appear fully, be visible, C; *repente comparuit incolumis*, St; *ratio comparet*, P, the account agrees, is correct.

Compāro, 1. to prepare; get ready, provide, furnish, — *convictum magnifice et ornate*, C; — *se*,

C, to make one's self ready; — *invidias alicui*, C; often used, especially in the form *comparatum est*, to express the institutions and customs of society, *more majorum comparatum est*, C; (2) to procure, buy, provide, — *aurum et vestem et alia, quæ opus sunt*, T; — *laudes artibus*, C.

Compāro, 1. to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, — *labelle cum labellis*, P; (2) to bring together for a contest, to match, *velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces*, L; (3) to compare, et *se mihi comparat Ajax?* O; *homo similitudines comparat*, C; to consider by comparison, *id ego semper necum sic agito et comparo*, A. Aug; (4) — *inter se*, of colleagues in an office, to agree in the division of their duties, L.

Compasco -avi -astum, 3. to feed or graze together, C; to graze, Vr; to eat off, — *pabulum*, Vr.

Compascus -a -um, relating to common pasturage, C.

Compādo, 4. to fetter, P.

Compellatio -ōnis, f. an addressing by name, earnest accosting, C.

Compello, 1. to address, accost, call by name, — *aliquem voce*, V; (2) to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke, II. L; in law, to accuse before a court of justice, C.

Compello -pūli -pulum, 3. to drive to one place, collect, *pecus totius provincie*, C; — *naves in portum*, Ca; — *adversarios intra mentia*, N; (2) to force or impel a person to an action, to compel, — *aliquem ad bellum*, O; — *in eundem metum*, L; *senem compuli, mihi omnia ut crederet*, P.

Compendiarius -a -um, short, brief, compendious, C; subst. *compendiaria -re*, f. (sc. via), Vr; *compendiarium -i*, n. (sc. iter), Sc, a short way, short cut.

Compendiosus -a -um, advantageous, profitable, Co; (2) brief, compendious, P. Aug.

Compendium -ii, n. sparingness, parsimony, and thence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium), C; *aliquid ponere, coaddere ad compendium*, P; (3) shortness, abbreviation, *verba conferre ad compendium*, to be brief in speech; *compendium* i. q. ad, a short way, a short cut, Tc.

*Compendo, 3. to weigh together, Vr.

Compensatio -ōnis, f. a balancing of an account; met. *quod ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant*, C, i. e. by considering the advantages as a compensation.

Compensio, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance, — *lætitiæ cum doloribus*, C; *summi labores nostri magnâ compensati gloria*, C; (2) to shorten, — *longum iter*, Sc.

Compēndiatio -ōnis, f. a putting off a trial to the third day or later, Sc. Pl.

Compēndiatus -us, m. C. = comperendatio, g.v.

Compēndio, 1. to adjourn a case to the third day, — *et eum*, C.

Compēro -pēri -pertum, 4. to find out, discover, have certain information of, C; *comperitum habeo, comperitum mihi est*, C, I know certainly; *pro comperito*, St, *pro comperitâ re*, L, for certain.

Compērnis -e, knock-kneed, P.

Compes -edis, f. a fetter or foot-shackle, generally found in the pl.; (2) a ring of gold or silver, worn round the ankle as an ornament; also in Pl. a silver necklæce.

Compesco -ui, 3. to hold in, restrain, check, curb, — *equum angustis habenis*, Tb; — *seditionem exercitus verbo uno*, Tc; *compesce in illum, dicere injuste*, P, cease to speak unjustly against him.

Compētitor -is, m. a competitor, C.

Compētitor -icis, f. a female competitor, C.

Compēto -iri or -ii -itum, 3. to strive after anything in common with others, to compete, P. Aug; (2) to come together, to meet, *si cacumina in unum compētunt*, Co; (3) to agree, coincide in point of time, *cum Othonis exitu compētisset*, Tc; to agree with, correspond to, *tanto animo nequaquam*

corpore aut habitus competuit, St; (4) to be equal to, to avail, be competent, *competere neque oculis neque auribus satis*, To, (5) to belong to, Q

**Complatio* -ōnis, *f.* a pillaging or plundering from all sides, hence, jestingly used by C in the sense of compilation.

Complio, 1. to plunder, rob from all sides, C.

Compingo -pōgi -pactum, 3. to unite many separate parts into a whole, to put together, construct, — *adificia*, Sc, (2) to shut in forcibly, hide, confine, — *aliquem in carcerem*, P; — *se in Appuliam*, C.

Comptulcius -a -um, relating to the *Comptitalia*, — *dies*, C; — *ludi*, C.

Comptilis -a, relating, or belonging, to cross roads, — *Lares*, St, the deities who presided over cross roads; (2) *subst* *Comptitalium* -um, *n.* the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the prætor, shortly after the Saturnalia, C

Comptium -i, *n.* a place where two or more roads intersect, C.

Complēdo -ui -it -us -um, 2. to please several persons at once, T Co, (2) to please exceedingly, *hæc Feneri complacuerunt*, P.

**Complanatio* -ōnis, *f.* a levelling, hence, ruins, rubbish, Sc.

Complano, 1. to level, — *montium juga*, St; (2) *met.* — *aspera*, to make endurable, Sc.

Completor -xus, 3. *dep* (complete, pass in C), to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass, *medicari mulierem completus*, T, *me arctior somnus complexus est*, C; (2) *met* to understand as a whole, comprehend, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest cogitatione tantum et mente completum*, C; to express as a whole, fully include in discourse, *nullo modo possum omnia istius facta . . . oratione complecti*, C, hence, in philosophical language, to draw a conclusion, (3) to embrace lovingly, love, prize, cherish, — *hunc omni tua comulate*, C, (4) to take possession of, to master, C.

Complementum -i, *n.* that which completes or fills up, in the mathematical sense, a complement, C

Compleo -tri -ctum, 2. to fill up, — *fossas salientis et virgultis*, Ca; — *paginam*, C, in military phrase, to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc., — *classim Romanam sociis navalibus*, L, (2) *met.* to fill the air with shout, clamour, etc., — *omnia clamoribus*, Lc, — *nemini timendū vocē*, H; to provide fully, — *exercitum omni copiâ*, Ca, to inspire a feeling or sentiment, — *reliquos bonâ spe*, Ca; — *omnia luctu*, S, to complete, finish, *his rebus completis legiones reduci iussit*, Ca, — *muniam promissi*, to fulfil, C, also of time, *CII complerit annos*, C.

Completus -a -um (*ptcp* *compleo*), full, — *alveus Tiburis rudibus*, St, (2) perfect, complete, C.

Complexio -ōnis, *f.* a close connexion, C, (2) of discourse, — *in existat negotio*, Ca, a short summary of the whole matter, — *in yborum*, or *abs* a period, sentence, C; also a rhetorical figure in which a return is made to words previously used, C; in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, C, a dilemma, C; in grammar, the contraction of two syllables into one, *evaporat*, Q

Complexus -us, in an embrace, encompassing, surrounding, enclosing, *complexu matris accolentem*, Ct; *Adhuc omnia sic arido complexu cetera eripuit*, Lc, occasionally used of a hostile grasp, *si in Cæsar is complexum reure paret*, Ca, *meton* for the beloved, or embraced object, C, (2) *met* connexion of discourse, — *sermonis*, Q, (3) a loving embrace, love, affection, C.

Complico -tri -atum (-ui -xtum), 1. to fold together, fold up, — *epistolam*, C, *met.* *complicata notio*, C, confused, intricate.

Complodo -i -sum, 3. — *manus*, to clasp the hands as a token of applause, Q

Comploratio -ōnis, *f.* a common lamentation, a general weeping and bewailing, L.

Comploratus -us, *m* L. = *comploratio*, *q* v.

Comploro, 1. to bewail or weep in company, to lament loudly and violently, L

Compluo -tium, 3. to rain, *qua compluebat*, *compluvium*, Vr.

Complures -ium, *m* and *f.* *complurium* -um, *n.* many, very many, a great many, C

Complures, *compluriens*, many times, frequently, A Aug.

Compluribus -us -a, *dim.* tolerably many, a pretty large number, P. T.

Compluvium -i -um, resembling a *compluvium* in its rectangular shape, V1.

Compluvium -i, *n.* the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, (2) *meton* a quadrangular frame to which vines were bound, Co.

Compono -pōsi -suum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring, any number of detached articles together, *in quo loco ei antea composita*, C, (2) to unite into a whole, to join together, compose, *genus hominum compositum ex animâ et corpore est*, S, to compose in the sense of authorship, — *librum*, C, — *commentarios*, Q, — *carmina*, H; to invent that which is not true, — *mendacia*, T, — *verba et fraudes*, Pt; to agree, settle, *ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, expectabant*, L, hence, *ex composito*, L, *composito*, T, according to agreement; (3) to put in order, arrange, compose, — *capitulum*, C, — *logam*, H; — *rempublicam*, C; — *se*, V, to lie down to sleep, or to eat, — *diffusa membra*, V; to arrange with a view to preservation, to lay by, *hæc verno tempore componunt*, Co; *poet* to adorn or arrange a corpse for burial, to bury, — *mea ossa*, Pt; — *ad aliquid*, *in aliquid*, *alicui rei*, Q, Tc, to arrange for a particular purpose, to adjust to, *met.* to soothe, compose, adjust a quarrel, allay, appease, — *controversias regum*, C, *tantas lites*, V, — *seditionem civilem*, St, (4) to bring together as rivals, to match, *sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur*, Q, hence, to compare, *si parva licet componere magnis*, V; *audes cladi nosti e, Æmpha, tuam*? Q

**Compositio* -ōnis, *f.* a carrying or bringing together, Vr.

Comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect, — *funerum ex Asia*, Ca, — *arma in locum*, C.

Compos -itis, having the mastery or control of, possessed of, shrewd in, — *animi*, T, — *mentis*, C, in full possession of mental faculties, — *volū*, one whose wish is fulfilled, H; — *culpa*, P, — *sceleris*, Q.

Compositæ, well-arranged, artfully, orderly, — *et apte dicere*, C.

Compositio -ōnis, *f.* a connecting, putting together, arranging, composing, — *membrorum*, C, in medicine, a mixture, compound, Ct, *met.* authorship, composition, C; the connexion of words in a sentence, C, the laying by to preserve, storing up, — *rerum æternitatum*, Co, peaceful settlement, agreement, *pacis compositionis auctor esse non desisti*, C, a purring, or matching, — *gladiatorum*, C.

Compositor -ōnis, *m* an arranger, adjuster, C.

Compositura -æ, *f.* a connexion, joining, A Aug; (2) a joint, Lc.

Compositus -a -um, compound, composite (*opp* *simplex*), — *terram*, — *roces*, Q, (2) invented, false, — *crimen*, C, (3) well-arranged, full of art, carefully disposed, *compositor o dine pugna fuit*, L, — *orator*, C, fit for, adapted to, *compositus ad carmen*, Q, fit for the purposes of poetry, (4) composed, quiet, passionless, sedate, Q

Computatio -ōnis, *f.* a drinking party, used by C as a translation of *symposium*.

Computio, 4. to make partaker of, P, also passively, to become partaker of P.

Computor -ōnis, *m.* a drinking companion, C.

Compōtrix -icis, *f.* a female drinking companion, *T.*

Compransor -ōris, *m.* a dinner companion, boon comrade, *C.*

Comprēcātio -ōnis, *f.* supplication of a deity, *L.*

Comprēcōr, 1. *dep.* to beseech the divinity with all the usual ceremonies, to pray to, supplicate, *P. T. Ct.*

Comprēhēdo -di -sum, 3. (*compendo*), to seize, lay hold of with both hands, *quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est?* *C.*; — *ignem*, to catch fire; *conf. ignis robora comprehendit*, *V.*; *avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger*, *O.*; to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture, — *tam capitalem hostem*, *C.*; of disease, *comprehensus morbo toto corpore*, *P. Aug.*; to apprehend while in the commission of a crime, *Ct.*; hence, to discover or reveal a crime, — *nefandum adulterium*, *C.*; of plants, to take root, *Vr. Co.*; of a female animal, to conceive, *Co.*; of a place, to enclose, comprehend, *P. Aug.*; (2) *met.* to perceive by the sense of sight, *P. Aug.*; more frequently to understand, *comprehend*, conceive, *opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis*, *C.*; to relate, express, tell in words or writing, *breuiter comprehensa sententia*, *C.*; *ne plura consceler, comprehendam breui*, *C.*; *poet. aliquid numero* —, to count, express in numbers, *V. O.*; (3) to embrace with kindness, treat kindly, — *adulescentem humanitate tua*, *C.*

Comprēhēssibilis -e, that which can be comprehended, comprehensible, *C.*

Comprēhēso -ōnis, *f.* a seizing with the hands, laying hold of, *C.*; (2) a hostile seizing, apprehending, — *sontium*, *C.*; (3) a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension, *C.*; (4) a period, sentence, *C.*

Comprendo = comprehendendo, *q.v.*

Compresse, briefly, concisely, succinctly, *C.*

Compresso -ōnis, *f.* a pressing together, compression, *Vt.*; embrace, *P.*; compression of style, conciseness, *C.*

Compressus -a -um (*ptcp.* *comprimo*), compressed, *i.e.* narrow, tight, *Cl.*

Compressus -ūs, *m.* a pressing together, pressure, compression, *C.*; (2) embrace, carnal intercourse, *C.*

Comprīmo -essi -essum, 3. to press, squeeze together, compress, *quum digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat*, *C.*; — *ordines*, *L.* to close the ranks; — *mulierem*, *P. T.* to have intercourse with; *prov. compressis manibus sedere*, *L.* to sit with folded hands, idle; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *animam*, to hold one's breath; — *manum*, *T.* to hold one's hand; — *linguam alicui*, *P.* to reduce to silence; — *alium*, *Cl.* to restrain a looseness; (3) *met.* to hinder, hold in, restrain, put down, — *conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis*, *C.*; — *seditionem*, *L.*; (4) to hold back, conceal, suppress, *C.*

*Comprōbātio -ōnis, *f.* approval, *C.*

*Comprōbātor -ōris, *m.* one who approves, *C.*

Comprōbo, 1. to approve fully, *C.*; — *orationem omnium assensu*, *L.* to acknowledge, own as right and true, — *numen deorum*, *C.*; (2) to confirm, make good, testify, *patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit*, *C.*

Comprōmissum -i, *n.* a reciprocal promise, compromise, *C.*

Comprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, to compromise, *C.*

Comptus -a -um, ornamented, adorned, — *oratio*, *C.*

Comptus -ūs, *m.* head-dress, well dressed and ornamented hair, *Le.*

Compungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides, *Ph.*; *met.* *ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus*, *C.*

*Compurgo, 1. to cleanse thoroughly, *Pl.*

Computatio -ōnis, *f.* a reckoning, computa-

tion, calculation, *Sc. Q.*; (2) especially the reckoning of the avaricious, parsimony, *Sc.*

Computātor -ōris, *m.* a reckoner, calculator, *Sc.*

Computo, 1. to reckon together, calculate, compute, — *rationem digitis*, *P.*; — *annos quibus vivimus*, *Q.*; *met.* *facies tua computat annos*, *Jv.* shows thine age.

Computresco -trui, 3. to putrify thoroughly, *Le. Pl.*

Comtus, comte, etc. = comptus, compte, etc. *q.v.*

Conāmen -inis, *n.* an effort, endeavour, *Le. O.*

*Conāmentum -i, *n.* an instrument for getting up a plant, *Pl.*

Conātio -ōnis, *f.* an undertaking, effort, *Sc.*

Conāta -ōrum, *n.* (*ptcp.* *conor*), an undertaking, hazard, *Ca.*

Conātus -ūs, *m.* an attempt, effort, undertaking, *non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus*, *C.*; *compressi tuos nefarios conatus*, *C.*; (2) a natural impulse, inclination, *telus conatum habent ad naturales pastus expessendos*, *C.*

Conāco, 1. to defile all over, *Ph.*

Conācedēs -ium, *f.* a barricade to impede the enemy's advance, made of trees cut for the purpose, *Te.*

Concālēfacio -feci -factum, 3. to warm thoroughly, *C.*

*Concālēfactōrius -a -um, causing warmth, heating, — *vis*, *Pl.*

Concālēō, 2. to be warm through and through, *P.*

Concālēscō -lui, 3. to become thoroughly warm, *C.*; (2) to be hot, or glow with love, *T.*

Concālēscō -ui, 3. to have the skin of the hands become callous by labour, hence *met.* to become practised, well versed, *C.*; (2) to become dull, hard, *C.*

Concūmērātio -ōnis, *f.* a vaulting, vault, arch, *Vt.*

Concūmēro, 1. to vault, arch over, *St. Pl.*

Concastigo, 1. to punish, chastise severely, *P.*

Concavo, 1. to hollow out, make hollow, or concave, *Co. O.*

Concavus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave, — *cymbala*, *Le.*; — *altitudines speluncarum*, *C.*; — *aqua*, welling up, *O.*

Concedo -cessi -cessum, 3. originally an emphatic form of *cedo*; hence, to go away, depart, *concedite atque abscedite*, *P.*; and used by *Tacitus*, — *vita*; and *abs.* to die; (2) — *alicui*, to yield, give way, give place, concede, *de Casina certum est, concedere homini nato nemini*, *P.*; — *natura*, *S.* to die; to give precedence to, — *majestati ejus viri*, *L.* to yield to the will, or entreaties of another, *concessit senatus postulationi tuae*, *C.*; (3) — *aliquid alicui*, to concede, allow, grant, resign, give up, *hoc concedite pudori meo*, *C.*; — *ludum tempestivum pueris*, *H.*; — *peccata alicui*, *Ca.* to forgive; const. also with *inf.* or *ut*; (4) to betake one's self, or to go to a place, *ad januum concessero*, *P.*; — *ad dexteram*, *T.*; — *in hiberni*, *L.*; *met.* — *in aliquid*; to agree, consent to, resign one's self to, *victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessero*, *S.*

Concēlēbro, 1. to visit a place often, or in large companies, *Le.*; (2) of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously, — *studia per otium*, *C.*; (3) *suavi cantu concēlēbra plateam hymenaeo*, *P.* all cause to resound; (4) to celebrate a festivity, — *diem natalem*, *P.*; (5) to praise, extol, celebrate, *Tb.*; (6) to make known, widely publish, *Ca.*

Concēntō -ōnis, *f.* a singing together, harmony, *C.*

Concēntriō, 1. to collect in centuries; hence, to collect, assemble, *P.*

Concēntus -ūs, *m.* a singing together, harmony, *C.*; (2) the applause of the audience in the theatre,

PI; (3) agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord, C.

Conceptaculum -i, n. a receptacle, PI.

Conceptio -ōnis, f. a comprehending; hence, that which is comprehended or contained, VI; (2) the reception of seed, conception, C; (3) the drawing up of legal forms, C.

Conceptivus -a -um, -feria, festivals such as the Computalia (q.v.), which took place not at an invariable period, but on a day yearly appointed by the priest or magistrate, VI.

Conceptus -ūs, m. a collecting, gathering up, PI; hence that which is collected or gathered up, Sc; (2) n laying hold of, catching; ex conceptu camini, St, by taking fire from, a conceiving, conception of seed, C; that which is conceived, the foetus, St.

Concerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear in pieces, C.

Concertatio -ōnis, f. a dispute in words, contest, strife, C.

Concertativus -a -um, relating to a dispute, - accusatio, Q, a cross indictment.

Concertator -ōris, m. a rival, competitor, Te.

Concertatorius -a -um, relating to a contest in words, C.

Concerto, 1. to strive eagerly and emulously, P, Ca; (2) used by C especially of strife or dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, C.

Concessio -ōnis, f. delay, postponement, Co.

Concessio -ōnis, f. a yielding, giving way, granting, concession, - agrorum, C; in rhetoric, a confessi n of crime, a concession of a point in dispute, C.

Concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, nunquam concessimus larari, P.

Concha -æ, f. (κόρη), a muscle, oyster, or other shell, P, O; especially the shell in which pearls are found, PI; and meton. the pearl, Tb, Pt; a small shell, Co; (2) meton. objects resembling these shells in shape, the conch or horn of Triton, O; a salt-cellar, H; a vase for unguents, H, Jv.

Conchatus -a -um, shaped like a muscle shell, PI.

Conchicus -a -um, relating to a muscle shell, - baccæ, V, n pearl.

Conchis -is, f. (κόχχis), n kind of bean eaten with its shell or pod, M, Jv.

Conchita -æ, m. (κογχίτης), a muscle gatherer, P.

Conchula -æ, f. a little muscle, Ci.

Conchyliatus -a -um, purple, - peristromata, C; (2) clad in purple, Sc.

Conchylium -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a muscle, or generally shell fish, C, PI; an oyster, C; (2) meton. the purple colour prepared by the ancients from a species of shell-fish, C; also purple garments, Q.

Concido -idi, 3. to fall down together, to fall in, vel concidat omne cælum, C; ut quondam cara concidat pinus, V; to fall lifeless, fall in battle, L; to fall, or be slain in sacrifice, Le; (2) met. to fall, be ruined, perish, go down, concidunt venti, H, the winds subside; concidit animus, C, his courage fails.

Concido -cidi -ctum, 3. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, - necros, C; met. - aliquem virgis, C; pugnis, Jv, to thrash soundly; to cut down, slay in battle, Ca; (2) of discourse, to cut up, mangle, and thus deprive of all force, C; (3) to destroy, annihilate, - Antonum decretis restris, C; - omnem auctoritatem unioeri ordinis, C.

Concido -cidi -ctum, 2. (conco -ctum, 4. Te. Le), to call or bring together, collect with excitement, - multitudinem ad se, L; nunc definenda, nunc concienda plebs, L; f inanimate objects, to move violently, mors concita ob cruciatu, PI, hasteneth; (2) met. to stir up, excite, - hostem, cruciatorem, Te; Thyias concita pulso tympano, H; - Æonem iram, T; - seditionem, Te.

Conciliabulum -i, n. a place of public assembly, market place, L; - damni, or abs, P, a brothel.

Conciliatio -ōnis, f. a uniting, conjoining, communem totius generis hominum -, C; (2) a uniting in opinion, conciliating of favour and good will, conciliation, C; and hence, the conversion of the audience to a speaker's opinion, C; inclination, desire, prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam, C; (3) a procuring, acquiring, - gratie, C.

Conciliator -ōris, m. one who prepares, procures, makes ready, - nuptiarum, N, a match-maker; - captivæ piscium, PI, a decoy.

Conciliatilis -is, f. dim. one who conciliates favour, recommends, C.

Conciliatrix -icis, f. one who unites or recommends, a match-maker, procuress, bawd, C; (2) one who causes, promotes, brings about, oratio - conciliatrix humanæ societatis.

Conciliatūra -æ, f. the office of a procurer, - excreare, Sc.

Conciliatus -a -um (ptep. concilio), - alieui, beloved by, dear to, L; (2) inclined, devoted to, Q.

Conciliatus -ūs, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Le.

Concilio, 1. to bring together, unite, connect, corpora conciliantur, Le; - vestimentum, Vr, to full; (2) to unite in disposition, win over, legiones sibi pecunia -, C; - animos plebis, L; to recommend, make acceptable, dictis artes conciliare suas, O; (3) - aliquid alieui, to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; used = to procure, in the bad sense, P, existimabatur Servilia filiam suam Cæsari conciliare, St; to procure by buying, to purchase, P; to bring about, cause, conciliate, inter se atque vos affinitatem ut conciliarem et gratiam, P; - amicitiam cum aliquo, C; - nuptias, N.

Concilium -ii, n. a union; connexion, - genitali arceri, Le; (2) a coming together, assembling, - Camenarum cum Egeria, L; an assembly, - pastorum, C; an assembly for purposes of consultation, a council, quid in consilio consultistis? P; - habere, P; - convocare, Ca; - dimittere, C; - populi, L = comitia centuriata; - plebis, L = comitia tributa.

Concinnatio -ōnis, f. a preparing, making ready, A, Aug.

Concinnator -ōris, m. an arranger, - capitum et capillum, Co, hairdresser.

Concinne, elegantly, neatly, - et lepide vestita, P; elaborately, finely, - dicere, C.

Concinnitas -atis, f. careful and elaborate connexion - colorum, P, Aug, harmony; (2) elaborate artful construction of sentences, elegance and harmony of style, C.

Concinnitudo -inis, f. C. = concinnitas, q.v.

Concinno, 1. to put or fit together carefully and artfully, to arrange, C; (2) to cause, produce, concinnat hiatum vis centi, Le; frequently used by P when followed by an adj. = reddere, qui me insanu verbis concinnat suis, P.

Concinnus -a -um, that which pleases on account of the harmony and proportion of its parts, elegant, neat, sat edepol concinna est virgo facie, P; of discourse, tasteful, ornate, - oratio, C; (2) - alieui = commodus, fit for, appropriate to, Le; - amicis, H, pleasing to.

Concino -canti -centum, 3. to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert, concinunt tubæ, L; met. to agree, be in harmony, omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, C; (2) to celebrate in concert, - Cæsarem, H; - laudes Jovi, Tb; (3) to prophesy, concinit aris omen, Pt.

Concio, 4. = concio, q.v.

Concio -ōnis, f. an assembly of the people, a public meeting, - vocare, S; - advocare, C; populum in - advocare, L; in - convocare, C; ad - convocare, St; - dimittere, L; (2) meton. a speech made at such an assembly, legi - tuam, C; funebriis, Q; (3) the platform from which the speeches were made, in - ascendere, C.

Conclōnabundus -a -um, haranguing, speaking in public, L.

Conclōnalis -e, relating to a public meeting, assembly, C.

Conclōnārius -a -um, C. = concionalis, *q.v.*

***Conclōnātor** -ōris, *m.* a popular orator, demagogue, C.

Conclōnor, 1. *dep.* to form, compose an assembly, L; (2) to speak in public before an assembly, — *apud milites*, Ca; — *superiore e loco*, C; also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice, C.

Conclpilo, 1. to seize, lay hold of, P.

Concipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take together, hold together, — *nubes sesquimodio*, Vr; *nubes concipiunt humorem*, Lc; to contain, *animae pars concipitur cordis parte quadam*, C; — *ignem*, C, to catch fire; so of the ardour of love, — *flammam pectore*, Cl; — *morbum*, Co, to catch a disease; (2) to conceive, *i.e.* become pregnant, C; (3) *met.* to perceive, *hec tanta oculis* —, P; to conceive, imagine, form an idea of, — *mente*, L; abs. C; to understand, *quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit*, C; *concepere animo potes, quam sinus fatigali*, Pl; to experience, cherish, conceive any emotion or desire, — *spemque metumque*, O; — *aurebus tantam cupiditatem*, C; (4) to express in words, especially in a fixed legal or religious formula, *jurare sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro*, C; *conceptis verbis jurare*, P, L.

Concise, in detached or minute portions; hence, **concisely**, Q.

***Concisio** -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, the breaking up of a sentence into short clauses, C.

Concistura -ae, *f.* a dividing, division, Sc; (2) a fissure, cavity, crack, Pl.

Concisus -a -um (*ptep.* *concido*), divided into short sentences, brief, concise, C.

Conciliamentum -i, *n.* an incentive, means of charming, Sc.

Conciliate, quickly, Co; (2) violently, in an excited manner, — *dicere*, Q.

Concitatō -ōnis, *f.* excitement, — *animi*, C; — *mentis*, C; (2) popular excitement, tumult, sedition, C.

Concitatōr -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *in hac ac tumultus*, L.

Concitatric -icis, *f.* Pl. = concitator, *q.v.*

Concitatūs -a -um (*ptep.* *concito*), quick, rapid, — *conversio celi*, C; *equo concitato*, L, at full gallop; (2) excited, violent, C, Q.

Concito, 1. to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite, — *equum calcantibus*, L, to spurs to a gallop, L; — *classem remis*, L; *Eurus concitat aquas*, O; (2) *met.* of persons, to stir up, incite, excite, — *aliquem ad aliquid*, C; *in aliquem*, C; *adversus aliquem*, L; — *multitudinem*, N; of things, to stir up, cause, produce, — *bellum*, C; *miseriam*, C; *invidiam*, C; *pituitam*, Cl.

Concitor -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *belli*; *vulgi*, L.

***Concluncula** -ae, *f.* a little speech, short address to the people, C.

Conclamatio -ōnis, *f.* an acclamation, shouting together, — *universi exercitus*, Ca.

***Conclamito**, 1. to shout loudly, cry violently, P.

Conclamo, 1. to shout together, in company, *vos una mente atque voce conclamastis*, C; — *latum pectus*, V; — *ad arma*, L, to call to arms, — *rasa*, Ca, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march; — *socios*, O, to call into one place, call to help; (2) to cry loudly, *caupo conclamat, hominem esse occisum*, C; *saxa conclamata querelis*, M; filled with the noise of complaint; (3) — *aliquem, sc. mortuum*, to call upon a dead man by name, to bewail as dead, L; hence, *prov. conclamatum est*, T, it's all over, all is lost.

Conclare -is, *n.* a room, chamber, C; a stable, Co.

Concludo -si -sum, 3. (*conclusa*, Co), to shut up, fasten, — *in vincula bestiam nequissimam*, P; — *animum in corpore*, C; (2) to enclose, include, for-

tuna quae tot res in unum conclusit diem, T; (3) to end, finish, conclude, C; *verborum ordinem* —, C; — *versum*, H; (4) to infer, conclude, C.

***Concluse**, with well-turned periods, — *opteque dicere*, C.

Conclusio -ōnis, *f.* a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Ca; (2) a close, conclusion, *conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis*, C; a period, sentence, C; a logical inference, conclusion, C.

Conclufunctilla -ae, *f. dim.* a little inference, paltry conclusion, C.

***Conclūsura** -ae, *f.* a joint, Vt.

Concoctio -ōnis, *f.* digestion, Cl.

Concoctatio -ōnis, *f.* a dining together, translation of the Gr. *συνδειπνον*, C.

Concolor -ōris, similar in colour, V, O.

***Concomitatus** -a -um, accompanied, P.

***Concopulo**, 1. to unite, combine, — *argentum, auro*, Lc.

Concoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil together, Lc, Pl; (2) to digest, C; hence, to mature, ripen, *terra acceptum humorem concoquens*, Pl; — *suppurationes*, Pl; (3) *met.* — *se*, to waste away, P; to bear, endure, stomach, *ut ejus ista odia concoquam*, C; to consider maturely, deliberate upon, *tibi diu concoquendum est utrum*, etc. C; *clandestina concocta sunt consilia*, L, have been concocted.

Concordia -ae, *f.* agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy, C; *meton.* an intimate friend, O; of inanimate things, — *quam magnas cum ferro habet*, Pl.

Concordia -ae, *f.* the goddess Concord, to whom several temples in Rome were dedicated; in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, C.

Concorditer, harmoniously, with concord, union, agreement, P, O.

Concordo, 1. to agree, be in union, T; of inanimate objects, *quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant*, C; *concordat caput cum gestu*, Q.

Concorpulo, 1. to incorporate, unite closely, — *aliquid facillime cum melle*, Pl.

Concors -dis, of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious, C, P, T; of inanimate objects, *moderatus et concors civitatis status*, C.

***Concrebreco** -brui, 3. to increase or become frequent together, V.

Concredo -ddi -ditum, 3. to intrust, commit to, *mihi aus hujus concreddidit thesaurum*, P; — *aliquid meae taciturnitati*, P.

Concreduo -ui, 3. P. = *concredo*, *q.v.*

Concremo, 1. to burn up, burn entirely, L.

Concrepo -ui -itum, 3. *neut.* to make a noise, sound, — *digitis*, C, to snap the fingers; of the rattling of arms, *concrepuere arma*, L; — *gladius ad seuta*, L; *ostium concrepuit*, T, the door creaks, some one is coming; (2) *act.* to make a noise, cause to sound, — *ara*, O.

***Concretescentia** -ae, *f.* a condensing, Vt.

Concreco -cui -ctum, 3. to become stiff, hard, to congeal, *nive pruinaque concrevit aqua*, C; — *frigore sanguis*, V; (2) to grow, collect, increase, be formed, C; *et de terris terram concreverunt parvis*, Lc; *et alles quae fluminum alluvie concreverunt*, Co; (3) to grow strong, expand itself, Lc, Co.

Concretio -ōnis, *f.* a growing together, concreting, condensing, C; (2) materiality, matter, C.

Concretus -a -um (*ptep.* *concreco*), thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened, — *glacies*, L; — *lac*, V; — *dolor*; stiff, tearless.

Concretus -ūs, *m.* the adhesion of roots to the earth, V; (2) condensation, Pl.

Concrimino, 1. *dep.* to complain violently, P.

Concrispo, 1. to curl, Vt.

***Concruculo**, 1. to torture violently, or in all parts at once, Lc.

Concubina -ae, *f.* a concubine, a single woman living with a single man, a relation usual when the parties were of widely different rank and sta-

tion, and not considered among the Romans either immoral or disgraceful, P. C.

Concubinatus -ūs, *m.* concubinage, as distinct from *matrimonium* and *adulterium*, P.; (2) — *nuptiarum*, St., adultery.

Concubitus -i, *m.* a man living in a state of concubinage, Ct. Te. M.

Concubitus -ūs, *m.* a lying together, Pt.; (2) a. lying with copulation, C.; also of animals, V.

Concubium -ii, *n.* — *noctis*, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep, P.

Concubus -a -um, relating to the time of sleep, found only in the phrase *concubili nocte*, C., at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night.

Concubo -bui -bitum, 1. to lie down together, *concubere boves*, Pt.; (2) to lie with, have intercourse with, Te.

*Conculcabo -ōnis, *f.* a treading, stamping, Pl.

Conculeo, 1. to tread, trample, — *cinaceos*, A. Aug.; (2) to trample under foot, misuse, — *miscram Italiam*, C.; to trample upon in token of contempt, Lc.

Concumbo, 3. to lie with, have intercourse with, O.

Concupiens -ontis, vehemently desiring, A. Aug.

Concupisco -tri or -ii -itum, 3. to desire eagerly, violently, to endeavour after, aim at, — *eandem arietem gloriosam*, C.

*Concuro, 1. to take care of, P.

Concuro -curri -cursum, 3. (*perf.* sometimes *concurri*), to run together, come together, flock to one spot, *tota Italia concurret*, C.; — *mihi obitum*, T., flock to meet me; to run together for refuge, C.; (2) to run, dash, strike together, *concurrunt aethera nubes contra pugnantes ventis*, Lc.; to meet in conflict, attack, engage, *concurrunt equites inter se*, Ca.; — *cum aliquo*, L. N.; — *alicui*, V.; (3) of events, epochs, etc., to happen at the same time, *concurrunt res contrariae*, C.; (4) to run by the side of, accompany, Pt.

Concursio -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse; (2) a collision, conflict, L.; (3)* coincidence, agreement, C.; (4) a running up and down, travelling, C.; (5)* the skirmishing of light-armed troops, Curt.; (6) *met.* agitation, anxiety, — *ezagitatione mentis*, Sc.

Concursor -ōris, *m.* a skirmisher, L. (*opp.* *statorius*).

Concursio -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse, — *atomorum*, C.; (2) a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated (*Gr.* *επανάληψις*).

Concurso, 1. to come or run together violently, Lc.; (2) to run, travel, journey up and down in different directions, — *dies noctesque*, C.; — *circum tabernas*, C.; (3) to skirmish, L.; (4) *act.* *aliquid* —, to visit, frequent a place; — *omnes fere domos*, C., from house to house, — *et obire provinciam*, C., said of the praetor's official journeys.

Concursus -ūs, *m.* a running together, concourse, — *hominum in forum*, C.; — *facere*, C., to cause a tumult or concourse; (2) an encountering, meeting, striking together, — *navium*, Ca.; an attack, assault, — *proclii*, N.; — *omnium philosophorum*, O., connexion; — *asper terborum*, C.; — *tanto honestissimorum studiorum*, C., coincidence, co-operation.

Concusso -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, concussion, Pl. Sc.

Concussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, concussion, Lc. Pl.

Concussio -ussu -assum, 3. to shake violently, thoroughly, *concussit celi domus*, Lc.; * — *se*, to shake one's self, carefully search one's self, *teipsum concute*, *nam qua tibi vitiorum inseceris olim natum*, H.; (2) to shake, shatter, — *republicam*, C.; — *opis Lacedaemoniorum*, N.; *concussio jam et pene fractio Hannibale*, L.; (3) to shake mentally, inspire with terror, anguish, *terrorem metum concutientem definitum*, C.; *casu concussus acerbo*, V;

(4) to stir up, excite to action, V; (5) * — *manis*, Sc., to strike together.

Condillium -i, *n.* a small finger-ring, usually worn by slaves, P.

Condecet, 2. *impers.* it is proper, fit, decent, *capies quod te condecet*, P.

Condecere, 1. to adorn carefully, — *ludos scenicos*, T.

*Condelluesco, 3. to melt completely, A. Aug.

Condennator -ōnis, *m.* an accuser, Te.

Condemno, 1. to condemn, convict, — *aliquem capitis*, C.; *eodem crimine*, C.; *de aleda*, C.; *ad metalla*, St.; (2) *met.* to condemn, disapprove, — *factum judicio amicorum*, C.

Condenso, 1. (condensco, Lc.), to make thick, dense; *condense, oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum*, Vr.

Condensum -a -um, dense, thick, — *puppis litore*, V; — *callis arboribus*, L.

Condepo -ui, 3. to knead together, A. Aug.

Condico -xi -ctum, 3. to make arrangement with, agree to fix, appoint, settle, — *ditem*, P.; — *tempus est locum*, P. Aug.; (2) — *alicui ad cenam*, P., to ask one's self out to dinner; *cenula subita et condicta*, St., without warning or preparation.

Condigne, quite worthily, fitly, P.

Condignus -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy, — *donum*, P.

Condimentarius -a -um, relating to spice; Pl.

Condimentum -i, *n.*, spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment, O.; *met.* — *optimum cerumnæ est animus equus*, C.

Condo -tri or -ii -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve in vinegar or spice, — *oleas albas*, A. Aug.; — *unguenta*, C., to perfume; — *mortuos*, C., to embalm; (2) to season articles of food or drink, make savoury, C.; hence (3) *met.* to adorn, set off, — *orationem*, C.; to allay, soften, — *gravitatem comitate*, C.

Condisceptilla -æ, *f.* a female schoolfellow, M.

Condisceptulus -i, *m.* a fellow learner, a schoolfellow, C.

Condisco -discei, 3. to learn together with any one, P. Aug.; (2) to learn eagerly, thoroughly, — *modos*, H.; *merum bibere*, F.

Conditiōnis -a -um, preserved, pickled, Vr.

*Conditiellus -a -um, pickled, Co.

Conditio -ōnis (condio), *f.* pickling or preserving of fruits, C.; (2) a seasoning, making savoury, C.

Conditio -ōnis, *f.* (condo), state, condition; external position, place, circumstances, — *infirmi servi*, um, C.; *patri conditione uti*, C., to be equally well situated; *sunt intactis quoque cura conditione super communi*, H., with respect to the general fate; of inanimate objects, relation, nature, manner, *hec — vivendi*, H.; (2) a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso, — *pacis convenient*, C.; *non respuit conditionem*, Ca.; *fecit pacem his conditionibus*, N.; (3) especially conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage, bridegroom, bride, — *filie querere*, L.; *potestatem conditionis habere*, N.; also a gallant, paramour, C.

Conditivus -a -um, pickled, preserved, Vr.; *subst.* conditivum -i, *n.*, Sc., the grave.

Conditōr -ōris, *m.* (condo), a founder, maker, excavator, composer, author, — *Romanæ arcis*, V.; — *Romanæ libertatis*, L.; especially used of the founder of a colony, L.; — *humilis*, Tb., an author.

Conditōrium -ii, *n.* the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved; both the coffin and the sepulchre in which it is contained, St. Pl.

Conditura -æ, *f.* the pickling or preserving of fruits, Co.; (2) seasoning, spice, sauce, Sc.

*Conditus -ūs, *m.* Co. = conditura, No. 1, *q.v.*

Condo -addi -ditum, 3. to put together, form, found, establish, *civitates*, — *novas*, C.; — *Romanam gentem*, V.; *met.* describe in song, celebrate, — *alicujus laudes*, C.; to ordain, — *jurjurandum*, P.; (2) to lay up in store, preserve, collect, — *pecuniam*, C.; — *et reponere fructus*, C.; — *aliquem in carcerem*, C., to imprison; — *omnem pecuniam* *met.*

candis agris, Te; to invest, and in the same sense *condio*, to preserve, pickle, — *lentiscum in aceto*, A. Aug; (3) to bury, inter, — *mortuos cetera circumfili*, C; — *aliquem sepulcro*; (4) — *articulum*, Cl, to set a broken limb; (5) to conceal, hide, *condent lunam nubes*, II; — *ensem, gladium*, Q, to sheathe; hence, poet. — *ensem in pectore*, O, to sheathe a sword in his breast; — *telum jugulo*, O; (6) to complete, finish, live through a period of time, — *secla vivendo*, Le; — *diem*, II.

Condōcēficio -feci -factum, 3. to train, instruct, teach, — *veluas*, C.

Condōceo -ui -ctum, 2. to train, practise, exercise, P.

Condōlesco -lui, 3. to suffer severely, P. C.

Condōnatio -ōnis, f. a giving, donation, — *bonorum possessionumque*, C.

Condōno, 1. to give away entirely, present to, — *alicui pecunias*, C; — *alicui hereditatem*, C, said of the praetor, to award the inheritance; to give up to, sacrifice to, *se citamque suam recipiunt* —, S; — *aliquem cruci*, P; (2) to forgive a debt, *pecunias creditas debitoribus* —, C; hence, to overlook, forgive a fault, *ut crimen hoc nobis condonatis*, C; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party, *supplicium quo usurus eram in eum, tibi condono*, C.

Condormio, 4. to fall fast asleep, St.

Condormio -ivi, 3. P. = *condormio*, q.v.

Conducibilis -e, profitable, useful, — *consilium ad eam rem*, P.

Conduco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring or lead together, collect, — *exercitum in unum locum*, Ca; (2) to bring together, unite, connect, — *partes in unum*, Le; *lac cardui flore conducitur*, Co, is curdled; (3) to hire (opp. locare, to let out to hire), — *domum in Palatio*, P. C; hence *subst.* *conducti* -orum, m. mercenary troops, II; *conductum* -i, n. a hired dwelling, lodging, C; to farm, contract for, — *vegetalia*, C; (4) *neut.* to conduce to, serve for, be useful for, *huic atuti non conducit latibrosus locus*, P; also followed by *ad* and *in*.

Conducitellus -a -um, hired, — *exercitus*, N, mercenary.

Conducitio -ōnis, f. a bringing together, uniting, C; (2) hire, rent, — *fundi*, C.

Conductor -ōris, m. one who hires, a contractor, C.

Conductus -a -um, *pticip.* *conduco*, q.v. No. 3.

Conduplicatio -ōnis, f. a doubling, duplication; jocosely = embrace, P.

Conduplico, 1. to double, — *diritias*, Le; — *corpora*, A, in the same sense as *conduplicatio*, q.v.

Condūro, 1. to harden, make quite hard, Le.

Condus -i, m. one who lays up a store of food, P.

Condyloma -ātis, n. (κοιλώμα), a tumour on the anus, Cl.

Condylus -i, m. (καύδολος), a joint of the finger, P. Aug; (2) a joint of a reed; and *meton.* a reed, M.

Confabulator, 1. *d.p.* to talk, converse, confabulate, — *cum eā*, P.

Confarratio -ōnis, f. the most ancient and solemn marriage-ceremony among the Romans, so called from the cake (far) which was carried before the bride, Pl.

Confarreo, 1. to marry by the ceremony of confarratio. *patricios confarrentis parentibus gentibus*, Te.

Confatilis -e, determined by fate, C.

Confectio -ōnis, f. a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing, — *lucus libri*, C; — *belli*, C; consumption, — *ecorum*, C.

Confector -ōris, m. one who prepares, completes, finishes, — *regulam*, C; (2) a destroyer, consumer, — *et consumptor omnium rerum*, C.

Confector -a -um, f. a preparator, Co.

Conficere -ci -factum, 4. to press close together, compress, cram together, L.

Conféro, *contdli*, *collatum*, *conferre*, to bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in unum locum*, Ca; especially to bring together money, contribute, — *tributa quotannis ex censu*, C; — *quadringenis talenta quotannis Delum*, N; and hence, like the Greek *συμφέρειν*, to contribute towards, be useful, advantageous, profitable, *naturare plus ad eloquentiam confertur an doctina*, Q; (2) to bring together in order to unite, to join, connect, — *circus in unum*, L; and *met.* to deliberate in common, confer one with another, *coram inter nos confereamus*, C; (3) to bring into hostile contact or collision, *Galli cum Pontico ferrum ac minus contulerunt*, C; — *pedem cum pede*, L, to fight hand to hand; hence, — *pedem*, P. C, to attack; (4) to bring together, to compare, *quem cum eo non possumus*, C; — *parca magnis*, C; (5) to bring together, to contract, abridge, *quam potius in verba confertur paucissima*, P; (6) — *se*, to betake one's self, take refuge, repair to, *qui quum se suaque in oppidum contulissent*, Ca; (7) in Ovid, — *aliquem in aliquid*, to change into, — *corpus in albam volucrem*, O; (8) *met.* to turn to, direct to; and — *se*, to apply one's self to; (9) to make use of, apply to, direct to, — *omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam*, C; — *omnes curas cogitationesque in republicam*, C; (10) to ascribe, impute, attribute to, *permuta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur*, C; — *culpa in aliquem*, P; (11) to put off, defer, — *omnia in mensam Martium*, C.

Conferrūno, 1. to solder together, Pl.

Confertim, densely, thickly, compactly, S. L.

Confertus -a -um, (*pticip.* *conficio*), closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus), in *conferti multitudino*, St; often used of ranks of soldiers = close, Ca; (2) with *abl.* = full of; crammed with, *rita, plena et conferta voluptatibus*, C.

Confervēficio, 3. to make very hot, reduce to melting heat, Le.

Conferro, 2. used of broken bones, to unite, heal, Cl.

Conferresco -ferbui, 3. to begin to boil thoroughly, begin to glow; *met.* *ma quum conferbuit ira*, II; (2) of broken bones, to begin to unite, grow together, Cl.

Confessio -ōnis, f. a confession, acknowledgement, — *errati sui*, C; — *capit punitio*, C.

Confessus -a -um, (*pass. pticip.* *confiteor*), confessed, undoubted, undisputed, C; hence, *ex confesso*, Q, confessedly; in *confessus es*, Te; in *confessus centre*, Pl, to be generally acknowledged, universally known.

Confestim, immediately, without delay.

Confibula -ae, f. a wooden wedge, or mallet, for splitting trees, A. Aug.

Conficiens -entis (*pticip.* *conficio*), that which causes, effects; effecting, efficient, C.

Conficio -feci -factum, 3. to finish, complete, carry out, accomplish, — *realem*, C; — *ligna ad fornacem*, A. Aug, make ready; — *libros Graeco sermone*, N; *nos immensum spatium conficiamus a quo*, V; in business, to conclude a bargain, or negotiation, *tu cum Apella Chio confice de luminis*, C; (2) to cause, produce, — *quantas sollicitudines mihi*, T; (3) to complete, live through a certain period of time, — *centum annos*, C; (4) in logical phrase, confisor, to follow, *quod conficetur ex rationatione*, C; (5) to lessen, diminish, waste, destroy, — *patrimonium suum*, C; — *quasi corporis morbo, tum animi dolore*, C; — *Athenenses*, N, to subdue; (6) to prepare, provide, procure, C.

Confictio -ōnis, f. a fabrication, invention, — *crimina*, C.

Confidens -entis (*pticip.* *confido*), confident, — *irrellant, deest innocentem terrum confidentem*, P; in a bad sense, shrewdly, impudent, C.

Confidenter, boldly, confidently, P. C; impudently, T.

Confidentia -a, *f.* firm trust, confidence, *P.*; (3) self-confidence, self-reliance, *P.*; but more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness, *C. P. T.*

Confidentilōquus -a -um, bold, impudent of speech, *P.*

Confido -fi-us -um (*confidi*, *L.*), 3 to trust, *confide* in, *qui enim potest aut corporis firmitate, aut finis stabilitate* — *C.* — *sibi*, to rely upon one's self; also construed with *acc.* and *inj.* with *dat.* and with *ut*

Configo -xi -ctum, 3. to fasten together, nail together, — *transira clavis ferreis*, *Ca.*, (2) to pierce through, bore through, transfix, especially with a weapon, — *fillos suos sagittis*, *C.*

Configuro, no *perf.* 1. to form, fashion like, conform to, — *ad aliqum*, *Co.*

***Confindo**, 3. to cleave entirely, split, *Tb.*

Confingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to form or compose by putting together, construct, — *nudos*, *Pl.*, (2) to fabricate, feign, invent that which is not true, — *hunc dolum intel se*, *P. C.*

Confinitus -a, having the same boundary, conferrimus, adjacent, near, — *et aut in Senonibus*, *Ca.*; hence, *subst.* *confinis* -is, *m.* a neighbour, *M.*; *confine* -is, *n.* that which bounds, confine, *O.*; (2) met. nearly allied, similar, *studio confinia carmina vestro*, *O.*

Confinium -ii, *n.* a confine, common boundary, *C.*, (2) met. nearness, neighbourhood, — *boni malique*, *Co.*

***Confirmare**, powerfully, steadily, resolutely, *C.*

Confirmatio -ōnis, *f.* an establishing, making firm, — *perpetua libertatis*, *C.*, (2) especially consolation, encouragement, support, *neque enim confirmatione nostrā egēbat virtus tua*, *C.*, (3) the confirmation, establishment of an assertion, *C.*; in rhetoric, the adduction of proof, *C. Q.*

Confirmator -ōris, *m.* one who confirms, establishes, — *premiū*, a surety, *C.*

Confirmatus -i -um (*pticip.* *confirmo*), encouraged, emboldened, *C.*, (2) * of an assertion, confirmed, and hence credible, *C.*

***Confirmatus** -itū, *f.* obstinacy, pertinacity, *P.*

Confirmo, 1. to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen, *hoc vires utrosque confirmari putant*, *Ca.*; *se* — *O.*; to recover, get well = *convalescere*, — *opes factiois*, *S.*; (2) to strengthen, or confirm the courage, — *et excitare afflictos animos*, *C.*, *crige te et confirma*, *C.*, take courage, (3) to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion, — *nostra argumenta ad rationibus*, *C.*; hence, also, to affirm stoutly, *de iudicio meo* — *C.*

Confisco, 1. to lay up, preserve in a chest, *pecuniam confiscatam habere*, *St.*, in ready cash; (2) to appropriate to the state chest, to confiscate, *St.*; sometimes also applied to the persons whose goods were confiscated.

***Confisio** -ōnis, *f.* trust, confidence, *C.*

Confiteor -fessus sum, 2. *dep.* to confess, allow, acknowledge, — *peccatum meum*, *C.* — *se*, *O.*, said of Jupiter, to make one's self known; (2) to reveal, make known in action, *confessu valitibus iram*, *O.*; — *motum animi sui iocundis*, *Q.*

Conflagratio -ōnis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, *St.*

Conflagro, 1. *et.* to be destroyed by fire, to burn away, *classis praedonum nec ullo conflagrabit*, *C.*; met. — *amoris turpissimū flammā*, *C.*

Conflatur -a, *f.* a melting, *Pl.*

***Conflexus** -a -um, curved, bowed, bent, *Pl.*

Confliktatio -ōnis, *f.* a conflict, contention, *Q.*

Confectio -ōnis, *f.* a striking together, collision, *Q.*; (2) a conflict, combat, *C.*

Conficco, 1. to strike together violently; thus *par.* to combat with, contend with, *conficcare cum ceteris fortunā*, *N.*; (2) *conficcare aliquem*, to be grievously troubled with anything, to suffer

severely from anything; — *ingrassissimis verbis*, *C.*; — *magna inopia necessariorum ierum*, *Cr.*

Confluctus -ūs, *m.* a striking together, — *algae tritu lapidum elici ignem*, *C.*

Confligo -xi -ctum, 3. *act.* to strike, bring, join together, *Le.*; met. to bring together in order to compare, *C.*, (2) *neut.* to contend, conflict, — *cum aliquo*, *C.*; *contra aliquem*, *C.*, *adversus aliquem*, *N.*

Conflo, 1. to blow together, to blow up, — *igram*, *P.*; — *incendunt*, *L.*, to kindle; and met. *formae conflatus amore*, *L.*; and generally to bring together, cause, effect, produce, — *exercitum*, *C.*, — *res alienum grande*, *S.*, — *alicui periculum*, *C.*, (2) to melt, — *argentum*, *Pl.*; — *asa aurica*, *St.*

Confloens -tis, or *confluens* -ium, *m.* the confluence or place of junction of two rivers, *Ca.*

Conflo -xi -ctum, 3. to flow together, — *in unum*, *C.*, (2) met. of a crowd, to stream or flock together, — *Athenas*, *C.*, and of abstract things, *ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit*, *C.*

Confluvium -ii, *n.* a flowing together, conflux, *Vr.*

Confodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig thoroughly, — *hortum*, *P.*, (2) to stab, pierce, wound, — *C. ceterum non do no sicut*, *S.*; met. *tot judicis confossus*, *L.*

Conformatio -ōnis, *f.* a form, shape, forming, conformation, — *lineamentorum*, *C.*; — *animi*, an idea, notion, conception, *C.*, (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, *C.*

Conformo, 1. to form symmetrically, form, arrange, conform to, *ad maiora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit*, *C.*, *se ad voluntatem alicuius* — *C.*

Conformico, 1. to vault over, *Vt.*

Confossus -a -um (*pticip.* *confodio*), pierced, full of holes, *P.*

Confrīgus -a -um, — *locus*, rugged, uneven, *L. Co.*; (2) met. difficult, beset with difficulties, *P. Q.*

Confrāgus -a -um, *P. Aug.* = *confragor*, *q. v.*

Confrēmo -ui, 3. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise, *O.*

Confrēquenter, no *perf.* 1. to frequent, visit often, or in large numbers, *Co.*

Confrico -ui -ctum, 1. to rub hard, *Co.*, met. — *genua*, to rub the knees with long supplication, *P.*

Confrango -ēgi -actum, 3. to break in two, break in pieces, *C.*; *prov.* * — *tesseram*, *P.*, to break troth; — *em*, to destroy, utterly consume one's property, *P.*

Confugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. to fly to, take refuge at, — *ad aliquem*, *C.*, *in locum*, *C.*; met. — *ad opem iudicium*, *C.*, *ad clementiam tuam*, *C.*

Confugium -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, *O.*

Confugio -si, 2. to shine brightly, *P.*

Confundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour together, mingle, mix, *P.* — *met.* *actum*, *oleum*, *Pl.*; (2) met. — *vera cum falsis*, *C.*, *iam in unum se mores confundit*, *L.*; *duo populi in unum confusi sunt*, *L.*; to mix confusedly, confound, confuse, — *ordines*, *L.*; *scilicet omnes in oratione esse confusos pedes*, *C.*; (3) to pour out completely, cover by pouring out, — *cruiorem in fossam*, *II.*

Confuse, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, *C.*

***Confusum**, confusedly, *Vr.*

Confusio -ōnis, *f.* a mixture, union, connexion, *haec conjunctio — quo virtutis*, *C.*, (2) confusion, disorder, *C.*; *suffragiorum*, *C.*, taken not in the centuries, but man by man; — *cris*, *Te*, blue-wing.

Confusus -a -um (*pticip.* *confundo*) disorderly, confused, — *oratio*, *C.*; — *animus*, confused, disturbed, *L.*; *confusus ira, pudore*, *Curt.*

***Confutatio** -ōnis, *f.* a disproof, confutation, *C.*

Confuto, 1. originally to check the boiling of a liquid; hence, to check, repress, put down; — *audaciam*, *C.*; — *maximos dolores*, *C.*; (2) to check, repress in speech, to put to silence, *confute*, *C.*

***Confutuo**, 3. to lie with as a husband, *Ct.*

Congelatio -ōnis, *f.* a complete freezing, *Pl.*
Congēlo, 1. *act.* to freeze thoroughly, — *oleum*, *Co*; *met.* — *lac*, *Co*, to curdle; (2) *neut.* to freeze, *Ister congelat*, *O*, to grow hard, *O*.
 ***Congemātio** -ōnis, *f.* jocosely used = embrace, *P*; *conf.* duplicitation.
Congemino, 1. *act.* to double, — *ictus crebris ensibus*, *V*.
Congēmo -ūi, 3. to sigh or groan loudly, *congemuit senatus frequens*, *C*; (2) *act.* to bewail, lament, — *moitem*, *Le*.
 ***Congēner** -ēris, of the same species, *Pl*.
Congēnēro, no *perf.* -atum, 1. to bear or beget together, *porci congenerati*, *Vr*, of the same litter; *verbum congeneratum*, *Le*, derived from the same root.
Congēntus -a -um, born at the same time, having grown together, *Pl*.
Conger -ri, *m.* (γῶγγρος), a sea or conger eel, *P. T*.
Congrēs -ei, *f.* a number of things brought together in one place, heap, mass, congeries, — *silicē*, *O*; — *armorum*, *Te*; (2) a figure of speech = *Gr.* συναθροισμός, *Q*.
Congrō -gessi -gestum, 3 to carry together, bring together, collect, — *un igue quod idoneum ad munendum putarent*, *N*; — *oppida manu*, to build, *V*; (2) *met.* in discourse, to bring together, compile, compile together, *Q*; (3) to ascribe to any one, impute, attribute to, heap upon, accumulate upon, *C. L. Te*.
Congerro -ōnis, *m.* a fellow-buffoon, a fellow-trickster, *P*.
Congestifus -a -um, heaped up, artificially brought together, — *humus*, *Co*.
Congestio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, — *terre*, *Vt*.
Congestus -ūs, *m.* a collecting, heaping together, *C*; (2) a heap, mass, — *magnus arena*, *Le*.
Conglālis -e, containing a gallon, *P*.
Conglārius -a -um, relating to the measure called a congius, containing a congius, *A. Aug*; (2) *subst.* congiarium -ii, *n.* (sc. vas), a vessel containing a congius, *P. Aug*; congiarium -ii, *n.* (sc. donum), a donation, distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., *L*; afterwards used for a donation in money to the soldiery, *C*; used by *Sc* = gift, present.
Conglus -ili, *m.* a Roman measure for liquids, containing 6 sextarii, and very nearly 6 imperial pints. Often translated gallon, as the nearest English equivalent, *L*.
Conglācio, 1. *neut.* to be fully frozen, *C*; (2) *act.* to freeze thoroughly, *Pl*.
 ***Congliscō**, 3. to grow, increase, *P*.
Conglobatio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping, pressing, crowding together, *Sc. Te*.
Conglōbo, 1. to form into a ball or sphere, *mare — conglabatur undique aquabiliter*, *C*, is rounded; *homo in emet conglabatus*, *Pl*, man rolled up in himself; (2) to press together in a mass or crowd, *cattentim uti quoque fors conglabarat*, *S*; *conglabata in unum multitudo*, *C*.
Conglōmēro, 1. to roll, twist, entangle together, *Le. Cl*.
Conclūnātio -ōnis, *f.* a sticking, adhering together, *C*; (2) connexion, joining together, *C*.
Conclūno, 1. to stick together, cement together, *Pl*; (2) *met.* to connect firmly, — *amicitias*, *C*; — *voluntates nostras consuetudine*, *C*; (3) *to invent, devise, *P*.
 ***Congraco**, 1. — *aurum*, *P*, to waste in riotous living.
Congrātūlatio -ōnis, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, *P. Aug*.
Congrātūlor, 1. *dep.* to wish joy, congratulate eagerly, *L. P*.
Congrēdor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to meet, encounter, — *cum aliquo*, *C*; — *contra aliquem*, *P*; (2) to meet hostilely, in combat, *C. Ca*.
 ***Congrēdibis** -e, sociable, inclined to collect, — *examina apium*, *C*.

Congrēgatio -ōnis, *f.* an assembling together, sociability, society, *conjunctio* — *que hominum*, *C*; (2) *met.* — *argumentorum*, *Q*; — *rerum*, *Q*, recapitulation.
Congrēgo, 1. to collect into a flock, — *ovēs*, *Pl*; *pass.* often used in a middle signification, *apim examina congregantur*, *C*, form themselves into flocks; (2) to collect a multitude together, unite, — *dissipatos homines*, *C*; also used in a middle sense, *Ganphasantes nulli externo congregantur*, *Pl*.
Congressio -ōnis, *f.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, *C*; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, *P. Aug*.
Congressus -ūs, *m.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation, *C*; hence — *feminarum*, *Pl*, carnal intercourse; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, *C. Ca*.
Congruēns -ntis, agreeing, congruent with, proportioned to, *C*; hence the phrase *congruens est*, *Pl* = convenient, it is proper, suitable; (2) symmetrical, well proportioned, *St*; harmonious, — *clamor*, *L* (*opp.* dissonus).
Congruenter, aptly, agreeably, suitably, — *natura convenienterque vivere*, *C*.
Congruentia -æ, *f.* agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion, congruity, *Pl. St*.
Congruo -ūi, 3. to run, come together, meet, *L*, *gutta inter se congrunt*, *Vt*; (2) to agree with, correspond with, coincide with, accord with, — *inter se*; *cum aliquā re*; *alicui rei*, *C*; hence, the phrase, *congruit aliquid alicui*, *C*, it is suitable, fit; to agree in opinion, *Q*; to agree, coincide, correspond in time, *menses congruunt cum solis lunęque ratione*, *C*.
Congrūdus -a -um, *P* = congruens, *q. r.*
 ***Conifer** -a -um, cone-bearing, — *cyparissi*, *V*.
 ***Coniger** -a -um, *Ct* = conifer, *q. r.*
 Conisco = corusco, *q. r.*
Cōnistērūm -ii, *n.* (κοιστήριον), an apartment in the gymnasium, in which the wrestlers, after being anointed, rubbed themselves with fine sand, *Vt*.
Coniectatio -ōnis, *f.* a guessing, conjecture, *Pl*.
Coniectio -ōnis, *f.* a conjecture; — *somnium*, *C*, interpretation; (2) *the subject of a controversy, *Pl*; (3) *a hurling, throwing, — *telorum*, *C*.
Coniecto, 1. to throw together; more frequently, (2) *met.* to conclude, infer, conjecture, *neque scio quid dicam aut quid conieclem*, *T*; (3) to interpret conjecturally, interpret omens, prophesy, *St*.
Conjector -ōris, *m.* an interpreter, explainer, *P*; (2) especially interpreter of dreams, *somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur*, *Q*.
 ***Coniectrix** -icis, *f.* a female interpreter of dreams, *P*.
Coniectūra -æ, *f.* a guess, conjecture, conjectural inference or judgment, — *capere, facere*, *C*, to guess; *conjectura adsequi, consequi*, *C*, to get by conjecture; (2) the technical term for the interpretation of dreams and omens, prophecy, *C*.
Coniectūrālis -e, relating to conjecture, conjectural, *C*; — *ars medicina*, *Cl*.
Coniectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing together; hence, union, connexion, — *materiali*, *Le*; (2) that which is thrown together, heap, mass, *Le*; (3) a throwing, casting, hurling, — *lapidum*, *C*; *reitre ad telū coniectum*, *L*, to come within shot; *met.* — *oculorum in me*, *C*.
Coniēlo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in medium*, *L*; (2) to throw together in speech, dispute, argue, — *verba inter se*, *A. Aug*; (3) to conjecture, infer, conclude conjecturally; *ut conijro*, *T*, as I guess; and hence used of peers, soothsayers, etc.; to conjecture as to the future, prophesy; (4) to throw, cast, hurl violently, — *telū in naves*, *Ca*; — *aliquem in carcerem*, *C*; — *hustem in fugam*, *Ca*; *conicere se*, to betake one's self hastily; *se — in fugam*,

O; *se* — in noctem, *C*; — sortem alicui, *alicujus*, *C*; to cast lots for any one; (5) to bring, turn, direct, apply anything quickly or forcibly, — *aliquem in terrorem*, *L*; — *aliquem in morbum ex acritudine*, *P*; — *se mente de voluntate in versum*, *C*; to apply one's self to poetry; — *maledicta in aliquem*, *C*; — *orationem in clarissimos viros*, *C*.

Conjūgālis -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, *Te*.

Conjūgātio -ōnis, *f*. a mixture, *P. Aug*; (2) the etymological connexion of words, *C*; (3) conjugation of words, *P. Aug*.

**Conjūgator* -ōris, *m*. one who connects, unites, *Cl*.

Conjūgātus -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, *O*.

Conjūgum -i, *n*. a close connexion, union, — *corporis atque anime*; (2) the bond or connexion of marriage, *C*; and hence, the pairing of animals, *V*; (3) *meton*. a husband, *Pt*; a wife, *V. Te*.

Conjūgo, 1. to bind together, connect, *C*; *conjūgata verba*, *C*, words etymologically connected.

Conjūgius -a -um, relating to union, uniting, *A. Aug*.

Conjuncte, conjointly, in connexion, — *elatum aliquid*, *C*, hypothetically, (*opp*. simpliciter, categorically); (2) intimately, on terms of friendship, *conjunctius vivere cum aliquo*, *C*.

Conjunctim, conjointly, in common, *C. Ca*.

Conjunctio -ōnis, *f*. connexion, uniting, union, conjunction, — *hominum et societas*, *C*; — *mentis cum externis mentibus*, *C*, sympathy; (2) the conjugal connexion, marriage, *C*; (3) the connexion of kindred, relationship, *C*; (4) the connexion of friendship, *C*; (5) a connexion of ideas, *C*; (6) in grammar, the particle of connexion, a conjunction, *C*.

Conjunctum -i, *n*. in rhetoric, connexion, *C*; (2) a necessary property of an object (*opp*. eventum, an accidental quality), *Lc*.

Conjunctus -a -um, connected in locality, near, — *Cappadocia Paphlagonia*, *N*; (2) connected with, agreeing with, belonging to, proportioned to, — *prudens cum iustitia*, *C*; *talis simulatio est vanitatis conjunctio*, *C*, is more nearly allied; (3) connected by marriage, married, — *digno viro*, *V*; (4) more frequently, connected by kindred or friendship, intimate, *qui est cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis*, *C*.

**Conjunctus* -us, *m*. a connexion, *Tr*.

Conjūgo -nxi -netum, 3. to bind together, unite, conjoin, connect, — *eam epistolam cum hac*, *C*; — *boves*, *A. Aug*, to yoke; *met*. *dissendi rationem cum suavitatis dicendi et copii*, *C*; — *aliquem cum deorum laude*, *C*, to place on equal footing with; — *bellum*, *C*, to carry on war in common; — *abstinentiam cibi*, *Te*, to continue; (2) to unite in marriage, — *aliquam sibi*, *S*; (3) to unite by relationship or intimacy, — *nos inter nos*, *C*; — *optimum quemque amicitia*, *C*.

Conjux = *conjug*, *g. v.*

Conjūrātio -ōnis, *f*. a union confirmed by an oath; commonly used in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot, *C*; (2) *meton*. the conspirators, *C*.

Conjūrātus -a -um, sworn together, united by an oath; *subst*. *conjurati* -orum, *m*. conspirators, *C*.

Conjūro, 1. to swear together, unite by an oath; sometimes used in a good sense, *Ca*; to assert by an oath, *O*; (2) to form a plot, conspiracy, — *contra republicam*, *C*.

Conjux -ūgis, *c*. a married person, spouse, though usually *f*. = wife, *C*; *pl*. a married pair, *Cl*; (2) *poet*. a betrothed virgin, bride, *V*; a concubine, *Pt*.

Conl . . . = *coll* . . . *g. v.*

Conn . . . = *comm* . . . *g. v.*

Connecto -xui -xum, 3. to fasten, tie together, connect, unite, *facilius est apta dissolvere, quam dissociare*, *C*; (2) *met*. — *amicitiam cum voluptate*, *C*; — *filiam discrimini patris*, *Te*, to involve in; (3) to add or annex a logical conclusion, *C*.

Connexio -ōnis, *f*. a logical conclusion, *O*.

Connexum -i, *n*. a logical connexion, *C*.

Connexus -a -um (*ptep*. *connecto*), connected with, united with, *C*.

Connitor -nisus or -nixus sum, 3. *dep*. to lean or push against with violence, *Ca. L*; — *in rem*, *Te*; *ratio quoniam connixa per se*, *C*, self-supported; (2) to strive after with all one's strength, *connituntur ut sese erigant*, *C*; with *inf*. — *invadere hostem*, *L*; hence, to strive in giving birth, to bear, *spem gregis, ah! sitice in nudā connixa reliquit*, *V*.

Connivō -nivi or -nixi, 2. to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes, *oculis somno conniventibus*, *C*; — *contra comminationem aliquam*, *P*; *poet*. applied to the sun and moon, *Lc*, to grow dark; (2) *met*. to wink at, let pass unnoticed, *C*.

Connubialis -e, relating to marriage, connubial, *O*.

Connubium -i, *n*. the right or faculty of legal Roman marriage, — *petere*, *L*; — *cum finitimis*, *L*; (2) a legal Roman marriage, *C*; (3) sexual intercourse, *Lc. O*; (4) the grafting of plants, *P*.

**Connubatus* -a -um, quite naked, *Pl*.

Conopseum -ei, *n*. (*κωνοπισιον*), a net to guard a sleeper against gnats or mosquitoes, *H. J*.

Conor, 1. *dep*. to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert one's self, strive, — *opus magnum*, *C*; — *facere id quod constituerant*, *Ca*.

Conquādro, 1. to make square, quadrate, *Tr*.

**Conquassatio* -ōnis, *f*. a violent shaking, shattering, *C*.

Conquasso, 1. to shake thoroughly, shatter, — *Appuliam maximis terræ motibus*, *C*.

Conqueror -questus, 3. *dep*. to bemoan or complain loudly, — *fortunas meas*, *P*; — *bonorum direptiones*, *C*; — *de istius improbitate*, *C*.

Conquestio -ōnis, *f*. a loud complaint, bemoaning, *C*; in rhetoric, that part of an oration in which the orator appeals to his hearers' compassion, *C*.

Conquestus -us, *m*. a loud complaint, *L*.

Conquiesco -quiesci -quiescitur, 3. to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose, *C*; to rest bodily, *videamus ut ne infantes quidem possunt*, *C*, to sleep; — *meridie*, *Ca*; *prov. de istac re in utrumvis oculum conquiescitur*, *P*, be quite unconcerned; (2) *met*. to take or find rest in mind, be tranquil, be content, *C*.

Conquiesco -quexi, 3. to bend down, squat down, *P*.

Conquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. to seek for several things in order to bring them together, to collect, get together, — *sagittarios*, *Ca*; — *colonos*, *O*; — *pecuniam*, *L*; *met*. — *picula iræ deum*, *L*; (2) used of a search conducted by several persons, to seek together, seek eagerly, *C*.

Conquisito, with much pains, carefully, *C*.

Conquisitio -ōnis, *f*. a diligent search, investigation, collection, *Te. L*; (2) a pressing, or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription, *C*.

Conquistor -ōris, *m*. an officer who had charge of the conscription, recruiting officer, *C*; (2) a spy, *P*.

Conquisitus -a -um (*ptep*. *conquiro*), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious, *C*.

Conr . . . = *Corr* . . . *g. v.*

Consalutatio -ōnis, *f*. a salutation by and of several persons, *C*.

Consaluto, 1. to greet together, of a greeting proceeding from several persons, — *inter se amicissime*, *C*.

Consanesco -ntui, 3. to become healthy, to get well, *C*.

Consanguineus -a -um, related by blood; usually applied to the relations between brothers and sisters, *O*; hence, *subst*. *consanguineus* -i, *m* brother, *C*; *consanguinea* -æ, *f*. *Cl*, sister; *pl* *consanguinei* -orum, *m*. relations, *C*.

Consanguinitas -atis, *f*. relationship by blood consanguinity, *L*.

Consano, 1. *act*. to heal entirely, *Co*.

Consarrio, 4. to hoe in pieces, *Co*.

Consaucio, 1. to wound severely, St.
 Conſariu = conſariu, *g.v.*
 Conſciliatū -a -um (*ptcp. conſcilerō*), wicked, villanous, depraved, C.
 Conſcillō, 1. to defile with crime, *miseram — domum*, Ct; — *oculos videndo*, O.
 Conſcindo -di -sum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *montes*, Ct; — *currum*, Pt; — *equum*, in *equum*, O; (2) to ascend, go on board a ship, embark, — *navem*, C. Ca; also *abs.* — *in Siciliam*, L, to embark for Sicily.
 Conſcensio -ōnis, *f.* an embarking, embarkation, C.
 Conſcientia -æ, *f.* a knowledge with some person, common or joint knowledge, information, — *horum omnium*, C; — *plurimum*, L; *meton.* *the circle of persons who have common knowledge of a fact, C; (2) consciousness, knowledge, feeling, — *virtutem et nostrarum et suarum*, L; — *officii mei venerolentiaque*, C, self-consciousness, C; (3) the knowledge of right and wrong, conscience, *magna vis est conscientia*, C; — *recta*, C; — *egregia*, L; — *mala*, S; also used *abs.* = a good conscience, C; a bad conscience, C.
 Conſcindo -idi -issum, 3. to cut or tear in pieces, — *epistolam*, C; — *aliquem capillo*, T, to pull the hair severely.
 Conſcio, 4. to be conscious of guilt, *nil sibi* —, H.
 Conſcisco -ſci -itum, 3. to agree or resolve publicly, C; — *bellum*, L; (2) to agree, accord in, *in illo uno laudando conſciscunt*, N; (3) — *aliquid sibi*, in *se*; or *abs.* to impute, ascribe to one's self, to take, inflict upon, seize upon, — *sibi mortem*, C; — *sibi caſitum*, L; — *mortem*, C; — *necem*, C.
 Conſcius -a -um, having joint or common knowledge; very frequently *subst.* *conſcius -i, m.*; *conſcia -æ, f.* one who knows, a witness, confidant, accomplice, accessory, *homo meorum in te studioſum* —, C; *conſpirationis*, S; *conſpirator*; *sine ullo* —, C; (2) *sibi* —, *conſcious*; *si alicuius injuria sibi* — *fuisset*, C; *nulla* — *sibi turpi in re*, Lc; *met.* — *nox*, O; — *virtus*, V; especially conscious of guilt, — *animus*, P. S.
 *Conſciōr, 1. *dep.* to hem, hawk violently, spit, P.
 Conſcribillo, 1. to scribble or scrawl all over, Vr; *met.* — *nales*, Ct, to mark with bloody weals.
 Conſcribo -ſcri -ptum, 3. to write together, put on a list, enrol, levy, — *exercitus*, C; *legiones*, Ca; in civil life, to enrol in a particular class, to choose, elect, *centuria tres equitum conſcriptæ sunt*, L; (2) to put together in writing, write, compose, — *librum de conſulatu*, C; — *epistolam*, — *legem*, C; (3) to write full of, write all over, O. Ct.
 Conſcriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing, composition, written paper, O.
 Conſcriptor -ōris, *m.* an author, writer, O.
 Conſcriptus -a -um, enrolled, chosen, — *patres*, C, conſcript fathers, the usual title of the Roman senate; *abs.* conſcriptus -i, *m.* a senator, H.
 Conſeco -cuti -etum, 1. to cut in small pieces, Vr. O; to cut all round, Pl.
 Conſecratio -ōnis, *f.* a consecration, C; (2) the ceremony of dedication practised on the deceased emperors, apotheosis, Te. St.
 Conſecro, 1. to consecrate, dedicate to the service of a God, — *totam Siciliam Creri*, C; (2) to deify, elevate to divine honours, *Liber quem noſtri majores conſecraverunt*, C; (3) *met.* to devote solemnly, *qui certis quibusdam ſententis conſecrati sunt*, C; to immortalize, *ratio diſputandi Platonis memoriæ et literis conſecrata*, C.
 Conſectarius -a -um, following logically, consequent, C; *subst.* *conſectarium -ii, n.* a logical conclusion, inference.
 Conſectatio -ōnis, *f.* the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, C; (2) — *ſupercacua generum (vini) in numerum*, Pl, enumeration.
 *Conſectatrix -icis, *f.* an eager pursuer, devoted friend, C.

*Conſectio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting up, hewing in pieces, C.
 Conſector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue eagerly, constantly accompany, P. C; (2) to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate, — *opes aut potentiam*, C; — *ubertatem orationis*, C; (3) to follow hostilely, pursue, persecute, — *redeuntes equites*, Ca.
 Conſcūtio -ōnis, *f.* that which follows, an effect, consequence, C; (2) in rhetoric, the proper order, connexion, arrangement, C.
 Conſeminalis -e, — *cinca*, sown together, mixed, Co.
 Conſemineus -a -um, Co = conſeminalis, *g.v.*
 Conſeſco -ſcui, 3. to become old, grow gray, L. H; — *in re*, Co, to spend one's life in; (2) to become weak, waste away, decay, fade, *pro more, P; met.* to lose respect, consideration, *omnes illius partis auctores* —, C.
 Conſenſio -ōnis, *f.* agreement, harmony, consent, C; (2) a plot, conspiracy, C.
 Conſenſus -ūs, *m.* agreement, unanimity, C; *abl.* *conſenſu*, often used adverbially = unanimously, by general consent, L. Te; (2) of inanimate objects, agreement, harmony, — *natura*, C.
 Conſentāneus -a -um, agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable, — *cum ſi literis*, O; — *ſtoicorum rationi*, C; *impers.* *conſentaneum est*, it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, C.
 Conſentes Dii, the twelve superior deities of the Roman Pantheon, supposed to be derived from an obsolete word signifying to consult. They were Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Vr.
 Conſentio -ſenſi -sum, 4. to agree, to assent or resolve unanimously, — *cum aliquo de aliqua re*, C; — *sibi ipſum*, C, to act consistently; — *bellum*, L, to resolve upon war; (2) to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union, — *ad prodendam Hannibali urbem*, L; (3) of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonise, C.
 Conſepſo -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge round, St; usually found in the *ptcp.* *conſepſus -a -um*, hedged round, fenced about, C; *subst.* *conſepſum -i, n.* a hedge, fence, Vr.
 Conſequens -ntis, reasonable, suitable, appropriate, C; *impers.* *conſequens est*, Q, it is reasonable, proper; (2) following logically, consequent, C.
 Conſequens -ntis, *n.* a logical consequence, conclusion, C.
 Conſequentia -æ, *f.* a consequence, succession, C.
 Conſequi -re, *f.* Lc = conſequentia, *g.v.*
 Conſequor -ſecutus, 3. *dep.* to follow on foot, go after, accompany, C; especially to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *copias Helvetiorum*, Ca; to follow in point of time, *mors, quæ brevi conſecuta est*, C; (2) *met.* to follow an example, imitate, — *eum morem*, C; — *mediam conſilii viam*, L; to follow as an effect or consequence, result from, Lc; to follow logically, C; (3) to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain, *ſi ſtatim nauigas, nos Leucade conſequere*, C; — *opes quam maximas*, C; — *ampliſſimos honores*, C; (4) to come up to in any quality, equal, be like, *ut verborum prope numerum ſententiarum numero conſequatur*, C; (5) to come up to in speech or thought, understand, express fully, C.
 Conſero -ſervi -ſitum, 3. to sow, plant, — *agros*, O; — *arborem*, L; in the latter sense much less frequent; *met.* *conſitus sum ſenectute*, P, I am full of.
 Conſero -ſervi -ſertum, 3. to connect, tie, join, twine together, — *loricam hamis auroque*, V; *met.* — *sermonem*, to converse; (2) to entwine in love, O. Tb; (3) to join together in hostility; — *manum*, C, to fight hand to hand; — *impas inter nos manus*, L; — *pugnam inter ſe*, L; *met.* *ex ſure manus* —, C, to contend in court.

augur in determining the limits of the temple, *Vr.*

Conspicor, 1. *dep.* to catch sight of, perceive, *T. Ca.*

Conspicū -a -um, visible, *habere in conspicuo*, *Sc.*, to have before one's eyes; (2) remarkable, striking, conspicuous, *L. O. Tc.*

Conspiratio -ōnis, *f.* unison, harmony, — *canentium*, *Co.*; (2) agreement in opinion or purpose, union, — *omnium bonorum*, *C.*; (3) conspiracy, plot, *C.*

Conspicatus -a -um (*ptcp.* *conspiro*), sworn together, united by an oath, *Ph.*; *subst.* *conspirati-orum*, *m. St.* the conspirators.

Conspiro, 1. to blow together, sound together, *æreæque assensu conspirant cornua rauco*, *V.*; (2) to agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling, *C.*; (3) to unite, conspire (in a good sense), *conspirate nobiscum*, *consentite cum bonis*, *C.*; to conspire (in a bad sense), to form an illegal plot, *Ca. L. St.*

Conspissatus -a -um, made dense, thickened, thick, *Co.*

Conspōndō -di -sum, 2. to form a reciprocal promise or agreement, *A. Aug.*

Conspōsor -ōris, *m.* a joint surety, *C.*

Conspō -di -ūtum, 3. to spit upon, bespit, cover with spittle, *P. H.*

Conspuico, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, *Lc. Co.*

Conspūto, 1. to spit upon contemptuously, *C.*

Constābillo, 4. to establish, make firm, *P.*

Constans -tis (*ptcp.* *consto*), steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant, *quæ cursus constantes habent*, *C.*; — *pax*, *L.*; — *fides*, *H.*; (2) consistent, harmonious in the several parts, — *rumores satis quidem* —, *C.*; (3) morally firm, constant, resolved, obstinate, — *amicus*, *C.*; *constanz in iis*, *H.*

Constanter, firmly, uniformly, consistently, constantly, — *nunciare*, *Ca.* to bring the same tale; *pugnare*, *Ca.* perseveringly.

Constātia -æ, *f.* continued changeless existence, unchangeableness, *fides id est dictorum conventorumque* —, *C.* also consistency, *C.*; (2) moral firmness, steadiness, unchangeableness, constancy, *C.*

Constāntio -ōnis, *f.* fear, dismay, consternation, confusion, *Te.*; (2) a mutiny, tumult, *L.*

Consterno, 1. to stretch upon the ground, *L.*; (2) to cause confusion, consternation, fear, flight, *Ca.*; — *in fugam*, *L.*; *equi consternantur*, *O.* are startled; especially, to excite to mutiny, to insurrection, — *ad arma*, *L.*

Consterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, scatter, cover by strewing, — *tabernacula campitibus*, *Ca.*; *omnia cadaveribus*, *S.*; *constrata navis*, *Ca.* decked boat; hence, *constratum -i, n.* — *naevis*, *n.* deck, *P. Aug.*; — *pontis*, *L.* the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats; (2) * to throw down, *tempestas aliquot signa constratit*, *L.*

Constipo, 1. to press, crowd together, — *tantum numerum hominum*, *C.*

Constitūto -di -ūtum, 3. to cause to stand, place, put; — *hominem ante pedes Alani*, *C.*; (2) in military language — *signa ante tribunal*, *L.* to set up the standards; *legionem Caesar constituit*, *Ca.* drew up; *constituit agmen*, *S. L.* halted; (3) to establish, found, build, prepare, constitute, appoint, — *turres*, *Ca.* oppidum, *Ca. N.*; — *iudicium*, *accusatorem*; *testes*, *C.*; — *sibi magnam auctoritatem*, *N.*; (4) to establish according to a fixed plan, arrange, ordain, settle, — *plebem in agris*, *C.*; — *reges in ciuitate*, *C.*; — *rempublicam*, *C.*; (5) to define, fix, settle, — *pretium frumento*, *C.*; — *diem concilio*, *Ca.*; *constitendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines*, *C.*; — *cum aliquo, alicui, inter se*, to fix in concert, agree with, *C.*; (6) to determine, resolve, *C. Ca.*

Constitūto -ōnis, *f.* constitution, condition, — *firma corporis*, *C.*; (2) in a cause at law, the issue, point in dispute, *C.*; (3) arrangement, order, *Q.*

Constitutor -ōris, *m.* one who ordains or arranges, *Q.*

Constitūtum -i, *n.* *quum videas natum am per constituta procedere*, *Sc.* according to fixed laws; (2) an agreement, compact, *C.*; (3) a fixed place of meeting, rendezvous, *C.*

Constitutus -a -um (*ptcp.* *constituo*), constituted, *philosophus ita animo et ita* —, *C.*; (2) fixed, defined, *Q.*

Consto -stiti -stātum, 1. to stand still, remain motionless, *P.*; (2) to stand steady, remain firm, — *hostium acies*, *L.*; (3) to remain unchanged, *color ei non constat*, *L.* he changes colour; *numerus legionum constat*, *Ca.*; — *in sententiā*, *C.*; *mili constat*, *C.* I am fully resolved; *neque satis Bruto vel tribuni constabat*, *C.* they were not sufficiently resolved; (4) — *cum aliqua re*, — *alicui rei*, to agree, harmonize with, *C.*; — *sibi*, *C.* to be consistent; *ratio constat*, *C.* the reckoning agrees, corresponds, is right; (5) of facts, allegations, etc., to be correct, certain, *constat factum*, *C.*; *constat inter omnes*, *C.* all are agreed; (6) to exist, be, *C.*; and with *ex*, *in*, *de*, or *abl.*, to consist of, be composed of, *homo ex animo constat et corpore*, *C.*; (7) to cost, *navis* — *gratis*, *C.*; — *valissime*, *Co.*; — *magno*, *P.*

Constrātum -i, *n.* *vid.* *consterno*.

Constrictus -a -um (*ptcp.* *constingo*), contracted, constricted, abbreviated, *Q.*; — *arbor*, *P.* cut, clipped.

Constringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to draw, bind together, — *sarcinam*, *P.*; to confine, fetter, — *corpore vinculis*, *C.*; in medicine, used of drugs and food which have a binding or astringent effect, *P.*; (2) *met.* to confine, limit, fetter, restrain, *C.*; of discourse, to compress, abbreviate, *C.*

Constructio -ōnis, *f.* a putting together, building, construction, *C.*; (2) in rhetoric, the proper connection of words, *C.*

Construo -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up together, — *aceros munerum*, *C.*; — *divitias*, *H.*; (2) to construct, build up, — *mundum, naucm, edificium*, *C.*

Constūprator -ōris, *m.* a ravisher, defiler, *L.*

Constūpro, 1. to ravish, violate, *L.*; *met.* *empy-tum constupratumque iudicium*, *C.*

Consuādeo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, *P.*

Consualia, *vid.* *consus*.

*Consulor -ōris, *m.* an earnest adviser, *C.*

*Consūdasco, 3. to begin to sweat violently, *Co.*

Consūdo, 1. to sweat violently, *P.*

Consūficio -feci -factum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, — *filium suū sponte recte facere*, *T.*

Consūo, 2. to be accustomed to, be wont, *Pt.*

Consulesco -suevi -suetum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, use, practise, — *iuvenum aratro*, *Co.*; (2) *neut.* to be accustomed to, be wont, in the habit of, *Germanos — Ithenum transire*, *Ca.*; (3) *cum aliquo* —, to be in habits of intimacy with, *C.*

*Consūctio -ōnis, *f.* intimacy, having intercourse, *P.*

Consuetūdo -inis, *f.* custom, usage, habit, *pro* or *ex* —, *C. Ca.*; or *consuetudine*, *N.*; according to custom, *venire in* —, to become a habit, *C.*; to take up a habit, *C. Ca.*; *in* — *alicujus esse*, *C.* to be intimate with; — *loquendi*, and *abs.* usage of speech, *C.*; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, *C.*; — *epistolarum*, *C.* correspondence; especially the intercourse between lovers, courtship, *T. L.*

Consuetus -a -um (*ptcp.* *consuesco*), accustomed, customary, usual, *T. S.*

Consul -ilis, *m.* *pl.* consules, the consuls, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but afterwards also from the plebeians, — *ordinarius*, one elected at the usual time, in contradistinction to — *suffectus*, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased; — *designatus*, consul elect, so called between the election at the beginning of August, and entrance upon office on 1st January; — *major*, the consul who, from a variety of possible reasons, had precedence of his colleague. The year was

generally designated by the consuls' names, e.g. *M. Messala et M. Pisonis cons. (consulibus)* = A. V. C. 693; (2) *meton.* = proconsul, L; the highest authorities of other states, Pl.

Consularis -e, relating to a consul, consular; — *as*, the age, namely 43, at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul, C; — *fases*, L; — *licitor*, II; (2) *subst.* consularis -is, m. one who had been a consul, an ex-consul, C; in the imperial period a governor of a province, deputed by the emperor, Te.

Consulariter, in a manner worthy of a consul, L.

Consulatus -us, m. the office of consul, the consulship, C.

Consulo -liti -liti, 3. *neut.* to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult; — *in commune*, T, for the common good; — *in longinquum*, T, for the future; — *alicui*, to consult for, have regard to, care for; — *parti civium*, C; — *dignitatis meae*, C; (3) *act.* — *aliquem*, to consult about, weigh, advise, advise with, — *te quid mihi faciendum*, C; of inanimate objects, — *speculum suum*, O; frequently, to consult the oracle, the omens, etc. — *Apollinem Pythium*, C; — *spirantia cetera*, V; to consult a lawyer, take legal advice, C; to take counsel of a public body, — *senatum*, S; — *populum*, C; (3) — *aliquid*, to consult about, weigh, ponder, consider, L. C; to give a piece of advice, advise, *tun' consulis quicquam?* T; (4) to take a resolution; resolve, take measures, — *de perfugis*, L; *in delictis*, Te; (5) — *boni*, to accept favourably, take well, interpret favourably, — *nostrum laborem*, Q.

Consultatio -onis, f. a full consideration, deliberation, consultation, C; (2) the subject under consideration, C; (3) a case proposed for consideration, Q; (4) an asking for advice, inquiry, C; the subject of inquiry, St.

Consultator -oris, m. one who asks another for advice, a consultant, Q.

Consulte, advisedly, after consideration, P. L.

Consulto, C. S. = consulte, g.r.

Consulo, 1. to consider maturely, weigh, ponder, P; — *de officio*, C; (2) — *alicui*, to consult for, provide for, — *reipublicae*, S; (3) — *aliquem*, to consult, ask advice of, P. Tb.

Consultor -oris, m. an adviser, S; (2) one who asks advice, especially legal advice, C.

*Consultrix -icis, f. one who consults, cares for, provides, natura — *utilitatum*, C.

Consultum -i, n. an inquiry made of a god, Te; (2) resolution, decree, plan; very frequently in the form *senatus consultum*, often written as one word, g.r.; (3) answer of a god, oracle, V.

Consultus -a -um, (*ptep.* consulo), well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed, P. C.

Consultus -us, m. deliberation, prudence, L; (2) a resolve, decree, — *senati*, S.

Consum -sul -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, P. T.

Consummatio -onis, f. a summing up, adding up, Co; hence, union, connexion, Cl; in rhetoric, n. direction of many arguments to one point, Q; (2) a finishing, completion, consummation, — *acti*, digestion of food, Pl.

Consummatus -a -um (*ptep.* consummo), complete, perfect, consummate, Q.

Consummo, 1. to add together, sum up, Vt; of a number, to amount to, make in all, Co; *met.* to add up with, combine with, L; (2) to make fully ready, complete, finish, L; *abs.* to complete a term of service, St; *met.* to bring to perfection, thoroughly complete, Q.

Consumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take altogether, consume; of food, consume, devour, C. Ca; (2) to destroy, annihilate, kill, — *aliquid per luxuriam*, C; — *omnes opes*, S; — *ades incendio*, L; *tantum exercitum fame pene consumptum edictis*, Ca; to weaken, deprive of strength, *ei ipsius morbi consumptus es*, C; (2) — *aliquid in aliquo re*, to

expend upon, consume in, — *pecuniam in agrorum emptioibus*, C; — *tantum laborem in rebus falsis*, Q; — *in aliquid*, V.

Consumptio -onis, f. a consumption, consuming, C; (2) expenditure, employing, — *opera*, C.

Consumptor -oris, m. a consumer, destroyer, C; (2) a consumer of property, spendthrift, So.

Consuo -ui -utum, 3. to sew together, stitch together, P; (2) — *pinacothecae ceteribus tabulis*, Pl; to fill with.

Consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, especially in large numbers, C; *ex insidiis*, Ca; — *ex consilio*, Ca; of inanimate objects, *terro consurgunt ordine remi*, V; (2) *met.* — *in arma*, V.

Consurrectio -onis, f. a rising up from a seat, a movement used to signify assent, C.

Consus -i, m. an ancient Roman deity, of whose attributes we are almost wholly ignorant, but regarded by some, from the etymology of the name, as the god of secret deliberations. His worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; and a yearly festival in his honour, the Consualia, was celebrated on Aug. 18th.

*Consurro, 1. to whisper together, T.

Contabescio, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, P.

Contabesco, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually, *cor meum guttatim contabescit*, P.

Contabulatio -onis, f. a covering with boards, a planking, flooring, Ca.

Contabulo, 1. to cover with boards, to plank; Ca. L.

Contabundus = cunctabundus, g.r.

Contactus -us, m. a contact, touching, touch, V. O; (2) a touching of something unclean, contagion, L; *met.* *oculos a contactu dominationis in-violatos*, Te.

Contages -is, f. a touch, touching, Le.

Contagio -onis, f. a touching, connection, C; (2) a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection, Co. Pl; *met.* bad companionship, evil example, — *turpitudinis*, C; — *juroris*, L.

Contagium -ii, n. Lo. O. H. = contagio, g.r.

Contaminatus -a -um (*ptep.* contamo), unclean, contaminated, defiled with guilt, C; defiled by unchastity, H.

Contamino, 1. to unite, fuse into a whole, — *multas fabulas Gracas*, T, namely, into one Latin comedy; (2) to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate, — *deam Syriam urinis*, St; *met.* — *gaudium aegritudine*, T; — *se ritibus*, C.

Contatio, contatus, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc; g.r.

*Contechnor, 1. *dep.* to devise a trick, P.

Contego -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, C; — *locum linteis*, L; — *cos uno tumulo*, L, to bury; to protect, — *fide clientium*, Te; (2) to cover with a view to preserve, Ca; to conceal, C.

Contemero, 1. to pollute, defile, O.

Contemno -mpsi -mptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn, C; *se non* —, to think well of one's self, G. L.

Contempéro, 1. to moderate or temper by mixing together, Vt.

Contemplatio -onis, f. attentive or eager looking at, contemplation; *met.* — *natura*, C.

*Contemplativus -a -um, theoretical; contemplative, Sc. (*opp.* activa).

Contemplator -oris, m. one who attentively looks or contemplates, — *celi*, C.

Contemplatrix -icis, f. Cl. = contemplator, g.r.

Contemplatus -us, m. a looking at, contemplation, O.

Contemplor, 1. *dep.* (contemplo, P; *pass.* L.), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate, — *oculis*, C; — *animo*, C.

Contemptim, contemptuously, L.

Contemptio -onis, f. contempt, scorn, disdain, C.

Contemptor -oris, m. L; -trix -icis, f. P, one who contemns or despises.

Contemptus -a -um (*præp.* *contemno*), despised, despicable, contemptible, C.

Contemptus -us, *m.* a mean opinion, contempt, disdain, Q. Te.

Contendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forcibly, — *arcum*, V; and hence of missiles, to shoot, cast, — *tela*, V; (2) *met.* to stretch, strain, exert one's powers, strive, — *omnes nervos in re*, C; — *vires*, Le; followed by *inf.* — *hunc locum oppugnare*, Ca; — *mutare animum*, C; (3) to strive to go to a place, move hastily towards, march, *Bibracte ire* —, Ca; — *in Italiam*, Ca; — *ad Rhenum*, Ca; — *domum*, Ca; (4) *neut.* to contend with, combat with, — *cum aliquo*, C; *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, Le; — *inter se*, Ca; (5) to compare with, contrast with, — *ad cum defensione nostri*, C; (6) to desire eagerly, beg, entreat, C; (7) to assert confidently, maintain, contend, C.

**Contendebat* -ari, 3. to become quite dark, Vr. *Contente* (*contendo*), eagerly, earnestly, C. *Contente* (*contineo*), strictly, sparingly, P.

Contentio -ōnis, *f.* the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving; — *voce*, C, the raising or straining of the voice, — *animi*, C; (2) combat, contest, contention, strife, — *magna belli*, C; — *adversus procuratores*, Te; (3) a contrast, comparison, C; (4) in rhetoric, antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas, C; in grammar, comparison of adjectives, Vr.

Contentiosus -a -um, pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome, Pl.

Contentus -a -um (*præp.* *contendo*), stretched, tense, — *fumis*, II; — *oculis*, St, with eager or constant gaze; (2) eager, zealous, — *mens*, Le; — *studium*, C.

Contentus -a -um (*præp.* *contineo*), contented, satisfied, — *suis rebus*, C; — *edidicisse*, O.

Contrebrius -a -um, a jocose epithet applied by Plautus to Liby, as having been much traversed by Baeculus, P.

Conterminus -a -um, having the same boundary, terminous, near, — *nostris arvis*, O; *subst.* *conterminus* -i, *m.* a neighbour, Co; *conterminum* -i, *n.* an adjoining region, a confine, Pl.

Contro -trivi -tritus, 3. to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, grind, pound, O; (2) to lessen or destroy by rubbing, wear away, — *etiam sacram*, Pt, often traverse; (3) to consume, spend, employ, in a good or bad sense, — *atatem*, P; — *vitam*, T; — *totum hunc diem*, T; *met.* — *injuriis obluione*, C, to wipe away from remembrance.

**Contrarius* -i, *m.* a countryman, one of the same country, Pl.

Conterreo -ui -itum, 2. to terrify, frighten exceedingly, C.

Contestatio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest supplication, eager request, C.

Contestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, — *deos hominesque*, C; (2) — *item*, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses, C; *virtus contestata*, C, approved.

Contra -di -tum, 3. to weave together, twine together, connect, unite, C; — *ilia amaranthis*, Tb; (2) to make, prepare, provide by weaving or putting together, — *equum trabibus*, V; — *crimen*, C, to invent, forge.

**Contexte*, connectedly, C.

Contextim, Pl = *contexte*, *q. r.*

Contextus -a -um (*præp.* *contexto*), interwoven, connected, united, Le. Q.

Contextus -us, *m.* an interweaving, uniting, connection, Le; *met.* — *rerum*, C; — *verborum*, *erratum*, Q.

Concedo -di -tum, 3. to become silent, to be dumb, silent, C; *ind.* to become still, quiet, — *tumultu*, L; — *fury*, L.

**Confinium* -i, *n.* the evening, early part of the night, P.

Confluitio -ōnis, *f.* the woodwork which forms a flooring, Ca.

Contigno, 1. to put planks together, to floor, C.

Contiguus -a -um, that which touches another, contiguous, near, — *domos*, O; (2) *accessible, within reach, V.

Continens -ntis (*præp.* *contineo*), lying near, adjacent, bordering upon, *prædica* — *hunc fundo*, C; *continentibus diebus*, Ca, in the days immediately following; (2) hanging together, unbroken, — *agmen*, L; *subst.* *continens* -entis, *f.* a continent, Ca; of time, continuous, unbroken, — *sonnus*, Cl; *e continente genere*, C, in unbroken genealogical succession; (3) temperate, self-restraining, continent; (4) in rhetoric, *subst.* *continens* -ntis, *f.* — *causa*, C, the main point.

Continenter, of space, in close succession, Ct; (2) of time, continuously, without cessation, — *totâ nocte ierunt*, Ca; (3) continually, temperately, C.

Continentia -æ, *f.* continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance, C.

Contineo -tinue -tentum, 2. to hold together, hold fast, contain, *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, C; in the pass. used of localities, to be surrounded, shut in, bounded, — *undique loci natuâ Helvetii*, Ca; *met.* *omnes artes inter se continentur*, C, are held together; (2) to hold fast, keep, preserve, *continet fides rempublicam*, C; (3) to hold back, restrain, keep in, — *copias in castris*, Ca; *met.* to hold in, restrain, check, subdue, — *omnes cupiditates*, C; — *Etruriam iudicio meo terrore*, L; *vix me contineo quin* . . . T, I can hardly keep myself from; — *se*, to contain one'sself; (4) to contain, comprise, *omnia* — *in se rim caloris*, C; *pass.* *contineri aliquâ re*, to be contained in anything, be composed of, consist of, C; (5) *neut.* to hang together, P, very rare.

Contingo -nxi -netum, 3. (*continguo*), to wet, moisten, V. Le; *met.* — *lac parco sale*, V, to sprinkle.

Contingo -tigi -taetum, 3. to touch on all sides, take hold of, — *cibum vobis*, O; *habenas manibus*, O; — *cibos sale*, Cl, to sprinkle; (2) to touch, to eat, partake of, II; to touch, have carnal intercourse with, P; (3) to be so near as to touch, be adjacent, reach to, *Helv. fines Ariarum continunt*, Ca; *militis contingunt inter se*, Ca; (4) to reach, attain, arrive at, — *oplatam metum*, II; — *Italiam*, V; (5) *met.* *me manifesta libido contigit*, O, to seize; (6) to touch so as to stain, pollute, defile; especially *præp.* *contactus* -a -um, — *cititas rabie duorum iuvenum*, L; (7) to be closely connected with, related to, *ut quisque intemptor aut propinquitate aut amicitia contigebat*, L; (8) to happen, chance, befall, turn out, come to pass, *cui tot contigerint comoda*, T; *quod potentibus populis sæpe contigit*, C.

Continuatio -ōnis, *f.* connection, continuation, unbroken succession, C.

Continue, continuously, Vr.

Continuitas -utis, *f.* continuity, unbroken succession, Pl.

Contino, immediately, at once, C; (2) in conjunction with a negative, not necessarily, *non* —, *ut me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius*, C; (3) in Q. = continue, continuously, in unbroken sequence.

Contino, 1. to bring into connection, connect, unite, *ac mari continuatus est*, C; *hominibus sitonum gentes continuantur*, Te, are adjacent to; — *terba*, C, to form into a sentence, C; (2) to connect, unite in point of time, i. e. continue, prolong, — *iter die et nocte*, Ca; — *diem noctemque potando*, Te; — *perpetuationem*, P; (3) *neut.* to continue, Cl.

Continuis -a -um, connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, *Leucada continens ceteros habere colunt*, O, connected with the main land; — *agri*, St, adjacent; *subst.* *continuis* -i, *m.* — *præp.* *et*, Te, constant attendant, (2) continuous in time, successive, — *unnes prope qui viginti*, C.

*Contollo; 3. (*obs.* for *confero*), — *gradum*, P, to betake one's steps.

*Contōnāt, *impers.* it thunders violently, P.

Contor = cunctor, *q.v.*

Contorquēdo -rē -rētum, 2. to twist, whirl, turn violently, brandish, contort, — *telum*, Lc; — *hastam*, O; — *membra quocunque vult*, C, to direct, turn, — *proram ad lævas undas*, V; (2) met. — *verba*, C, to hurl forth.

Contorte, confusedly, obscurely, C.

Contortio -ōnis, *f.* a swinging, circular motion, — *dextra*, C; (2) met. *contortiones orationis*, C, obscurity, confusion, intricacy.

*Contortor -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, T, one who wrests or contorts.

*Contortulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intricate, obscure, C.

*Contortuplicatus -a -um, — *nomina*, P, intricate, crabbled, confused.

Contortus -a -um (*pricip.* contorqueo), vehement, powerful, energetic, — *et acris oratio*, O; (2) intricate, confused, complicated, C.

Contra, (1.) *adv.* of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side, *ultrius erat* —, O; *accede ad me et ad* —, P; (2) of actions which correspond to one another, on the other hand, *quæ me amat, quæ contra amo*, P; (3) which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary, *alia estimabilia, alia* —, *alia neutrum*, C; followed by *atque, quam*, C; — *auro*, weighed or valued against gold; *non caruist auro contra*, P, is worth his weight in gold; (4) used of hostile opposition, — *pugnare*, Lc; — *consistere*, Ca; — *dicere*, C; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.* opposite to, over against, *insula quæ* — *Drundinium portum est*, Ca; (2) against, in opposition to, contrary to, — *vim atque impetum fluminis*, Ca; — *opinionem*, C; — *ea*, often = on the contrary, on the other hand, Ca. N; contra very rarely used = *erga*, Pl; (3) against, in the sense of hostility, — *populum Romanum conjurasse*, Ca; — *deos disputare*, C; contra occasionally is placed after its *acc.* in the case of a substantive, V. Tc; of a relative pronoun, C.

*Contracte, in a confined, contracted manner, Sc.

Contractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing together, contraction, — *et porrectio digitorum*, C; (2) abbreviation, shortness, — *orationis*, C; *syllabe*, C; (3) met. — *animi in dolore*, littleness of mind, want of fortitude, C.

*Contractuella -æ, *f. dim.* — *animi*, C, discontent, melancholy.

Contractura -æ, *f.* a drawing in, contracting, lessening, Vt.

Contractus -a -um (*pricip.* contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow, short, — *freta*, O; — *oratio*, C; met. — *paupertas*, H; and applied to persons = frugal, H.

Contractus -us, *m.* a drawing in, contracting, Vt; (2) the beginning of a transaction, Q; (3) an agreement, contract, Jr.

Contradico -xi -ctum, 3. — *aliquid*, to contradict, Q. Tc; in more classical times used as two words, *cid. contra*.

*Contradictio -ōnis, *f.* a speaking against, contradiction; Q; — *sumere*, Q; to anticipate the objection of an opponent.

Contrahio -xi -ctum, 3. to draw together, collect, unite (*opp.* dissipare), — *cohorte ex finitimis regionibus*, Ca; — *magnam classem*, N; — *indigne libros*, St; (2) to produce, cause, bring about, incur, contract, — *lites*, P; — *aliquid damni*, C; — *as alienum*, C; — *certamen*, L; — *morbum*, Pl; (3) to make an agreement or bargain, contract, C; (4) to draw in, shorten, contract, compress, *animal membra quocunque vult contrahit*, C; — *frontem*, C, to wrinkle up; — *lac*, Pl, to curdle; — *centrem*, Cl, to bind; met. *animus formidine dictum contrahitur*, Lc; — *cupidinem*, H.

Contrapōno -sui -sistum, 3. to place opposite, Q.

Contrapōsitum -i, *n.*, antithesis, Q.

Contrarie, in an opposite direction, contrarily, C.

Contrarius -a -um, of place, opposite, over against, Ca; more frequently (2) opposite to, contrary to, — *huius virtutis vitiositas*, C; — *rusticitas urbanitati*, Q; *orationes inter se* —, C; *versantur retro contrario motu atque calum*, C; *ex contrario*, C, on the contrary; much rarer in the same sense, in *contrarium*, Pl; (3) hostile, opposed to, — *Acerne acibus*, Lc, noxious; — *exta*, St, unfavourable; *subst. contrarius*, -ii, *m.* Vt, an opponent.

*Contractabiliter, in such a manner as may be felt or handled, Lc.

Contractatio -ōnis, *f.* a touching, handling, C.

Contracto, 1. to touch; feel, handle, Lc. H; to handle, so as to search, St; to touch or handle obscurely, with impure purpose, P; *contractata filiarum pudicitia*, Tc, dishonoured.

Contrémisco -māi, 3. to tremble violently, to quake, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to tremble before, be afraid of anything, H. Sc.

Contrēmo -ti, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lc. Contribūto -ti -itum, 3. to distribute, allot, assign, contribute, Ca. L; (2) to contribute to in common with others, O.

Contristo, 1. to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden, Co. V; of the weather, — *calum*, V; — *annum*, H; of wine, Co, to damage.

Contritus -a -um (*pricip.* contero), worn out, well used, common, trite, — *proverbium*, C.

Contrōversa -æ, *f.* debate, dispute, controversy, — *habere de re cum aliquo*, C; *contrōversia est inter aliquos de re*, C; in — *versari*, esse, C; *rem adducere* in —; *deducere* in —; *vocare* in —, C, to make matter of debate; *sine contrōversia*, T, beyond dispute; *contrōversia non erat quin*, C, there was no doubt that —.

Contrōversūs -a -um, — *res*, L; controverted, strongly disputed.

Contrōversor, 1. *dep.* — *inter se*, C, to contend, dispute, debate.

Contrōversus -a -um, (1) *pass.* that which is a subject of debate, controverted, — *res*, C; (2) disputations, fond of controversy, — *gens*, C.

Contrōde, 1. to cut in pieces, cut down, how down, slay, C.

Contrūdo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push together, — *nubes res centi*, Lc; (2) to thrust, crowd into any place, C.

Contrunco, 1. to cut in pieces, — *ēibum*, P.

Contubernālis -is, *c.* a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent, which in the Roman army was intended for the use of ten men and one inferior officer, C; (2) a young man, who, as was often the custom in distinguished families, accompanied a general in a campaign in order to learn the art of war, C; (3) generally, a comrade, companion, C; (4) the husband or wife allotted to a slave by the owner, Co.

Contubernium -i, *n.* a hut or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged, Ca; hence, any common habitation, St; and the common habitation of a male and female slave, Tc; (2) a sharing in the same tent, comradeship, Tc; and especially the companionship of a young Roman with a distinguished general, *prima stipendia fecit proitoris contubernio*, St, he made his first campaign in the suite of the prior; (3) any close companionship, or intimacy, St; and especially the living together of slaves as man and wife, Co; and generally concubinage, C; (4) a living together of animals, Ph.

Contūdor -itus, 2. to regard on all sides, look at attentively, C; met. to consider, reflect upon, — *propositum*, Lc; to take care, attend to, Vt; (2) to see, perceive, P.

Contūtus -us, *m.* a beholding, attentive looking at, T.

Contūmācia -æ, *f.* stubbornness, obstinacy, inflexibility, perverseness, contumacy, C; —

ardorum, Pl, obstinacy or difficulty in growing.

Contumāciter, obstinately, stubbornly.

Contumāx-ācis, stubborn, obstinate, perverse, contumacious, — *adversus plebem*, St; — *in me*, C; met. — *lima*, Ph, indelible; — *syllaba*, M, unaccommodating to metre.

Contumēllā -m, f. insult, affront, outrage in words, contumely, — *alicui facere*, dicere, P; — *jacere in aliquem*, C; used by Ca. of injury, damage done to ships.

Contumēlōsē, insolently, abusively, contumeliously, C.

Contumēlōsus -a -um, insulting, abusive, contumelious, — *litera*, C; — *alicui*, Tc.

Contumūc, 1. to heap up in a mound, Pl; (2) to bury, inter, O.

Contundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces, — *aliquem justibus*, P; — *aliquem sazis*, H; subst. contusum -i, n. a bruise, contusion, Pl; (2) to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish, — *ferocem Hannibalem*, L; — *stultitiam*, C; — *facta Tulliyū*, P, surpass; — *tempora*, Lc, finish, accomplish.

Contuor, 3. P. Lc. = contueor, g.v.

Conturbātio -ōnis, f. disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind, C.

Conturbātor -ōris, m. that which throws a man's affairs into disorder, costly, ruinous, M.

Conturbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion, — *orānes Romanorum*, S; — *republicam*, S; (2) to disturb in mind, cause anxiety, C; (3) — *rations*, or abs. C, to bring money matters into confusion, ruin, make bankrupt.

Contus -i, m. a pole used for pushing a boat against a stream or other purposes, a boat-hook, V; (3) a long spear or pike, Tc.

Contusio -ōnis, f. a crushing, breaking, bruising, Pl; in medicine, a bruise, contusion.

Cōnus -i, m. (κωνος), a cone, C; hence, anything of a conical form, (a) the helmet ridge to which the plume was affixed, V; (b) the cone of the cypress, Co; (c) a kind of sundial, Vt.

*Convādor, 1. dep. to summon into a court of law, P.

Convālesco -liti, 3. to become quite well, to be convalescent, — *ex morbo*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; *Milo in dies convalescebat*, C, was gaining strength; — *ignis*, C; — *annonā convalluit*, St, became cheaper.

Convallis -is, f. a valley shut in on all sides, C.

Convāso, 1. to pack up baggage, T.

Convēcto, 1. to bring together, collect, V.

Convēctor -ōris, m. a fellow-voyager, fellow-traveller, C.

Convēhō -xi -ctum, 3. to bring together, carry into one place, — *frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem*, Ca; used especially of the gathering in of harvests, Vr.

Convellō -velli -vulsum, 3. to tear, pluck, pull away, — *viridam sylvam ab humo*, V; — *signa*, C, to pull up the standards from their place, i.e. to march, decamp; (2) to shatter, cause to totter, destroy, — *republicam*, C; — *fidem legionum*, Tc; (3) to tear to pieces, — *dupes avido dente*, O; — *naves undis Euroque*, V.

Convēna -æ, c. a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude, C.

Convēnīens -ntis (præp. convenio), agreeing, unanimous, concordant, — *bene amici*, C; (2) fit for, appropriate, suitable, convenient, — *alicui re*, C; — *ad rem*, C; *inter se*, C.

Convēnīenter, agreeably with, suitably to, — *natura vivere*, C.

Convēnīentia -æ, f. agreement, harmony, conformity with, C.

Convēnīo -vēni -ventum, 4. neut. to come together, collect, — *ex provincia*, Ca; — *ad hoc iudicium*, C; — *ad clamorem*, Ca, at the cry; of inanimate objects, *huc convenit utrumque bivium*, Pl; *ciuitates quæ in id forum conveniunt*, C, which belong to that district; — *in manum*, C, to come

into the power of a husband = to be married; (2) to go to a person's house with a request, to visit, call upon, — *Pamphilum*, T; — *illum Attilium*, C; (3) to come together so as to unite, Lc; to pair, of animals, Lc. Pl; (4) to unite in sentiment, purpose, to agree, P; more common, *res convenit*, or *impers. convenit*, it is agreed, it is decided, it is resolved, *cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo* — P; *quod tempus inter nos committendi prælii convenerat*, Ca; *mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut*, Ca; also, *convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli præfecta*, L, it is generally agreed; (5) to fit into, fit with, C; more frequently, *res convenit*, or *impers. convenit*, it agrees, is fit, suitable, useful, proper, it becomes, *quid enim minus in hunc ordinem* — ? C; — *cum aliquā re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C; *convenit, impers.* is usually followed by *inf. Lc. H.* or *ut*, C; used also as an affirmative, I am content, am willing, P.

*Convēnticūm -i, n. = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by the Athenian citizens for attendance in the popular assembly.

*Convēnticiū -a -um, relating to coming together, used of carnal intercourse, — *patres*, P.

Convēnticūm -i, n. dim. a coming together, assembly, association, C; (2) — a place of meeting, Tc.

Convēntio -ōnis, f. an assembly, Vr; (2) an agreement, compact, convention, C.

Convēntum -i, n. a covenant, agreement, compact, C.

Convēntus -us, m. a coming together, an assembly, C; (2) the Roman citizens who were settled in any province, and their yearly assembly for judicial and legal purposes, *oppidis in quibus consistere prætores et conventum agere soleant*, C; to hold an assize; hence, in Pl, the district for which the conventus assembled; (3) union, connection, Lc; and met. agreement, compact, C.

Convērbēro, 1. to beat violently, Pl.

Convērro -erri -ersum, 3. to sweep together, brush out, P; met. — *hereditates omnium*, C.

Convērsātio -ōnis, f. frequent use, Sc; (2) a frequent sojourn in a place, Pl; (3) intercourse, conversation, Q.

Convērsio -ōnis, f. a turning round, — *cæli*, C, the revolution, recurrence of particular times produced by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, — *mensium annorumque*, C; (2) an absciss, Co; (3) change, alteration, conversion, — *et perturbatio rerum*, C; (4) in rhetoric, (a) a change from one species of composition to another, e.g. from poetry to prose, Q; (b) the repetition of the same word at the end of the sentence, C; (c) the rounding off of a period, C.

Convērso, 1. to turn round violently, C; (2) generally dep. conversor, to live, abide, — *in montibus*, Pl; (3) to live, have intercourse with, — *nobiscum*, Sc.

Convērto -ti -sum, 3. to turn round, whirl round, and with a prep. to turn towards, move towards, direct to, — *cælos omnes*, Lc; — *naves in eam partem*, Ca; — *aciem in fugam*, Ca; — *ad eam omnem multitudinem*, Ca; — *aspectum quo tellent*, C; (2) met. — *risum in iudicium*, C, to turn the laugh against; — *facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem*, Q, to convert; often expresses attention to any person or thing, *intelligo omnium ora in me conversa esse*, S; (3) met. to change, alter, convert, transform, C; — *librum*, C, to translate; the verb *convērto* is sometimes found neut. in some of the above significations.

Convēstio, 4. to clothe; met. to cover, C.

Convēxitas -itatis, f. convexity, — *mundi*, Pl.

Convēxum -i, n. more frequently found in the pl., a vault, arch, V.

Convexus -a -um, vaulted, arched, convex, C; (2) sloping, steep, O.

Convēctator -ōris, m. a railer, slanderer, reviler, C.

Convēctor, 1. dep. to rail at, revile, reproach, L; — *alicui*, Q.

Convictum -i, n. a loud and simultaneous cry, shout, clamour, C, of the noise of birds, O, of frogs, Ph, (2) a noise of quarrelling, altercation, C, of importunity, C, of contradiction, opposition, C, most frequently, violent reproach, reviling, insult, C

*Convivello -ōnis (convivo), f. social intercourse, familiarity, C.

Convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, C.

Convictus -us, m. (convivo), a living together, constant intercourse, C; (2) a banquet, Jv.

Convincere -i, -itum, 3 to convict of a crime or mistake, — aliquem summæ negligentiae, C, — mihi avaritiae criminibus, C; — falsis de pugnis, P, — impari peccato, C; (2) to prove conclusively, demonstrate, — falsa veris rebus, C.

*Convinctio -ōnis, f. a particle, a word of connection, Q, = συνδεσμος.

Convis, O, 3 to behold attentively, examine, — omnia loca oculis, Lc

Conviva -ae, m. a guest, C.

Convivialis -e, relating to a feast or banquet, convivial, C

Convivator -ōris, m. one who gives a feast, a host, H L

Convivium -ii, n. a feast, entertainment, party, C; (2) the company assembled, H.

Convivio -vi-ctum, 3. to live together, Sc, (2) Q, = convivor, g.v.

Convivor, 1. dep. to eat and drink in company, feast, revel, C

*Convocatio -ōnis, f. a calling together, convocation, C.

Convoco, 1. to call together, assemble, convocare, — dissipatos homines, C; — principes ad se, C; — ad concionem, L

Convolo, 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily, C

Convulso, 1. to roll round violently, whirl round, Sc.

Convolvere -vi- -volutum, 3 to roll together, C, — teba, Sc, to help up, multiply.

Convolutus -i, m. a species of caterpillar which rolls itself up in vine leaves, A. Aug, (2) bindweed, convolvulus, Pl.

Convulso, 1. to vomit all over, C.

Convulso, 1. to wound severely, Co Pl.

Convulsus -i-um (pricip. convello), cramped, convulsed, — latus, St.

Coblesco = colesco, g.v.

Copervatio -ōnis, f. a working with, co-operation, Q.

Copervellum -i, n. a cover, lid, Pl.

Copervio -rui- -ritum, 4 to cover entirely, envelop, L, generally found in the perf. princip.; not cooperitus sceleribus, C.

Copulatio -ōnis, f. choice, election, — collegium, C.

Copulo, 1. to choose, elect, especially to a public office or dignity, — senatores, C.

Copulor -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear, — ignes pluribus simul locis, L; — bellum, Cc, — tempestas, C, (2) to arise to combat, rise in insurrection, coorti in pugnam repente, I.

Cortus -us, m. in arising, breaking forth, Lc.

Corta -e, f. a dancing girl, who gets her living by frequenting taverns, V.

Corbilius -i, m. (κόβιλος), a large basket or hamper, Co Jv.

Copli -ae, f. property, riches, abundance, plenty, C, (2) generally, plenty, abundance, — fortium riuo Jm, C, magna — latronum, C, (3) pl. copia -arum, f. forces, troops, Ca, sometimes found in the sing., (4) — cerborum, and abs copiousness of speech, C, (5) the power, ability, opportunity to do anything, ut mihi quos facias conveniendi, — P, miserere cicerone — erat S; (6) Copia personified by H as the goddess of abundance.

*Coppula -arum, f. dim. a small number of troops, C.

Copiose, abundantly, plentifully, richly provided, C, (2) of discourse, copiously, — dicere, C.

Copiosus -a -um, richly provided, wealthy, tu agri, vtilis, rebus omnibus —, C, locus — a fumento, C; (2) copious of speech, eloquent, — homo ad dicendum, C; (3) plentiful, abundant, Ph.

Copis -e, P. A. Aug = copiosus, g.v.

Copo, coponi = cupio, caupona, g.v.

Copila -ae, m. (κορπια), a filthy jester, St.

Copla -e, f. (κορτη), a hard cake or biscuit, M.

Copila -m, f. a rope, band, tie, P; — dua canem tenet, O, a leash, (2) met. a bond, connection, quos interrupta tenet —, H, the bond of love.

Copulatio -ōnis, f. a union, connection, copulation, — atomorum inter se, C.

Copulatus -a -um (pricip copulo), connected, united, coupled, C.

Copulo, 1. to join together, connect, unite, — honestatem cum voluptate, C, — inter se, Lc; — aliam, C

*Cocqua -ae, f. a female cook, P.

Cogulabilis -e, that can be cooked, Pl

Cogularius -a -um, relating to cooking, culinary, Pl.

Coculus, 1 to cook, P.

Cocquo -ci-ctum, 3 to cook, prepare food, — cenam, P; — cibum, Lc, subst cocta -ae, f M, a decoction, (2) met. to prepare by fire, burn, bake, — glebas estas, V; — aurum, Pl, to melt, hence to ripen, mature, — uvas, Vr; — poma, C, (3) met. to mature in the mind, contrive, devise, concoct, — consilia secreta, L, (4) to disturb in mind, render anxious, Q.

Cocquus -i, m. a cook, C.

Côr, cordis, n. the heart, C, (2) meton. the heart for the whole man, lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, V, used by P as a term of endearment, (3) the heart as the seat of feeling and emotion, corde, P, heartily; cordi esse aliam, C L, to lie at the heart, be dear, precious to; (4) the heart as the seat of understanding, reflection, in meo — eam rem solutus et diu disputari, P.

Côrâctus -a -um (κοράκτιος), raven black, Vt.

Côrâctus -i, m. (κοράκτιος), a kind of river fish found in the Nile, M. Pl.

Côrâctum -ii, n. (κοράκτιον), red coral, Pl

Côrâra, (i) adv. in presence of, in face of, before, C L; (2) immediately, on the spot, St; (3) personally, in one's own person, one's self, — intueri aliquid, C, to behold with one's own eyes, — agere, to transact personally, i.e. not by letters, C, (ii) prep. with abl. in presence of, — genero meo, C; — populo, H.

Côrâmba -es, f. (κοράμβλη), a kind of cabbage, Co

Côrâx -icis, m. (κόραξ), an engine for attacking fortified places, Vt.

Corbis -is, f. a wicker basket, especially such as was used for farming purposes, C. P.

Corbita -ae, f. a slow merchantman, used especially for the transport of corn, C

Corbilla -ae, f. dim. a little basket, Co. P.

Corileum -i, n. dim. a little heart, used as a term of endearment, P.

Coreyra -e, f. (κορυρα), Coreyra, now Corfu, hence, adj. Coryraeus -a -um, — λοιπ, M, the gardens of Alcimus.

Cordate, wisely, prudently, P.

Cordatus -a -um, prudent, sagacious, wise, A Aug. Sc.

Cordax -icis, m. (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, P Acq; (2) the trochaic foot, so named by Aristotle on account of its dancing rhythm, C.

Cordillum -ii, n. heartache, heartburn, P.

Cordus = chordus, g.v.

Cordyla -ae, f. (κορύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Pl. M.

Côrâgo -inis, f. a cutaneous disease affecting cattle, Co.

Cōriandrum -i, *n.* (κορίανδρον), coriander, *Coriandrum sativum*, Linn.

Cōrīarius -a -um, relating to leather, *Pl*; *subst.* **corīarius** -ii, *m.* a tanner, currier, *Pl*.

Cōrinthus -i, *f.* (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece; *prov. non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*, *H.* not every man is capable of a great undertaking; alluding, according to some, to the dangerous entrance to the harbour; according to others, to the high price charged for their favours by the celebrated Corinthian harlots; *adj.* **Corinthius** -a -um, *C.* — *columna*, *Vr.* of the Corinthian order; — *æs*, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients; — *vasa*, *supellex*, *C.* made of Corinthian brass; and *abs.* **Corinthia** -orum, *n.* (*sc. vasa*), *C.*; hence **Corinthiarius** -ii, *n.* an artificer in Corinthian brass; a nickname of Augustus, *St*; **Corinthicus** -a -um, *L.*; **Corinthiensis** -e, *P.*

Coriolanus, *Cn. Marcius*, a hero of the first period of the Roman republic, so called from a daring exploit performed against the Volscians at the siege of their capital, Corioli. Some time after, being driven into exile by the people, because in a famine he wished to barter their political privileges with them for corn, he went over to the Volscians, and, as their general, successfully led their army almost to the gates of Rome. Here an appeal was made by his countrymen to his patriotism; he at last yielded to the entreaties of his mother and wife, at the head of a procession of noble matrons, withdrew his army, and died in his Volscian exile. The legendary date assigned to this story is at the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

Cōrium -ii, *n.* (corius, *P.*) hide, skin, leather, *C*; the bark, rind of trees, *Pl*; *prov. canis a corio nunquam abstergebatur uncto*, *H.* expressive of the difficulty of laying aside a confirmed habit; (2) *meton.* a leathern thong, strap, lash, *P*; (3) in architecture, the surface of the ground, upper stratum, — *arena*, *Vt.*

Cornelia, the name of many noble Roman ladies, but especially of the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, the wife of Tl. Sempronius Gracchus, and the mother of Tiberius and Catus Gracchus.

Cornelia Gens, one of the most distinguished Roman families, divided into a patrician and a plebeian branch. Its chief patrician cognomens, Cethegus, Cluana, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Merula, Scipio, Sulla. Its plebeian cognomens, Daltus, Gallus.

Cornelius Celsus, *vid.* Celsus.

Cornelius Martialis, *vid.* Martialis.

Cornelius Nepos, *vid.* Nepos.

Cornelius Tacitus, *vid.* Tacitus.

Cornēdus -a -um, horny, *C.*

***Cornescere**, *S.* to become horny, *Pl.*

Cornētum -i, *n.* a plantation of cornel trees,

Vr.

Cornū -a -um, horny, made of horn, *C*; (2)

horn-coloured, *Pl.*

Cornēus -a -um, relating or belonging to the

cornel tree, *Vr.*

Cornicen -iis, *m.* a horn-blower, *L. C.*

Cornifer, *l. dep.* to chatter like a crow, *Pr.*

***Cornicula** -æ, *f. dim.* a little crow, *H.*

Corniciliarius -ii, *m.* a soldier who has been presented with the honorary corniculum, an adjutant, *St.*

Cornicellum -i, *n. dim.* a little horn, *Pl*; (2) a small funnel, *C*; (3) an ornament on the helmet, given to deserving soldiers in token of merit, *L.*

Corniculatus -i, *m.* the office of a cornicularius, or adjutant, *St.*

Corniger -ara -ærum, horned, *C. Lc*; *subst.* **corniger** -orum, *n.* horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornifer -alis, horn-forked, hoofed, *V. O.*

Cornis -idis, *f.* the crow, *C*; *prov. corniculus oculi est ergaster*, *C.* to deceive the garrulous.

Cornu, *n.* the horn of animals, of the bull,

ram, goat, stag, etc. *C*; (2) *meton.* of (a) things of similar material, a hoof, *V*; a beak of a bird, *O*; (b) of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, *Vr. Pl*; the horns of the moon, *C*; the branches of a river, *O*; a horn of land, peninsula, *Ca*; the extreme ends of a sail-yard, *V*; the part of the helmet to which the plume was affixed, *V. L*; the ends of the roller on which parchments were rolled, *Tb. O*; a bow, *O*; the horns or side pieces of a lyre, *C*; the summit or peak of a mountain, *P. Aug*; the end or extremity of any place, *L. Te*; the wing of an army, *Ca*; (c) of things made of horn, a bow, *V*; a large curved trumpet, or horn, *V. H*; a lantern, *P*; an oil cruet, *H*; a funnel, *V*; (3) *met.* used as in Hebrew, as a metaphor, of strength, force, power, *P. II.*

Cornum -i, *n.* the fruit of the cornel, *V. H.*

Cornus -i, *m.* the cornel tree, *V*, *cornus mascula*, Linn; (2) *meton.* a javelin made of cornel wood, *V. O.*

Cornutus -a -um, horned, *Vr. Co*; — *quadrupes*, *Vr.* elephants.

Cōrolla -æ, *f. dim.* a little crown, *P. Ct.*

Cōrollarium -ii, *n.* originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, guests, etc., *Vr*; hence (2) a present, douceur, gratuity, *C*; (3) in very late philosophical language, an addition, corollary.

Cōrōna -æ, *f.* (κορῶν), a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, *C*; — *castrensis*, given to the soldier who first entered the enemy's camp; — *triumphalis*, worn by the general during his triumph; — *ovalis*, worn by a general in an ovation, *Lc*; for — *civica*, *obsidionalis*, *muralis*, *navalis*, *vid.* those words; *sub coronā tendere*, to sell prisoners of war into slavery, *Ca. L*, because like animals about to be sacrificed, they wore chaplets; also *sub coronā venire*, *L*; (2) a constellation, the northern crown, *C. V*; (3) *meton.* a circle, assembly of men, especially if come together for judicial purposes, *C*; the lines of circumvallation round a besieged city, *C. L*; in architecture, a cornice, *Vt*; the circle of hair round a horse's hoof, *Co*; — *montium*, *Pl.* a circular range of mountains; the halo round the sun, *Sc.*

Cōrōnamentum -i, *n.* flowers used for garlands, *A. Aug. Pl.*

Cōrōnarius -a -um, relating to a garland; — *opus*, *Vt.* stucco work for decoration of cornices; — *aurum*, *L.* originally the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards commuted for a sum of money, *C.*

Cōrōnarius -ii, *m. ariæ* -æ, *f.* a chaplet-maker, seller of garlands, *Pl.*

Cōrōnis -idis, *f.* (κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius; hence called **Cōrōnides**, *O.*

Cōrōnis -idis, *f.* (κορωνίς), the flourish by which authors and transcribers used to denote the termination of a chapter or volume; hence, and, termination, *M.*

Corōnā, *l.* to wreath, crown with a garland, — *arās*, *Pt*; — *puppim*, *O*; — *cratera*, *V*; — *coronādam*, *St.* to allot the prize to; *quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia?* *H.* to be crowned as conqueror; (2) to surround, enclose in the form of a circle, *L. O. V.*

Corpōrēlis -e, relating to the body, corporal, *Sc.*

Corpōrālūra -æ, *f.* the bodily structure, *Co. Vt.*

Corpōrēus -a -um, relating to the body, corporeal, *C*; (2) fleshy, consisting of flesh, *Vr. O.*

Corpōre, *l.* to form into a body, provide with a body, *semper temporis animatur corpora*; *argue*, *Pl*; (2) *A. Aug.* to reduce to a mere body, to kill.

Corpōrētus -æ, *f.* fitness, corpulency, *Pl.*

Corpōlentus -a -um, fat, stout, corpulent, *P. Q.*

Corpus -ōris, *n.* a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), a body, substance, whether organized or unorganized, *parvissima quaque corpora constant ex partibus infinitis*, C; (2) the body of men and animals, — *amittere*, C; to grow thin, lose flesh; — *facere*, Cl; to grow fat, applied by Pl to the wood of a tree; also, a dead body, corpse, C. L. O; the body, as the object of carnal desire, *illa quæ corpus publicæ coligo sum*, P; hence, also virility, manly power, Ph. H; (3) a person, individual, *delecta — virum*, V; — *conjugum ac liberorum* iustorum, L; (4) met. any whole made up of various parts, a body, corporation, community, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *nullum civitatis*, To; — *omnis Romani juris*, L.

Corpusculum -i, *n. dim.* a little body, corpuscle, atom, L. C.

Corrado -i -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch together, L; frequently used of the accumulation of money, P. T.

Correctio -ōnis, *f.* a correction, emendation, amendment; — *et emendatio ceteris philosophia*, C; (2) a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger — *transposition*, C. Q.

Corrector -ōris, *m.* an improver, amender, corrector, *aliquæ emendator nostræ civitatis*, C.

Corrūpo -pōi, 3. to creep or crawl together, to slink in, — *in locum*, C; *quod non corrumpunt membra pavore?* L; whose limbs do not shrink with fear?

Corruptio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, a shortening, Vt (opp. crescentia); — *syllabæ*, Q (opp. productio).

Corruptor -ōris, *m.* one who blames, a fault-finder, Sc.

Corridō, 2. to laugh together, laugh loudly, L.

Corrigla -æ, *f.* a shoe-string, boot-lace, C.

Corrigo -rēxi -rectum, 3. to make straight, reduce to order, set right, L. Pl; (2) met. to correct, improve, amend, C; *præterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi*, L; — *mores*, C; frequently used in C of verbal or written corrections.

Corripio -rēpi -reptum, 3. to seize violently, and on all sides; to draw, pull, collect together, *hominem corripit fustis*, C; — *arcumque manu celerisque sagittas*, V; — *corpus ex somno*, V. L; to rise up hastily; — *se*, P. T. V; to get up hastily, betake one's self quickly; — *ciam*, — *spatia*, V; to hasten on one's way; (2) to seize violently as a robber, — *pecunias*, C. Te; (3) to attack with an accusation, drag into a court of law, Te; (4) of the action of fire or disease, to seize, take, lay hold of, *igni correptus*, L; *morbi corpora corripiunt*, V; (5) to draw together, abbreviate, lessen, — *impensas*, St; in grammar, to contract two syllables into one, Vt; to shorten a syllable, Q (opp. producere); (6) met. to blame violently, reproach, C; (7) of passion, emotions, to seize, *corruptus amore*, O; *cupidine*, O; *miseriordia*, St.

Corrīvāto -ōnis, *f.* the collection of several streams of water into one, Pl.

Corrivo, 1. to collect several streams of water into one, Sc. Pl.

Corrōboro, 1. to strengthen, invigorate, C; met. — *conjuratiōem non credendo*, C, to corroborate.

Corrōdo -ei -sum, 3. to gnaw away, C.

Corrūgo, 1. to bring together, collect by begging, O; — *numulos de nepotum domo*, C.

Corrōivus -a -um, corrosive, Sc.

Corrōtundo, 1. to make quite round, round off, Sc.

Corrōda -æ, *f.* wild asparagus, Vr. Co.

Corrūgo, 1. to wrinkle up, Co; — *nares*, II, to produce a wrinkle.

Corrūguis -i, *m.* a conduit, artificial water-course, Pl.

Corrūmpo -rēpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, destroy, annihilate, — *pura deserta igni*, S; *ungues dentibus*, Pt, to bite the nails; met. — *opem*,

O; — *libertatem*, Te; (3) to spoil, damage, injure, adulterate, corrupt, *conclusa aqua fide corrumpitur*, C; — *ocellos lacrimis*, O; (3) met. to corrupt morally, seduce, mislead, — *adulescentem optimum*, P; *mulierem*, T; *miles licentiæ atque lasciviæ corrumpat*, S; to corrupt by a gift, bribe, — *aliquem pecuniâ*, S. C; *prelio*, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *mores civitatis*, C; — *tabulas publicas*, C, to falsify.

Corrūdo -rēxi, 3. *neut.* to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down, *corrueunt aëres*, C; met. to be ruined, C; (2) to fall on, attack, fight, S; (3) act. to throw down, overthrow, — *hæc rerum summam*, L.

Corrupte, **corruptly**, **incorrectly**, C.

Corruptela -æ, *f.* the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction, *mores hæc dulcedine — que depravat*, C; (2) meton. a corrupter, seducer, T.

Corruptio -ōnis, *f.* corruption, a corrupting, C.

Corruptor -ōris, *m.* a corrupter, seducer, briber, — *cirum*, P; — *juvenitatis*, C.

Corruptrix -icis, *f.* one that corrupts or seduces, used by C. as an adj. — *provincia*.

Corruptus -a -um (*piet. corumpo*), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt, C. H.

Corraspor, 1. dep. to search carefully, P.

Cors = *cohors*, q.v.

Corsæ -arum, *f.* (*κόρσæ*), fillets or mouldings employed to decorate a doorway, Vt.

Cortex -icis, *m.* and *f.* bark, rind, shell, skin of plants and their fruits, C; especially the bark of the cork tree, cork, II; prov. *nare sine cortice*, II, to swim without cork, i.e. to need no extraneous assistance; (2) — *ovi*, Vt, an eggshell; — *testudinis*, Pl. Ph, shell.

Corticæus -a -um, — *pix*, Co, resin taken from the tree with a portion of the bark.

Corticus -a -um, made of bark or cork, Pl.

Corticulus -i, *m. dim.* a little thin rind or bark, Co.

Cortina -æ, *f.* a round kettle or caldron, P. Pl; especially the caldron-shaped top of the Delphic tripod, V. O; and hence, a tripod as a votive offering, St; (2) meton. the vault of the sky, A. Aug.

Corticale -is, *n.* a place where kettles and other kitchen utensils were kept, Co.

Corulus = *corylus*, q.v.

Corus = *caurus*, q.v.

Cōrusco, 1. to butt with the horns, L. Jv.; (2) to move quickly, shake, — *telum*, V; — *linguas*, O; *neut. coruscant abies*, Jr; (3) hence, of the quick motion of fire, lightning, etc., to shine, flash, glitter, V.

Cōruscus -a -um, in rapid movements, shaking, trembling, — *silva*, V; (2) gleaming, flashing, — *fulgura*, L; — *sol*, V.

Corvæus -a -um, relating to a raven, corvine, Pl.

Corvus -i, *m.* a raven, C; prov. *in cruce corvos pascere*, II, to be hanged; (2) meton. the name of various warlike machines used in the attack and defence of fortified places, Vt; a surgical instrument with a blade like a raven's beak, a kind of sea fish, Cl.

Corvus or **Corvinus**, the surname of a celebrated Roman general, M. Valerius, born about 371 B.C., cons. 318, 346, 343, 335, 309, 299; dictator, 342, 301; and died 271 B.C. He was called Corvus in consequence of a single combat with a gigantic Gaul, during the Gallic war, in which he was said to have been assisted by a raven, who flew at his adversary's face. He successfully conducted the great war against the Samnites, and gained two decisive victories in the year 343; and nearly forty years afterwards displayed his military genius in the war with the Etrusci and Marsi. On account of his long life, constant health and vigour, success in war, and numerous civic honours, he is often cited by Roman authors as an example of the favours of fortune.

Cōrybas -antis, *m.* (κορύβας), a priest of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with loud music and wild dancing, *H*; *adj.* corybantius -a *um*, *V*.

Cōrybæum -i, *n.* (κορυβαῖον), an apartment in a Roman gymnasium, appropriated to a game which consisted in throwing about a large sack full of bran and sand, suspended from the ceiling, *Vt*.

Cōryceos or -us -i, *f.* (κώρυκος), a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence, *adj.* Cōryceus -a -um, — *erocum*, *H*; — *senez*, *V*.

***Cōryletum** -i, *n.* a hazel copse, *O*.

Cōrylus -i, *f.* (κόρυλος), a hazel tree or bush, *V*, *O*.

***Cōrymbifer** -i, *m.* carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, *O*.

Cōrymbus -i, *m.* (κόρυμβος), a bunch of berries, especially ivy berries, which formed the wreath appropriated to Bacchus, *V*, *O*, *Pt*.

Cōryphæus -i, *m.* (κορυφαῖος), the leader, chief, head, — *Epicuræorum* *Zeno*, *C*.

Cōrtyus -i, *m.* (κωρτύς), a quiver; or, as some distinguish it, a bow-case, *V*; (2) *meton.* an arrow, — *velox*, *P*, *Aug*.

Cos, cōtis, *f.* any hard, flinty stone, *C*; especially a whetstone, grindstone, *H*, *Pl*.

Cos (Cōus, Cōōs), *Col.* *f.* (Κῶς, Κῶς), the island Cos, in the Egean Sea; *adj.* Cōus -a -um, — *poeta*, *O*, *Philetas*; *subst.* Cōum -i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *H*, Cōan wine; Cōa -orum, *n.* *H*; Cōan garments, made of very thin gauze.

Cosmēta -æ, *m.* (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his master's wardrobe and toilet, *Jv*.

Cosmicus -a -um (κοσμικός), belonging to the world; *subst.* a citizen of the world, *M*.

Cossim = cessim, *g.v.*

Cossus -i, *m.* a kind of caterpillar found under the bark of trees, *Pl*.

Costa -æ, *f.* a rib, *P*, *V*; (2) a side, wall, *V*, — *narium*, *Pl*.

***Costatus** -a -um, ribbed, — *dene dores*, *Vr*.

Costum -i, *n.* (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, *H*, *O*.

Cōthurnatus -a -um, relating to the buskin, sublime, tragic, *O*, *M*.

Cōthurnus -i, *m.* (κόθουρος), a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, *V*; (2) the thick-soled boot worn by the tragic actor, *H*; (3) *met.* a lofty style in poetry, *H*, *V*, *Pt*; and in painting, *Pl*; (4) a high Greek shoe, *C*.

Cōtūcula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a touchstone, *Pl*; (2) a small mortar used in pounding drugs, *Pl*.

Cotidianus, cotidie = quotidianus, etc. *g.v.*

Cotonius = Cydonius, *g.v.*

Cotta, a cognomen borne by several distinguished members of the Aurelia gens; of whom may be mentioned (i.) *C. Aurelius Cotta*, cons. 252, 248, who commanded against the Carthaginians in Sicily with considerable success. The best known, however, is (ii.) *C. Aurelius Cotta*, b. 124, cons. 75, died about 74, a very distinguished orator, personally known and esteemed by Cicero in the early part of his career, and introduced by him as a speaker in his books "De Oratore" and "De Natura Deorum."

Cottabus -i, *m.* (κότταβος), a game played by throwing healtips of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the lash of a whip, *P*.

Cottiana -orum, *n.* (cotona, coctona, coctana), a kind of small Syrian fig, *Pl*, *Jv*.

Cōtilla -æ, *f.* (κοτύλη, κοτίλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, and therefore rather less than half an imperial pint, *M*.

Cōturnix -icis, *f.* a quail, *P*; used by *P* as a term of endearment.

Cōtytto -us, *f.* (κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally Thracian, afterwards worshipped in Athens and Corinth also, *Jv*; *Cotyttia* -orum, *n.* *H*, the festival of Cotytto.

Cōvīnarius -ii, *m.* one who fights from a war chariot, *Tc*.

Cōvīnus -i, *m.* the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, *P*, *Aug*; (2) a travelling chariot, *M*.

Coxa -æ, *f.* the hip, *Ol*; (2) the hip bone, *Pl*.

Coxendix -icis, *f.* *Vr*, *P*, the hip; (2) the hip bone, *Pl*.

Crabro -ōnis, *m.* a hornet, *V*, *Pl*; *prov.* irritare crabrones, *P*, to get into a hornet's nest.

Crambæ -es, *f.* (κράμβη), cabbage, *Pl*, *Jv*.

Crāpūla -æ, *f.* intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel, *P*, *C*; (2) a resin producing intoxication, sometimes mixed with wine, *Pl*.

***Crāpūllarius** -a -um, relating or pertaining to a drunken revel, *P*.

Cras, to-morrow, *C*; sometimes used as a *subst.* *cras istud, quando veniet*, *M*; (2) on or for to-morrow, *vocare*, *M*; (3) for the future, *quod sit futurum cras, fuge querere*, *H*.

Crassamen -inis, *n.* sediment of a liquid, *Co*.

Crassamentum -i, *n.* thick sediment, *Co*; (2) the thickness of any object, — *portarum*, *Pl*.

Crasse, thickly, — *picari vasa*, *Co*; (2) rudely, roughly, *H*; (3) of the glitter of precious stones, dimly, *Pl*; and hence, obscurely, confusedly, — *intelligere*, *Sc*.

Crassescere, 3, to grow thick, become fat, *Co*, *Pl*.

Crassitudo -inis, *f.* thickness, — *parietum*, *Ca*; — *columnarum*, *Vt*; (2) *n.* thickening, sediment, *Pl*.

***Crassivenulus** -a -um, having thick veins.

Crassus -a -um, thick, dense, solid, — *unguentum*, *H*; — *aer*, *C*, dense, misty; of men and animals, fat, *T*; *met.* — *infortunum*, *P*, a thorough beating; *Ocellus rusticus crassū Mineræ*, *H*, of sound, straightforward sense; — *turba*, *M*, rude, uncultivated.

Crassus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian gens Licinia; whose wealth is indicated by the cognomen Dives, affixed to the names of very many of its members. We shall mention (i.) *M. Licinius Crassus Dives*, born about 116 B.C., escaped the fate of his father and brother in the Marian massacre of 87, and joined Sulla on his landing in Italy. Of that general he became, in conjunction with Pompey, the able and zealous lieutenant, occupying himself, meanwhile, by means, some less justifiable than others, in building up an immense private fortune, and thus earning the almost hereditary name of Dives. In the year 71 he was called to command the troops engaged against Spartacus in the Servile war, which he brought to a triumphant conclusion. He was elected cons., with Pompey as his colleague, in 70; but a hollow friendship thus established between them soon ended in open enmity, and Crassus, disgusted with Pompey's popularity and military success, even retired for a time from Rome. In 65, Crassus was elected censor; and, in 60, formed, with Pompey and Caesar, the first triumvirate. In pursuance of the compact then made, Crassus and Pompey were again elected consuls in 55; and in the distribution of provinces in the following year, Syria was chosen by Crassus. Here, anxious for military distinction, and rendered emulous by the success of his colleagues in the triumvirate, Crassus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, which resulted in the year 53 in the defeat of his army and his own ignominious death. (ii.) *L. Licinius Crassus*, born 140, of a family the connection of which with the last cannot be traced, cons. 95, died 91; one of the greatest orators and advocates which Rome produced, and in that character introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his book "De Oratore."

Crastinus -a -um, relating to to-morrow, to-morrow's, — *dies*, *C*; *die crastini* (*obs. abl.*), *P*, to-morrow; in *crastinum*, on or for to-morrow, *C*; (2) future, *Pl*.

Crater -eris, *m.* (κρατήρ), *O*, *Pt*, = cratera, *g.v.*

Cratera -æ, *f.* the large bowl or vessel in which wine and water were mixed before being handed round to the company, *C*; (2) *meton.* an oil-cruet, *V*; a water-basin, *Pl*; the crater of a volcano,

Le. Pl; a volcanic fissure in the earth, Pl; a constellation so called, O.

Crates-is, *f.* a frame or basket made of hurdles, a crate; also a hurdle, a harrow, V; in military phrase, fascines; *sub crate necari*, an old method of capital punishment, to put the accused under a hurdle, and press him to death with great stones, P; (2) — *favorum*, V, honeycomb; — *spinæ*, the joints of the back bone, O.

Craticulus -a -um, made of hurdles, Vt.

*Craticula -æ, *f.* a gridiron, M.

*Cratio, 4, to harrow, Pl.

Cratio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, creation, — *magistratum*, C.

Crator -ōris, *m.* the creator, maker, C.

Cratrix -icis, *f.* creator, universal mother, — *natura rerum*, Le.

Creber -bra -brum, thick, crowded, compressed, frequent, repeated, numerous, C; (2) abounding in, crowded with, *Africus* — *procelus*, V; *creber pulsus*, V, beats again and again.

*Crēbrius -a -um, condensed, compressed, thick, Pl.

Crēbre, thickly, densely, Vt.

Crēbresco -bui, 3, to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend one's self, — *honor*, V; — *seditio*, *insidia*, Te.

Crēbritas -atus, *f.* thickness, closeness, frequency, C.

Crēbriter, Vt = crebre, *g.v.*

Crēbro, repeatedly, frequently, very often, C.

Crēdibilis -e, credible, worthy of belief, C.

Crēdibiliter, credibly, C.

Crēditor -ōris, *m.* a creditor, C.

Crēditum -i, *n.* a loan, Q.

Crēdo -idi -itum, 3, to lend, lend money, C; (2) to commit, entrust, trust an object to any person for preservation, — *tuæ fidei potestatisque*, C; — *mihi animam atque omnem vitam*, T; (3) to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in, *virtutis suorum satis* —, S; (4) to believe a person, give credence to, C; *mihi crede*, *credite*, C, believe me; (5) to believe a fact, or statement, *hominēs id quod volunt credunt*, C; (6) to believe, be of opinion, think, T. H. Q; followed by *acc.* or *acc.* and *inf.*; *credo* is often employed parenthetically, as in English, I believe, think, C.

Crēdūtas -itūs, *f.* credulity, C.

Crēdulus -a -um, believing easily, credulous, confiding, — *aliēvi*, V; *in aliquid*, O; (2) *easily believed, Te.

Crēmatio -ōnis, *f.* burning, Pl.

Crēmētum -i, *n.* an increase, growth, — *lunæ*, P. L.

Crēmia -orum, *n.* small wood for burning, Co.

Crēmo, 1, to burn, consume by fire, C.

Crēmor -ōris, *m.* the thick juice obtainable from animal or vegetable substances, Cl. O.

Crēo, 1, to make, create, beget, produce, Le; *creatus* -a -um, frequently in *poet.* = sprung from, born, or *subst.* an offspring, a son, O; (2) to create, i.e. elect to an office or dignity, — *dictatorem*, *l.* *consules*, O; (3) *met.* to produce, prepare, provide, — *volutatem meis inimicis*, P; — *errorem*, C.

*Crēpac -icis, rustling, creaking, Sc.

Crēper -ēra -erum, dark; hence, *met.* obscure, uncertain, Le.

Crēpida -æ, *f.* a sandal, C; *prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam*, Pl, no shoemaker beyond his last.

Crēpidatus -a -um, wearing sandals, sandalled, C.

Crēpido -inis, *f.* a raised basement upon which a building is erected, Pl; a sea wall, a quay, C; a footway, or trottoir in a street, Jv.

Crēpidula -æ, *f. dim.* a little sandal, P.

Crēpidulum -i, *n. dim.* a little rattle with bells attached, Le.

Crēpidulum -i, *n.* a rattle, Co.

Crēpito, 1, to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter, T. P.

Crēpitus -ūs, *m.* a rattling, creaking, rustling,

clattering, C; — *digitum*, M, snapping the fingers.

Crēpo -ūi -itum, 1, *neut.* to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle, — *fores*, T; also to break with a cracking noise, V, especially to break wind, M; *digitis crepantis signa*, M, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention; (2) *act.* to cause to resound, rattle, — *ter latum sonum populus*, H; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about, — *sulcos*, H; — *im-munda dicta*, H.

Crēpundia -orum, *n.* children's playthings, or ornaments, C.

Crēpusculum -i, *n.* twilight; especially evening twilight, P; (2) darkness, O.

Crēscentia -æ, *f.* increase; — *dierum*, Vt, increase in length.

Cresco crevi crētum, 3; to grow up, spring forth, arise, *quæcunque a terrâ corpora crescent*, Le, frequently in the *poet.* *cretus*, — *mortalis semine*, O; *Troiano a sanguine*, V; (2) to grow, increase in size, — *fruges*, *abusta*, *animantes*, Le; *in cuius domo creverat*, St, he had grown up; *Nilus crescit*, Le, swells; — *in longitudinem*, Pl; hence, to increase in number, multiply, *non mihi absenti crevisse amicos*, C; *met.* — *opes Lacedæmoniorum*, N; *lucetia*, S; *enopia omium*, L; *crecamus laude*, H; especially to grow great, increase in fame, or power, — *ex interitū senatorii*, C.

Crēta -æ, *f.* (Κρήνη), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia; hence, *Cres -etis*, m. C; *Cressa -æ*, *f.* V; *cressa nota*, H, of Cretan chalk; — *bas*, Pt, Pasiphae; *subst.* Ariadne, O, *Ærope*, O; (2) *Crētus* -a -um, V; (3) *Crētus* -a -um, V; *subst.* Pl, Iphimedes; (4) **Crētūsus* -i, *m.* P, a Cretan; (5) *Crētensis* -is, C; (6) *Crētūsus* -a -um, H, *subst.* C, the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island.

Crēta -æ, *f.* chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments, P; used also for painting the face, H; for pottery, Co.

*Crētaceus -a -um, chalky, cretaceous, Pl.

Crētaria -æ, *f.* a shop for Cretan earth or chalk, Vr.

Crētatus -a -um, chalked, C; painted in the face, M. — *ambitio*, Pr, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates.

*Crētus -a -um, made of chalk or Cretan earth, Le.

Crētū -ōnis, *f.* the declaration that an heir accepted the inheritance, O; (2) **met.* an inheritance, Pl.

Crētūsus -a -um, rich in chalk or Cretan earth, — *terra*, Vr.

Crētula -æ, *f. dim.* white earth for sealing, C.

Crēbrarius -a -um, relating to a sieve, — *aller*, sifted, Pl.

Crēbro, 1, to sift, pass through a sieve, Co.

Crēbrum -i, *n.* a sieve, Co; *prov. imbrim in cribrum gere*, P, to express a fruitless undertaking.

Crīmen -inis, *n.* accusation, complaint, reproach, ungrounded calumny; *esse in crimine*, C, to be charged with; — *propulsare*, C; *defendere*, C, to repel, confute; *meton.* the person charged, object of calumny, O; (2) the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged, *causa est omnium horum scelorum atque criminum*, C; of inanimate objects, — *brassica*, Pl, the fault, evil quality; in particular the crime of fornication, adultery, O.

Crīminatio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, calumny, charge, elimination, O.

Crīminator -ōris, *m.* an accuser, calumniator, P.

Crīminor, 1, *dep.* (crimino, P; *crimino*, *pass.* C.), to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate, criminate, T. C; (2) to accuse, charge, find fault with; of inanimate objects, — *potentiam meam*, C; — *res gestas*, C.

Crīminose, calumniously, C.

Crīminosus -a -um, reproachful, calumnious, slanderous, C.

Crīnalis -æ, relating to the hair, — *vitæ*; O; *subst.* *cimale* -is, *n.* O, a large back comb.

Crimo, *4.* to provide with hair, make hairy, generally found in the *ptep.* *crinitus* -a -um, long-haired, having long locks, *O*; — *stella*, *St*, a comet.

Crimis -is, *m.* the hair, especially of the head, *C*; *capere crines*, *P*, to be married; said of the woman, as the married woman was distinguished from the virgin by the mode of dressing the hair; (2) *meton.* the tail of a comet, *V*.

Crimon -i, *n.* (κρίμων), a lily, *Pl*.

Crisis -is, *f.* (κρίσις), the crisis or decisive stage of a disease, *Sc*.

***Crispisculans** -ntis, serpentine, *A. Aug.*

Crispo, *1.* to curl, crisp, — *capillum*, *Pl*; (2) to make rough, variegated, cover with something rough, *Co*; (3) to move rapidly up and down, brandish, *V*; (4) *crispans* -ntis, *ptep.* rough, uneven, wrinkled, — *buzus*, *Pl*.

Crispillus -a -um, *dim.* curly haired, curly, *Sc*.

Crispus -a -um, curly, curly headed, *P. T*; (2) curled, uneven, wrinkled, *Co*; in trembling motion, trembling, *V. Jr*.

Crisso, *1.* to move the thighs indecently, said of a woman, *Jv*.

Crista -æ, *f.* the crest of a bird, as *c.g.* the owl, hoopoe; the comb of a cock, *Vr. Jr*; (2) the crest or plume of a helmet, *L. V*; (3) **pudenda mulieris*, *Jv*.

Cristatus -a -um, crested, — *avcs*, *M*; cocks; — *galea*, *L*.

***Cristilla** -æ, *dim.* a little crest, *Co*.

Criticus -i, *m.* a critic, judge, connoisseur, *C*.

Crœcatus -a -um, saffron yellow, *Pl*.

Crœceus -a -um, belonging to saffron, saffron, *V*; (2) saffron or golden yellow, *V*.

Crœcinus -a -um (κρόκινος), *Pl. Cl* = croceus, *g.v.*; (2) *subst.* crocinum -i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), *Pl*, saffron oil.

Cricelo, *4.* to chatter, caw like a crow, *P*.

Crœdella -æ, *f.* (κροκιδελλα), a crocodile's dung, used medicinally, *Pl*.

Crœdillina -æ, *f.* (κροκιδελλίνη), a logical puzzle or sophism so called, *Q*.

Crœdillus -i, *m.* (κροκιδελλος), a crocodile, *C*.

Crœdimagma -âtis, *n.* (κροκιδμαγμα), the woody part of the saffron remaining after the expression of the oil, *Pl*.

Crœdita -æ, *f.* (κροκιδίτης), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, *A. Aug.*

***Crœdâtarius** -a -um; — *infector*, *Pl*, saffron dyer.

Crœdâtula -æ, *f. dim.* a little saffron-coloured robe, *P*.

Crœcus -i, *m.* (crœcum -i, *n.* *Sc. Cl*, κρόκος), saffron, used by the ancients, not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, *V*; (2) *meton.* the colour of saffron, yellow, *V*; the yellow stamens of various flowers, *Pl*.

Crœcula -orum, *n.* (κροκάλια), an earring consisting of several pendant pearls, *Pl*.

Crœcistria -æ, *f.* a female dancer and performer on the cœtæta, *Pl*.

Crœtulum -i, *n.* (κροτάλιον), a cœtæta, often employed in the worship of Cybele, *Q*.

Crœtophæus -æ, *m.* (κροτοφῆος), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crœtopus, king of Argos, *O*.

Crœtos -i, *n.* (κρότος), *Co*, the consultation *ægittæ*, *Sc*.

***Crœdibilitas** -âtis, *f.* torture, as with, *P*.

Crœdibiter, *1.* miserably, cruelly, *P*.

Crœdimentum -i, *n.* torture, torment, *C*.

Crœditus -i, *m.* one who is cruel, *Sc*.

Crœditus -us, *m.* torture, torment, execution, *C*; *cui* — *tu*, *P*, to thy destruction; and in modern execution, *P*, to go and be hanged.

Crœdo, *1.* to torture, torment, give pain to, either physically or mentally, — *crœdo* *aliqui* *funis*, *C*; *crœdo*, *P. T*, to trust one's self, to believe, *Sc*.

Crœdulus -i, *m.* a doer of the *crœdo*, a person of the name Chrysolus, *P*.

Crœdarius -a -um; — *vena argenti*, lying near the surface, *Pl*.

Crœdilis -e, unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, in human, hardhearted, — *in aliquem*, *II*; *in calamitate hominis consularis*, *C*; applied to inanimate things, — *bellum*, *C*; — *pana*, *O*.

Crœdilitas -âtis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, *C*.

Crœdilter, cruelly, inhumanly, *C*.

Crœdulo -dûl, *3.* to become hard, violent, caput — *morbus*, *V*; — *scitatio*, *Te*.

Crœdulus -âtis, *f.* an overloading of the stomach, indigestion, crudity; (2) *meton.* the undigested food, *Pl*.

Crœdus -a -um, bloody, bleeding, — *vulnus*, *P*; (2) of food, raw, uncooked, *P*; undigested, *Jv*; also applied to persons who suffer from indigestion, *C*; (3) unripe, — *poma*, *C*; untimely, — *funera*, *St*; rough, unworked, unprepared, — *solum*, *Co*; (4) *met.* cruel, unfeeling, rough, — *vir*, *P*; — *ensis*, *V*.

Crœtue, cruelly, bloodily, *Sc*.

Crœnto, *1.* to make bloody, to stain with blood, — *manus sanguine*, *N*; — *gladium*, *C*; (2) to stain, defile, *Le*; to dye of a red colour, *Sc*.

Crœntus -a -um, covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody, — *sanguine cœcium Romanorum*, *C*; — *cadaver*, *C*; *gaudens Bellona crœntis*, *II*, in the shedding of blood; (2) rejecting in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel, — *Mars*, *II*; (3) blood-red, *V*.

Crœmœna -æ, *f.* a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck, *P. II*.

Crœor -œris, *m.* the blood which flows from a wound, gore, *C*; (2) a shedding of blood, murder, *Tb. H*; (3) *poet.* = sanguis, the blood circulating in the body, *Le*.

Crœpœllâril -orum, *m.* Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, *Te*.

Crœlfrâgus -i, *m.* one whose legs are broken, *P*.

Crœs -ûris, *n.* the shin, shin-bone, leg, *C*; (2) of trees, the lower part of the trunk, *Co*.

Crœsculum -i, *dim.* a little shin, or leg, *M*.

Crœsma -âtis, *n.* (κροῦσμα), a tune played upon a stringed instrument, *M*.

Crœsta -æ, *f.* the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance, — *panis*, *Pl*; — *flumini*, *V*, coating of ice; (2) mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silk or plate, *Pl. C*.

Crœstâril -i, *m.* an artist in bas-relief, *Pl*.

Crœsto, *1.* to incrust, or cover with plaster, stucco, or bas-relief, *P*; *subst.* *crœstata* -orum, *n. Pl.* crustaceous animals.

***Crœstosus** -a -um, having a thick rind, *Pl*.

Crœstula -æ, *f. dim.* a thin rind, shell, or crust, *Pl*.

Crœtûlârilis -i, *m.* a confectioner, cake-maker, *Sc*.

Crœtulum -i, *n. dim.* a little sweet cake, *II*.

Crœstum -i, *n.* anything baked, bread, cake, *II. V*.

Crux, crœtis, *f.* a cross, *C*; used by *P.* as a word of reproach, fallow-bird; (2) torture, torment, misery, trouble, often found in conjunction with *in*, *que* to *malis* — *agitat*? *P. S*; *abi in cruce* *in cruce*, *P. T*, go and be hanged!

Crypta -æ, *f.* (κρυπτή), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, *St. Jr*.

Cryptopœlicus -æ, *f.* a covered arcade, gallery, cloister, *Pl*.

Crystallinus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, *Pl*; *subst.* *crystallina* -orum, *n.* (*sc.* *va. a.*) crystal vase, *Jv*.

Crystallum -i, *n.* crystal, *Pl*; (2) *meton.* a crystal drinking vessel, *M*.

***Cubatio** -ônis, *f.* a lying down, *Vr*.

Cubicularis -æ, *C. -arius*, *m.* residing or pertaining to a sleeping room, *M*; *subst.* *cubicularius* -i, *C. a chamberlain*.

Cubicularius -a -um; — *nares*, *Sc*, provided with nores.

Cubiculum -i, n. a sleeping room, bed-room, C; (2) the imperial box at the spectacles, St; (3) in architecture, the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.
Cubicus -a -um (αὐβικός), cubic, Vt.
Cubile -is, n. a bed, place of repose, C; especially the marriage bed, Ct. V; (3) the resting-place of animals, C. V; (3) the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.

Cubitalis -is, n. an elbow cushion, II.
Cubitilis -e, a cubit in length, i.e. rather less than 1½ foot, L.

Cubito, 1. to lie often, be accustomed to lie, C.

***Cubitor** -ōris, m.; —bas, Co, one which often lies down while ploughing.

Cubitus -i, n. (cubitus -i, m. Cl.), the elbow, V. II; (2) meton. the curving or bending of a coast, Pl; (3) the cubit, a measurement of length, in Rome not quite 1½ foot, C.

Cubitus -us, m. a lying down, Pl; (2) meton. a bed, place of repose, Pl.

Cubo -di -itum, 1. to lie, lie down, recline, — in *seculi*, C; especially to lie down to sleep, C; *cubitus* i.e. to go to bed, to recline at table, C; to lie down from illness, P. St; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *cubantia lecta*, Le, sloping; — *Ustica*, H.

Cubus -i, m. (κῦβος), a die, cube, Vt.

Cucullio -ōnis, m. a hood or cap, A. Aug.

Cucullus -i, m. a hood, cap, Jr. M; (2) a conical wrapped paper, in which drugs, etc. were sold, M.

Cuculus -i, m. the cuckoo, P; used by P as a term of reproach.

Cucuma -e, f. M, interpreted by some to mean a small private bath.

Cucumis -ōris, m. a cucumber, gherkin, V. Pl.

Cucurbita -e, f. a gourd, Co. Pl; (2) meton. a cupping-glass, Jr.

Cucurbitinus -a -um, gourd-shaped, A. Aug.

Cucurbitula -e, f. dim. a little cupping-glass, Cl.

Cudo -di -sum, 3. to beat, pound; — *fabas*, Co, to thrash; prov. *istare in me cudetur faba*, T, I shall suffer for that; (2) of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin, — *plumbos namos*, P.

Cujusmo II, *id. modus*.

Cujas -tis, *cujatus* -atus, of what country? from whence? P. C.

Cujus -a -um (*interrogative*), to whom belonging? whose? — *ti* go, T; — *natis*, P; — *pecus*, V.

Cujus -i -um (*relative*), whose; — *is denique*, *cujas en uxor fuerat*, Pl. P. C.

Cujusmodi, *cujusquemodi*, *cujusmodi*, *cujusque modi*, *id. modus*.

Cujusnam, *cujanam*, *cujusnam*, whose then? P.

Culella -e, f. a mattress, bolster, pillow, C.

***Culella** -e, f. a little mattress or bolster, P.

Culetris -is, as large as a culeus, Vt.

Culus -i, m. (κόλυβος), a large leather sack, or bottle, C; (2) the largest liquid measure among the Romans, containing 20 amphorae, or rather more than 123 gallons.

Culex -is, m. a gnat, midge, P. V.

Culeus -e, f. (κύλις), a small cup or goblet, A. Aug.

Culina -e, f. a kitchen, C; (2) *Mirra piacente* *Somum*, *Cantone cibum*, H, the food, fare.

Culmen -inis, n. (another form of *columen*, q.r.), the top, sui unit. ridge, Ca.

Culmus -i. m. a stalk, hair, especially of grain, C.

Culpi -i, f. fault, error; *mea culpa*, by my fault, — *et in me, sum in culpa*, I am in fault; *corripere*, (transfere — *in aliquem*, C. T, to transfer the responsibility to another; especially (2) the fault of lewdness, incontinuity, O. V; (3) * *meton.* the damage, fault, V.

Culpatus -a -um (*partic.* culpa), blameworthy, V.

***Culpato**, 1. to blame greatly, P.

Culpo, 1. to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove, — *aliquem*, Q; *versus duos*, H; to lay blame on, II.

Culte, — *dicere*, Q, elegantly, ornately.

Cultello, 1. to make in the shape of a knife, Pl.

Cultellus -i, m. dim. a little knife, H; — *lignei*, Vt, wooden pegs.

Culter -tri, m. a plough, coulter, Pl; (2) a knife, a pruning-knife, Co; kitchen-knife, hunting-knife, etc., P. I; hence, in *cultro collocatum*, Vt, placed on the edge; *me sub cultro liquit*, II, left me in the greatest peril.

Cultor -ōris, m. a cultivator, planter, labourer, — *terra*, C; *agrorum*, L; *abs. husbandman*, S;

(2) an inhabitant, occupier, — *ejus terra*, S; (3) met. a fosterer, cultivator, supporter, — *bonorum*, L; — *amicitia*, L; (4) a worshipper, — *deorum*, H; hence, a priest, — *deum natris*, St, of Cybele.

Cultrarius -is, m. the minister or servant who cut the throat of the victim sacrificed, St.

***Cultus** -a -um, knife-shaped.

Cultrix -is, f. a female cultivator, C; (2) inhabitant, V.

Cultura -e, f. culture, cultivation, — *agri*, C; — *vitis*, C; (2) *abs. agriculture*, husbandry;

(3) mental and moral culture, cultivation, C; (4) * *reverence*, respect, II.

Cultus -i -um (*partic.* colo), cultivated, planted, — *ager*, C; *subst.* *culta* -orum, n. C, cultivated lands; (2) adorned, — *purpurati*, St; (3) cultivated, civilized, Sc.

Cultus -us, m. cultivation, — *agrorum*, L; care, tending, — *corporis*, C; (2) met. culture, training, education, — *animi*, *ingenti*, C; (3) reverence, respect, *aliqui* — *tribueret*, C; (4) cultivation, civilisation, — *humanus civilisque*, C; — *atque humanitas* *pietate*, Ca; hence, luxury, L. S; (5) *deus*, splendour of dress, or equipage, pomp, — *regis*, N; — *mulieris*, Pl.

Cullulus -i, m. a drinking vessel, H.

Culus -i, m. the fundament, Ct.

Cum, conj. = *quum*, q. i.

Cum, *prep.* with *abl.* with, together with, along with, *habitat cum Balbo*, C; expresses the point of time, — *prima luce*, C; at dawn of day, — *occasu solis*, S, at sunset; expresses the circumstances attendant upon an action, the way, manner, etc.

— *magna calamitate civitatis*, C; *Casarem multis* — *lacrimis complexus*, C; *maximo* — *clamore* *invalens*, P; *cum eo quod* (*ut, ne*), on condition that, with exception of, C. Q; *cum Dis* *volentibus*, A. Aug, with God's help; *cum octavo*, C, eightfold; sometimes used to express the instrument of an action, — *suo gurgite accepti revertentem*, V; expresses the idea, provided with, having, possessed of, *vir hand magna* — *re*, A. Aug; *fiscos* — *pecunia*, C. Cum is usually affixed to the personal pronouns, e.g. *meum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*, etc., and relative pronouns, *quicum*, *quibuscum*, etc. In composition the form *cum* alone is used, of which the *m* is changed into *l* before *r* (*colligo*), *n* before *n* (*connecto*), *r* before *r* (*corripio*), and into *n* before all other consonants, except *b*, *p*, *r*. Before vowels and the letter *h* the *m* is thrown away, e.g. *coarguo*, *cohibeo*.

Cumæ -arum, f. (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl; *adj.* *Cumæus* -a -um, C; *Cumæus* -a -um, V; — *ergo*, the Sibyl, O.

Cumæle -is, n. a garment of a sea-blue colour, P.

Cumba = *cymba*, q. r.

Cūmēta -e, f. a corn-chest, II.

Cūmīnum -i, n. the herb cummin, II. Co.

Cūmīnis, especially, C.

Cūmque (*cūmque*, *quomque*), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g. *quicumque*, *ubicumque*, etc., signifies however, whatever, whenever; (2)

und in Le, standing by itself, *quæ defiant quomque dolorem*, pain in general, Le. H.

Cumulâtes, abundantly, copiously, C.

Cumulâtum, in heaps, Vr.

Cumulâtus -a -um (*prtep.* cumulô), increased, enlarged, C; (2) heaped up, full, complete, C.

Cumulô, 1. to heap up, pile up, accumulate, — *materiem*, Le; *met. benefacta*, P; (2) to increase by heaping up, C; *res alienum usuris*, L; (3) to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload, — *fossas corporibus*, Te; — *altaria donis*, V; *met. confister me cumulari maximo gaudio*, C; *cumulatus laude*, C, loaded with praise.

Cumulus -i, m. a heap, pile, mass, — *hostium coacervatorum*, L; — *aquarum*, O; (2) the heaped up part of a measure, hence, addition, increase, overplus, C; — *commendationis tuæ*, C; *glorie amplior* —, St.

Cunabula -orum, n. a cradle, C; (2) *meton.* the earliest seat, or habitation, — *gentis nostræ*, V; (3) a primis cunabulis, Co, from earliest childhood.

Cunæ -arum, f. a cradle, C, used in the same metaphorical senses as cunabula.

Cunctabundus -a -um, loitering, delaying, dilatory, L. Te.

Cunctans -ntis (*prtep.* cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Le. Co.

Cunctanter, slowly, lingeringly, L. Te.

Cunctatio -ônis, f. a delay, lingering, hesitation, C; — *invadendi*, L; *sine cunctatione*, C.

Cunctator -ôris, m. one who delays, lingers, hesitates, L; well known as the name given to the celebrated dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

Cunctor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* P.) to delay, loiter, linger, hesitate, e.g. the celebrated verse of Ennius referring to Fabius, *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem; non est cunctandum proferri*, C; *tardum cunctator olivum*, Le, drops slowly.

Cunctus -a -um, all, all collectively, the whole, — *scnatus*, C; *orbis terrarum*, V; *cuncti*, pl. Ca. P. C; in poetry sometimes followed by *gen.* — *hominum*, O.

Cunclatim, in shape of a wedge, Ca.

Cunclatus -a -um (*prtep.* cuneo), pointed like a wedge, Co. O.

Cunclô, 1. to drive in a wedge, Pl; (2) to wedge together, Se.

Cunclôus -i, m. a little wedge, C.

Cunclûs -i, m. a wedge, C; *Britannia in cuneum tenuatur*, Te, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge; (2) a wedge-shaped order of battle, Ca. Te; (3) the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided, St. Jr; *cunclis omnibus*, Ph, to all the spectators.

Cunclitâtum, like tubes or channels, Pl.

Cunclitâus -a -um, full of holes and caverns, Ct.

Cunclitulus -i, m. a rabbit, cony, Pl; (2) an underground burrow, tube, passage, mine, C; (3) in military language, a mine, Ca. C.

Cunclitulus -i, m. M = cunnum lingens.

Cunclis -i, m. *puclenda mulclbria*, M. Ct; (2) a whore, prostitute, H.

Cupa -æ, f. a cask or butt; *vinum de cupâ*, C, out of the wood.

Cupa -æ, f. (*ôron*), the handle of an oil press, A. Aug.

Cuplida -æ, f. daintiness, a fondness for dainty morsels, C.

Cuplida -orum, n. -æ -arum, f. delicacies, dainty bits, P.

Cuplidiarius -ii, m. a seller of delicacies for the table, T.

Cupliscus (*gen.* unknown), dainty-mouth, sweet-tooth, P.

Cupliscus, eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, P. T. C.

Cuplitas -tis, f. eager desire, — *cognoscendi*, C; — *glorici*, C; (2) in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire, — *pecunici*, C; cupidity, — *prædæ*, Ca; — *indemnitatis* — *prædictas* — *liberal*,

C; especially (3) desire of money, avarice, cupidity, C; (4) party spirit, partiality, C.

Cuplido -inis, f. (m. H. P. O.) longing, desire, — *cepit Romulum urbis condendæ*, L; — *glorici*, S; (2) in a bad sense, — *cæca prædæ*, O; (3) amorous desire, love, — *visæ virginis*, O; and personified, Cuplido -inis, m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus, C; and *adj.* Cupidineus -a -um, relating to Cupid; (4) the desire of money, cupidity, Te.

Cuplîdus -a -um, desirous, wishful, eager, fond, — *te audiendi*, C; — *mortis*, II; — *in perspicendâ rerum naturâ*, C; (2) eagerly longing, passionately desirous, — *pecunici*, C; — *rerum novarum*, Ca; (3) amorously desiring, longing, loving, T. Ct; (4) greedy of gold, avaricious, Q; (5) partial, factious, C.

Cuplîens -ntis (*prtep.* cuplîo), desiring, longing, wishing, eager, P; — *novarum rerum*, Te.

Cuplîenter, eagerly, P.

Cuplîo -iri (ii) -itum, 3. and 4. to desire, long for, wish for, — *agros*, S; — *te clare*, C; (2) to wish well, be favourable to, C; *favere et* — *Helvetiis*, Ca; — *ipsi Glycero*, T.

Cuplîtor -ôris, m. one who desires, Te.

Cuplîressetum -i, n. a cypress wood, C.

Cuplîressus -a -um, made of cypress wood, L.

Cuplîressifer -ëra -ërum, cypress-bearing, O.

Cuplîressinus -a -um (*κυνπρίσινος*), made of cypress wood, Co.

Cuplîressus -i, f. (*κυνπρίσος*), the cypress, V. II; (2) *meton.* a casket of cypress wood, H.

Cuplîreus -a -um, copper, made of copper, — *ras*, Pl.

*Cuplîla -æ, f. *dim.* a small winch, or handle of an oil press, A. Aug.

Cûr, why, wherefore, for what reason, C; used in both direct and indirect interrogations.

Cûra -æ, f. care, carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble, C; (*opp.* negligentia) attention, guidance, management, — *difficilis rerum alienarum*, C; — *maxima belli*, C; *cûra alicui esse*, to have a care for, bestow pains upon; *Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem cûrâ futuram*, C; *ea tantæ militi cûre sunt ut*, etc., C; in a similar sense is found occasionally *cûrâ aliquid habere*, S; (2) administration of affairs, management, office, — *rerum publicarum*, S; *legionis armandæ*, Te; also medical management, cure, Cl; (3) *meton.* a written work, writing, Te; a guardian, watcher, O; (4) care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet, *magna cûrâ sollicitudine me liberaris*, C; — *atra*, II; especially the disquiet of love, love, — *puella*, Pt. II, and *meton.* the beloved object, Pt.

*Cûrâbilis -e, terrible, exciting fear, Jr.

Cûralium -ii = corallium, gr.

Cûrâte, carefully, Te.

Cûrâtio -ônis, f. a taking care, attention, care; — *corporis*, C; especially the administration of a public office, charge, C; (2) medical care, cure, C.

Cûrâtor -ôris, m. one who takes care, a guardian, overlooker, curator, — *cic Flavius*, C; *apum*, Co; — *iuris rescicendi*, C; (2) in law, a guardian of a minor, etc., II.

*Cûclitûra -æ, f. care, attention, management, T.

Cûrâtus -a -um (*prtep.* cûro), carefully prepared, *c. ratione præcitus*, Te.

Cûrâtullo -ôni, m. a weevil, worm which destroys corn, P. V.

*Cûrâtuncululus -i, m. a little weevil, used in P for something quite worthless.

Cûrâtus -um, m. (*Κούρετæ*), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic way-lap of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes; *adj.* Cûrâtus -idis, O, *gen.* = Cretæ.

Cûrâ -æ, f. a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman people was distributed by Romulus, L; (2) *meton.* the building in which the senate held its deliberations, usually the Curia

Hostilia, though sometimes in the — *Julia, Pompeiana*, C; hence, the senate itself, C.

Curialis -e, belonging to the same curia, P. C.

Curiatum, according to the curia, — *populum consulant*, C.

Curia -a -um, relating to the curia, *comitia* —, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted according to the curia, C; — *lex*, a law passed in the *comitia curiata*, C.

Curio -onis, m. the priest of a curia, Vr; — *maximus*, I., the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones; (2) a herald, crier — *præco*, M.

Curio -onis, m. wasted by sorrow, emaciated, P.

Curio, the name of a family of the Gens Scribonia, of whom we mention only C. Scribonius Curio, a Roman statesman originally of the party of Pompey, and, though an exceedingly profligate man, a friend of Cicero, who knew him from childhood, and addressed to him some of his still extant letters. He was bribed to desert Pompey by the payment of his debts by Caesar, and perished in Africa in the ensuing civil war.

Curiose, carefully, Cl. Co; (2) *too carefully, affectedly, Q; (3) inquisitively, C. St.

Curiositas -atis, f. inquisitiveness, curiosity, C.

Curiosus -a -um, carefully, zealously laborious, assiduous, C; (2) inquiring, investigating, and in a bad sense, curious, inquisitive, C; hence in imperial times, *curiosus* -i, m. a spy, St; (3) *wasted, emaciated by care, P.

Curis -is, f. a Sabine word for a lance or javelin, O.

Curus -a -um, full of care, anxious, P.

Curus, Curia Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, *vid. Dentatus*; hence *Curius* is used by H. as synonymous with a brave and temperate man.

Curo, I. to care for, pay attention to, tend, watch, be anxious for, *magna dii curant*, C; — *negotia aliena*, C; — *corpus*, L; to refresh, invigorate; — *cuteo*, H; — *injurias sociorum*, S; *alia cura*, *et aliud cura*, T. P. a conversational expression, not trouble yourself; followed by *acc* and *gerund*, to cause something to be done, — *obside inter eos dandos*, Ca; — *naves edificandas*, Ca; followed also by *ut*, *ne*, or the subjunctive mood alone, *cura ut caleas*, C, the usual termination of a letter; *cura ne quid ei desit*, C; with *dat*. — *rebus publicis*, P. (2) to administer a public charge, or office, — *bellum maritimum*, L; (3) to heal, to cure, C; — *aliquem*, H; — *morbos*, Cl; (4) in business, to take charge of money matters, provide money, C; — *pecuniam pro eo frumento*, L.

Curriculum -i, n. running, P; *abl. curriculum*, in haste, at full speed, P. T; especially a contest of running, a race for a prize, C. L; (2) a course, path, — *vita*, C; — *consuetudinis*, C; (3) a race, chariot, *Te*.

Curro, *curreo*, *cursum*, 3. to run, hasten, C; — *per vias*, P; *trans mare*, H; with *acc. iter*, *stadium*, *campum*, etc., *qui stadium currit*, C; *cursum equorum*, V; *prov. currentem incitare*, C, to apply the spur when there is no need; applied to inanimate objects, — *sol*, L; *amnes*, V; *rola*, H.

Carruca, Jv, *vid. crucea*.

Curus -us, m. a chariot, car, C; especially a triumphal car, O; (2) *meton.* a triumph, C; (3) *poet.* a ship, Ct; the horses in a chariot, V; a wheel-plough, V.

Cursim, hastily, quickly, C; — *currere*, P.

Curio -onis, f. a running, Vr.

Curatlo, I. to run up and down, T. H.

Curso, I. to run hither and thither, C.

Cursor -oris, m. a runner, especially for a prize, C; applied also to one who contends in the chariot race, O; (2) a messenger, postman, N; (3) a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, St. M.

Cursor, the name of a branch of the Gens Papiria, of which the most celebrated member was L. Papi-

rius Cursor, cons. 333, 326, 329, 319, 314, 313; dictator, 325, 309; a successful Roman general in the long and doubtful wars against the Samnites. His last and greatest action was to retrieve the disgrace of the Caudine Forks, for which exploit he received the honour of a triumph: He was a man of great personal strength and prowess; but, being of a harsh and even cruel temper, was not popular either with the army or the citizens.

Cursura -æ, f. a running, P.

Cursus -us, m. a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage or ship, a course, march, voyage, journey, *militis cursu examinatus*, Ca; *cursus in Græciam*, C, the way into Greece; — *tenero*, Ca, to hold one's course, keep right on; — *solis*, L; — *stellarum*, C; (2) *meton.* — *inspectare*, C; to wait for a fair wind; (3) *met.* the course, direction, — *rerum*, O; — *brevis vita*, C; *esse in cursu*, O; to flourish.

Curtius; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, in ten books, of which the first two are lost, and the remaining eight more or less imperfect. The materials for determining the age of Q. Curtius are very scanty; but it is the opinion of many critics that he was contemporary with Vespasian, though Niebuhr places him as late as the time of Septimius Severus. His style, though rhetorical and ornate, is classical; and he writes with a very evident partiality for his subject.

Curto, I. to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, H.

Curus -a -um, abridged, abbreviated, short, curt, C. H.

Curulis -e, relating to a chariot, — *equi*, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, L; — *triumphus*, St, a solemn triumph in a chariot (*opp. oratio*, in which the general entered the city on horseback or on foot); — *sella*, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the curule magistrates, i.e. the dictator, censors, consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles, C.

Curvamen -inis, n. a curving, arching, vaulting, O.

Curvatio -onis, f. a curving, Co.

Curvatura -æ, f. a curvature, arching, Vt; (2) a vault, arch, Vt; — *rola*, O, the rim.

Curvo, I. to bend, bow, curve, C; *lima curvata in cornua*, Pl; *met.* to bend to one's will, H.

Curvior -oris, m. crookedness, Vr.

Curvus -a -um, bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked, V; H; — *flumen*, V, winding.

Cuspis -atim, like a point, Pl.

Cuspido, I. to point, sharpen at the end, Pl.

Cuspis -idis, f. a point, especially the point or head of a spear, etc.; (2) *meton.* a lance, javelin, V; a spit, M; Neptune's trident, O; the sting of a bee, Pl; of a scorpion, O; a pipe or tube pointed at one end, Vr.

Castodia -æ, f. a watching, guarding, custody, care, in tuam — *meque et meas spes trado*, P; — *vis*, L; — *canum*, C; (2) *meton.* *pl.* *custodias* -arum, f. the watch, sentinels, patrol, C; *sing.* a place where watch is kept, a watch-house, C; (3) watch, custody, with the additional idea of imprisonment; hence, — *libera*, L, a state of surveillance, liberation on parole; and *meton.* the place of confinement, prison, C; the person confined, prisoner, St.

Custodio, 4. to guard, watch, keep, — *tuum corpus domumque*, C; — *poma in melle*, C, to keep, preserve; — *memoria*, C; *dicta literis*, C; (2) to have in custody, keep in confinement, C.

Custodite, carefully, cautiously, P.

Custos -odis, c. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant, — *portæ*, C; *defensorque provincie*, C; *Dii* — *hujus urbis*, C; especially (2) the officer who had charge of the balloting urns at a public election to guard against personation, etc. C; (3) applied also to inanimate objects, — *telorum*, O, a quiver; *aba*, a vine tendril, Co.

Cuticella -æ, f. dim. the skin, cuticle, Jr.

Cūtis -is, *f.* the skin, *C.* prov. *Ego te intus et in cute noī*, *Pl.* I know thee thorough and thorough; (2) hide, leather, *M*; (3) soft rind or skin of other than animal substances; *casus*, *Pl*; *uratum*, *Pl*; (4) met. — *eloquentia*, *in tulis*, *O*.

Cyāmos -i, *m.* (κυάμος), the Egyptian bean, *Pl*.
Cyanēus -a -um (κυανέος), dail.-blue, sea-blue, *Pl*.

Cyāthisso, *l.* (κυαθίσω), to fill a goblet, act as cup-bearer, *P*.

Cyāthus -i, *m.* (κύαθος), a cup with one handle, used as a ladle for filling the goblets (poecula) out of the common vessel (crater), *H*; (2) a measure of capacity = 1-12th of a sextarius, *H*.

Cybæus -a -um, — *navis*, *C*; and *abs.* cybæa -æ, *f.* *C*, a kind of transport or merchantman.

Cybēle or Cybēba -es, *f.* (Κυβέλη, Κυβίδη), a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Ithca, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), and who *c.* priest- were called Galli, *V*; *adj.* Cybēlicus -a -um, *O*.

Cybōsaces -æ, *m.* (κυβισάκης), dealer in salt fish, a nickname of Veprarian, *St*.

Cyblum -ii, *n.* (κυβιον), a tunny fish, *Yr*; (2) *meton.* a dish made of this fish, salted and chopped small, *Pl*, *M*.

*Cyelādātus -a -um, clothed in a cyclas, *St*.

Cyelas -idis, *f.* (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, *Pt*, *Jv*.

Cycellus -i, *m.* (κυκλός), a cycelic poet, *H*.

Cyclops -ōpis, *m.* (Κύκλωψ), a Cyclop, one of a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; *adj.* Cyclopēus -a -um, — *saxa*, *V*, Sicilian.

Cygnus, etc. = cygnus, etc., *q.*

Cydonia -æ, *f.* (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete, hence, Cydon -ōnis, *V*, n. Cydonian; Cydoniātō -ārum, *m.* *L*, inhabitants of Cydonia; Cydoniūs -a -um, — *spicula*, *V*, Cretan; — *malis*, and *abs.* Cydonia, the quince, *Pl*, *Co*; Cydoniūs -a -um, *O*; Cydonites -æ, *c.* — *eiles*, *C*.

Cygnus -a -um (κυανέος), relating to a swan, swanlike, *C*.

Cygnus -i, *m.* (κύων), the swan, fabled to sing a very beautiful song, *C*; hence, *meton.* for poet; — *Direxas*, *H*, Pindar.

*Cylindriātus -a -um, cylindrical, *Pl*.

Cylindrus -dii, *m.* (κύλινδρος), a cylinder, *C*; (2) a roller for leveling the ground, *V*.

Cyllēne -es and -æ, *f.* (Κυλλήνη), a high mountain in north-west Aicadia, where Alcurey was born and reared; *adj.* Cyllēnius -a -um, — *proles*, *V*, and *abs.* Cyllenius -i, *n.* *V*, Mercury; — *proles*, also Cephalus, son of Mercury, *O*; — *ignis*, *V*, the planet Mercury; also Cyllēnius -a -um, *H*, *O*; Cyllēnis -idis, *O*.

Cyma -ātis, *n.* cyma -æ, *f.* (κύμα), a young cabbage sprout, *Co*.

Cymājum -ii, *n.* (κυμάτιον), a kind of architectural moulding, an ogee, *Vt*.

Cymba -æ, *f.* (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, *C*; especially the boat of Charon, *V*.

Cymbālum -i, *n.* (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plural; (2) a kind of basin or bell used in hydraulics, *Vt*.

Cymbulum -ii, *n.* (κυμβιον), a two-handled drinking vessel, *V*, *M*.

*Cymbūla -æ, *f.* a little skiff, *Pl*.

*Cymōsus -a -um, full of sprouts, *Co*.

*Cynice, cynically, *P*.

Cynicus -i, *m.* (κυνικός), a cynic philosopher, *C*, especially Diogenes, *Jv*.

Cynocēphalus -i, *m.* an ape with a head like a dog's, sacred among the Egyptians, *C*.

Cynōsura -æ, *f.* (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Lesser Bear, the polestar, *C*; *adj.* Cynōsūris -idis, — *ursa*, *O*, the Little Bear.

Cynōsura ova (κυνόσουρα ὄα), *Pl*, added eggs = urina ova.

Cynthus -i, *m.* (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence Cyn-

thus -i, *m.* Apollo; Cynthus -æ, *f.* Diana, *H*, *Pt*, *O*.

Cyp̄riti-āt -arum, *f.* a kind of fiery meteors, *Sc*.

Cyp̄ari-sus = eupressus, *q.*

Cyp̄mum -i, *n.* (κύπριον), Cyprus oil, ointment prepared from the flower of the tree called Cyprus, *Pl*, *Cl*.

Cyprus -i, *f.* (Κίπρος), the island of Cyprus, *C*; hence, *adj.* Cyprus -a -um, *H*; Cyprium -æ, or *abs.* Cyprium -i, *n.* copper, *Pl*; whence Cyprius -i -um, signifies also made of copper, *Pl*; *subst.* Cypria -æ, *f.* Venus, *Tb*; Cyprii -orum, *m.* the Cypriotes, *Pl*; also Cyprius -i -um, *A*, *Aug*.

Cyrene -es (-æ -aram), *f.* a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus, as well as of the philo. ophr. Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school; *adj.* Cyrenus -a -um, *Pt*; Cyrenānus -a -um, *C*; Cyrenensis -æ, *P*.

Cyto -trum, *f.* (Κύττα), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea; *adj.* Cytareus -a -um, *Pt*, Median, magical; Cytais -idis, *f.* *Pt*, Medea.

Cythēra -ōrum, *n.* (Κίθηρα), the island now Cerigo, sacred to Venus, *V*; *adj.* Cythēreus -i -um, — *Venus*, *H*, and frequently *abs.* Cythēra, *Pt*, *H*; Cythērius -a -um, *O*; Cythēra, *O*, Venus; Cythēris -idis, *f.* *O*, Venus; Cythēricus -a -um, *O*; Cythēriās -idis, *f.* *O*, Cythērean, sacred to Venus.

Cytus -i, *c.* a kind of clover or the soil much valued by the ancients, *V*.

Cytōrus -i, *m.* (Κύττος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for their boxtrees; *adj.* Cythēricus -a -um, — *pelech*, *O*, made of boxwood.

D, *d*, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds, both in sound and alphabetical position, with the Greek Δ, *d*. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Daba -æ, *f.* a kind of Arabian palm, *Pl*.

Dæi -ōum, *m.* (δαίμοι), a wail-like people on the Lower Danube, *C*; hence, Dæia -æ, *f.* their country, Dacia; *subst.* Dæcius -i, *m.* (sc. numus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

Dactylus -a -um (δακτυλός), Dactylic, — *numerus*, *C*.

Dactylōthēca -æ, *f.* (δακτυλοθήκη), a casket for rings, *M*; (2) a collection of seal rings and gems, *Pl*.

Dactylus -i, *m.* (δάκτυλος), a kind of shell fish, *Pl*; (2) a kind of grapes, *Co*; in *Pl*, dactylis -idis, *f.* (3) a kind of grass, *Pl*; (4) a date, *P*, *Aug*; (5) a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (— —), a dactyl, *C*, *Q*.

Dædālus -i, *m.* (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, mythically contemporary with Theseus and Minos, and builder of the celebrated Cretan labyrinth; hence, *adj.* Dædālus -a -um, *H*; — *iter*, *Pt*, the labyrinth; Dædālus -i, *m.* artful, full of art; — *Circus*, *V*; (2) artfully contrived or adorned, variegated, — *telles*, *Le*.

Dāma -æ, *f.* (in *V*, *m*), a doe, female deer, *H*.
Dāmascus -i, *f.* (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus; *adj.* Dāmascēus -a -um, — *pruna*, *Pl*; and *abs.* Dāmascēna -orum, *n*; Dāmascēna -æ, *f.* *Pl*, the region round Damascus.

Damnās, *incl.* in legal language, condemned, sentenced, *hecs damnās esto dare*, *Q*.

Damnātio -ōnis, *f.* condemnation; — *ambitūs*, *C*, for bribery.

Damnātōrius -a -um, relating to condemnation, condemnatory, *C*.

*Dāmniſſus -a -um, mischievous, causing loss or damage, *P*.

**Damagētilus* -a -um, causing loss or damage, P.

Damno, 1. to condemn, declare guilty, — *aliquem amittit*, C; — *aliquem capitis*, C, to condemn to death; — *aliquem co crimine*, C; — *aliquem de majestate*, C; (2) to impose a legal obligation by will. — *heredem*, ut; hence, in general, to condemn, convict, — *summae statuit*, C; of the delict, — *aliquem cois*, to lay a suppliant under an obligation of fulfilling a vow by grantine his request, V; (3) of an accuser, to procure the condemnation of a person, P.

**Damnōse*, ruinously; — *esse*, H, to the host's loss.

Damnōsus -a -um, *act.* causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental, P. II; (2) *pass.* suffering loss or damage, unfortunate, P; (3) *mid.* ruining one's self, extravagant, prodigal, P. T.

Damnatus -i, *n.* loss, damage, injury, *corp.* *lucrum*, cum — *mea magno*, P, to my great loss; — *aliqui apponere*, dare, T, to cause injury to; — *extrahere*, C; *accipere*, H; *ferre*, O; *ferre*, C, to suffer injury; (2) a fine, pecuniary mulct, C.

Dānās -is, f. (Dānā), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus, by Zeus; hence, *adj.* *Dānālus* -a -um, — *heros*, O, Perseus.

Dānāus -i, *m.* (Dānā), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the 50 Dānāids, emigrated from Egypt, and was the mythical founder of Argos; hence, *adj.* *Dānāus* -a -um, Grecian, O. P; *f.* *Dānā -orum*, *m.* the Greeks, V; *Dānāidēs* -um, *f.* the daughters of Danaus, Th; *Dānāidēs -arum*, *m.* the Greeks.

Dānista -e, *m.* (Dānistēs), a money-lender, usurer, P.

Dānisticus -a -um (Dānisticus), relating to a usurer, — *genus hominum*, P.

Dano, 3. to give, P.

Dāpilis -e, relating to a religious or sacrificial feast, — *Jupiter*, A. Aug, in whose honour such a feast is given.

Daphnion -ōis, *m.* (Dāphnō), a thicket or garden of laurels, L.

**Dāpno*, 1. to serve up, offer as food, P.

Daps, *dāpis*, *f.* a sacrificial feast, sumptuous religious banquet, L. II; (2) a meal, feast, banquet, V. II. Ct; — *humana*, Pl, human excrement.

Dapsile, sumptuously, richly, St.

Dāpilia -e, sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, P. Ct.

Dardānus -i, *m.* (Dārdanō), the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence, *adj.*

Dardānus -a -um, V. Pl, Trojan; *subst.* *Dardāni -orum*, *m.* the Trojans; *Dardānus* -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* *Dardānia* -e, *f.* V, Troy; *Dardānides* -um, *m.* a descendant of Dardānus, O; *Aeneas*, V; a Trojan, V; *Dardānis* -idis, *f.* a Trojan woman, O; *Creusa*, V.

Dāspēs -ōdis, *m.* (Dāspēs), a kind of hare, Pl.

**Dāstilis* -a -um, that which may be given, P.

Dāstīm, giving and taking, giving reciprocally, P.

Dāsto -ōis, *f.* a giving, C; (2) the legal right of alienation, L.

Dāstrum -a -um, — *casus*, or *abs.* Q, the native case.

Dāto, 1. to give, give up, P.

Dātor -ōis, *m.* a giver, P. V; the slave, who at a game of ball picked up and supplied the balls to the players, P.

**Dātus* -ūs, *m.* a giving, gift, P.

Daucum -i, *n.* (Dāucō), a plant like a parsnip, much used in medicine, Pl. Cl.

Daulis -idis, *f.* (Dāulē), a city in Phocia, well known from the myth of Progne and Philomela; *adj.* *Daulius* -a -um, O; *Daulis* -idis, — *alca*, O, Progne; — *puella*, V, Progne and Philomela;

Daulis -idis, *f.* Sc.

Daunus -i, *m.* (Dāuvos), a mythical king of Apulia, V; hence, *Daunus* -a -um, — *heros*, V,

Taruns; — *gens*, V, the Rutulians, of whom Taruns was king; — *dea*, V, Juturna, sister of Turnus; — *Cameo*, H, the Roman muse; * *Dāunus* -idis, *f.* Apulia, H.

De, *prep.* with *abl.* from; (1) in space, *de altera parte agri sequens decedere jubet*, Ca; *de rili decedere*, C, to die; *ferri de manibus extorquere*, C; *de digito anulum detrabo*, T. It follows in general verbs of taking, asking, etc., *e.g.* *sumere, capere, querere, petere*, etc. It is used to indicate the place whence anything takes its origin, and to which it belongs, *causo de via Latini*, C; *aliquis de ponte*, Jr, a beggar; *Liberi de rupe leones*, O. It denotes the quarter from which any action proceeds, *de tribunali citari possit*, C; *nilil de insidiis agendum putant*, C. (II.) In time, immediately after, *non bonus homo est de praesidio*, P; *diem de die*, from day to day, L; *de nocte*, in the course of the night; *multa de nocte*, P. C, in the dead of night; *de nocte vigilla*, Ca, in the third watch; *de mase Decedri*, C, in December. (III.) It denotes the whole, from which a part is separated, from among, *hominem miti de cornibus meis*, C; *se praesentem esse ab uno de illis*, C; thus used sometimes instead of the genitive, *de aliquam partem de istius impudenti relicto fecim*, C. It denotes the source from which any expenses are to be paid, *de alieno*, L; *de publico*, C; the material of which anything is made, *nilil factum de marmore signum*, O; *de templo carcerem fieri*, C; and hence, like the Greek *επι*, denote the subject or theme of a discourse, writing, thought, etc., concerning of, about. It also indicates the cause, *grati de causa facere*, C; sometimes — according to, C. P; in connection with adjectives, *de intereo*, C, anew; *de improbita*, C, suddenly, unexpectedly; *de transverso*, C, unexpectedly.

Dea -e, *f.* *idat*, and *abl.* *pl.* *dis*, *de* (dis), a goddess, — *triplex*, the Faecae, O.

**Deblatius* -a -um, — *delia*, cleansed from the grapes, A. Aug.

Deballo, 1. to whitewash, plaster, C.

Dēballatio -ōis, *f.* a walking, wall, T.

Deambulo, 1. to go a walk, C.

Deamo, 1. to love violently, P; of inanimate objects, to take great delight in, P; (2) to be exceedingly obliged to, thank heartily, T.

Dearmo, 1. to disarm, L.

Deartio, 1. to tear limb from limb, to ruin utterly, P.

Deaseo, 1. to edep off with an adze; (2) *met.* to cheat, corer, swindle, P.

Debachor, 1. *de*, to rave, rage furiously, T; *met.* *debauchatur ignis*, H.

Debellator -ōis, *m.* a conqueror, V.

Debello, 1. *met.* to wage war to the end, finish a war, L; (2) *act.* to conquer, overcome, — *superbos*, V.

Debo -ti -stus, 2. to owe, be indebted, — *alicui pecuniam*, C; — *talenta CC*, C; *prov.* — *animam*, T, to be over head and ears in debt; hence, *subst.* *debitum* -i, *n.* C, a debt; (2) to be bound to, be under obligation to, *quis etiam majorem ei republica gratiam debet*, C; with *inf.* to be bound to do anything, to be under an obligation of duty; *num amicit sp. Maclum debuerant jurare* C; *debet hoc etiam rescribere*, H; *post.* *debet*, often — *neceste* est, L; (3) *post.* *vered.* of things which fate or a law of nature declines to happen, *ei regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debetur*, V, are destined by fate; — *indubium gentis*, H, to become the wind's plaything; (4) to owe a benefit to, be obliged for, — *hoc beneficium*, Q; *marino*, C.

Debilis -e, having lost the use of one's limbs; feeble, weak, C; used of the limbs themselves; — *membra metu*, T; and of inanimate objects, — *ferum*, V; *met.* — *corpus republicae*, C.

Debilis -atilis, *f.* weakness, feebleness, *de.* bility, — *lingua*, C; — *animi*, C.

Deblitatio -ōis, *f.* a weakening, weakness, — *animi*, C.

Debilito, 1. to lame, weaken, cripple, disable, —

membra lapidibus, C; (2) *met. timor te debilitat*, C; — *animum luctu*, C.

Debitor -ōnis, *f.* an owing, debt, C.

Debitor -ōris, *m.* one who owes, a debtor, C.

Debitor -i, *n. vid.* debeo.

Deblātor -i, *n.* to babble, chatter, P.

Decācūminātio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off of the tops, — *eupressi*, Pl.

Decācūmino, 1. to prune the tops, — *pampinum*, Co.

Decanto, 1. *act.* to sing, repeat in singing, — *elegos*, H; usually to repeat in a wearisome manner, or that which is already known, — *pervulgata præcepta*, C; (2)* to leave off singing, C.

Decastylus -i, *m.* (δεκάστυλος), having ten columns.

Decalesco, 3. to acquire a stalk, Pl.

Decido -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go away, depart, — *ex nostrā provinciā*, C; — *pugnā*, L; used of the march of troops, Ca; — *e provinciā*, said of the governor who leaves the province at the expiration of his term of office, C; (2) — *de viā*, — *viā alicui*, to get out of the way of, avoid any one, P. Ca; (3) to pass away, vanish; hence, — *de viā*, or *abs. to die*; *qui jam de vitā decesserunt*, C; *pater nobis decessit*, C; also, *corpore decedunt febres*, Lc; *aqua decessit*, L, the water has fallen; sometimes used of the setting of the heavenly bodies, *sol descendens*, V; (4) *met.* — *de possessione*, *fide*, *sententiā*, *jurē*, etc. to yield, give way, draw back, C. L; sometimes, generally to yield, *ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt*, H.

Decem, ten, C; used *meton.* for any indefinite round number, P.

Decembris -bris, *m.* the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December; (2) used *adj.* — *kalendā*, C; *libertate Decembri utere*, H, the license of December, i.e. of the Saturnalia.

Decemjugis -is, *m.* (sc. currus), a chariot drawn by ten horses yoked abreast, St.

Decemmodulus -a -um, containing ten bushels, Co.

Decempēda -re, *f.* a measuring rod ten feet in length, C.

Decempēdator -ōris, *m.* one who uses the decempēda, a land-surveyor, C.

Decemplex -icis, ten-fold, N.

Decemplexitatus -a -um, multiplied by ten, increased ten-fold, Yr.

Decemprimi -orum, *m.* (often written in two words), the ten first magistrates in a municipal town or colony, C.

Decemremis -e, having ten banks of oars, Pl.

Decemscalmis -a -um, having ten oars, C.

Decemvirilis -e, relating to the decemvirs, — *annus*, C; — *potestas*, L.

Decemviratus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a decemvir, C. L.

Decemviri -ōrum, *m.* a college of ten magistrates; and especially those who drew up the laws of the twelve tables, and enjoyed supreme power in Rome, A.T.C. 303 to 305, C.

Decennis -e, lasting ten years, — *bellum*, Q.

Decens -ntis (*ptcp.* decet), seemly, becoming, decent, H. Q; (2) well-formed, handsome, O. H.

Decenter, fitly, becomingly, decently, C. Q.

Decentia -æ, *f.* fitness, decency, C.

Decētris -iæ, *f.* (δεκῆρης), a ship having ten banks of oars, St.

Decerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to decide judicially, form a judgment, resolve, decree, *quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret*, C; *quando id belum senatus decerneret*? L; (2) generally to decide, *qui nequas nostrorum ulter sit Amphitruo decerneret*, P; (3) to decide by contest, to contend, fight, — *armis*, C; — *ferro*, C. V; — *acie*, L. N; of a legal contest, *uno judicio de fortunis omnibus* —, C; (4) to resolve upon an action, make up one's mind, P. T. C.

Decerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck off, pluck away, — *arbores pomum*, O; — *lilia tenero ungui*, Pt; (2)

met. humanus animus decerpit ex mente divinā, C; *invidia spes tantus decerpit*, Q.

Decertatio -ōnis, *f.* a struggle, decision by battle, C.

Decerto, 1. to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision, — *præliis cum acerrimis nationibus*, C; — *pugnā*, Ca; — *armis*, Ca; *met.* — *meum contentione dicendi*, C.

Decessio -ōnis, *f.* a going away, departure (*opp. accessio*), especially the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office; (2) a lessening or total disappearance of an object, *alix febres diem noctemque accessione et decensione implent*, Cl.

Decessor -ōris, *m.* one who retires from an office, C.

Decessus -ūs, *m.* a going away, departure; especially the retirement of a magistrate from office, C; (2) a lessening, — *astūs*, Ca; — *febris*, Cl.

Decet -tūti, 2. *impers.* it is proper, fit, seemly, becoming, decent, *id maxime* — *quemquam*, C; *te non cithara decet*, H; in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid decet videre, C; non te mihi irasci decet, P; immo hercle ita nobis decet, T.

Decido -cidi, 3. to fall down, — *de lecto præcepis*, P; *poma ex arboribus maturā decidunt*, C; (2) to fall down dead, to die, *cuncti solstitiali morbo decidunt*, P; (3) *met.* *quantā de spe decidi*? T; in hanc fraudem decidi, C.

Decido -idi -isum, 3. to hew off, cut off, — *colulum*, P; — *aurēs*, Te; (2) to decide or determine a dispute, *quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis*, C.

Decidūus -a -um (*decido*), that which falls, falling, deciduous, Pl.

Decies, ten times, C.

Decima -æ, *f.* a tenth part, tithe, a proportion sometimes offered to the gods, L; also the measure of certain taxes paid by provincial landowners, C.

Decimānus -a -um (*decumanus*), relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; hence, *subst.* *decimanus* -i, *m.* *decimana* -æ, the farmer of such a tax and his wife, C; (2) — *miles*, Tc. St. belonging to the tenth cohort; — *porta*, the gate of a Roman camp furthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed.

Decimo, 1. to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, St.

Decimus -a -um, the tenth, Ca; *adv.* *decimum*, L, for the tenth time; (2) *meton.* large, vast, great, — *unda*, O; (*conf.* *trikupla*).

Decipio -ēpi -eptum, 3. to cheat, cozen, deceive, beguile, — *aliquem*, C; *spe assinitatis decipit*, St; — *eupidine falso*, H.

Decisio -ōnis, *f.* a decision, C.

Decius, the Gens Decia was an old and distinguished family of Rome. The principal cognomen was Mus, under which head will be found notices of the most renowned of the race.

Declamatio -ōnis, *f.* practice in oratory, declamation, C; (2) the scheme or subject chosen for practice, Q; (3) loud, violent speaking, declamation, C.

Declamator -ōris, *m.* one who practises oratory, a declaimer, C. Q.

Declamatorius -a -um, relating to declamation, declamatory, C.

Declamo, 1. to practise oratory, C; (2) to speak loudly, declaim, C.

Declamo, 1. to practise oratory, declaim, C; (2) to speak loudly and violently; — *contra me*, C, to declaim against.

Declaratio -ōnis, *f.* a declaration, revealing, C.

Declārator -ōris, *m.* one who makes known or announces, Pl.

Declaro, 1. to make clear or distinct, to reveal, *declare, præsentiam reipæ divivum declarant*, C; used of the announcement made when a person is elected to a public office, — *consulem*, C; *Numa declaratus rex*, L, having been proclaimed king; (2)

met. to explain, make clear, declare, *solatibus alicui res futuras declarari*, C; *declarent gaudia cultu*, Ct.

Declinatio -ōnis, *f.* a bending away, an oblique movement or direction, C; (2) a zone, climate, Co; (3) *met.* an avoiding, declining, turning away from, — *laboris, periculi*, C; (4) in rhetoric, a short and unimportant digression, C; (5) in grammar, the inflection of a word, Vr; afterwards confined to the declension of a noun, Q.

Declinatus -ūs, *m.* *an avoiding, declining, C; (2) the inflection of a word, Vr.

Declinis -e, turning away, turned aside, P. Aug.

Declino, 1. to bend aside, turn away, *ego me declinavi extra viam*, P; — *lumina somno*, V, to sleep; *neut.* — *de viā*, C; (2) *met.* — *a malis*, C; — *a proposito*, C, to decline the proposition; — *in paup.*, Q; (3) to avoid, decline, — *urbem*, C; — *vitā*, C; (4) to inflect a part of speech, Vr.

Declivis -e, bent or inclined downwards, sloping, *collis equaliter — ad flumen*, Ca; — *flumen*, abs. decline -is, *n.* a declivity, Ca.

Declivitas -utis, *f.* a declivity, Ca.

Decocta -æ, *f.* an iced beverage invented by the Emperor Nero, St. Jr.

Decoete, *adv.* of discourse, carefully elaborated, P.

Decoctor -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, bankrupt, C.

Decoetum -i, *n.* a draught, decoction, Pl.

Decoetus -ūs, *m.* a boiling, seething, Pl.

Decollo, 1. to behead, decollate, Sc. St.

Decolo, 1. to come to naught, fail, P.

Decolor -ōris, discoloured, having lost the natural or original colour, Q. Pt.

Decoloratio -ōnis, *f.* a discolouration, C.

Decoloro, 1. to discolour, deprive of the natural hue, H. St.

Decondo, 3. to hide, to bury, Sc.

Decoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, to boil down, — *in dimidiam partem*, Co; (2) *met.* to lessen, consume, Q; *abs.* to waste one's property, Vr; become bankrupt, C; (3) to be fully ripe, Pl.

Decor -ōnis, *m.* comeliness, grace, elegance, beauty, decorum, V. H. Q.

Decoramen -inis, *n.* ornament, P. Aug.

Decore, properly, fitly, becomingly, C; (2) *beautifully, C.

Decoris -e, full of ornament, beautiful, S.

Decoro, 1. to adorn, decorate, — *oppidum monumentis*, C; — *templa novo saxo*, H; (2) *met.* to honour, *quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset*, C.

Decoratus -a -um, full of ornament, beautiful, Sc.

Decorticatio -ōnis, *f.* a peeling off of bark, Pl.

Decortico, 1. to bark, strip a tree of its bark, Pl.

Decorus -a -um, fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous, — *alicui*, C; hence, *subst.* *decorum* -i, *n.* fitness, propriety, decorum, C; (2) adorned, beautiful, V. H. Te.

Decrepitus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepid, P. T.

Decrescentia -æ, *f.* a decrease, diminution, — *quotidiana luna*, Vt.

Decresco -crevi -critum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease, C; hence, *poet.* to vanish, disappear entirely, O.

Decretivus -a -um (*decerno*), decisive, — *hora*, Sc, the hour of death.

Decretum -i, *n.* a resolve, resolution, decree, C; (2) in philosophical language = *dogma*, doctrine, principle, axiom, C.

Deculco, 1. to tread upon, trample under foot, Pl.

Decumates -ium, — *agri*, Te, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid.

Decumbo -cubiti, 3. to lie down, either to sleep or at table, St; (2) to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, C.

Decuria -æ, *f.* a body of ten men, a college of ten magistrates, etc. C.

Decuratio -ōnis, *f.* a division into bodies of ten, C.

Decuratio -ūs, *m.* L. = *decuratio*, g. t.

Decurio, 1. to divide into bodies of ten, C. L.

Decurio -ōnis, *m.* the captain or leader of a body of ten, C.

Decurro -decurre (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run down, hasten down, pass quickly down, C; *summā decurrit ab arce*, V; — *ad paves*, Ca; *act.* — *septingenta milia passuum*, C; (2) to make a military evolution in order to take up a lower position, C. L; (3) *met.* *omnium eo sententia decurrunt*, L; *eo decursum est, ut*, L; — *atatem*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C, to take refuge with.

Decursio -ōnis, *f.* a military evolution or manoeuvre, C; (2) a military review or parade, St.

Decursus -ūs, *m.* a running down, falling down, — *aque*, Le; (2) a hostile manoeuvre, attack, L; a review or parade, L; (3) the end of the course, *ante* —, before reaching the goal, St; (3) course, career, — *met temporis*, C; (4) in rhetoric, the rhythm of a verse, Q.

Decurto, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail, — *radices* Pl; *met.* of discourse, C.

Decus -ōris, *n.* that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, — *atque ornamenta senorum*, C; *hominis* — *ingenium*, C; hence, — *innuptum*, Ct, the most beautiful of the virgins; *multæbre*, L. = chastity; (2) especially moral ornament, virtue, C. S.

Decussatim, crosswise, formed by intersecting lines, Vt.

Decussatio -ōnis, *f.* the intersection of two lines, Vt.

Decussis -is, *m.* the number 10, Vt; hence * *decussis sexis*, Vt, 16; (2) from the shape of the Roman numeral X, *decussis* = the diagonal intersection of two lines, Vt; (3) a Roman coin, of the value of ten asses, Vr.

Decusso, 1. to divide diagonally in the shape of the letter X, C. Co.

Decutio -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off, — *capita papæcerum*, L; — *rorem*, V; — *turres fulminibus*, L.

Decet -cēt, 3. *impers.* it is unbecoming, unfit, improper, C; for construction, *conf. decet*.

Decetor -ōris, unseemly, shameful, ille, P. Aug.

Decetore -ōis, 1. to dishonour, bring shame upon, C; — *se flagitiis*, S.

Decetuosus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, P. T.

Decedens -ōris, *n.* shame, dishonour, disgrace, *alicui decedari esse or fieri*, to bring shame upon, C; sometimes the object or event which is the cause of shame, L. O; (2) especially moral disgrace, or shame, vice, C.

Deceditio -ōnis, *f.* a consecration, dedication, — *adis*, L.

Decito, 1. to declare tidings, deliver a message, affirm, assert, *legati decitant mandata*, A. Aug; *res naturam dedicat ejus*, L; (2) to consecrate, or dedicate a temple to some deity, — *simulacrum Jovis*, C; — *aram Augusto*, St; or with acc. of the god to whom the building is consecrated, — *Junonem*, L; *Apollinem*, H; (3) to dedicate a book to any one, Ph; (4) to dedicate or devote any thing to a particular object, Q. St; (5) to open or use for the first time, a building, — *domum*, St; — *theatrum*, St; (6) to make a return of property to the censor, *hæc prædia in censu* —, C.

Decignatio -ōnis, *f.* disdain, scornful refusal, Q.

Decignor, 1. *dep.* to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy, V. H. Te.

Decisco -disci, 3. to unlearn, forget what has been learned, C.

Decitellus -a -um, relating to capitulation or surrender, C; *subst.* *decitellus* -ii, *m.* one who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion, a subject, L.

Decitio -ōnis, *f.* surrender, capitulation, *aliquem*

in *deditionem accipere, recipere, Ca; — subire, Ca; in — cenire, Ca. I.*

Deditus -a -um (ptep. dedo), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to, Cæpio nimis equestri ordini —, C; adolescentulus mirifice studius —, C; — centri atque somno, S.

Dedito -diti -diti, 3. to give, give up wholly, — aliquem ad supplicium, L; — aliquem telis militum, C; (2) especially to give up to an enemy, and — se to surrender, capitulate; auctores belli, L; — se suaque omnia Cæsari, Ca; (3) met. to give up to, dedicate, devote, — aures suas poetis, C; — filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, C; — se, to devote one's self, give up one's self to, — se totum Antoni, C; se ei studio, C; (4) — manus = dare manus, g.v. to give up, yield, Lc.

Dedecō, 2. to cause to forget, make to unlearn, C. II.

Dedecō, 2. to make an end of grieving, O.

Dedecō, 1. to hew or cut smooth, Pl. Co.

Dedecō -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or bring down, move in a downward direction, C; — eum de rostris, Ca; — lunam cælo, V; — tota carbasa malo, O, unfurl the whole canvas; — rivos, V, to bring water upon the fields, irrigate; followed by ad, — juvenem ad altos currus, O; by in, — aliquem in carcerem, S; (2) in military language, to lead troops from one position to another, — exercitum ex his regionibus, Ca; — milites ad Oceanum, Ca; quos ex provincis ad triumphum deducebat, L; copias in campum —, Ca; (3) to conduct a colony, — coloniam in aliquem locum, C; (4) in naval language, to take a ship out of dock, Ca; and from the ancient practice of drawing their vessels upon shore, to launch, prepare for sea, V, Ca; rarely = subducere, to bring to port; natem in portum —, Ca; (4) to spin yarn, and sometimes, to prepare a web, weave, Ct. O; (5) to lead out, accompany, escort, as a mark of respect, C; especially — aliquam alieni, or ad aliquem, to escort the bride to her husband's house; — virginem iuxta marito, Tb; — uxorem domum, T; (6) in law, — aliquem de fundo, C, to eject the owner from a disputed property, in order to bring the matter to a legal issue; (7) to withdraw, subtract, diminish, C; — cibum, T; (8) met. to withdraw, seduce, lead away, — aliquem de fide, de sententiâ, C; ad humanitate, pietate, religione, C; in like manner, — aliquem de eam sententiâ, Ca; — rem ad arma, Ca, to bring the matter to the decision of arms; — rem in controversiam, Ca, to bring into dispute; also to elaborate a literary work, tenui deducta poemata filo, H; oratio deducta, Q, sine spun, elaborate.

*Deductio -ōnis, f. a leading down, — rivorum a fonte, C; (2) *the quartering or billeting of soldiers, C; (3) a conducting of colonists, a colonising, C; (4) a formal ejectment from a disputed property, C; (5) a lessening, deduction, discount, C.*

Deductor -ōris, m. a client, one who attends his patron when in office, Pl.

Deductus -a -um (ptep. deduco), bent inwards, St; (2) thin, weak, — vox, A. Aug; — carmen, V.

Deerro, 1. to wander from the right path, lose one's way, — in itinere, C.

Defæco, 1. to cleanse from dregs or sediment, — vinum, Co; (2) to cleanse, wash, P; and met. — animum, P.

Defatigatio -ōnis, f. weariness, fatigue, G.

Defatigo, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire, — exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Ca; te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, C.

Defatiscor = defetiscor, g.v.

Defectio -ōnis, f. a desertion, defection, rebellion, Ca; (2) a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing, — solis, — lunæ, C, an eclipse; — animi, C, want of courage; — anime, Cl, want of breath; used abs. for bodily exhaustion, St.

Defector -ōris, m. a rebel, deserter, Tc.

Defectus -a -um (ptep. deficio), weakened, infirm, — armis, Ph; — sentio, Co.

Defendo -di -sum, 3. to repel, repulse, ward off,

drive away, — frigus, H; — injuriam, C; — vim, Ca; — pericula, C; — astatem capellis, H; (2) to defend, protect, — castra, Ca; — se armis, Ca; — aliquem contra iniquos, C; — se a finitimis, Ca; — aliquem ab injuriâ, Ca; often to defend in speech, to allege in defence, C.

Defensio -ōnis, f. a defence, — urbium, Ca; — ad istam orationem, C.

Defensio, 1. to be wont to defend, defend frequently, C.

Defenso, 1. to ward off eagerly, P. Aug; (2) to protect, defend vehemently, L. S.

Defensor -ōris, m. one who wards off or averts, C; (2) a defender, protector, murus defensoribus nudatus, Ca.

Defenstrix -icis, f. a female defender or protector, C.

Deféro -tilli -lātum -ferre, to bring, bear, or carry from one place to another, — literas ad Cæsarem, C; semen deferitur in terram, Vr; — aciem in campos, L; — hunc sub æquora, O; quasdam ex plebe homines domos deferabant, L; (2) deferri, said of a ship, to be driven out of its course, — natem ignotas ad terras, C; (3) to bring to market, to sell, Co. Sc; (4) to give up, transfer anything to any body, — omnem rem ad Pompejum, C; — pecuniam alicui, C; — lauream tibi, L; (5) to bring or transmit news, either verbal or written, hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferbantur, Ca; nomen alicujus, C; — aliquem, P. Aug; to accuse any one to the prætor, inform against, aliquid ad ærarium —, or abs. — aliquid, to give in to the treasury; in beneficiis ad ærarium delictus est, C, he has been recommended at the treasury for a reward.

Defervescio -feci -factum, 3. act. to boil thoroughly, Vt. Pl.

Defervō, 2. to ferment thoroughly, Pl.

*Defervesco -ferri or -ferbui, 3. neut. to boil thoroughly, dum deferrescent æstus, Vr; met. of the heat of passion and desire, to cease to rage, diminish in violence, quum adolescentiæ cupiditates deferrescent, C; (2) *to become clear, as a consequence of fermentation, Pl.*

Defetiscor -fessus, 3. dep. to become tired, grow weary, C; sum defessus quaritando, P; defessus cultu agrorum, C.

Deficio -feci -fectum, 3. to rebel, revolt, — ab rege, S; — a republicâ, C; — ad Panos, L, to go over to the Carthaginians; met. — ab amicis, C; a virtute, L; (2) to fail, cease, vanish, become less, quum non solum rires, sed etiam tela nostris deficiunt, C; sol deficit, C, is eclipsed; — animo, C, to lose courage; and abs. to become weak, exhausted, C; to swoon, P. Aug; to die, St; (2) act. to leave, desert, me vox, latera deficiunt, C, my voice and sides fail me; with dat. — consilio, C; — viribus, Ca.

Defigo -xum, 3. to fix or fasten into, — sudes sub aquâ, Ca; — sicam in consiliis corpore, C; — tellure hastas, V; (2) to fix, fasten, make firm, H; (3) met. — oculos in terram, Q, to fix his eyes upon the ground; to rivet to the spot with fear, to frighten, L; in religious phrase, to declare, utter solemnly, C; to curse, Sc; — culpam, Pr, to satirize, condemn.

Defingo -axi, 3. to form, mould, fashion, H.

Definio, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound, C; (2) met. to define, declare the limits of, fix, appoint, — tempus adeundi, Ca; — potestatem in quinquennium, C; (3) to confine within fixed limits, C; (4) to conclude, finish, C.

Definite, definitely, distinctly, C.

Definitio -ōnis, f. a definition, exact declaration, C.

Definitivus -a -um, relating to definition or explanation, C.

Definitus -a -um (ptep. definio), definite, distinct, evident, C.

Defio -eri, P. T, passive form of deficio, g.v.

**Deficulus -i, m. one-eyed, M.*

Deflagratio -ōnis, f. a burning, consuming by fire, — terrarum, C.

Deflagro, 1. *neut.* to burn up, consume entirely, *C*; *met.* to fall into destruction, *L*; also used *act.* by *C*; (3) to burn to an end, i.e. to cease to burn, — *intra vestras*, *L*.

Deflecta -xi -xum, 3. *act.* to bend down, deflect, turn aside, — *ramum olive*, *Co*; — *amnes in altum cursum*, *C*; *met.* *principes preclitas aliqua de viâ deflexit*, *C*; (2) *neut.* to turn aside, turn away, — *de viâ*, *C*; — *a ceritate*, *C*.

Defleto -vi -ctum, 2. *act.* to bewail, weep for, — *impendentes casus*, *C*; *aliena mala*, *Q*; (2) *neut.* to weep vehemently, *Pl*.

Deflexus -us, *m.* a bending down or away, deflexion, *P. Aug*.

Deflo, 1. to blow away, *Yr*; (2) to blow away, and hence to clean, purity, *Pl*.

***Defloccatus** -a -um, — *genes*, *P. bald*.

Defloro, 2. to shed its blossoms, used of the vine, *Co*.

Defloresco -rui, *C*, to shed its blossoms, *frumentum octo diebus deflorescit*, *Co*; *met.* *amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt*, *C*.

Defludo -xi -xum, 3. to flow down, — *sudor a capite*, *C*; — *humor saris*, *H*; (2) used of objects not fluid, to move softly downwards, descend gently, *C*, *pedes æstis defluxit ad imos*, *V*; — *ex equo ad terram*, *L*; *met.* *a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus*, *C*; (3) to flow away entirely, to cease to flow, *rusticus expectat dum defluat annis*, *H*; *met.* to vanish, disappear, be lost, *circus, tempus, ingenium defluxerunt*, *C*; used by *Pl* of the falling off of the hair.

Defluis -a -um, flowing, falling, moving downwards, *P. Aug*.

Defluviolum -i, *n.* a flowing down, *Pl*; (2) a falling off, — *capilli*, *Pl*.

Defodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig down, dig deep, — *scroben*, *Co*; — *terram*, *H*; (2) to conceal by digging, bury, — *thesaurum sub lecto*, *C*; — *aliquem humo*, *O*.

Deformatio -onis, *f.* a sketch, representation, *Vt*; (2) a deforming, disfiguring, *L*.

Deformis -e, deformed, misshapen, ugly, used of both physical and moral deformity, — *patrius*, *C*; — *spectaculum*, *L*; — *libido*, *Q*.

Deformitas -atis, *f.* deformity, ugliness, — *corporis, animi*, *C*.

Deformiter, inelegantly, uglily, *Q. St*.

Deformo, 1. to form, fashion, design, delineate, *Yr. Vt*; *met.* *ille quem supra deformavi*, *C*, whom I have formerly described.

Deformo, 1. to bring out of form and shape, disarrange, *deformatus corpore*, *C*, deformed in body; (2) *met.* to disgrace, dishonour, — *victoriam elade*, *L*.

***Defossus** -us, *m.* a deep excavation, *Pl*.

Defraudo, 1. to deceive, defraud, overreach, *P. C*.

Defrenatus -a -um, unbridled, bridleless, *O*.

Defrigo -edi -ctum (-ctum), 1. to rub, rub in, rub hard, *Cl. Co. Cl*; *met.* — *urbem sale multo*, *H*, to satirize strongly.

Defrigeo -xi, 3. to cool, become cold, *Co*.

Defringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break off, break in pieces, — *ramum arboris*, *C*; — *ferrum ad hastā*, *V*; — *crura sibi*, *P*.

Defrago, 1. to steal corn, — *segetem*, *Pl*.

Defrictus -a -um, relating to boiled must (defrutum), *Co*.

Defructo, 1. to boil down wine, *Co*.

Defrutum -i, *n.* must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, *Yr. Co*.

Defugio -fugi, 3. to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of, — *periculum*, *Ca*; — *patriam*, *C*; — *actoris latem*, *P. T. C*, to avoid responsibility.

Defunctio, superficially, perfunctorily, *Se*.

Defunctorius -a -um, superficial, perfunctory, *P. Aug*.

Defundo -fudi -fusus, 3. to pour down, pour out, — *vinum*, *H*; especially to pour a libation, *H*.

Defungor -functus, 3. *dep.* to fulfil, complete, be relieved of an unwelcome office or duty, — *periculis*, *C*; — *prælio, bello*, *L*; — *laboribus*, *H*; — *ritu*, *V*; hence, abs. to die, be defunct, *dictum prius esse defunctum*, *Q*.

***Defunctus** -a -um, — *puella*, *C*, exhausted with love.

Degener -eris, different from its kind, not genuine, degenerate, *V*; — *canis*, — *aquila*, *Pl*; (2) morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble, *V. Tc*.

Degenero, 1. *neut.* to become unlike a race or kind, degenerate, *a robis nihil degenerat*, *C*; *poma degenerant*, *V*; — *a gravitate paternā*, *C*; (2) *act.* to allow to degenerate, corrupt, *Co. L*; sometimes followed by *acc.* of the object from which the degeneration has taken place, *me degenerasse propinquas*, *Pl*.

Degero -gesi -gestum, 3. to bear, carry away, *P*.

Deglubo, no *perf.* -ptum, 3. to take off the husk, to shell, — *granum folliculo*, *Yr*; (2) to skin, flay, *P*.

***Deglatino**, 1. to unglue, separate two articles which have been glued together, *Pl*.

Dego, *degi*, 3. to pass time, to live, *a mane ad noctem* — *dicam*, *P*; — *omne tempus alatis*, *C*; — *senectatem*, *H*; abs. *gentes sic degunt*, *Pl*.

***Degraduato**, *ingens*, it hails to the end, ceases to hail, *O*.

Degrasso, 1. *dep.* to attack violently, *P. Aug*.

Degravo, 1. to press down, oppress, *membrum degravat unda caput*, *Pl*; *met.* to weigh down, impede, be wearisome to, *L*.

Degradior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to step, march, walk down, *degressus ex arce*, *L*; — *monte, colle*, *S*; — *in equum*, *Tc*; *in campos*, *L*.

Degrūmā, 1. *dep.* to level, make even, — *riam*, *A. Aug*.

Degusto, 1. to taste, — *pabulum*, *Yr*; (2) used of fire, *ignes degustant tigna*, *Lc*, devour, consume; of a lance which grazes the body, *sumum degustat cuthere corpus*, *V*; (3) *met.* to try something, seek to be acquainted with, — *eandem riam*, *C*; — *litteras primis labris*, *Q*; hence, to treat a subject superficially, *Q*.

Dehaurio, 4. to skim off, — *amurcam*, *A. Aug*.

Dehinc, from here, hence, henceforth, but rarely used as an adverb of space, and once in *P. T.* to denote a consequence; (2) in time, henceforward, *deleo omnes dehinc animo mulieres*, *T*; sometimes for since, *St*; without reference to any fixed moment, afterwards, then, — *salutem fatur*, *V*.

Dehisco -hivi, 3. to gape, open, split, *V. L*; *in eo loco dehisse terram*, *Vr*.

Dehonestamentum -i, *n.* a blemish, deformity, disgrace, — *corporis*, *S*; — *amicitiarum*, *Tc*.

Dehonesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace, shame, — *famam suam*, *Tc*.

Dehortor, 1. *dep.* to advise, warn, exhort from an action, dissuade, *C*.

Dein, *vid.* *deinde*.

Deinceps, one after another, successively, in space, *C. Ca. S*; in time, *Q*; *omnibus* — *diebus*, *Ca*; in order or succession, — *de beneficentiâ ac de liberalitate dicitur*, *C*; forms with others a compound adv. *deinde* — *inde* — *C*; *postea* — *L*; it is also found in *C* corresponding with *primus* in a preceding clause.

Deinde (in the abbreviated form, *dein*), *hinc* upon, thereupon; as an adverb of space, very rare; more frequently expresses local succession, *post quos pedites sagittarii, dein equitum legiones*, *Tc*; (2) very common as an adverb of time, afterwards, then; found in various connections, *primum* . . . *deinde*, *Ca*; *principio* . . . *deinde*, *C*; *prius* . . . *deinde*, *C*; — *tum*, *Q*; — *tunc*, *Se*; — *postea*, *C*; — *quum*, *C*; — *postquam*, *L*; — *ubi*, *S. L*; (3) in the enumeration of facts and arguments, then, afterwards, frequently corresponds with *primum*, *postremo*, *nullo est credentibus, priusquam* &c., etc. etc.

. . . *deinde* *enim*, etc. etc. *C*.

**Deinsuper*, from above, S.

Deiectio -ōnis, *f.* a casting down, throwing down, — *alei*, Cl, a purging; legal term, ejection from property, C; (2) — *animi*, Sc, dejection of mind.

Deiectus -a -um (*prtep.* *deicio*), low, depressed, *equitatus noster deiectis locis constitulat*, Ca; (2) dispirited, dejected, V.

Deiectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing down, hurling down, — *arborum*, L; (2) a low position, depression, — *collis*, Ca.

Dejuro = *dejuro*, *q.v.*

Deiſſe -jūci -iectum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl down, — *aliquem de ponte in Tiberim*, C; — *librum in mare*, C; — *naves ad inferiorem partem insule*, Ca, drive out of their course; — *sortes*, Ca, to throw into the urn; (2) to drive the enemy from his position, to rout, *Hostes muro turribusque deieci*, Ca; (3) to eject legally the occupier of property, C; (4) to hurl violently to the ground, to slay, *his deiectis et coacerratis cadaveribus*, Ca; (5) met. — *oculos de isto*, Ca, to turn the eyes from; — *cultum*, V, to look downwards; — *hunc metum Sicilæ*, C, to remove, take away; especially to cast down from the prospect of office or honour, to prevent from acquiring, — *aliquem adilitate*, C; — *ex spe*, L; — *conjuges tanto*, V.

Dejungo -nxi -netum, 3. used by P = *disjungo*, to separate, disjoin.

Dejuro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath, P. T.

**Dejuro*, 1. to cease to help, to lend no aid, P.

Delabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide down, fall down, sink, *signum de caelo delapsus*, C; — *ex equo*, L; — *ab æthere*, O; (2) met. *ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur*, C; — *in hoc ritum scurrite*, C; — *in amore liberta*, Te.

**Delacero*, 1. to tear in pieces; met. to destroy, P.

Delacerimatio -ōnis, *f.* a running at the eyes, morbid weeping, Pl.

Delacerimo, 1. to shed tears, run with water; used of the vine, Co.

**Delambo*, 3. to lick, lick off, P. Aug.

**Delamentor*, 1. *dep.* to bewail, lament, O.

Delapido, 1. — *locum*, A. Aug, to clear from stones.

**Delapsus* -ūs, *m.* — *aquæ*, Vr, a flowing off, discharge.

Delasso, 1. to weary, tire, P. H.

Delatio -ōnis, *f.* an information against any one, accusation, denunciation, — *nominis*, G.

Delator -ōris, *m.* an accuser, informer, spy, — *majestatis*, Te, one who informs of treasonable practices.

**Delebilis* -e, that can be obliterated or destroyed, — *liber*, M.

Delectabilis -e, pleasant, delightful, delectable, Te.

Delectamentum -i, *n.* delight, pleasure, amusement, C.

Delectatio -ōnis, *f.* delight, pleasure, delectation, *mira quedam in cognoscendo* —, C.

Delecto, 1. to allure, to entice, A. Aug; (2) to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment, *ista me sapientia fama delectat*, C; *delectari*, with *abl.* to take delight in, — *jumentis*, Ca; — *criminibus inferendis*, C.

Delectus -ūs, *m.* a choosing, choice, election, — *verborum*, Ca. Q, a choice of language; *sine ullo delectu*, C, without any choice; (2) a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription, — *agere*, Q. Te; — *habere*, Ca; — *conficere*, L; hence, melon. the troops levied, Te.

Delegatio -ōnis, *f.* an assignment, delegation, especially the assignment of a debt, C.

Delego, 1. to transfer, transmit, give in charge, delegate an office or duty to another, to entrust, assign, — *aliquem ad senatum*, L; — *infantem nutricibus*, Te; — *aliquem huic negotio*, Co; — *hunc*

laborem alteri, C; (2) in mercantile language, to assign a debt, to designate a person to pay a certain debt, C. Sc; (3) to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one, — *crimen alicui*, C.

Delectificus -a -um, enticing, coaxing, flattering, caressing, — *facta*, P.

Delectimentum -i, *n.* anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm; blandishment, L.

Delectio, 1. to soothe, coax, caress, mitigate, charm, — *mulierem nuptialibus donis*, C; — *aliquem blanditiis*, C; — *animos militum*, C.

**Delectator* -ōris, *m.* one who soothes, cajoles, softens, judicious, — *orator*, C.

Deleo -ēvi -ēctum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, kill, abolish, — *urbes*, C; — *Volscum nomen*, L; — *meas epistolas*, C, to blot out or erase writing; — *bella*, C; — *leges*, C; — *improbationem*, C; — *ignominiam*, L; — *hostes*, Ca.

**Delectilis* -e, that which blots out or erases, Vr.

**Delevo*, 1. to make smooth, Co.

**Delectamentum* -i, *n.* the wine poured out in a libation, P. Aug.

Delecterabundus -a -um, carefully considering, deliberating, L.

Delecteratio -ōnis, *f.* consideration, consultation, deliberation, C.

Delecteratus -a -um, relating to consideration or deliberation, Q.

**Delectorator* -ōris, *m.* one who deliberates, C.

Delecteratus -a -um (*prtep.* *delebo*), decided, resolved, resolute, C.

Delebo, 1. to weigh carefully, consider, consult about, — *maximè de re*, C; — *an recipiat*, Q; (2) to ask the advice of an oracle, N; (3) meton. to resolve, decide, as a consequence of deliberation, *quod iste certe statuerat ac deleberat*, C.

Delebo, 1. to take away a little, to taste, *quamvis sol humoris parvam delibet partem*, Lc; met. *ex universa mente divinè delibatos animos habemus*, C; — *novum honorem*, L; — *oscula*, V; — *artem*, O; (2) to diminish, take away, — *aliquid de gloriâ suâ*, C; — *pueritiam*, St.

Delebo, no *perf.* -ātum, 1. to bark, peel the bark off, — *arborum*, Co; — *corticem*, Co.

Delebo -ūi -ātum, 3. to moisten, wet, *multis medicamentis delibutus*, C; — *unguentis*, Pl.

Delecte, luxuriously, delicately, C; (2) indolently, negligently, St. Pl.

Delectus -a -um, delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious, — *comitatus, convivium, voluptas*, C; (2) soft, tender, delicate, — *capella, puella*, Ct; (3) voluptuous, luxurious, — *pueri, juvenis*, C; *subst.* *delectus* -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* a voluptuous person, a paramour, St; (4) effeminate, P. Q; (5) fastidious, spoiled by indulgence, Q.

Delectia -æ, *f.* or *deliquia* -æ, *f.* a gutter along the edge of a roof, Vr.

Delectio -i -um, *f.* (rarely found in the *sing.*), pleasure, delight, enjoyment, luxuriousness, gallantry in love, sportiveness in word or act, — *facere*, P, to play tricks, to jest; (2) of persons, that which is beloved, — *populi*, P, the favourite of the people; *amores ac delectia tua Roscius*, C.

**Delectolus* -i -um, *f.* dim. a darling, — *nostræ Tulliola*, C.

**Delectulum* -i, *n.* dim. a darling, Sc.

Delectum -i, *n.* a fault, crime, delinquency, C; — *committere*, Ca.

**Delicus* -a -um, an epithet of young pigs which have been weaned, Vr.

Delego -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose or select out of a number, *ad eas res sciendâs Orgetorix deligitur*, Ca; — *optimum quicque*, C; — *locum castris*, Ca; (2) very rarely, to choose out in order to remove, — *me ex adibus*, P.

Delego, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up, — *vulnus*, Q; — *variculam ad ripam*, Ca.

**Delectatus* -a -um, filed off, Pl.

Deleſeo, 1. to make an outline, sketch, delineate, Pl.

Delingo, 3. to lick up, *Cl*; prov. — *salet*, *P*, to have poor fare.

Dellino, *no perf.* -*itus*, 3. to smear over, *Cl*.

Dellinquo -*liqui* -*lictum*, 3. to leave, forsake, *A. Aug*; (2) to fail, be wanting; especially to fail in duty, commit a crime, *C*, — *hac quoque in re*, *C*; — *aliquid*, *C*; — *flagitia*, *Te*.

Dellique-co -*licdi*, 3. neut. to melt, dissolve, *P. O*; met. to vanish, disappear, *C*.

Deliquia -*e*, *f.* = *delicia*, *g. v.*

Deliquium -*i*, *n.* n. failing, loss, defect, *P*; — *solis*, *Pl*, an eclipse.

Deliquo or **delico**, 1. to clarify any muddy or turbid liquid, *Cl. Co*, (2) met. to explain, make clear, illustrate, *P*.

Dullquus -*a* -*um*, failing, wanting, *P*.

Dullumentum -*i*, *n.* foolish talk, nonsense, buffoonery, *P*.

Dullratto -*dnis*, *f.* folly, silliness, dotage, *C*.

Dullrium -*i*, *n.* delirium, *Cl*.

Dullro, 1. to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave, *C. P. T.*

Dullrus -*a* -*um*, raving, mad, insane, *C. H.*

Dullro, 2. to be concealed, hidden, *Pl*.

Delltesco, 3. to conceal one's self, lurk, lie hid, *hostes noctu in silvis delituerant*, *Ca*; — *in ulcis*, *V*, met. — *in alieyus auctoritate*, *C*; — *in ista calumnia*, *C*.

Dellitigo, 1. to scold furiously, *H*.

Delos -*i*, *f.* (Δῆλος), an island of the *Ægean Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, and the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*; hence, *adj* **Dellus** -*a* -*um*, — *Apollo*, *C*; — *folia*, *O*, the laurel; *subst* **Dellus** -*i*, *m. O*, *Apollo*, **Dellia** -*e*, *f. V*, *Diana*; **Dellum** -*i*, *n. C*, a place on the *Bœotian coast* where stood a temple of *Apollo*; also **Dellus** -*a* -*um*, — *rara*, *C*.

Dellphorum, *m.* (Δελφὸν), a town of *Phocis*, celebrated for its oracle of *Apollo*; hence, *adj* **Dellphicus** -*a* -*um*, *C*; and *subst* **Dellphicus** -*i*, *m. O*, *Apollo*.

Dellphinus -*i*, **dellphinus** -*inis*, *m.* (δελφίν), a dolphin, *C*, (2) met. a constellation so called, *Co O*; a kind of water organ, *Vt*.

Delta -*m*, *f.* the fourth letter Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, *n. indcl*, the *Delta*, the part of Lower *Egypt* included between the branches of the Nile, *Pl*.

Deltoton -*i*, *n.* (Δελτατόν), the constellation called the Triangle, *C*.

Dellubrum -*i*, *n.* (very often found in the *pl.*) a temple, shrine, *C*.

Delluctor, 1. *dep.* or *delucto*, 1. to struggle for the mastery, contend, — *cum leone*, *P*.

Delludifico, 1. *P.* = *deludo*, *g. v.*

Delludo -*si* -*sum*, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, make a fool of, *C*; — *me dolis*, *T*; (2) to play to the end, make an end of playing, *gladiatorum quum deluserunt*, *Vr*.

Dellumbis -*e*, lame in the loins, *Pl*; (3) met. nerveless, weak, *Pr*.

Dellumbo, 1. to make lame in the loins, *Pl*, (2) to bend, bow, *Pl. Vt*; (3) to make weak and nerveless, — *sententias*, *C*.

Delldo, 3. to wash out, wash off, *Cl*.

Dellcto, 1. to plaster with clay, *A. Aug*.

Delluesco -*ddi*, 3. to become wet, *O*.

Dellmando, 1. to entrust, give in charge, recommend, — *amicam alieui*, *St*; — *testamentum eurgenti Vestali*, *St*.

Dellmarchus -*i*, *m.* (δῆμαρχος), a demarch or popular magistrate in *Greek cities*, answering to the Roman tribune, *P*.

Dellmens -*ntis*, insane, foolish, out of one's mind, senseless, *C*, applied figuratively, — *somni a*, *Pl*, — *discordia*, *V*.

Dellmensum -*i*, *n.* a portion of food served out to slaves, usually once a month, *P. T.*

Dellmenter, foolishly, senselessly, madly, *C*.

Dellmentia -*m*, *f.* foolishness, madness, insanity, *C*.

Dellmentio, 4. to be mad, insane; to rave, *Le*

Dellmerto, 2. to deserve, — *aliquid*, *P*; (2) to deserve well of, to oblige, — *beneficio tam potentem civitatem*, *L*.

Dellmergo -*si* -*sum*, 3. *act.* to sink down, to sink, to plunge, *C*; — *plebem in cloacas ezhaus vendas*, *L*; met. *plebs ex alieno demersa*, *L*, over head and ears in debt.

Dellmellor -*mensus*, 4. *dep.* to measure, measure out, *C*.

Dellmerto -*messis* -*messum*, 3. to mow, reap, cut, — *fructus*, *C*; — *frumentum*, *L*; met. — *hinc ense caput*, *O*.

Dellmigratio -*dnis*, *f. N*, emigration.

Dellmigo, 1. to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place, — *ex his edificis*, *C*; — *ex agris in urbem*, *L*; — *in illa loca*, *C*; (2) to depart from life, to die, *C*.

Dellminuo -*di* -*utum*, 3. *act.* to diminish, make less, lessen, *C*; *multum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat*, *Ca*; met. — *de libertate mea*, *C*, — *aliquid de legibus*, *Ca*; — *digitalem nostri collegi*, *C*.

Dellminutio -*dnis*, *f.* a lessening, diminution, accretio et — *luminis*, *C*; met. — *estriae libertatis*, *C*; in *diminutionem sui*, *Te*, to the lessening of his own dignity; (2) in grammar, a diminutive form, *Q*.

Dellminutus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* *deminuo*), — *nomen*, *Q*, a diminutive form.

Dellmiror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, to wonder, *C*; (2) in the comic dramatists, like our "I wonder whether," etc.; "I am curious to know," etc. *P. T.*

Dellmisce, low, near the ground, — *colare*, *O*, (2) modestly, lowly, humbly, humiliter — *que sentire*, *C*.

Dellmissileus -*a* -*um*, hanging down long, — *tunica*, *P*.

Dellmisus -*dnis*, *f.* a sinking, lowering, *Ca*; met. — *animum*, *C*, depression.

Dellmisus -*i* -*um* (*ptep.* *demitto*), lying low, depressed, *loca* — *et palustria*, *Ca*, (2) hanging down, sinking down, — *humeris*, *T*; — *capite*, *Cr*; (3) met. depressed, dispirited, *animum* — *et oppresum*, *C*; *P. Sullam* — *afflictumque vidit*, *C*; (4) modest, humble (*opp. elatus*), *C. H*; (5) *port.* descended, sprung from, *ab alto demissum genus Ænea*, *Il*.

Dellmitigo, 1. to make mild, soften, mitigate, *C*.

Dellmitto -*missi* -*missum*, 3. *act.* to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down, *C*; — *calce satis laigum emibem*, *V*; — *ab æthere currum*, *O*; — *puteum*, *V*, to sink a well; — *aliquem in carcerem*, *L*, to cast into prison; — *gladium in jugulum*, *P*; — *aliquem neci Oco*, *V*, to slay; (2) in military language, to march to a lower position, — *agmen in vallem infernam*, *L*; (3) *prov.* *demitti de calo*, *L*, to fall from heaven, i. e. to have a supernatural origin; *demissis manibus fugere*, *P*, to fly with the greatest haste; (4) met. — *oculos*, *O*; — *ultis*, *L*, to look to the ground, *huc in pectus tuum demitte*, *S*, take this deeply to heart; — *animum*, *C*; — *mentes*, *V*, to lo a courage, despair.

Dellmurgus -*i*, *m.* (δημαργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, *L*.

Dellmo -*mpsi* -*mpsum*, 3. to take away, *Publicola secures de fascibus demissit*, *C*, — *partem de die*, *H*; met — *metum*, *T*, — *solicitudinem*, *C*.

Dellmoeritis -*i*, *m.* (δημοκρίτης), a celebrated philosopher of *Abdera*, author of the Atomic theory; hence, *adj* **Dellmoeriticus** -*a* -*um*, *C*, **Dellmoeritis** -*a* -*um*, *C*; and *subst.* **Dellmoeritea** -*orum*, *n. C*, the doctrines of *Democritus*.

Dellmoitor, 4. *dep.* to throw, cast away, *P*; (2) much more frequently, to destroy utterly, demolish, — *domum, parietem, statuas*, *C*, met. — *Baccha talis*, *L*.

Dellmoitio -*dnis*, *f.* a tearing down, demolition, *C*.

Dellmoitor -*dnis*, *m.* a puller down of walls, *Vt*.

Dellmonstratio -*dnis*, *f.* an exact representation, description, *C*, (2) in rhetoric, a *laudatory style of oratory*, *C*, a vivid delineation, *C*.

Demonstrativus -a -um, relating to a laudatory, declamatory style of speaking, C.

Demonstrator -ōris, m. one who exactly describes or indicates, C.

Demonstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out, C. — *aliquid digito*, Q; in law, — *fines*, to transfer a piece of land to the purchaser, C; (2) to describe, indicate, represent, point out, demonstrate in speech or writing, — *magnum periculum reipublicae*, C; *natum modum formaeque*, Ca; *mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitasse facere*, C.

Demordeo, no *perj.*, — *morsum*, 2. to bite off, Pl.

Demorior -mōrtuus, 3. *dep.* to die, die off (used of one among a number), *quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demoriturus*, C; met. — *aliquem*, to love to distraction, P.

Demorior, 1. *dep. neut.* to delay, loiter, P; (2) more frequently *act.* to delay, hold back, C; *diu me estis demorati*, P; — *armis*, V, to restrain from battle.

Demoveo -mōvi -mōtum, 3. *act.* to move away, remove, C; — *hostes gradu*, L; — *flumen solito alveo*, Te; met. *ne quis te de verū posset sententiā demovere*, C.

Demptio -ōnis, f. a taking away; — *aut additio literarum*, Vr.

Demugitus -a -um, — *paludes*, O, filled with the noise of lowing.

Demulceo -ulsi -ulectum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking, L, L.

Demum, at length, at last, precisely, (1) used as an enclitic with pronouns, *sic enim sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum quod turpe sit*, C; *idem velle atque idem nolle, id demum firma amicitia est*, S; that indeed, that in fine, *ille deum antiquis est adulescens moribus*, P; in this connexion, *demum* is sometimes strengthened by *vero* preceding or *profecto* following it; (2) used as an enclitic with adverbs of time and others, *nunc demum scio*, P, now at last I know; followed in P by *quum* or *quoniam*; *tum demum*, Ca, L, then first, then at length; *tunc demum*, Sc, St; *post demum*, P; *jam demum*, O; *ibi demum*, P; *sic demum*, V; (3) used with an *abl.* of time, *decimo demum pugnavimus anno*, O; or with the *abl.* *abs. appellato* — *collegio*, St; (4) used by P. Aug. authors, as a particle of restriction, only, solely, exclusively, Q, St; (5) = *tandem*, St.

Demurmuro, 1. to murmur or mutter over, O.

Demutatio -ōnis, f. change, alteration, C.

Demutuo, 1. to cut off the top, prune, — *caecumina virgarum*, Co.

Demuto, 1. to change, alter, — *orationem meam*, P; (2) *neut.* to change, alter, P.

Denarius -a -um, containing the number ten, — *numerus digitorum*, Vr; — *numis*, or *abs.* *denarius* -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to eighteen *as-es*, worth about 8d. of English money; (2) a weight used by apothecaries = *drachma*, Cl; (3) a gold coin, worth twenty-five silver *denarii*, Pl.

Denarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate, T. II.

Denascor -nasci, *imp.* to be, Vr.

Denego, 1. to deprive of, no, P.

Denito, 1. to swim down, Il.

Denegeo, 1. to deny, say no, P; (2) more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request, C. Ca.

Dent -a -um, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens, *urores habent dent duodeviginti inter se committens*, Ca; (2) = *decies*, V.

Denticulus -e, purifying from dirt. — *feriae*, Co, a funeral feast or solatium among the Romans.

Dentiro, 1. to blacken, make black, Vr. Pl.

Dentique, marks succession in time, thereupon and then, *dentique huc jam pedes*, T; — *et cum constitit diem*, Ca; (2) denotes the last of a succession, at last, at length, lastly, *moritur dentique cogit*, V; often found in connection with *ad extremum*, C; *ad extremum, tam diu*, P. Aug; when combined with *tunc*, *tunc*, or an *abl.* of time, the meaning is the same as that of *demum*, and is also,

like *demum*, enclitically joined to a pronoun; (3) in the enumeration of facts or arguments, finally, lastly, C; (4) in a word, in brief, in short, C; (5) in P. Aug. and especially legal writers, therefore, in consequence, consequently.

Denomino, 1. to name, denominate, distinguish by name, H. Q.

Denormo, 1. to make irregular, deform, *angulus qui nunc denormat agellum*, Il.

Denotatio -ōnis, f. a pointing out, designating, denotation, Q.

Denoto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely, *quis uno die tot circos necandos denota* it? C.

Dens -tis, m. a tooth, C; — *primores*, Pl, — *adversi, acuti*, C, the front teeth; — *canini*, Vr, the eye teeth; — *maxillares*, Cl, — *genuini*, C, the grinders; prov. *albis dentibus deridere*, P, to laugh at heartily, i.e. so as to show the teeth; (2) meton. — *aratri*, Co, V, the ploughshare; — *pectinis*, Vr, the tooth of a comb, the fluke of an anchor, V; (3) met. envy, malice, C.

Densatio -ōnis, f. a thickening, Pl.

Dense, densely, thickly, Pl; (2) frequently, C.

Densco = *denso*, g. r.

Densitas -atis, f. thickness, density, Pl. Co.

Denso, 1. to make thick, dense, to thicken, condense, — *catecas*, V; *ordines*, L; — *colum*, O; met. of discourse, to compress, — *orationem*, Q.

Densus -a -um, thick, close, dense (opp. *raius*), — *et glutinosa terra*, Co; — *agmen*, V, a close phalanx; — *nimbi*, O; — *nox*, O; (2) *poet.* followed by *abl.* thickly occupied with, full of, — *nemus arboribus*, O; — *Tibiis rotuleis*, O; (3) of the parts which compose anything, thick, close, — *fructibus*, O; — *hostes*, V; (4) of events which follow one another rapidly, frequent, uninterrupted, — *plagae*, Il; — *amores*, V; (5) of written style, condensed, compressed, *densior ille, hic copiosior*, Q.

Dentalla -ium, n. the sharebeam of a plough, to which the share is attached, V.

Dentatus -a -um, provided with teeth, toothed, Vr. Pl; — *charta*, C, paper which has been polished by rubbing with a tooth.

Dentatus, M. Curius, cons. a. n. c. 290, 275, 274; censor, 272; died, 270; is said to have derived his surname from the fact of having been born with teeth. He is called a *notus homo* by Cicero, and we are hence to conclude that his military and civil distinctions were the reward of his own talents and energy solely. In his first consulship he brought to a close the war with the Samnites, which had lasted 49 years, and consolidated his victory by the rapid subjugation of the Sabines. His second consulship was signified by the decisive defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum, and his third year of office by a campaign against the Lucanian, Samnites, and Brutians. The booty acquired in the war with Pyrrhus he applied, in his censorship, to the building of an aqueduct from the river Anio to Rome. M. Curius was always regarded as a model of the old Roman character; and his frugality, moderation, and severe integrity, were celebrated down to the latest times.

Dentifex -um, m. a kind of tooth file, Co.

Dentifidulus -a -um, to shed, spiked, provided with teeth or spikes, C. Pl.

Dentifidulus -i, m. *dim.* a dentil, an ornament used in the entablature of columnar architecture, Vr.

Dentifidulus -a -um, *subst.* -um, are vltio lacri teeth cut, P; *subst.* -i, the file, C.

Dentifidulus -i, m. tooth powder, dentifrice, Pl.

Dentifidulus -i, m. one who picks up his teeth after they have been loosened, C.

Dentio, 1. to tread, go, C; *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (2) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (3) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (4) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (5) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (6) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (7) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (8) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (9) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (10) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (11) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (12) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (13) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (14) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (15) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (16) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (17) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (18) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (19) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (20) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (21) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (22) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (23) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (24) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (25) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (26) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (27) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (28) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (29) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (30) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (31) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (32) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (33) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (34) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (35) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (36) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (37) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (38) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (39) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (40) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (41) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (42) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (43) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (44) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (45) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (46) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (47) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (48) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (49) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (50) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (51) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (52) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (53) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (54) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (55) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (56) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (57) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (58) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (59) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (60) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (61) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (62) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (63) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (64) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (65) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (66) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (67) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (68) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (69) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (70) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (71) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (72) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (73) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (74) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (75) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (76) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (77) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (78) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (79) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (80) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (81) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (82) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (83) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (84) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (85) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (86) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (87) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (88) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (89) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (90) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (91) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (92) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (93) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (94) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (95) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (96) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (97) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (98) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (99) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (100) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (101) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (102) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (103) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (104) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (105) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (106) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (107) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (108) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (109) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (110) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (111) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (112) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (113) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (114) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (115) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (116) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (117) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (118) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (119) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (120) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (121) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (122) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (123) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (124) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (125) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (126) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (127) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (128) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (129) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (130) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (131) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (132) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (133) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (134) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (135) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (136) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (137) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (138) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (139) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (140) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (141) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (142) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (143) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (144) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (145) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (146) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (147) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (148) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (149) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (150) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (151) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (152) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (153) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (154) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (155) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (156) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (157) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (158) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (159) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (160) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (161) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (162) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (163) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (164) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (165) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (166) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (167) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (168) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (169) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (170) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (171) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (172) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (173) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (174) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (175) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (176) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (177) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (178) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (179) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (180) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (181) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (182) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (183) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (184) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (185) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (186) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (187) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (188) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (189) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (190) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (191) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (192) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (193) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (194) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (195) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (196) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (197) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (198) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (199) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (200) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (201) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (202) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (203) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (204) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (205) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (206) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (207) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (208) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (209) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (210) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (211) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (212) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (213) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (214) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (215) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (216) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (217) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (218) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (219) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (220) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (221) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (222) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (223) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (224) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (225) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (226) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (227) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (228) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (229) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (230) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (231) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (232) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (233) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (234) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (235) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (236) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (237) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (238) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (239) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (240) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (241) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (242) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (243) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (244) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (245) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (246) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (247) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (248) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (249) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (250) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (251) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (252) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (253) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (254) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (255) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (256) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (257) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (258) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (259) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (260) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (261) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (262) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (263) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (264) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (265) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (266) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (267) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (268) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (269) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (270) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (271) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (272) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (273) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (274) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (275) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (276) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (277) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (278) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (279) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (280) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (281) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (282) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (283) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (284) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (285) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (286) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (287) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (288) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (289) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (290) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (291) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (292) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (293) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (294) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (295) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (296) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (297) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (298) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (299) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (300) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (301) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (302) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (303) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (304) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (305) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (306) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (307) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (308) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (309) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (310) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (311) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (312) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (313) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (314) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (315) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (316) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (317) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (318) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (319) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (320) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (321) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (322) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (323) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (324) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (325) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (326) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (327) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (328) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (329) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (330) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (331) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (332) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (333) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (334) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (335) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (336) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (337) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (338) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (339) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (340) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (341) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (342) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (343) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (344) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (345) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (346) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (347) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (348) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (349) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (350) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (351) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (352) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (353) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (354) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (355) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (356) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (357) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (358) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (359) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (360) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (361) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (362) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (363) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (364) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (365) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (366) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (367) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (368) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (369) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (370) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (371) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (372) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (373) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (374) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (375) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (376) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (377) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (378) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (379) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (380) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (381) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (382) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (383) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (384) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (385) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (386) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (387) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (388) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (389) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (390) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (391) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (392) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (393) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (394) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (395) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (396) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (397) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (398) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (399) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (400) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (401) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (402) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (403) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (404) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (405) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (406) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (407) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (408) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (409) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (410) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (411) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (412) *proci fac de dentibus*, Pl; (41

•Dentio -alis, *f.* teething, Pl.
 Denticulatum -li, *n.* a toothpick, M.
 Dentitio -ōnis, *f.* teething, dentition, Pl.
 •Dēdūbo -pōl -ptum, 3. *pret.* to be married from home, get married (*conf. deduco*); — in *domum Rubellii Blandi*, Te.
 Dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude, C; met. — *mihi suum consilium*, L; (2) to rob, plunder, — *circus Romanus*, C.
 Dēnūciatio -ōnis, *f.* an announcement, intimation, declaration, — *belli*, C, declaration of war; — *accusatorium*, St, denunciation, accusation.
 Dēnūcio, 1. to make an official announcement or declaration, declare solemnly, — *bellum*, C; *Consul denūciavit populo, Emilius* . . . *pugnasse*, L; especially of the intimations of augury, *quibus portentis magna bella denūciabantur*, C; in legal language, — *alicui testimonium*, C, to call to witness, summon as a witness; (2) to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce, — *proscriptionem*, C.
 Dēnūo, anew, again, (1) = *de integro*, anew; of that which is restored to a previous condition, *edificaverunt tota aedes* — P; (2) = *iterum*, again, a second time, *dixi equidem, sed . . . dicam* — P; (3) = *sursum*, of that which is repeated any number of times, *recita* — C; (4) used conversationally = again, *continuo operis* — P, shut it up again.
 Dēooco, 1. to harrow in, Pl.
 Dēois -idis, *f.* (Anais), Proserpine, daughter of Anos or Ceres, O; hence, adj. Dēoisus -a -um, — *quaritus*, O, sacred to Proserpine.
 Dēoūdo, 1. to unload, disburden; met. *ex illius incidium* — *aliquid*, C.
 Deorsum, downwards (*opp. sursum*), indicating motion, *ego me — duco de arbore*, P; found connected with *versum*, *lumbis deorsum versum pressis*, Vr; (2) *sursum* —, up and down, backwards and forwards, *ne sursum — deorsum curas*, T; (3) indicating position, underneath, down, below, P, T.
 Deoscellor, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently or violently, P.
 Dēpēscor -pactus, 3. *dep.* (depescor) to bargain for, make an agreement, *ipso tria praedia sibi depactus est*, C; met. *jam depescisci morte cupio*, T, I am desirous of death.
 Dēpātatio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, the marking out the hours by the shadow on the dial, Yt.
 Depaugo -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in, Co, Pl.
 Dēpāreus -a -um, excessively parsimonious, St.
 Dēpascō -pāvi -pastum, 3. to eat off with cattle, — *luxuriam segetum*, Y; (2) of cattle, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the *dep.* form, *depascor -pastus*), V, Co; met. C; *arius depascitur arida febris*, V.
 Dēpātio -ōnis, *f.* — *animalium*, Pl, a feeding, pasturing.
 Dēpēcō -xum, 3. to comb, comb down, — *crines buxo*, O; in T, to thrash thoroughly.
 Dēpēscitator -ōris, *m.* one who robs or embezzles, C.
 Dēpēscitor, 1. *dep.* to rob, plunder, embezzle, C; met. *ludens henois equum tuum*, C.
 Dēpello -pūli -pulum, 3. to drive out or away, repel, repulse, drive or cast down, remove, expel, — *una de provincia*, N; — *jugum a ciribus*, C; — *recta curas*, H; — *aliquem Italiam*, Te; — *ignem clesibus*, V; — *teia alieni*, Tb; — *frigus*, H; — *nocturnum*, C; (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, — *hostem loco*, Ca; (3) — *a matre*, a mamma, Vr, Co, to wean; (4) met. — *aliquem sententiam*, C; — *aliquem spe*, L; — *ex crudeli actione*, C; — *curas vivo*, Th.
 Dēpēdo, 2. *act.* to hang down, hang from, ex *auribus dependit amictus*, Vr; met. to depend upon, O; also, to be etymologically derived from,

Dēpēdo -di -sum, 3. to pay, C; met. — *penas recipio*, C; (2) to expend, lay out upon, Co; (3) to weigh less, P.
 Dēpennatus -a -um, winged, plumed, Vr.
 Dēperdo -didi -ditum, 3. to spoil, ruin entirely, *sator inopia depeditus*, Ph; *depeditus amore*, St; or abs. Pl, distractedly in love; (2) to lose, — *bona et honestatem*, C; — *paucos ex suis*, Ca; — *quid de libertate*, C.
 Dēperō -li -itum, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly, *tempestate deperebant naves*, Ca; (2) to be violently in love with, — *aliquam*, P.
 Dēpēfigo -ōnis, *f.* a scab or eruption extending over the whole body, A, Aug.
 Dēpilo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.
 Dēpingo -axi -pictum, 3. to paint, represent in painting, depict, — *pugnani Marathoniam*, N; (2) met. to draw or depict in words, — *tristam Iuliasae*, C; (3) to embroider, St.
 Dēplango -axi -actum, 3. to bewail, lament, O.
 Dēplanto, 1. to take off a sucker or slip, Vr; hence, generally to break off, — *ramum*, Co; (2) to plant a sucker or slip, Pl.
 Dēplo -avi -ctum, 2. to empty, draw off, A, Aug; — *sanguinem*, Pl, to let blood.
 Dēplexus -a -um, clasping in a downward direction, Le.
 Dēplorabundus -a -um, weeping violently, P.
 Dēploratio -ōnis, *f.* a weeping, lamenting, deploing, Se.
 Dēploro, 1. *neut.* to weep violently, to lament, — *de suis incommotis*, O; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, O, to lament, bemoan, deplore; (3) to give up for lost, — *agros*, L.
 Dēplūo, 3. to rain down, Tb; — *lacrimas*, Pt.
 Dēplūmis -e, without feathers, Pl.
 Dēpōlo, 4. to polish, make smooth, Pl; met. *dorsum meum virgis*, P.
 Dēpōno -pōsi -pōitum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside, deposit, — *caput terrae*, O; — *mentum in gremio*, C; — *onus*, C; — *arma*, Ca; — *comas*, M; — *crinens*, Te, to cut the hair; — *plantas sulcis*, V; — *onus naturae*, Th, to give birth to a child; to deposit the stakes in a bet, V; (2) to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of, — *pecuniam in templo*, L; — *obsides apud eos*, Ca; (3) from the Roman custom of laying on the ground a person who is just dead, *depositus* = dead, recently dead, V, O; (4) met. — *contentionem*, L, to lay aside; — *incidium*, *simulacra*, *marorem*, C; — *imperium*, Ca, to resign the command.
 Dēpōpūlatio -ōnis, *f.* a laying waste, depopulation, C.
 Dēpōpulator -ōris, *m.* one who ravages, or lays waste, C.
 Dēpōpulo, 1. *dep.* (depopulo, A, Aug. *par.* Ca.), to lay waste, ravage, depopulate, — *Amburgis fines*, Ca; — *domos, urbes, sana*, C.
 Dēportatio -ōnis, *f.* a carrying away, deportation, A, Aug.
 Dēporto, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away, — *frumentum in castra*, Ca; (2) to bring home from a province, — *reticula cretensis*, C; *si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem*, C; (3) to banish for life, transport, Te.
 Dēposco -pōsi, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly, — *imperatorem*, C; — *certus naves*, Ca; (2) to ask an office or duty for one's self, — *provinciam*, C; (3) to demand the punishment of any one, — *regnum antea ad mercedem*, C; — *aliquem meriti*, Te; (4) to challenge to combat, L.
 Dēpōsio -ōnis, *f.* the rhetorical close of a period, Q.
 Dēprāve, unjustly, iniquitously, — *judicare*, C.
 Dēprāvatio -ōnis, *f.* a perverting, distorting; — *oris*, C; met. — *animi*, C, depravity.
 Dēprāvo, 1. to pervert, distort, disfigure, C; (2) met. to poll, corrupt, deprave, C; *pur indulgentiū nostrā* — C; *more dulcedine depravati*, C.

**Deprecābundus* -a -um, violently beseeching, *Tc.*

Deprecāndus -a -um, that can be entreated, *Sc.*
Deprecatio -ōnis, *f.* a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecation, — *periculi*, *C*; in religious language, an imprecation, curse, *C*; (2) an entreaty for forgiveness, *C.*

Deprecator -ōris, *m.* one who begs off, or deprecates, an intercessor, — *hujus periculi*, *C*; — *fortunarum tuarum*, *C.*

Deprecor, 1. *dep.* to avert by entreaty, deprecate, intercede, beg for forgiveness, — *calamitatem*, *C*; — *pœnam*, *L*; with *acc.* of the person entreated, — *aliquem*, *C*; followed by *inf. P. Aug.* by *ne*, *C. Ca*; (2) to imprecate, curse, *Ct*; (3) to pray for something which is in danger, — *vitam*, *C.*

Deprehēdo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, catch, — *in agris*, *Ca*; — *in ponte*, *S*; — *onerarias naves*, *Ca*; (2) to catch or detect in a wrong action, — *in manifesto scelere*, *C*; — *in adulterio*, *C*; (3) *met.* to perceive mentally, remark, discern, observe, *C*; (4) to hold fast, check, *V*; *met.* to embarrass, bring to a strait, *C.*

Deprehensio -ōnis, *f.* detection, *C.*

Depresso, deeply, *Sc.*

Depressio -ōnis, *f.* a sinking down, depression, *Vt.*

Depressus -a -um (*ptep.* *deprimo*), low, sunk down, *Pl*; (2) applied to the voice, low, suppressed, *C.*

Deprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to sink down, press down, depress, *C*; (2) to plant a tree, etc. deep in the ground, — *vites in terram*, *Co*; to dig deep, — *fossam*, *S*; (3) to sink a ship, — *partem navium*, *Ca*; (4) *met.* to oppress, weigh down, *animos depressos premunt ad terram*, *Le*; *multorum improbitate depressa veritas*, *C.*

**Deprellans* -ntis, *H.* violently combating.

Depromo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out, — *pecuniam ex arario*, *C*; *Cicubum cellis*, *II*; *met.* — *argumenta*, *C.*

Depropéro, *neut.* to make great haste, *P*; (2) *act.* to hasten violently, urge on, *H.*

Depso -sui -stum, 3. (*δὲψω*) to knead, *A. Aug*; (2) to defile, debauch, *C.*

**Depsticulus* -a -um, properly kneaded, *A. Aug.*

Depudet -uit, 2. *impers.* *to be violently ashamed, *P. Aug*; (2) to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, *O.*

Depugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently and earnestly, *ut acie instructa depugnarent*, *Ca*; *met.* — *cum fame*, *P*; (2) to fight out, fight to an end, *P.*

Depulsio -ōnis, *f.* a driving away, repulsion; *C*; (2) in rhetoric, the indignant denial of a charge, *C.*

Depulso, 1. to drive away, repulse, *P.*

Depulsor -oris, *m.* one who drives away, repels, *C.*

Depulsorius -a -um, — *sacra*, *Pl*, serviceable to avert evil.

**Depungo*, 3. to note, designate by pricking, *Pr.*

Depurgo, 1. to purify, cleanse, *P. Co.*

Deputo, 1. to prune, cut off, — *vineam*, *Co*; (2) to esteem, consider, regard as, *ne omnes esse dignum deputant*, *P.*

**Depygis* -is, having small posteriors, *H.*

Deque, *cid.* *susque deque.*

Dequestus -a -um, violently lamenting, *P. Aug.*

Derado -si -sum, 3. to shave off, scrape off, make smooth by scraping, *Cl. Pl.*

**Derelictio* -ōnis, *f.* a deserting, forsaking, dereliction, *C.*

Derelinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon, *C.*

Derépente, suddenly, *P. T. C.*

Derépo -psi, 3. to creep, crawl down, *Ph. Pl.*

Derideo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at, *C*; *derides*, *P. T.*, you are laughing at me.

Deridiculus -a -um, very ridiculous, very laughable, *P*; *subst.* *deridiculum* -i, *n.* ridicule, *quid*

tu me deridiculi gratiā sic salutas? *P*; (2) ridiculousness, *Tc.*

Derigresco -gūi, 3. to grow quite stiff, *V. O.*

Deriplo -riptui -reptum, 3. to tear down, away, loose, — *meam amicam de arā*, *P*; — *censem vaginā*, *O*; — *ramos arbore*, *O.*

Derisor -ōris, *m.* one who mocks, derides, *n* mocker, *Pl.*

Derisus -ūs, *m.* mockery, derision, *Ph.*

Derivatio -ōnis, *f.* a turning or drawing off of water, — *fluminum*, *C*; (2) the etymology or derivation of words, *Pl*; (3) in rhetoric, the substitution of a word for another of harsher signification, *e.g.* *liberalis* for *prodigus*, *Q.*

Derivo, 1. to turn, draw off water, conduct in an aqueduct or canal, *P. Ca*; *met.* — *culpam in aliquem*, *C*; — *partem curæ in Asiam*; (2) to derive one word from another, *Q.*

**Derōgō*, 1. to enquire repeatedly, *P.*

Derōgō, 1. to repeat part of the provisions of a law, to limit its operation, *indignem esse de lege aliquid derogari aut legem abrogari*, *C*; (2) to diminish, take away, derogate from, — *de honestate*, *C*; — *fidem huic nationi*, *C.*

Derōsus -a -um, gnawed away, — *clipeos esse a muribus*, *C.*

Déruncinō, 1. to plane off; hence, in *P.*, *met.* to cheat, deceive.

Derūo -rui, 3. to cast down, overturn; *met.* — *de laudibus Dolabellæ* — *cunulum*, *C.*

Deruptus -a -um, broken off; hence, of places (*conf.* *abruptus*), precipitous, steep, — *saxa*, *L*; — *collis*, *Tc*; *subst.* *derupta* -orum, *n.* *L*, precipices.

Desācro, 1. to consecrate, devote to a deity, *P. Aug*; *met.* to devote, destine to a particular purpose, *Pl.*

Desāro -ri, 4. to rage violently, *pelago desavit hiems*, *V*; (2) *to cease to rage, *P. Aug.*

**Desalto*, 1. to dance through, *desaltato cantico abiit*, *St.*

Descendo -di -sum, 3. to step down, come down, descend; and of inanimate objects, to fall down, sink (*opp.* *ascendo*), — *ex quo*; — *de rostris*, *C*; — *monte*, *V*; — *vertice montis ab alto*, *V*; — *in ambulationem*, *C*; — *ad navicularum*, *C*; (2) as in Rome the houses were chiefly on the hills, to come down into the Forum, attend the Comitia, etc., *hodie non descendit Antonius*, *C*; (3) of an army, to descend from a height into the plain, — *ex loco superiore*, *Ca*; — *in agnum*, *L*; — *in certamen*, *C*; (4) in medicine, to be voided, of the excrements, *Cl*; (5) to penetrate deeply, — *ferrum haud alte in corpus* — *L*; *rapta semina in altum* — *Co*; *met.* — *verbum in pectus Jugurthæ*, *S*; — *curam in animos patrum*, *L*; (6) *met.* to condescend to, agree to, give way to, — *senes ad ludum adolescentium*, *C*; — *ad vim atque ad arma*, *Ca*; (7) *met.* to be descended from, *P. Aug*; (8) *met.* to be different, diverge from, *Q.*

Descensio -ōnis, *f.* a going down, descending, descent, *Pl.*

Descensus -ūs, *m.* a descending, descent, *facilis* — *Averno*, *V.*

Descisco -ivi (*ii*) -itum, 3. to withdraw from a political connection, revolt from, desert to, *multæ civitates ab Afranio desciscunt*, *Ca*; — *ad aliquem*, *L*; (2) to withdraw, depart, diverge from, — *a pristina causā*, *C*; — *a virtute*, *C*; hence, to fall into, degenerate to, — *ad inclinatum fortunam*, *C.*

Describo -psi -ptum, 3. to transcribe, copy, — *quintum "de Fabius" librum*, *C*; (2) to describe, delineate, or represent in writing, — *geometricas formas in arenā*, *C*; *met.* — *hominum sermones moresque*, *C*; — *aram Dianæ*, *II*; — *præcepta*, *II*; (3) to divide, distribute into parts, — *populum in tribus tres*, *C*; — *annum in duodecim menses*, *L*; — *duodena jugera in singulos homines*, *C*; (4) — *aliquid alicui*, to allot, ascribe, ordain to any one as his share; — *iura civitatibus*, *C*; — *scum cuique*, *C.*

**Describe*, in order, systematically, *C.*

Descriptio -ōnis, *f.* a representation or delineation in writing, description, — *cali*, *C*; *met.* *C*; (2) a division, distribution, — *populi*, *C*; — *possessionum*, *C*; (3) a proper order, arrangement, *C*.

Descriptiunculā -ae, *f. dim.* a short description or delineation, *Se*.

Descriptus -a -um (*ptcp.* describo), properly arranged, — *ordo verborum*, *C*.

Disceō -cēti -ctum, *h* to hew off, cut off, — *partes ex toto*, *C*; *ueas a cite*, *Ca*; — *segetem*, *L*.

Disceō = *desseō*, *q. r.*

***Dissectio** -ōnis, *f.* n cutting off, *Co*.

***Discesco** -nūi, 3. to grow weaker by age, — *in velli*, *S*.

Deserō -rūi -rtum, 3. to desert, forsake, abandon, leave, *ut quent omnes se duces non deserturos*, *C*; *ego te amantem non deseram*, *P*, *Ataricum deserendum censuerat*, *Ca*; in military language, *abs.* to desert, *Q*; (2) *met.* — *unum jus*, *C*; — *ullam officii partem*, *C*; — *vitam*, *C*; — *viam virtutis*, *H*.

Deserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to crawl, creep down, *P. Aug.*

Desertio -ōnis, *f.* desertion, abandonment, — *iuris humani*, *L*.

Desertor -ōris, *m.* one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter, — *amicorum*, *C*; (2) in military language, a deserter, *C*; *met.* *O*.

Desertus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, desert, in locis — *consilia habebant*, *Ca*; — *via atque inculta*, *C*; *subst.* *deserta* -ōrum, *n.* deserts, wildernesses, *V*.

Deservio, 4. to serve zealously, be subject unto, — *mihi*, *C*; — *corpori*, *C*.

Desis -idis, idle, lazy, slothful, *sedemus desides domi*, *L*; *ies Romana* — *atque imbellis*, *L*.

Desico, 1. to dry up, *P*.

Disidēo -sēdi, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, *totum desedi diem*, *T*; (2) to go to stool, *Cl*.

Disidēribilis -e, despicable, *C*; *nihil enim* — *conspiciunt*, *C*.

Disidēritio -ōnis, *f.* a desire, longing for anything, *C*.

Disidēritus -a -um, longed for, desired, *Pl*.

Disiderium -ii, *n.* a violent desire or longing, *miserum* — *urbis*, *C*; — *itum*, *T*, desire of thee; a fond sense of loss, — *tam cari capitis*, *H*; used as a term of endearment, — *meum*, *C*; (2) natural desire, — *cibi atque potitionis*, *L*; (3) a wish, desire of inferiors, — *multum ad Caesarem ferenda*, *T*.

Disidēro, 1. to long for that which is absent, to desire anxiously, desiderate, *pater me meus desiderat*, *P*; — *gloriam*, *C*; — *ab Chrysippo nihil magnum*, *C*; *nullam desiderat vultus mercedem*, *C*; (2) to miss, *C*; (3) to lose, and often in *pass.* to be lost; in *eo praetio CC milites* — *Ca*; *ut neque hoc anno ulla navis desideraretur*, *C*.

Disēdia -ae, *f.* a long delay in any place, *Pt*, (2) sloth, idleness, inactivity, *C*.

***Disidēbilitas** -a, *n.* a lounging place, *P*.

***Disidēose**, slothfully, idly, *Lc*.

***Disidēsus** -a -um, slothful, idle, lazy, *Vr. Co*; hence, that which causes sloth, — *ars*, *C*.

Disēdo -sēdi, 3. *neut.* to sink down, subside, settle, — *terra*, *C*; *met.* to sink, diminish, deteriorate, — *moies*, *L*.

Designatio -ōnis, *f.* a marking out, designing, describing, — *cellarum*, *Vt*; — *personarum et temporum*, *C*; (2) arrangement, order, — *totus operis*, *C*.

Designator -ōris, *m.* an officer at the theatre, like our box-keeper, to show people to their places, *P*; (2) an undertaker, *H*.

Designo, 1. to mark out, designate, explain, — *urbem aratro*, *V*; — *fines templo Jovis*, *L*, (2) to represent, design, *O*; (3) *met.* to point out, — *oculis unumquemque nostrum ad cadem*, *C*; — *aliquam digito*, *O*; (4) rarely, to commit, perpetrate

any remarkable action, *P*; (5) to arrange, dispose, intend, design, *neque ignorant ea quae ab ipsis designata sunt*, *C*; hence, *ptcp.* designatus, elect, applied to a magistrate in the interval between his election and entrance upon his duties, *C*.

Disilō -sili or -li -sultum, 4. to leap down, — *de navibus*, *ex navi*, *Ca*; — *ab equo*, *V*; — *altis turribus*, *O*; — *in aquas*, *O*; — *ad pedes*, *Ca*.

Desino -vi or -li -ltum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (*opp.* *capli*), *act.* *illud jam mihi desino*, *C*; — *molari*, *C*; — *artem*, *C*; — *reus*, *V*; — *molium querelam*, *H*; *desine*, used in conversation by *P* 1, be quiet, give over, *pass.* sometimes found, *veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae*, *C*; (2) *neut.* to cease, end, close, *omne bellum agerrime* — *S*; *cauda desinit in piscem*, *O*.

***Disipentia** -ae, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, *Lc*.

***Disiplo** -iti, 3. to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly, *tu summos viros* — *dicebas*, *C*; *dulce est* — *in loco*, *H*.

Disisto -sisti -sistum, 3. *neut.* to desist, leave off, cease, — *de illa mente*, *C*; — *a desinatione*, *Ca*; — *conatu*, *C*; — *moriem timere*, *Ca*; — *quin eam incenam*, *P*.

***Disitus** -a -um, deeply sown, *Vr*.

Disolō, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake, *ingentes* — *agros*, *V*; frequently found in the *ptcp.* *desolitus* -a -um, forsaken, desolate, *V. 1c*.

***Dispectatio** -ōnis, *f.* a looking down, *Vt*.

***Dispectio** -ōnis, *f.* a looking down; *met.* contempt, — *humanarum opinionum*, *C*.

Despecto, 1. to regard from above, look down upon, — *terras*, *V*; used of places which overlook the surrounding country, *L*, (2) *met.* to despise, *Tc*.

Despectus -ūs, *m.* a looking down, downward view, *ex eat oppido Alesia despectus in campum*, *Ca*, (2) *met.* contempt, *C*.

Desperante, despairingly, hopelessly, *C*.

Desperatus -a -um (*ptcp.* despero), desperate, hopeless, — *reipublica*, *C*; — *homo*, *C*; — *morbus*, *C*, incurable.

Desperno, 3. to despise thoroughly, *Co*.

Despero, 1. to be without hope, to despair, give up, — *de reipublica*, *C*; — *honores*, *C*, often in *pass.* *desperatis nostris rebus*, *Cr*; — *saluti*, *C*; — *ibi*, *C*.

***Despicatio** -ōnis, *f.* contempt, *C*.

Despicatus -a -um (*ptcp.* despicio), despised, despicable, *aliquem* — *habere*, *P*.

Despicatus -ūs, *m.* contempt, *P. Aug.*

Despicentia -ae, *f.* contempt, *C*.

Despecto -spectum, 3. to look down, regard from above, — *de vertice montis in valles*, *O*, — *a summo caelo*, *O*, *Jupiter aethere summo despicens mare*, *V*, (2) *met.* to look down upon, despise, scorn, — *divitias*, *C*; — *laborem aut munus*, *Ca*.

Despicor, 1. *dep.* to despise, contempt, *P. Aug.*

***Despiliator** -ōris, *m.* a robber, plunderer, *P*.

Despolio, 1. to plunder, despoil, *C*; — *qui dur*

ad despoliandum templum Diana fuit, *C*.

Despono -co -spondi or -spōndi -sponsum, 2. to promise, — *Syrannum homini*, *C*; (2) especially to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth, *C*, — *filiam alicui*, *P*; — *filiam suam in duxit maximus*; (3) *met.* to give up, resign, — *animum*, *P*; and *abs.* *Co*, to lose courage, give up hope, despond.

Desponso, 1. to betroth, *St*.

Despūmo, 1. to skim off, *folius undam* — *alicui*, *V*, (2) — *Falerum*, *Pr*, to work, cause to ferment; (3) — *parmentum esse*, *Pl*, to polish, (4) to foam up, *P. Aug*; (5) *neut.* to cease to foam, *Se*.

Despuo -pu -ūtum, 3. to spit out, a superstitious usage for averting sickness, *Pl. Vr*; (2) *met.* to avert from one's self, deprecate, abhor, *P*.

Desquimo, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, — *piscis*, *P*; (2) to rub off, peel, cleanse, — *cor hanc*, *Pl*, *subst.* *desquamati* -ōrum, *n.* in medicine, parts of the body from which the hair has been rubbed off, *Pl*.

***Destorio** -titi, 3. to finish snoring; *met.* to finish dreaming, *Pr*.

Destillatio -ōnis, *f.* a cold, catarrh, *Cl.*
 Destillo, 1. to drop down, distil, *lentum*
distillat ab inguine virus, V.

Destinatio -ōnis, *f.* a determination, resolution, purpose, *L. Te.*

Destino, 1. to make fast, bind, fasten, — *antennas ad malos, Ca;* (2) *met.* to determine, resolve firmly, destine, *ad horam mortis destinatum, C.* at the destined hour; *certis destinatisque sententiis addicti, C.* adv. *destinato, St. Sc;* advisedly, intentionally, — *diem necis alicui, C;* *tempus ad certamen destinatum, L;* *sazo in aliud destinato, Te;* (3) to aim at with a missile, *L;* (4) — *sibi aliquid, in mercantile phrase, to mark out for purchase, intend to buy, P.*

Destituo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to set, place anywhere, *C;* — *duos armatos in medio, L;* (2) to put away from one's self; to desert, abandon, forsake, leave destitute, — *novem homines honestissimos, C;* — *fugam, O,* to abandon the idea of flight; — *spem vindictae, Co;* *ventus destituit vectum, L.*
 Destitutus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, destitute of, — *præceptis, C;* *ab unica spe, L.*

Destitutio -ōnis, *f.* a forsaking, abandoning, *C.*

Destringo -xī -ictum, 3. to strip off, — *baccam myrti, Co;* to rub the body in the bath, *Pl;* to clear the intestines, *Pl;* to draw or bare the sword, *C;* (2) to touch lightly, graze upon, — *æquora alis, O;* — *pectora summa sagittis, O;* *met.* to satirize, censure, — *alios contumeliâ, Ph.*

Destruo -ōnis, *f.* destruction, — *murorum, St;* *met.* — *sententiarum, Q.*

Destruo -xi -ctum, 3. to pull down a building, destroy (*opp.* *construo*), — *edificium, C;* — *mania, V;* (2) *met.* — *tyrannidem, Q;* — *hostem, Te.*

Destūbito, exceedingly suddenly, *C.*
 *Destūbulo, 1. to perforate deeply, *Vr.*
 *Destūda-co, 3. to sweat violently, *P.*
 *Destūdo, 1. *neut.* to sweat violently, *Cl;* *met.* to exert one's self, labour hard, *C.*

Desuāctio -feci -factum, 3. to bring into desuetude, *C.*

Desuero -xī -sūtum, 3. to bring into desuetude, *V. O;* (3) *neut.* to become unaccustomed to; and in *perf.* to be unused to, *V.*

Desuētio -ōnis, *f.* disuse, desuetude, — *armorum, L.*

Desultor -ōris, *m.* a circus rider, so called from his leaping from one horse to the other while at speed, *Vr. L.*

Desultorius -a -um, relating to a desultor, *C;* — *equus, St;* a horse trained for the feat.

*Desultura -æ, *f.* the leaping down from a horse, *P.*

Dēsum -fui -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail, *non ratio rerum argentum deorat, T;* usually followed by the *dat.* *metuo ne mihi defuerit oratio, P;* followed by *in;* *ut neque in Antonino deesse hic ornatus, C;* also followed by *quominus, C;* *quid, St;* (2) to fail, be wanting, not to help, *cauter ut neque amicis consilio deum, C;* — *libi, O;* to be wanting to thyself, — *communī salutī, Ca;* *officio et dignitatī meæ, C.*

Dēsūmo -pīpi -uptum, 3. to choose, select, — *sibi lentes, L.*

*Dēsūo, 3. to fasten up, *A. Aug.*

Desuper, from above, above, *Ca. V.*

Desurgō -rexi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, *L. H.*

Dēsūgo -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, lay bare, — *cauem, L;* — *caput, V;* — *enim, P. Aug;* (3) to detect, disclose, betray, — *insidias, consilium, L.*

Dēsūdo -di -sum, 3. — *tabernacula, to strike the tents, Ca.*

Dēsūpō -rei -sum, 2. to wipe off, wipe away, — *notam, St;* *lacrime, O;* to wipe off a debt, *C;* (2) to cleanse by wiping off, *P;* — *loba spongia, Co;* (3) to strip off, break off, — *remos, Ca.*

Dēsūpō -tus (*comp.* from an unused *positus*, *deter, superl.* *deterius -a -um*), worse, inferior,

poorer, smaller, — *æctigalia, Ca;* — *otas, V;* — *mores, P;* — *peditatu, N,* less strong in walking.

Dētērus, worse, in an inferior manner, *C.*

Dētēminatō -ōnis, *f.* the end, — *mundi, C.*

Dētēmino, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine, *augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, L;* — *senatoria et equestris officia, St.*

Dētēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, rub away, wear out, — *vestem, Pl;* *calces deteris, you are treading on my heels, P;* (2) to lessen in strength, to weaken, *H;* — *ardorem militis, Te.*

Dētēreo -ūi -itum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage, — *homines a scribendo, C;* — *Stoicos de sententiâ, O;* — *ne scribat, T;* — *quin loquar, P;* or with *acc.* only, — *religios, Ca;* (2) to avert, ward off, — *rima censoribus, L.*

Dētēstabilis -e, abominable, detestable, horrible, *hoc — omen avertit Jupiter, C.*

Dētēstatio -ōnis, *f.* cursing, execration, horror, detestation, *L;* (2) a warding off, averting, *Pl.*

Dētēstor, 1. *dep.* to enure in calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; — *to sanguini auspiciū malum, C;* (2) to ward off, avert an evil, *C.*

Dētēso -ūi -tum, 3. to weave to an end, to finish to weave, *P;* (2) to complete or finish by weaving, — *aliquid viminibus mollique junco, V.*

Dētēso -ūi -tentum, 2. to hold away, hold back, detain, — *nos de negotio, P;* — *me ad vicetio, S;* — *noctissimos prælio, Ca;* (2) to detain, occupy, engage, in alienis negotiis detineantur, *C;* — *animum studiis, O.*

Dētēso -tōndi (tondi) -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip, — *ovēs, Co;* — *crines, O;* *met.* *arboribus redeunt de-tonse frigore frondes, O.*

Dētēso -tūi, 1. to thunder, thunder down, *O;* (2) to cease to thunder; *met.* cease to rage, *V.*

Dētēso, 1. to turn in a lathe, *Pl.*

Dētētorquē -rst -rtum, 2. to turn, twist, wrench away, — *ponticulum, C;* — *halonas, V;* — *in dextram partem, C;* *progam ad undas, V;* *met.* *rotulantes animos a virtute detorquent, C;* (2) to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort, *C;* (3) *neut.* to turn aside, — *in lacum, Pl.*

Dētētractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away, — *doloris, C;* (2) in medicine, a purging, *C. Cl;* (3) in rhetoric, an omission, elipsis, *Q.*

Dētracto = detractio, *q. r.*

*Dētractor -ōris, *m.* one who makes less, a detractor, — *sui, Te.*

*Dētractus -us, *m.* a taking away, — *syllaba, Sc.*

Dētūho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away, take away, take down, — *auribus de digito, T;* — *pulcrum de curru, C;* — *homines ex protinâ, C;* — *restem alicui, T;* — *in equo, L;* (2) to purge, *Cl;* (3) to take away so as to lessen, to diminish, *aliquid ex cā aumâ, C;* (4) *met.* to withdraw from, take away from, lessen in estimation, detract from, — *quicquam de nostrâ benevolentia, C;* — *honorem homini debitum, C;* — *de aliquo, C;* — *de se, C.*

Dētractio -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, *L. Pl.*

Dētractōr -ōris, *m.* one who declines, refuses, *P. Aug;* (2) a disparager, *L.*

Dētracto, 1. to decline, refuse, — *milliam, Ca;* — *artum, Te;* (2) to disparage, detract from, depreciate, — *honor, S.*

*Dētrimentōsus -a -uo, detrimental, productive of loss and damage, *Ca.*

Dētrimentum -i -e, a rubbing away, *P. Aug;* (2) damage, injury, detriment, — *effere, in serie, Ca;* *impetare, C,* to cause injury; — *actibus, capere, facere, C,* to suffer loss; *ne quid trahatur, detrimentum capiat, C. Ca.*

Dētritus -a -um, *particp.* detractō, worn out, trite, *Q.*

Dētrō -xi -ctum, 3. to push away, push down, thrust down, *C;* — *rores et gutta, C;* (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, to put to flight, *Te. V;* (3) to reject from a position, to disperse, *Q.*

C; (4) *met.* to drive away to, compel to, — *me de mra sententia*, C; — *ad mendacitatem*, P; — *ad necessitatem belli civilis*, T; (5) of time, to put off, postpone, — *comitia*, C.

Detruncatio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, — *ramorum*, Pl.

Detruncō, 1. to cut off, hew off, — *arbores*, L; (2) to lop a limb off a body, mutilate, L.

Detumescō -mīti, 3. to cease to swell, become quiet, said of the sea, P. Aug.

Deturbo, 1. to drive away with violence, violently cast down, — *nostros de callo lapidibus*, Ca; — *statuam, edificium*, C; to overturn violently, tear up; *met.* — *certa* 10 *et possessione*, C; — *aliquem ex magna spe*, C.

Deturpo, 1. to disfigure, St.

Deum -cis, *m.* eleven-twelfths of unity (11-12ths), *heres ex deumce*, C.

Deuro -ussi -utum, 3. to burn down, burn utterly, Ca; — *agros rivosque*, L; (2) also used of the effects of cold, *hiems arbores deusserrat*, L.

Deus -i, *m.* God, a deity, C; used as an exclamation, *Di!* T; *Di boni!* C; *di immortales*, C; *di eorum fidem*, P; *pro deum alique hominum fidem*, T; *pro deum immortalium*, T; (2) as in the expression of a wish, *Di bene vortunt*, T; *utnam di faciant ut*, T; *di prohibeant*, T; *di arceant*, C; *quod di omen advertant*, C; *di melius faciant*, P; *diunt*, T; *di meliora ferant*, Tb; or abs. *di meliora*, C; *di to servassent*, P; *perdunt*, P; *erudicunt*, T; *amant*, P; *cum diis benevolentibus*, P; God willing; and many more; (3) used poetically of a female deity = *dea*, V; (4) *met.* of very distinguished human beings, *audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum*, C.

Deuterius -a -um (*deutērioc*), belonging to the second, applied by Pl to wine made of grape husks.

Deutor -uti -usus, 3. *dep.* to misuse, N.

Devasto, 1. to lay waste, devastate, L.

Devehō -vexi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, convey away, — *legionem*, Ca; — *frumentum in Graciam*, L; (2) in a pass. form, but with middle signification, *derecti*, to travel to any place, especially by sea.

Devello -relli -vulsum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away, P.

Devello, 1. to unveil, uncover, O.

Devenor, 1. *dep.* to venerate, worship, O.

Devento -ni -entum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach, — *ad mare*, P; — *in victoris manus*, C; *met.* — *ad iura statum*, C; — *in medium certamen*, C.

Deverbero, 1. to thrash thoroughly, T.

Deverso, 3. to sweep away, Co.

Deversor, 1. *dep.* to lodge as a guest or stranger, — *apud eum*, in domo, C.

Deversor -ānis, *m.* a guest, C.

Deversoriolum -i, *n.* dim: a small lodging-room, O.

Deversorius -a -um, relating to the accommodation of strangers, — *taberna*, P; and abs. *deversorium* -i, *n.* C, an inn, lodging-place.

Deversoriolum -i, *n.* dim: a by-way, by-path, C; *met.* a digression from the main subject in hand, L. Q; (2) an inn, lodging-place, T; (3) a place of refuge, hiding-place, P. C.

Deverto -ti -rum, 3. to turn away, avert, P. Aug; (2) in pass. form with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, *si qui Cobianacho dicerentur*, C; *decolorit equus animi palerum hospitium*, P; he takes up his abode with, puts up with, — *in amici hospitium*, P; (3) *met.* in the same sense as the past, above, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, put up with, — *ad hospitium aliquem*, C; — *Massilianum*, C.

Devevor, 3. to feed upon, consume, P. Aug.

Devertas -tis, *f.* a declivity, Pl.

Devertis -a -um, sloping downwards, precipitous, steep, *lucus qui in novum riam* — *est*, C; — *sol in eam a meridie*, C; *subst.* *devertum* -i, *n.* a declivity, Sc; *met.* *etras* — *ad otium*, C.

Devertio -ni -entum, 4. to bind, tie fast, — *aliquem fastid*, C; (3) *met.* to bind, fasten, connect,

especially by a tie of duty, obligation, gratitude, etc., *Italia omnibus virtutibus derivata*, C; *inculcat quod primum homines inter se societate derivant*, C; — *suos adversarios elecentium specie*, C; — *homines benevolentia*, C; *derivatus* *Domitius nuptiis*, St.

Deriveo -vici -victum, 3. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate, — *Galliam Germaniamque*, Ca.

Derivectus -a -um (*prēp.* *devincio*), bound to, devoted to, — *in studium*, C.

Derivo, 1. to go astray, deviate, P. Aug.

Derivatio -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, C.

Derivo, 1. to avoid, — *fluctus*, P; — *procellam*, C.

Derivas -a -um, removed from the straight road, out of the way, — *iter*, C; — *oppidum*, C; (2) *lying out of the way*, retired, secluded, C; — *et ci-vestris gens*, L; (3) *met.* erroneous, foolish, devious, — *vita*, C; *homo praeceptis et* —, C.

Derideo, 1. to call away, call out, recall, — *rum de provinciam*, C; — *ad gloriam*, C; — *suos ab tumultu*, L; — *Jocem ad auxilium*, L; — *sia in caelo*, H; *vermes lae deceant*, Pl; *prodece milk*; *met.* *non illum lubido ad voluptatem* —, C; *sepe suis exercitiisque fortunae in dahum non devocaturum*, Ca.

Derivō, 1. to fly down, — *Iris*, V; — *turdus*, H; hence, to come quickly down, hasten down, C; *alii praeceptis in forum devolant*, L.

Devolveo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll down, — *saxum in musculum*, Ca; — *corpora in humum*, O; — *panem ex igne*, Ct; *pass.* with middle signification, to roll down, fall headlong, L; (2) *met.* — *verba per dithyrambos*, H; and with middle signification, *ad spem estis inanem parci devoluti*, C.

Devoro, 1. to swallow, gulp down, devour, C; *devoror subito telluris hiatus*, O; (2) to seize upon hastily and eagerly, to appropriate, devour, — *pradam*, C; — *hereditatem*, C; — *lucros*, C; — *luchrymas*, O; — *genitum*, de, to swallow, suppress; (3) of property, to consume, *veste*, — *præcantium publicani*, C; hence, to destroy, annihilate, Pl; (4) to swallow, i.e. to bear patiently anything unpleasant, C.

Devortium -ii, *n.* a by-way, by-path, Te.

Devotio -ōnis, *f.* a devoting, consecration, *Devotum* —, C, the self-sacrifice of the Deici; (2) devotion to a friend, P. Aug. and in Christian writers; devotion, piety; (3) a curse, imprecation, N; (4) enchantment, witchcraft, charm, incantation, St.

Devoto, 1. to consecrate, devote to death, — *filium*, C; (2) to bewitch, — *sortes*, P.

Devotus -a -um (*prēp.* *devoyeo*), devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate, *clius* — *tibi*, Jv; hence, *subst.* *devotus* -i, *m.* a devoted adherent, Ca.

Devotio -voti -votum, 2. to consecrate, devote to a god, — *Diane pulcherrimum*, C; — *se dīs*, — *se*, C, to devote one's self to death, sacrifice one's self; hence, to devote to a friend or to a particular purpose, — *suos annos soli tibi*, O; (2) to devote to the infernal gods, to curse, N. Q; (3) to bewitch, enchant, Tb. O.

Dextans -atis, *m.* ten-twelfths or five-sixths (5-6ths) of unity, Co. St.

Dextella -æ, *f.* a little right-hand, C.

Dexter -tera -terum (or more common, -trum), right, on the right hand, on the right side, — *manus*, C; — *latus*, H; (2) *met.* clever, dexterous, L. H; (3) because auspicious omens were such as appeared on the right, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, V.

Dextera or **dextra** -a, *f.* the right hand; the sign of salutation, the emblem of fidelity, C; *per dexteram te istam oro*, C; (2) the right side; *ad dexteram*, C, from the right; *ad dexteram*, P. T, to the right.

Dextere, dexterously, skillfully, L. H.

Dextertas -atis, *f.* skilful behaviour, worldly prudence, dexterity, L.

Dextrorsum, H, **dextrorsus**, L, **dextrorsorum**, P, on the right hand, towards the right.

Diabiphius -i, *m.* P, a slipper or sandal maker.

Diabithrum -i, *n.* (διάβιθρον), a kind of slipper or sandal, Vr.

Diabētes -es, *m.* (διαβήτης), a siphon, Co.

Diachiton -i, *n.* (σε. vinum, διαχυτόν), a kind of sweet wine, Pl.

Diacodon -i, *n.* (διά κωδών), a drug prepared from poppy juice, Pl.

Diadema -atis, *n.* (διάδημα), a crown, diadem.

Diadēmatus -a -um, — *Apollo*, Pl, adorned with diadem.

Diadēmēus -a -um (διαδοήμεος), adorned with diadem, Pl.

Diæta -æ, *f.* (δίαίτα), medically prescribed way living, regimen, diet, C; (2) a portion of a Roman house, the exact nature of which is not known, Pl.

Diaglaucinus -i, *n.* an ointment prepared from the plant glaucium, Pl.

Diagonalis -e, diagonius -on (διαγώνιος), diagonal, Vr.

Diagramma -atis, *n.* (διάγραμμα), a musical scale, Vr.

Dialectica -æ, *f.* -a -orum, *n.* -e -es, *f.* dialectic, the art of discussion, C.

Dialecticus -i, *m.* a dialectician, logician, C.

Dialecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός), relating to discussion, dialectic, C.

Dialectos -i, *f.* (διάλεκτος), mode of pronunciation, dialect, St.

Diluecos -on (διάλευκος), mixed with white, Pl.

Dialis -e, relating to Jupiter, — *flamen*, Vr; — *sacerdos*, St; the priest of Jupiter, first among the *Flamines*; — *conjux sancta*, O, the wife of the priest of Jupiter.

Dilogus -i, *m.* (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, C.

Diameter -is, *f.* (διάμετρος), a diameter, Co. Vr.

Diana -æ, *f.* originally an Italian goddess, but afterwards identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting; and under the name of Lucina, protectress of women in childbirth, C; (2) *meton.* the moon, O; the chase, M; *adj.* Dianus -a -um, belonging to Diana, O; *subst.* Dianium -ii, *n.* a place dedicated to Diana, L.

Dianome -es, *f.* (διανομή), a distribution of money, Pl.

Diapsamma -atis, *n.* (διάσπασμα), a powder used as a perfume, Pl. M.

Diapason (διά πασών, sc. χορδών), an entire octave in music; hence, *disdiapason*, διὰ διὰ πασών, two octaves; *diapente*, διὰ πέντε, a fifth; *diatessaron*, διὰ τεσσαρῶν, a fourth, Vr.

Diarum -ii, *n.* a day's allowance of provisions to a slave; hence, a soldier's daily pay, C. II.

Diastylis -on (διαστήλος), having the pillars far apart, Vr.

Diatesaron, *id.* diapason.

Diathra -orum, *n.* (διάθρα), a fence or enclosure before the door of a Greek house, Vr.

Diathōus -a -um (διάθωρος), — *latens*, gardens which passing transversely through a wall hold its parts together, Vr.

Diathra -orum, *n.* (διάθρα), cups of which the outer surface was carved into a kind of open network or tracery, M.

Diavlos -i, *m.* (δίαυλος), a double course, in which the runners had to return to the starting-point, Vr.

Diadōma -atis, *n.* (διάδωμα), a lobby which ran round each row of seats in the theatre, Vr.

Dihalo, to be -en or diminished by clamour, Vr.

Dibiphus -a -um (διβίφος), double-dye: — *supercra*, Pl; (2) *met.* because the Roman magis-

trates wore purple striped garments; *dibaphus* -i, *f.* an officer, magistracy, C.

Dica -æ, *f.* (δική), a law-suit, action; *dicam scribere alicui*, P. T. C, to bring an action against; stronger expressions are, — *subscribere*, P; — *impingere*, T.

Dicacitas -atis, *f.* pungent wit, satire, raillery, C.

Dicæculus -a -um, *talkative, loquacious, P; (2) witty, P. Aug.

Dicatio -ōnis, *f.* the taking up of citizenship in a fresh state, C.

Dicax -acis, witty, satirical, ironical, bantering, sarcastic, C.

Dichalcum -i, *n.* (δίχαλκον), a small coin, either 1-4th or 1-5th of an obolus, Vr.

Dichōiēus -i, *m.* (δισ χοίρειος), a double trochee, C.

Dicis, found only in the phrases, *dicis causā*, *dicis gratiā*, for form's sake, for appearance sake, C.

Dico, 1. to announce, make known, A. Aug; (2) in religious language, to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods, *donum Jori dicatum*, C; — *aram*, L; — *templum*, O; hence, to deify, place among the gods, *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Te; (3) to devote, give up to, — *hunc totum diem tibi*, C; — *se alii civitati or in aliam civitatem*, C, to become a citizen of another state.

Dico dixi dictum, 3. to say, relate, tell, mention, — *mendacium*, P; *ille, quem dixi*, C, he whom I have mentioned; *quid impera*, *dictur*, *dicebatur*, *dictum est*, it is, has been said; generally followed by *acc.* with *inf.*, C; similarly, *dicor*, it is said that I . . . ; and *dicris*, *dictur*, P. H, *dictum ac factum*, or *dictum factum*, T, no sooner said than done, without delay; (2) to assert, affirm, mention, as certain, C; (3) in rhetorical and legal language, to speak, make a speech, deliver, *oratio dicta de scripto*, C, delivered from the MS.; — *versus*, C; — *exordia*, Q; (4) to set forth in writing, describe, tell, sing, celebrate, *laudes Phæbi dicant*, H; — *bella*, H; and hence, to foretell, prophesy, H; (5) to say, pronounce, C; (6) to name, call, L. V; (7) to name or choose to an office, — *dictatorem*, C; — *arbitrum bibendi*, H; (8) to fix, appoint, — *pecuniam omnem suam doli*, C; — *diem suppetis*, T; (9) — *allicui*, to warn, admonish, threaten; — *tibi*, P. T; (10) used to bring up the thread of a sentence, as in English, I say, I mean, *hæc igitur duo, iocis dico moderationem et verborum*, C.

Dicētum -i, *n.* C, *dicēta* -æ (δίκητος), a vessel having two banks of oars on each side.

Dictamnus -i, *f.* -um -i, *n.* dittany, a plant found abundantly on Mounts Dicæ and Ida, C; *origanum dictamnium*, Linn.

Dictata -orum, *n.* that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules, C.

Dictator -ōris, *m.* dictator, the highest magistrate of the Roman state, chosen in time of need for six months, to supersede the consuls, C; applied to the chief magistrates of other Italian towns, C.

Dictatorius -a -um, relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial, C. L.

Dictatrix -icis, *f.* a female dictator, mistress, P.

Dictatura -æ, *f.* the office of dictator, dictatorship, C.

Dicte -es, *f.* (δίκη), a mountain in Crete, Pi; hence, *adj.* Dictæus -a -um, — *aria*, V, Cretan; — *rex*, Jupiter, V, Mino, O.

Dicticrum -i, *n.* (δικαίριον), a witty saying, bonnet, Vr. M.

Diclio -ōnis, *f.* a saying, speaking, delivering; — *testimonii*, T, the right of giving evidence; — *causa*, C, the defence of a law-suit; (2) expression, diction, Q; (3) a prophecy, prediction, L.

Dicito, 1. to say with emphasis, to say often, reiterate, C; (2) — *causa*, C, to carry on numerous law-suits.

Dicto, 1. to reiterate, repeat, deliver over and over again, *C*; (2) to dictate, to speak to one who takes the words down in writing, *C*; used of the verbal instructions of a teacher, *quæ mihi parvo Orbilius dictare*, II. as the use of a secretary in the Augustan age was very common, *dictare* = to write, produce; — *ducentos versus*, II; — *codicillos*, *St*, to add codicils to a will; — *actionem*, *St*, to prepare an indictment; (3) to prescribe, order, *Q*.

Dictum -i, *n*, a word, saying, speech, — *ridiculum* *P*; — *minutum*, *C*; (2) a maxim, sentence, saying, *Catonis est* —, *Q*, it is a maxim of Cato's; and especially = *facite dictum*, a witty saying, a bonmot, *C*; (3) poetry, *C*; prophecy, *Lc. V*; (4) a command, order, *dicto paruit consul*, *L*.

Didū -ūs and -ōnis, *f*. (Διδῶ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaenus; also called Elisa, or Elissa, *V*.

Didūco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, separate, divide, — *nanum*, *C*; — *oculum*, *Cl*, to open; — *notos manu*, *O*; — *scopulos*, said of Hannibal, *Jv*; — *cibum*, *Cl*, to digest; (2) to divide one's forces, or those of the enemy, to split, scatter, *diducis nostris paulatim navius*, *Ca*; — *copias*, *Ca*; (3) met. — *amicitias*, *St*; — *matrimonium*, *St*; *ducta civitas*, *Te*, split into factions; in *tres partes medicina diducta est*, *Cl*, has been divided.

Diductio -ōnis, *f*, a separating, *Se*.

Diecula -æ, *f*, dim. the short space of a day, one little day, *P. G*.

Diectus -a -um, literally, spread out and upwards, i.e. crucified, used by *P* as a term of reproach; *I. hinc diectus*, go and be hanged, *P*; adv. *i diectis in mazuram malam crucem*, *P*.

Dies -ei, *m*, and *f*, the day, *C*; *diem de die*, *L*; *diem ex die*, *C*, from day to day; in *dies*, *C*, daily; in *diem vivere*, *C*, to live for the present day only; but in *diem*, *C*, for the future; *nullo die*, *Ca*; *ad nullum diem*, *C*, *ad nullum diem*, *L*, late in the day; *de die*, *P*, in broad daylight; *eum die*, *O*, at break of day; *noctes atque dies*, *C*, *dies noctesque*, *N*, *diem noctem*, *C*, day and night uninterruptedly; (2) meton. the business or events of the day, *C*; daylight, *V*; and met. life, existence, *O*; a day's journey, *L*; (3) a fixed day, period, or epoch, — *pecunia*, *C. L*; pay-day; — *prodicere*, *L*, to put off a fixed day; *diem ex die ducere*, to put off from one day to another, *Ca*; *dies cæca*, *P*, credit; *dies oculata*, *P*, cash payment; (4) the day of death, obire — *supremum*, *N*; (5) time, *quod est dies altatura*, *C*.

Diesis -is, *f*. (δίαζις), in music, a quarter tone, *Vt*; (2) the first audible sound of an instrument, *Vt*.

Diespiter -iris, *m*, = *Jupiter*, *P. H*.

Difflamo, 1. to spread abroad an evil report, to defame, — *viros illustres procacibus scriptis*, *Te*.

Differens -ntis (*pticip. differo*), different; subst. (*opp. proprium*) difference, that which distinguishes, *Q*.

Differentia -æ, *f*, difference, distinction, — *non est et decori*, *C*.

Differtitas -utis, *f*, difference, *Lc*.

Diffrō, distilli, distillum, differre, to bear apart, carry in different directions, divide, separate, scatter; — *nubila*, *V*; — *evulentes fractosqueremos*, *H*; met. differo, to be driven hither and thither, distracted; *diffrō* or *cupidine ejus*, *P*; — *doloribus*, *T*; (2) to spread abroad by report, to decry, defame, rumors famam differunt, *Vt*; — *in circumstantias alias puellas*, *Pl*; (3) to put off, delay, postpone, defer, — *quotidie et procrastinare rem*, *C*; — *sepe cadmonia*, *C*; — *in aliud tempus*, *C*; of persons, to put off, get rid of with promises, — *aliquem patientem*, *St*; — *aliquem in spem improbandi honoris*, *L*; (4) neut. to be different, distinct, to differ, *illi naturis differunt*, *C*; —

— *ab oratoribus*, *Q*; — *ne quid inter priatum et magistratum differat*, *C*; *occasio cum tempore differt*, *C*.

Difertus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, *Ca*.

Diffibulo, 1. to unbuckle, *P. Aug*.

Difficile, *Pl*, *St*, with difficulty.

Difficilis -e, difficult, res ardua et —, *C*; iter angustum et —, *Ca*; — *transitus, aditus*, *Ca*; *difficillimo reipublice tempore*, *C*; — *ad eloquendum*, *C*; — *factu*, *dictu*, *C*; (2) of character, harsh, critical, inflexible, obstinate, — *ac morosi sumus*, *C*.

Difficiliter, with difficulty, *C. Co*.

Difficultas -utis, *f*, difficulty, difficult position, need, peril, — *dicendi, navigandi*, *C*; — *loci*, *S*; — *numaria*, *C*, pecuniary embarrassment, — *ad aliquid*, *Ca*; * (2) moroseness, captious disposition, *C*.

Difficulter, with difficulty, *Ca. S*.

Diffidens -ntis, distrustful, diffident, *P. S*.

Diffidenter, diffidently, anxiously.

Diffidentia -æ, *f*, want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair, *fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia*, *C*; — *rei simulare*, *S*.

Diffido -fusus -sum, 3. to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair, — *sibi*, *C*; — *suris rebus*, *Ca*; sometimes followed by *abi*, *St. Te*.

Diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. to split, cleave, — *saxum*, *C*; (2) — *diem*, *L*, to break off the hearing of a cause, and postpone it till the day following.

Diffingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to form again, forge anew, *II*; met. to change, *H*.

Diffitor -eri, *dep*, to deny, disavow, *C. Q*.

Difflo, 1. to blow away, blow in different directions, *P*.

Difflo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in different directions, *ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coaceret*, *C*; post. *juvenes sudore diffuentes*, *Ph*; dripping with sweat, *Ph*; (2) to flow altogether away, disappear, *Lc. So*; (3) met. — *luxuria*, *C*, to be absorbed in luxury, — *delictis*, *C*.

Diffusio, 1. to split, divide, — *ritem*, *Co*.

Diffraugo -fregi -fractum, 3. to break in pieces, *P*.

Diffugio -fugi, 3. to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse, *metu perterriti repente diffuginus*, *C*.

Diffusio -nis, *n*, a dispersion, *Te*.

Diffundo -fudi -dusum, 3. to pour out on all sides, pour forth, *C*; — *vinum de dolis*, *Co*; (2) applied to things not fluid, to spread abroad, diffuse; *lucis diffusio toto celo*, *C*; — *conam*, *V*; — *athera*, *Lc*; — *flammam*, *Co*; (3) met. — *cim*, *errorem*, *C*; — *beneficentiam*, *C*; — *oblivionem*, *II*; (4) to exhilarate, cheer up, *O*.

Diffuse, copiously, diffusely, *C*.

Diffusilis -e, easily extending itself, — *ather*, *Lc*.

Diffusio -ōnis, *f*, — *animi*, cheerfulness, *Se*.

Diffusus -a -um (*pticip. diffundo*), spread out, extensive, wide, *C*.

Diffutatus -a -um, exhausted with love, *Ot*.

Digammon -i, *n*. (διγάμμα), the Æolic letter *F*, so called, *Q*.

Digero -essi -estum, 3. to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide, — *nubes*, *Se*; — *nimbos*, *Pl*; *stercoris pars in prata digerenda*, *Co*; (2) — *cibum*, to grind, masticate, said of the teeth, *Pl*; to digest, *Cl*; (3) to dissipate or absorb morbid matter, *Cl*; (4) to set in order, arrange, *tabulas legi atque digress*, *C*; — *capillos*, *O*; — *asparagum*, *A. Aug*, to plant in rows; met. — *omne jus civile in genera*, *C*; — *commentarios in libros*, *Q*.

Digestio -ōnis, *f*, the digestion of food, *Cl*; (2) arrangement, orderly division, *Pl*.

Digestus -us, *m*, a distribution, — *opum*, *P. Aug*.

Digitalium -i, *n*, a glove for gathering olives, *Vt*.

Digitalis -e, relating or belonging to the fingers, *Pl*.

Digitatus -us -um, provided with fingers, *Pl*.

Digitellum -i, *n. dim.* the plant houseleek, Pl.
Digitulus -i, *m. dim.* a little finger, P. T.

Digitus -i, *m.* the finger, — *pollex*, Ca, the thumb;
 — *index*, II; — *salutaris*, St, the fore-finger, —
medius, Q; — *infamis*, Fr; — *impudicus*, M, the
 middle finger; — *medicinalis*, P. Aug, the ring finger,
 — *minimus*, P. Aug, the little finger; *aliquem*
attingere digitum, P, to touch gently; *digitum cæsum*
attingere, C, to be extraordinarily fortunate, *compu-
 tate digitis*, P, *numerare per digitos*, Pl, to
 count upon the fingers; *venire ad digitos*, Pl, to be
 enumerated; *si suos digitos novit*, C, thy skill in
 counting, *digitos umpei percussio*, C; *crepitis*, M, the
 snapping of the fingers to attract a servant's atten-
 tion, hence, *concipere digitos*, or *digitis*, P. C,
licet digitum, C, *tolle digitum*, C, to raise the finger
 as a sign of a bid at an auction, *digitum intendere*
ad aliquem, C, to point at with the finger; (2) the
 toe, Lc. V, the toe or claw of an animal, Vr Co,
 (3) a twig, small branch, Pl; (4) a Roman inch,
 the sixteenth part of the pes, Ca, prov. *digitum*
transversum non decedere ab aliquo re, C, not to
 deviate a finger's breadth.

Digladior, 1. *dep.* to fight, contend, struggle to-
 gether, C, *met.* of a verbal dispute, C.

Dignatio -ōnis, *f.* estimation, esteem, value, St,
 (2) dignity, reputation, L. To.

Digne, *worthily*, C, (2) with dignity, P.

Dignitas -ātis, *f.* a being worthy, worth, worthi-
 ness, C; (2) dignity, rank, reputation, *ad ex-
 cimum agere cum* — *(tenestate, C, in hunc digni-
 tatis sedem ascendere, C; (3) especially official*
*dignity, office, rank, C, (4) transferred to inani-
 mate objects, plenam dignitatis domum, C; — por-
 titus, C.*

Dignor, 1. *dep.* (act. *Ad. Aug. pass.* C), to consider
 worthy, *hunc equidem tali me dignor honore*, V;
 (2) to regard as worthy of one's self, to disdain,
 and with a *neg* to disdain, Lc. V.

Dignosco -ōvi -ōtum, 3. to recognize as different,
 to distinguish, — *rectum curro*, II.

Dignus -a -um, *worthy, deserving, — laude*, C,
 — *memoria*, C; — *salutis*, P; — *dictu*, L, *du tibi*
omnes id quod es dignus, dunt, T, followed *hæc* by
 a relative, — *quis aliquando imperet*, C, by *ut*, *non*
sum — *ut*, etc., P; by *inf*, *puer cantari* —, V, (2)
 worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable,
 fitting, *facere quid docto homine et amico dignum*
fuerit, C; *worthy, in the sense of sufficiently large*
and important, — pæniam, O; pænâ — pro fectis,
 S.

Digrēddi -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go apart, go
 asunder, separate, depart, *Luna tum congre-
 diens cum sole, tum digrediens, C, — ab aliquo, C, — a*
Coreyrâ, L; — ex loco, C; — in urbem, Te; (2)
met. — *nostri officio, Te*, to swerve from our duty,
 especially used of discourse, to digress, make a
 digression, C. Q.

Digressio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, departure, C,
 (2) a digression, episode in discourse, C. Q.

Digressus -ūs, *m.* a separation, departure, C,
 (2) a digression, Q.

**Digrānio*, 4. to grant violently, Ph.

**Djudicatio* -ōnis, *f.* an adjudication, decision, C.
Djudico, 1. to decide among several things, ad-
 judge, determine, — *controverſiam, C; — litem*,
 H; to decide by arms, Ca, (2) to distinguish, dis-
 cern a difference, — *vera et falsa, C; — recta et*
perita, C.

Dij . . . , for words so beginning, see *dij* . . .

**Dilabidus* -a -um, easily -poiling, — *reſter*, Pl.

Dilabor -lapis, 3. *dep.* to fall to pieces, dissolve,
 melt, vanish, — *glacies, C; — mur, L; (2) of solid*
things, to fly in different directions, disperſe, S. N,
— ab signis, L; (3) to fall to pieces, fall to ruin, be
destroyed, L. V; (4) met. — *res familiaris, C, —*
*tempus, S, time flies; — certigata publica ne-
 gentia, L, fall into disorder.*

Dilacerio, 1. to tear in piece, Ct O; — *rem-
 publicam, S.*

**Dilāvino*, 1. to split in two, O.

Dilāmo, 1. to tear in pieces, — *cadaver, C.*

Dilāpido, 1. to pull stone from stone, destroy,
 waste, — *noſtras XXX milias, T.*

Dilargior, 4. *dep.* to lavish abroad, divide libe-
 rally, C.

Dilatatio -ōnis, *f.* a putting off, delaying, post-
 ponement, — *tempus, C, — b ill, L.*

Dilato, 1. to spread out, extend, dilate, —
manum, C, — aciem, L; (2) met. — *orationem, C;*
— literas, C.

**Dilator* -ōris, *m.* a dilatory person, a loiterer,
 II.

Dilaudo, 1. to praise heartily, C.

**Dilaxo*, 1. to spread out, extend, A. Aug.

Dilectus -a -um (*ptcp.* diligo), beloved, dear,
 H.

Diligens -entis (*ptcp.* diligo), assiduous, accu-
 rate, careful, sedulous, diligent (*opp.* negligens),
 — *in rebus omnibus, C; — ad custodiendum, C;*
— omnis officii, C; abs. diligentissimus orator, C;
(2) careful in housekeeping, economical, saving,
homo si ugi ac —, C.

Diligenter, carefully, assiduously, accurately,
 diligently, C.

Diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. originally, to choose one
 out of a number, to prize, love, esteem highly,
 — *aliquem, C; — officium, C; — medicamentum,*
 H.

Dilūico, 1. to tear asunder, — *tunicam, C.*

Dilūcio, 2. to be clear, evident, — *deinde fraus*
capit, L.

Dilucesco -luci, 3. to grow light, become day,
 used *impers.* by C, as a personal verb by II, *omnem*
crede diem tibi diluxisse super eum, H.

Dilūde, brightly, P; (2) clearly, plainly,
 lucidly, C.

**Dilūcido*, 1. to make plain, evident, to elucidate,
 C.

Dilūcidus -a -um, clear, bright, — *smaragd,*
 Pl, (2) *met.* clear, lucid, plain, — *oratio, C; —*
verbis uti, C.

Dilūcium -i, *n.* the break of day, the morning
 twilight, C. P.

**Dilūdium* -i, *n.* the period of rest enjoyed by
 gladiators between the days of public exhibition.

Diluo -ui -ūtum, 3. to wash out, wash away,
 dilute, dissolve, *ne canalibus aqua immixta lutes-
 cere possent, Ca, — unguenta lacrimis, O;*
 especially to dilute or make weaker with liquid,
 Lc. L, — *vinum, M; mix.* with water, — *medica-
 mentum aceto, C; (2) met.* to weaken the force of
 anything disagreeable, — *molestias, C; to allevi-
 ate, — curas multo melius, O; — crimen, C; (3)* to*
explain, P.

Dilutus -a -um (*ptcp.* diluo), diluted, weak-
 ened, weak, thin, — *potio, C; subst.* dilutum -i,
 n. a dilution, Pl.

Diluvies -ci, *f.* Lc. O; *diluvio* -ōnis, *f.* P. Aug.
 = diluvium, q. i.

**Diluvio*, 1. to overflow, Lc.

Diluvium -i, *n.* a flood, deluge, inundation, V. O.

**Dimādesco* -di, 3. to begin to melt, P. Aug.

Dimāno, 1. to flow in different directions, spread
 itself abroad, C.

**Dimenſio* -ōnis, *f.* a measuring, C.

Dimēſiones -ntis, *f.* (*ptcp.* dimēſior), a dia-
 metry, Pl.

Dimēſor -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure out, —
cælum atque terram, C; found also pass. in C. Vt.

Dimēſio, 1. to measure the boundaries of, C;
locum cæſtris dimēſuris pœſſi, L.

Dimēſio -ōnis, *f.* a fight, struggle, contest in
 arms, Ca, — *prælium, O, (2) any contest or struggle,*
C; — vita, C, for life and death, also — capit,
 C.

Dimico, 1. to fight, contend, struggle in arms,
 — *armis, Ca; — ferro pro patriâ, L; — prælio,*
C; — pro leproſis, C, often used impersonally, at
capituli prolio duraverunt, Ca; (2) generally, to
struggle, contend, strive, — omni ratione, C; —
de juriâ, de civitate, C.

Dimidiatus -a -um (*præp.* *dimidio*, not used); halved, divided, half, C.

Dimidus -a -um, halved, divided in half, C; up to the Augustan period found only in connection with *pass.*; subsequently used *abs.* = *dimidiatus*.

Dimidium -ii, n. the half; — *militum*, L; *dimidio carius*, D, dearer by half; *dimidia* -æ, f. (sc. pars) Pl, half.

Dimidio -di -utum, 3; to split, break, divide into small portions, — *caput*, P.

Dimisso -ōnis, f. a sending out, — *libertorum ad provincias*, C; (2) a dismissal, C.

Dimitto -misi -missum, 3. to send forth, send in different directions, — *pueros circum amicos*, C; — *litteras per omnes provincias*, Ca; — *nuncios in omnes partes*, Ca; — *omnem ad se equitatum*, Ca; — *nuncios ad Centrones*, Ca; (2) to dismiss, dissolve, discharge a number of persons; — *senatum, concilium*, C; — *exercitum*, Ca, to disband; (3) to dismiss, send away, let go, set at liberty a single person; — *familiarissimum suum ad se*, C; — *aliquem inconvēnem*, Ca; — *uorem*, St, to divorce; also, — *aliquem e matrimonio*, St; of innumerate objects; — *patrimonium*, C; — *prædam ex manibus*, Ca; (4) *met.* to give up, let go, resign, — *occasione*, Ca; — *spem*, Ca; — *tempus*, C.

Dimovēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move asunder, part, separate, divide, — *terram aratro*, V; (2) to separate and thus remove a number of persons and things, V; — *turbam*, Te; to take away, remove, — *spes societatis*, S; — *parietes*, Te; (3) to move up and down, put in motion, Cl.

Dindymus -i, m. Pl; *Dindyma* -ōrum, n. V. (*Δίνδυμος*, *Δίνδυμα* -τά), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence, *Dindymene* -es, f. II, Cybele.

Dimūmērāto -ōnis, f. an enumeration, C.

Dimūmero, 1. to count up, enumerate, — *stellas*, C; (2) to pay out, pay up, T. P.

Diōbōlāris -e, costing two oboli, P.

Diocēsis -is, f. (*διοίκησις*), the district of a magistrate, C; in Christian writers, a diocese.

Diocetes -es, m. (*διοκίτης*), a finance officer or minister, C.

Diōmedēs -is, m. (*Διομήδης*), a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydēus, king of Atolia, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and founded Arpi, V; *adj.* *Diōmedeus* -a -um, relating to Diomed, O; Atolian, M.

Diōne -es, f. (-a -æ, O), the mother of Venus, C; (2) Venus, O; *adj.* *Diōneus* -a -um, relating to Dione or Venus, V; sacred to Venus, II.

Diōnysus -i, m. (*Διονύσος*), the Greek name of Bacchus, C; hence, *Diōnysia* -ōrum, n. Pl, the feast of Dionysus.

Diōpētēs -is, m. (*διοπητής*), falling from heaven, Pl.

Dioptra -æ, f. (*διόπτρα*), an optical instrument for taking levels, Vt.

Diōta -æ, f. (*διότην*), a two-handled wine jar, H.

Diphrygēs -is, f. (*διφρυγής*), a kind of copper ore, Pl, Cl.

Diplinthus -a -um (*διπλίνθος*), two bricks thick, — *parietes*, Vt.

Diplōna -ātis, n. (*δίπλωμα*), literally, a twice-folded letter; a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, C; (2) a government document, conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, a diploma, St.

Dipūs -ūs, f. (*δίπους*), the flea, Pl; *dipsacus* -fullonum, Linn.

Dipsas -ādīs, f. (*δυσάς*), a snake whose bite produced violent thirst, Pl.

Diptēros -on (*διπτερός*), having two wings, — *aces*, Vt.

Dipyrōs -on (*διπυρρός*), twice burned, M.

Dirce -es, f. (*Δίρκη*), a celebrated fountain in Boeotia; hence, *Dirceus* -a -um, Dircean, Boeotian; — *cygnus*, H, Pindar.

Directo, straightforward, in a straight line, — *dicere*, C, directly.

Directio -ōnis, f. a making straight, levelling, Vt; (2) *met.* a directing, direction, Q.

Directo, straightforward, directly, C.

Directūra -æ, f. a making straight, levelling, Vt.

Directus -a -um (*præp.* *dirigo*), straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction, — *latera*, Ca; — *trabes*, Ca; in *directum*, C, in a straight line; *met.* — *iter ad laudem*, C.

**Dirēptio* -ōnis, f. a separation, P, Aug.

**Dirēptus* -ūs, m, a separation, C.

Dirēptio -ōnis, f. a plundering, pillaging, *urbs dirēptioni relicta*, C.

Dirēptor -ōris, m. a plunderer, pillager, C.

Diribitō -di -itum, 2. to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn, C; or, according to some authorities, to distribute these tickets to the voters.

Diribitio -ōnis, f. the sorting of the voting tickets, C.

Diribitor -ōris, m. the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, C.

Diribitōrium -ii, n. the place where the voting tickets were sorted, St.

Dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to set straight, arrange in a straight line, C; — *naves in pugnam*, L; — *aciem*, Ca, to draw up in: battle array; (2) to direct in a straight line anything which is in motion, — *cursum ad litora*, Ca; — *iter ad Mutinam*, C; — *hastam in te*, O; (3) very rarely, to set in order, arrange, Q; (4) — *aliquid ad aliquid*, in *aliquid, aliquid re*, to direct towards, lead towards, arrange with reference to, accommodate to; — *orationem ad exempla*, C; — *nientem ad exemplum virtutis*, Q; — *etiam ad certam rationis normam*, C; — *omnia voluptati*, C.

Dirimo -rēmi -remptum, 3. to part, separate, sunder, divide, C. Le. Co; (2) to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, — *prælium*, P; — *controversiam*, C; — *conjunctionem civium*, C.

Diripio -di -eptum, 3. to tear, pull, snatch asunder, P. O; (2) to plunder, pillage an enemy's possessions, — *impedimenta, naves*, Ca; — *provincias, patriam*, C; (3) to struggle eagerly for anything, Q. St.

Diritus -itīs, f. fearfulness, horribleness, C; (2) cruelty, barbarity, C.

Dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter, P. O; *met.* — *amicitias*, C; (2) *pass.* to burst with joy, anger, or any violent emotion, — *plausu, dolore*, C.

Dirudo -di -ūtum, 3. to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy, — *urbem*, C; *templa*, St; — *agmina vasto impetu*, H, to scatter; — *bacchanalia*, L, to abolish; *homo dirutus*, C, a bankrupt.

Diruptio -ōnis, f. a tearing asunder, disruption, Sc.

Dirus -a -um, fearful, horrible; dire; originally applied to unfavourable omens, C, — *omen*, O; — *atiles*, Pl; hence, *subst.* *diru* -arum, f. unlucky omens, C; (2) of character, horrible, cruel, frightful, V. H; applied to inanimate objects, — *bellum*, V.

Dis dītis, m. a name of Pluto, god of the lower world, C.

Dis dītis, rich = *dives*, q. v.

**Disalcēātus* -a -um, without shoes, unshod, St.

**Disalcēo*, 2. to beware of carefully, — *rei*, P. *Discedo* -cessi -cessum, 3. to go asunder, part, separate, C. V; (2) to part from connexion with any one, forsake, desert, — *ab amicis*, C; — *a nodis*, Ca; (3) to depart, go away, — *a puero*, C; — *ab exercitu*, Ca; — *e Gallia*, C; — *de foro*, C; — *finibus Ausoniae*, O; — *ad fugā in civitates*, Ca; also used impersonally, *ad cencilio disceditur*, Ca; (4) of troops, to march away, — *a mari Durhachioque*, Ca; — *ab signis*, Ca, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle; — *ab armis*, Ca, C, to lay

down arms; (5) to come out of a contest, come off, — *victor*, Ca; — *victus*, S; — *aguo pello*, Ca; *aguo man*, S, from a drawn battle; (6) *met.* to averse, depart, deviate, — *a fide justitiaeque*, C; to leave off, desist, — *ab oppugnatione castrorum*, Ca; (7) *met.* to vanish, pass away, cease, *nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius memoria*, C; — *in aliequus sententiam*, L, to pass over to the opinion of; — *ab aliquo*, C, to leave out of consideration, to except.

Disceptatio -ōnis, *f.* a debate, discussion, controversy, C.

Disceptor -ōris, *m.* -*trix* -*icis*, *f.* an arbitrator, judge of a controversy, C.

Discepto, 1. to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine, — *controversias*, C; — *inter populum et regem*, L; (2) to dispute, debate, discuss, — *de controversiis*, Ca, S; — *armis*, C; — *verbis*, L.

Discerno -erēvi -erētum, 3. to sever, separate, L; (2) to distinguish, discern, — *alba et atra*, C; — *stultum auditorem ab religioso judice*, C.

Discerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pick to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember, C; — *semistum cadaver*, St.

Discesso -ōnis, *f.* separation of a married pair, T; (2) a going away, departure, Tc; (3) a division for the purpose of voting, as in the Roman senate, on occasion of a vote, the two parties crossed to opposite sides of the house, *discessionem facere*, C, to come to a division.

Discessus -ūs, *m.* a parting, separation, — *celi*, C; (2) a departure, going away, — *ab urbe*, C; — *citra*, C; (3) a military march, decampment, C.

Disceus -ei, *m.* (*disceus*), a kind of cornet, shaped like a quoit, Pl.

Discedum -ii, *n.* a separation, severance, division, Lc; a separation between two things once connected, C; — *corporis atque animi*, Lc; the separation of lovers, T, C.

Discedo, 3. to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lc. *Disiectus -a -um* (*ptep.* *disingo*), ungirt, H; *met.* careless, reckless, dissolute, H, Pr.

Discedo -cidi -cissum, 3. to cleave asunder, split, tear to pieces, — *tunicam*, C; — *colem*, C; *met.* — *amicitias*, C.

Discingo -nxi -netum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungird, H, C; — *afros*, Jv, to disarm, i.e. conquer.

Disciplina -ae, *f.* instruction, teaching, *dare filium alicui disciplinam*, C, to send to school to any one; (2) that which is the result of teaching, learning, knowledge, science, C; — *militia*, C, the art of war; — *militaris*, L, military discipline; — *reipublicae*, C, political science; (3) custom, habit, C.

Discipula -ae, *f.* a female scholar, P, H.

Discipulus -i, *m.* a scholar, pupil, disciple, C; (2) an apprentice, P.

Discludo -si -sum, 3. to shut up apart, preserve apart, Vr; (2) to separate, divide, *mons qui Arvernos ab Helvis discludit*, Ca.

Disco -didici, 3. to learn, — *litteras Graecas*, C; — *litteras ad aliquem*, C; — *raperē*, C; — *Latine loqui*, S; *qui didici patriam quid debeat*, H.

Discebbulus -i, *m.* (*discebbolus*), the quoit-player, a famous statue by Myron, Pl, Q.

Discolor -ōris, of different colours, discoloured, C; (2) particoloured, V; (3) different, unlike, H, O.

**Discondico*, 3. to be unprofitable, injurious, P.

Disconvenio, 4. to disagree, not to harmonise, H.

Discoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Cl, Pl.

**Discordabilis -e*, disagreeing, not in harmony, P.

Discordia -ae, *f.* dissension, disagreement, discord, T, C, S; — *rerum*, Lc.

**Discordialis -e*, producing discord, Pl.

Discordiosus -a -um, full of discord, S.

Discordo, 1. — *inter se*, C, to be at discord, to disagree; — *cum Cheruscis*, Tc.

Discors -dis, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant, C; — *secum*, L, of inanimate objects, — *centi*, V; — *bella*, O; (2) unlike, dissimilar, different, Pl.

Discrepantia -ae, *f.* disagreement, discrepancy, — *scripti et voluntatis*, C.

**Discrepantio -ōnis*, *f.* disagreement, disunion, — *inter consules*, L.

Discrepito, 1. to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lc.

Discrepo -āi, 1. to be out of time, to be discordant, — *in fidibus aut in tibis*, C; (2) to disagree, be different, be unlike, *oratio verbis discrepans, sententia congruens*, C; *facta ejus cum dictis discrepare*, C; (3) *res discrepat*, or abs. and *impers.* *discrepat*, there is a difference of opinion, the matter is in dispute, L, O.

Discrimen -inis, *n.* a separation, separating interval, *duo maria per tenui discrimine separantur*, C; (2) a difference, distinction, — *inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *sine ullo sexu discrimine*, St; (3) the moment of decision, decisive point, determination, *quantum res in id discrimen adducta est*, C; (4) the moment of peril, crisis, danger, — *periculi*, L; *salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur*, C.

**Discriminatum*, with a difference, Vr.

Discrimino, 1. to separate, sunder, discriminate, C, L.

Diserduo, 1. to torture vehemently, torment; of bodily torture, *diserduatios neque*, C; of mental anguish, — *se* or *pass*, to torment one's self, make one's self miserable, C, P.

**Diserduus -us*, *m.* the reclining at table, P, Aug.

Discombo -cubui -cubitum, 3. to recline in different places, especially to recline at table, C; very rarely, to lie down, to sleep, go to bed, C.

**Discomitatus -a -um*, split or wedged open, P.

Discuplo -tri -itum, 3. to desire vehemently, P, Cl.

Discurro -cucurri (curri) -cursum, 3. to run in different directions, run about, hasten about, — *in muris*, Ca; — *circa decum delubra*, L; — *per ambitum lacus*, St; *ad arma*, L; *impers.* *totū discurritur urbe*, V.

Discurssio -ōnis, *f.* a running up and down, Sc.

Discurso, 1. to run hastily up and down, Q.

Discursus -ūs, *m.* a running up and down, a running about, L; applied to inanimate objects, — *renarum*, Pl.

Disens -i, *m.* (*disenos*), a quoit, C.

Disenso -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, Sc; (2) an examination, discussion, P, Aug.

**Discussorius -a -um*, — *ris*, dissolving, Pl.

Discutto -cussi -cassum, 3. to strike in different directions, knock asunder, beat down, destroy, Ca; — *murum*, L; especially to destroy, disperse any ailment (*comp.* *digerere*), Cl; (2) to disperse, scatter, destroy, — *concilium*, L; — *rem*, L; — *et comprimere periculum consilio*, C; — *famam*, Tc, to spread abroad a report.

Disdiapason, *rid.* diapason.

Diserte, clearly, plainly, eloquently, P, L, C.

Disertum, P. = *diserte*, q.c.

Disertus -a -um (*ptep.* *disero*), apt in speaking, eloquent, C; (2) applied to that which is spoken, eloquent, well expressed, C.

**Disiliaseo*, 3. to gape, to show a chink or fissure, A, Aug.

Disiecto, 1. to cast about, scatter, Lc.

Disiectus -a -um (*ptep.* *disjicio*), scattered, dispersed, Ca.

**Disiectus -ūs*, *m.* a scattering, dispersing, Lc.

Disijcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast asunder, throw in different directions, scatter, disperse, L; — *nubes*, O; — *naves*, L; especially to scatter, disperse an enemy, Ca; (2) to destroy, ruin, bring to nought, — *arcem a fundamentis*, N; *met.* — *pacem*, V; — *rem*, L.

Disjunctio -ōnis, *f.* separation, disjunction, C; — *animarum*, C; difference; (2) in logic, the oppo-

sition of propositions, or assertions, C; in rhetoric, various figures of speech, Q.

Disjunctus -a -um, separated, stundered, remote, C; met. *rita maxime* — a cupiditate, C; of oratory, abrupt, disjointed, C; (3) in logic, opposed, opposite, C.

Disjunctio -nxi -nctum, 3. to disjoin, unbind, loosen, separate; especially to unyoke, or unharness, — *bovem*, Co. Vr. C; also to wean, remove from the mother, Vr; (2) to separate, sunder, remove, *intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus*, C; *Italis disjungimur oris*, V; (3) met. — *populum a senatu*, C; — *honesta a commodis*, O.

Dispersio, 3. to spread one's self abroad, to be divulged, — *illud flagitium*, P.

Dispersor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, to stray. *Disperdo* -di -sum, 3. to expand, extend, stretch out, Le. P.

Dispar -dis, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal, — *fortuna*, C; — *tempus*, C; with *dat.* — *illa oratio huic*, C; with *gen.* — *sui*, C.

Disparitas -onis, f.; — *procreantionis*, Vt, delivery.

Disparilis -a, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal, C. Vr.

Disparilitas -atis, f. difference, dissimilarity, Vr.

Dispariliter, in a different manner, Vr.

Disparo, 1. to separate, part, divide, — *populum*, C.

Dispartio = *dispartio*, q.v.

Dispectus -us, m. consideration, examination, Sc.

Dispello -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive in different directions, scatter, dispel, — *pecudes*; C; met. — *caliginem ab animo*, C.

Dispendiosus -a -um, productive of loss or damage, detrimental, Co.

Dispendium -ii, n. expenditure, expense, loss, — *facere*, Le, to suffer loss; — *alicui afferre*, Co, to cause loss or expense; met. — *more*, V, loss of time.

Dispendo, 3. to weigh out, dispense, Vr.

Dispensatio -onis, f. management, economical administration, — *ararii*, C; — *annonae*, L; (2) the office of a dispensator, treasurership, C.

Dispensator -oris, m. the slave who filled in a Roman household the office of steward or bailiff, C. Vr; in imperial times, the royal treasurer, usually a slave or freedman.

Dispenso; 1. to weigh out, or pay away money, P; or generally, to manage money matters, C; (2) to divide, distribute, arrange, dispense, Co. H. Jv; met. L. C.

Disperculo, 3; to smite into two parts, P.

Disperditio -onis, f. a total destruction, ruin, C.

Disperdo -disdi -ditum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate, — *possessiones*, C; — *hunc leonem*, P.

Disperio -ii, 4. *neut.* to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; O; in conversation, *disperi*, P. T, I am lost, I am ruined; *dispercam*, si, or nisi, Ct, may I perish if, or except . . . prov. *male partum male desperit*, P, ill got is ill spent.

Dispergo -si -sum, 3. to scatter, spread abroad, disperse, — *tam multa pestifera terra marique*, C; especially to rout; disperse an hostile army, C; (3) met. — *rumores*, and *abs.* Te; to spread abroad reports; — *bellum*, C.

Disperso, C. *dispersum*, Vr. St, in different places, dispersedly, here and there.

Dispartio -ivi (ii) -ditum, 4. to separate, divide, distribute, — *pecuniam judicibus*, C; — *exercitum per oppida*, L; (2) met. — *tempora voluptatis laborique*, C; once found in C in a *dep.* form.

Dispersio -di -estum, 3. to separate, divide, *Nilus Africanus ad Ethiopiam dispergens*, Pl.

Disphelo -specti -spectum, 3. to open the eyes and begin to see, *catuli qui jam dispheluri sint*, C; *ut disphelere non possit*, St, that he could not distinguish surrounding objects, St; (2) *neut.* to look round, P; (3) *act.* to catch sight of, perceive, Le.

Te; (4) *met.* to perceive mentally, — *acie mentis*, C; *si quid* — *capere*, C; hence, to weigh, consider, — *res Romanas*, C.

Displacentia -ae, f. displeasure; — *sui*, Sc, self-dissatisfaction.

Displacito -ti -itum, 2. to displease (*opp.* placeo, complacere); — *mihi*, P. C; — *sibi*, T; to be dissatisfied with one's self; to be melancholy, out of spirits, C.

Displodo -si -sum, 3. to spread out, dilate, Vr. II.

Dispono -sui -situm, 3. to distribute, arrange, dispose in order, *Pisistratus libros Homeri disposuisse dicitur*, C; — *quidque suo loco*, Co; — *enses per herbam*, V; — *aliquid versu*, Pt, to set forth in verse; (2) especially to arrange, dispose, or station troops, — *praesidia, custodes, cohortes*, Ca; — *legiones in Appuliâ*, Ca; — *milites tuis operibus quae etc.* Ca; (3) met. — *verba*, C; — *tragediam*, Te; in *disponendo die*, St, arranging the day's business.

Disposito, in regular and proper order, C.

Dispositio -onis, f. a regular arrangement, or order in a speech, C; proper arrangement or disposition of parts in architecture, Vr, in painting, Pl.

Dispositor -oris, m. one who arranges, or sets in order, Sc.

Dispositura -ae, f. arrangement, order, Le.

Dispositus -a -um (*præp.* *dispono*), fitly arranged, C.

Dispositus -us, m. Tc. = *dispositura*, q.v.

Dispuet, 2. *impers.* to be exceedingly ashamed, P. T.

Dispungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to revise, check off, balance an account, — *rationes expensorum et acceptorum*, Sc; met. — *cito tue dies*, Sc.

Disputabilis -e, disputable, Sc.

Disputatio -onis, f. calculation, consideration, Co; (2) more frequently, an arguing, debating, argument, debate, dispute, C.

Disputatiuncula -ae, f. *dim.* a little debate, or dispute, Sc.

Disputator -oris, m. a debater, disputer, C.

Disputatrix -icis, f. the art of debating or disputing, Q.

Disputo, 1. to reckon up the items of an account, calculate, cast up, P; hence, (2) to consider, on both sides, discuss, weigh, debate, dispute, *in meo corde eam rem diu disputari*, P; — *pro tribunali multis verbis*, C; — *de omni re in contrarias partes*, C; *ut hanc rem vobis disputem*, P, that I may clearly set this matter before you.

Disquiro, 3. to inquire into, investigate, H.

Disquisitio -onis, f. a judicial investigation, C.

Disraro, 1. to thin out by cutting, Co.

Disseco -di -ectum, 1. to cut in pieces, dissect, Pl. St.

Dissemino, 1. to spread abroad; disseminate, — *memoriam sempiternam*, G.

Disensio -onis, f. disension, disunion, disagreement, variance, *animorum disjunctio* — *facit*, C; — *sine acerbitate*, C.

Disensus -us, m. disunion, disagreement, V.

Disentendus -a -um (*opp.* *consentaneus*), disagreeing, different, C.

Dissentio -si -sum, 4. to differ in opinion, disagree, dissent, be at variance, *hac de re a me* — C; — *inter se*, C; — *cum Epicuro*, Sc; — *conditionibus factis*, II; (2) of inanimate objects, not to correspond, to disagree, be different, C.

Disseprio -psi -ptum, 4. to part off, bound, separate, divide, C. Le.

Disseptio -onis, f. Vt; *disseptum* -i, n. Le, a boundary, partition.

Disserensco -avi, 3. *disserrero*, 1. Pl; of the weather, to clear up, L.

Dissero -sevi -situm, 3. to sow, scatter seed, Co.

Vr.

Dis-creo -ui -itum, 3. to join on at certain distances, C; (2) to examine, treat, discuss a subject; with acc. de amicitia ea ipsa —, C; — hanc cum ipsis philosophis, C; — de republica, C; abs. — mecum et cum Scipione, C.

*Dis-serpo, 3. to creep in different directions, late disserpunt tremores, Lc.

Dissertatio -ōnis, f. a careful discussion or investigation, Pl.

Disserto, 1. to explain carefully, treat thoroughly in words, discuss, argue, P. Tc.

Dissidentia -æ, f. difference, — rerum, Pl.

Dissidēo -ēdi -sessum, 2. to be distant, to be separated, quanta Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Pt; (2) to be of different opinion, disagree, dissent, — a tribuno plebis, C; — inter se, C; — cum Cicerone doctore suo, C; found once with dat. virtus dissidens plebi, H; abs. verbis eos non re dissidere, C; (3) of inanimate or abstract things, to be unlike, dissimilar, to disagree, — scriptum a sententiā, C.

Dissidium -ii, n. disagreement, disunion, C.

Dissilio -i -ti, 4. to leap apart, burst asunder, separate hastily, V. Pl.

Dissimilis -e, unlike, dissimilar; with gen. — offensio odii, C; with dat. nihil tam — quam Cotta Sulpicio, C; — inter se, C, — atque, — et, C.

Dissimilit, in a dissimilar manner, C.

Dissimilitudo -inis, f. dissimilitude, unlikeness, C.

Dissimulante, secretly, in secret, C.

Dissimulatio -ōnis, f. a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation, C; (2) in particular, the ciopia of Socrates, C.

Dissimulatio -ōnis, m. one who conceals or dissembles, S. Q.

Dissimulo, 1. to conceal the existence of anything, to hide, dissimulate, — et occultare, C; et obtegere, C; — deum, T. to conceal his divinity.

*Dis-sipabilis ē, that can be dissipated or scattered, — ignis et aer, C.

Dissipatio -ōnis, f. a dissipating, dissipation, scattering, — curium, C; (2) destruction, annihilation, C.

Dis-sipo, 1. to scatter, dissipate, — membra fratris, C, — aliud alio, C; especially to rout, scatter an hostile army, — hostes, C; to get the better of an ailment, dissipate a morbid humour, Cl; (2) to destroy, annihilate, — statum, C; — rem familiarem, C; (3) met. — famam, C; to spread abroad a report.

Dissociabilis -e, act. that which separates, — oceanus, H, (2) neut. that which cannot be united, Te.

Dissociatio -ōnis, f. a separation, dissociation, Te. Pl.

Dis-socio, 1. to separate, sever, divide, dissociate, — montes alle, H; (2) met. to separate in mind and affection, morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, C.

Dissociabilis -e, dissoluble, separable, C.

Dissoluto, applied to discourse, loosely, uncon- nectedly, C; (2) carelessly, negligently, C.

Dissolutio -ōnis, f. dissolution, destruction, annihilation, — natura, C, death; — navis, Te, shipwreck; — stomachi, Pl, diarrhoea; (2) — criminum, C, refutation; (3) applied to discourse, looseness, want of connection, C, (4) of character, looseness, carelessness, effeminacy, dissolute- ness, C.

Dissolutus -a -um (prip. dissolvo), of written style, loose, unconnected, diffuse, C; hence, dis- solutum -i, n. a rhetorical figure, asyndeton, C. Q; (2) of character, loose, dissolute, profligate, reckless, careless, C.

Dis-solvo -volvi -solutum, 3. to loosen, unloose, separate, dissolve, destroy, opus ipsa sum natum a soluto, C; — nodos, Lc; — stomachum, Pl, to purge; — cohortem, St; (2) to pay a debt, — res aliam, C; — quæ debet, T; (3) in medi-

cine, to dissipate or destroy a morbid humour, Pl; (4) met. — amicitiam, C; — leges, C; — rem- publicam, C; (5) in rhetoric, to refute, contradict, destroy the force of an assertion, C. Q.

Dissōno -āi -itum, 1. to sound discordantly, Vt; met. to disagree, differ, Co.

Dissōnus -a -um, discordant, inharmonious, dissonant, — clamores, L; (2) met. different, disagreeing, per tot gentes — sermone moribusque, L.

*Dis-sors -tis, having a different lot or fate, O.

Dissuadēo -si -sum, 2. to advise against, dis- suade, — legem agrariam, C; — de captivis, C.

Dissuasio -ōnis, f. a dissuasion, — rogationis ejus, C.

Dissuasio -ōnis, m. one who dissuades, C.

*Dissuātor, 1. dep. t. kiss eagerly, C.

Dissulto, 1. to leap apart, spring asunder, V.

Dissolvo -di -utum, 3. to unsew; hence, met. to separate, O; — amicitias, C, to dissolve gradually.

Distābesco -bui, 3. to begin to melt, dissolve, A. Aug.

Distādet, 2. to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe, — me tui, P.

Distātia -æ, f. distance, Pl; (2) difference, diversity, C.

Distendo -di -tum, 3. (also found, distenno, distensum), to stretch apart, expand, extend, distend, — aciem, Ca; — brachia, O; (2) to fill full, especially of the distending of the udder with milk, — ubera ovis, V; — horrea pleni spici, Tb; (3) met. in duo pariter bella — curas hominum, L, to divide the anxieties of men, etc. — animos, L, to rack, harass.

Distensio -ōnis, f. an expansion, distention, Cl.

Distentus -ūs, m. Pl = distentio, q. r.

Distentus -a -um (prip. distendo), dis- tended, full, — ubera, H.

Distentus -a -um (prip. distineo), busy, occu- pied, — tot tantisque negotiis, C.

Distemino, 1. to separate as a boundary, divide, C; — Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenai montis, Pl.

*Distemnus -a -um, separated, bounded, P. Aug.

Distēro -trivi -itum, 3. to pound, bruise, A. Aug.

Distichus -a -um (distichos), consisting of two lines, Co; hence, distichum -i, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, M.

*Distimulo, 1. to goad, pierce through; met. — bona, to waste, consume, P.

Distincte, clearly, definitely, distinctly, C.

Distinctio -ōnis, f. a distinguishing, — veri a falso, C; (2) a difference, distinction, C; used by C. Q. for a figure of speech so called; (3) splen- dour, distinction, C. Pl.

Distinctus -a -um (prip. distinguo), separated, distinct, — vrbis delubris — spatiosque communibus, C; — oratio, Q, properly divided; (2) adorned, distinguished, — et ornatum calum aetris, C.

Distinctus -ūs, m. difference, distinction, Te.

Distineo -di -entum, 2. to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide, tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinctantur, Ca; (2) of the operation of passion, to tear, distract, distineor dolore, C; cum fructibus senatum distinctant, L; (3) to keep, detain, hinder, employ, occupy, legiones maximam flumina distinebat, Ca; nos hic novis legibus distinctum, C; — pacem, C; — victoriam, Ca, to obstruct, impede.

Distinguo -xi -netum, 3. to separate, divide, O; — crimem, Se, to arrange; (2) to divide objects ac- cording to their points of difference, to distin- guish, discriminate, crimina — et separare, C; — oratorum genera, C; — vera somnia a falsis, C; (3) to make fit pauses in reading or speaking, C; — versum, Q; (4) to adorn, distinguish, — poma vario colore, O.

Disto, 1. to be apart, separate, distant, C; quæ turres pedes LXXX inter se distant, Ca; (2) used of distance in time, Q; quantum distat ab Luacho Codrus, H; (3) met. to differ, be distinct,

distans multum inter se genera dicendi, C; hominum vita distat a cultu et victu bestiarum, C.

Distorqueo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist apart, distort, — ora cacinno, O.

Distortio -ōnis, f. — membrorum, C; distortion.

Distortus -a -um (ptep. distorqueo), distorted, deformed, C; met. perverse, C.

Distractio -ōnis, f. a pulling asunder, dividing, separating, C; (2) disunion, disunion, C.

Distrāho -axi -actum, 3. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces, — corpus, C; — eallum, L; (2) to sell in separate lots, — agros, Te; (3) met. distrahitur in deliberando animus, C, is drawn in different directions, distracted; in like manner, oratoris industriam in plura studia — nolim, C; — controversias, C, to settle, decide; — voces, C, to leave an hiatus; (4) to separate, remove, C; illam a me distrahit necessitas, T; met. to estrange alienate, C.

Distributio -ūi -dum, 3. to distribute, divide, — populum in quinque classes, C; — legiones provinciarum, St; — pecunias exercitui, Ca.

Distributio, fitly or logically arranged, — scribere, C.

Distributio -ōnis, f. a division, distribution, C; logical arrangement of ideas, C.

Districte, Pl, districtum, Se, strictly, severely, accurately.

Districus -a -um (ptep. distringo), rigorous, severe, Te; (2) more frequently, busy, occupied, engaged, — hoc negotio, C.

Distringo -axi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, stretch out, V; (2) to detain, hinder, impede, occupy, L; — Jorem coils, Pl, to overload with vows.

Distruco, 1. to cut in pieces, P.

Disturbatio -ōnis, f. — Corinthi, C, destruction.

Disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion, disturb, — concionem gladiis, C; (2) to destroy, raze to the ground, — domum meam, C; — ades, L; met. to destroy, annihilate, — vim societatem, C.

Disyllabus -a -um (δισύλλαβος), dissyllabic, Q.

Ditresco, 3. to become rich, L. H.

Dithyrambicus -a -um (διδυραμβικός), dithyrambic, C.

Dithyrambus -i, m. (διδυραμβος), a dithyramb, C.

Ditto -ōnis, f. surrender, capitulation; hence, power, sovereignty, authority, redigere in ditionem aliorum, C, to reduce under the authority of; esse in ditione alicujus, C, to be in the power of.

Dito, 1. to enrich, make wealthy, L. H.

Ditū, by day, nocturne et diu, P, by night and by day; (2) a long time, nimis — loquor, P; multum diutius, C; (3) long ago, a long time ago, C.

Diurnus -a -um, daily; hence, diurna -orum; n. To; diurnum -i, n. Jv, a diary, journal; — cibis, L; — victus, St; and subst. diurnum -i, n. Se, a daily ration; (2) by day, daily (opp. nocturnus), tantas labores diurnos nocturnosque, C.

Diur -a -um = diurus, q.v.

Diutius, for a long time, during a long period, P.

Diutinus -a -um, lasting a long time, long, C.

Diuturnitas -itatis, f. long duration, — temporis, C; — belli, Ca.

Diuturnus -a -um, lasting a long time, of long duration, — gloria, — bellum, C.

Divaleo, 1. act. to stretch apart, cease to straddle, C; (2) neut. to diverge, divaricate, Vr.

Divello -relli -vulum, 3. to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force, — res a natura copulatas, C; met. — commodum civium, C; — amorem querimonis, H; (2) to remove, separate, — aliquem ab aliquo, C; met. to estrange, alienate, C.

Divendo -idi -dum, 3. to sell in separate lots, C.

Diverberio, 1. to strike apart, separate by striking, cleave, — volucres auras sagittis, V.

Diverbum -ii. n. a dialogue on the stage. L.

Diverse, in different directions, differently, diversely, C. T.

Diversitas -itatis, f. contrariety, disagreement, — inter exercitum imperatoremque, Te; (2) difference, diversity, Q.

Diversus -a -um (ptep. diverto), turned in a contrary direction, opposite, C; diverso ab ea regione itinere, Ca; (2) opposed, hostile, C; — acies, Te; ex diverso, on the opposite side, Q; d diverso, St, on the contrary; (3) turned in different directions, apart, separate, diversi pugnabant, Ca; ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, L; (4) met. different, diverse, dissimilar, varia et — genera, C; — literæ, S; — sententia, Q.

Diverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away; hence, met. to diverge from, differ, P.

Dives -itis, rich, wealthy, — copis, C; — agris, H; met. — ager, V, fruitful; — mensæ, H; — lingua, H.

Divexo, 1. to tear asunder, destroy, C; (2) met. to disturb, render anxious, — matrem, St.

Dividia -re, f. discord, disunion, A. Aug; (2) grief, vexation, anxiety, P.

Divido -di -dum, 3. to separate, divide, omne animal secari ac didici potest, C; — Galliam in partes tres, Ca; (2) to divide among several, distribute, — agrum, citrim, C; — exercitum passim in ciuitates, L; — agrum sordidissimo culque, L; — inter se, P; — agros per veteranos, St; — mecum, O; (3) met. — et explanare ambigua, C; — sententiam, C, to take a separate vote upon questions before comprised in a single resolution; (4) to divide as a boundary, sever, part, — Macedoniam a Thessalia, Ca; (5) to separate, distinguish, — legem bonam a mala, C; hence, very rare, to distinguish, adorn, V.

Dividuum -a -um, divisible, C; (2) divided, parted, P. H.

Divinatio -ōnis, f. the gift of prophecy, divination, C; (2) in law, the legal process by which one out of many voluntary accusers is chosen, C.

Divine, divinely, by divine power, P; (2) in the manner of a seer or prophet, C; (3) divinely, admirably, excellently.

Divinitas -itatis, f. a divine nature, divinity; (2) the power of prophecy or divination, C; (3) applied to an orator, excellence, surpassing merit, C.

Divinitus, divinely, by divine influence, originating from heaven, C; (2) by inspiration, by means of divination, P. C; (3) admirably, nobly, divinely, C.

Divino, 1. to foretell, prophecy, forebode, divine the future, C.

Divinus -a -um, belonging or relating to a deity, divine, — aumen, C; — origo, L; — condimenta, P, eaten by the gods; — res, P. T. C, a sacrifice; — verba, A. Aug, a form of prayer; divina humanaque omnia, P. C, all things whatsoever; — res, God and nature, opp. res humana, moral science, C; (2) divinely inspired, prophetic, C; applied to a poet, — rates, H; subst. divinus -i, m. a seer, prophet, C; (3) divine, admirable, excellent, — homo in dicendo, C; — et incredibili fide, C.

Divisio -ōnis, f. division, separation, P. Aug; (2) division, distribution, Te; (3) met. a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C.

Divisor -ōris, m. a divider, distributor, C; (2) a hired bribery agent, C.

Divisura -re, f. a division, cleft, Pl.

Divisus -us, m. division, Macedonia divisui facilis, L.

Divitibus -arum, f. riches, wealth, C; met. — ingenii, C.

Divortium -ii, n. a divorce, C; (2) a place of parting or divergence, V; — itinerum, L; — aquarum, C, a water-parting, water-shed.

Divulgatus -a -um (ptep. divulgo), spread abroad, made public, common, C.

Divulgo, 1. to make public, divulge, publish, spread abroad, — *librum*, C; — *versiculos*, St; — *rem sermonibus*, C.

Divus -a -um (dius -a -um, V.), belonging to the deity, divine, V; generally found as a *subst.* divus -i, m. C; diva -æ, f. L, a god, goddess, deity; (2) godlike, divine, — *Julius*, C; — *sententia Catonis*, H; in imperial times *divus* was the standing epithet of all deceased emperors; (3) *subst.* divum -i, n. the sky; hence, the very common phrase, *sub divo*, C, in the open air.

Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, to give, offer, give away, grant, allow, yield, resign, bestow, etc. *ob-* sides — *et accipere*, Ca; — *litteras ad aliquem*, C, to write to any one; — *litteras alicui*, C, of the writer, to deliver to the messenger; of the messenger, to deliver to the person addressed; — *penas*, to suffer punishment; — *inter se fidem et iurjurandum*, C, to give a mutual guarantee; *præp.* data -ūrum, n. gifts, P; (2) in military language, — *nominis*, a, C, to enlist; — *manus*, N, to yield, surrender; and generally, to yield, acquiesce, C. Ca; — *terga*, to take to flight; (3) *do* was the word used by the prætor in adjudicating on a suit; (4) in controversy, to admit, grant, allow the truth of an assertion, C; (5) — *se*, to betake one's self to, — *hostes in fugam*, Ca; to put to flight, — *se fugæ*, C; (6) — *aliquid alicui*, to give up, sacrifice to any one, C; — *se alicui*, to devote one's self to any one, C; — *se iucunditati*, C; (7) to announce, tell, relate, T. C; (8) — *fabulam*, to produce a play, C; (9) — *verba alicui*, to deceive, cheat, P. T. C; (10) — *alicui laudi*, to impute as a merit, T. C.

Dōceo -cū -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct, — *aliquem litteras*, C; — *aliquem equo, armis*, L; — *aliquem tacere*, C; especially, *fabulam*, to teach a play to the actors, i. e. to produce a drama, C; (2) to inform, make known, C.

Dochnilus -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς), a species of verse, n. docheme, — — —, C.

Dōcilis -e, teachable, docile, — *ad agriculturam*, V; — *modorum*, H.

Dōcilitas -atis, f. teachableness, docility, C. Docte, learnedly, H. M; (2) cunningly, slyly, cleverly, P.

Doctor -ōis, m. a teacher, C.

Doctrina -æ, f. teaching, instruction, C; (2) that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning, doctrine; *Piso Græcis doctrinis eruditus*, C.

Doctus -a -um (*præp.* doceo), learned, instructed, well-informed, — *Græcistis et Latinis*, C; — *ex disciplinâ Stoicorum*, C; — *Græce et Latine*, St; — *dulces modos*, H; (2) clever, cunning, sly, P. T.

Dōcumen -tius, n. Lc. = documentum, g. r.

Dōcumentum -i, n. anything instructive, example, pattern, warning, proof, — *hominibus nostris virtutis*, C; — *eloquentiæ dare*, L; — *dare*, to give warning or example; — *capere*, to take warning or pattern.

Dōdona -æ, f. (-e -es, Pl. Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence, *adj.* Dōdonaus -a -um, C; Dōdōnis -tius, O; Dōdōnius -a -um, P. Aug.

Dodrāns -ntis, m. nine-twelfths = three-fourths of unity; *heres ex dodrante*, N, heir to 3-fourths of the property; (2) as a measure of length = 9 inch. = 3-fourths of a foot, Pl.

Dōdrantālis -e, nine inches long or broad, Co.

Dōdrantārius -a -um, — *tabula*, C, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, C.

Dōgma -tius, n. (δόγμα) a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma, C.

Dōlābella -æ, f. dim. n. small axe or hatchet, Co.

Dolābelli, the name of a branch of the Gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolābella, the friend and son-in-law of Cicero, born B. C. 70; cons. 44; died 43. He is

known as one of the most profligate men of his time, both in his private and public character, though Cicero, whose daughter he married without her father's consent, usually speaks of him with much indiffERENCE.

Dōlābra -æ, f. an axe, hatchet, used both in agriculture, Co, and for military purposes, L.

Dōlenter, painfully, sorrowfully, grievously, C. Dōleo -di -itum, 2. to suffer pain; of bodily pain, *pes dolet*; *caput dolet*, C; *impers. mihi dolet*, *quum ego capulo*, P; (2) to suffer mental pain, to grieve, to lament over, bewail, *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, C; — *se a suis superari*, C; — *iebus contrarius*, C; — *de Hortensio*, C; also followed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *si*, H; *impers. dolet mihi*, P; *dolet me*, Pt, it pains me, grieves me.

Dōlōlum -i, n. a little cask or wine jar, Co. L.

Dōlito, 1. to pain greatly, ache, A. Aug.

Dōlūm -i, n. a large earthenware jar, used for the same purpose as our wine casks, Ca. C; *provin pertusum ingerimus dicta dolūm*, P, we speak in vain.

Dōlo, to hew or work with an axe, C; — *iuste*, H, thrash soundly.

Dōlon -ōnis, n. (δόλον, δόλων), a wooden staff, furnished with an iron point, V; (2) a swordstick; and hence, *met.* the sting of a gnat, Ph; (3) a small foresail, L.

Dōlor -ōris, m. bodily pain, anguish, — *pedum*, C; — *latterum*, H; (2) mental pain, grief, sorrow, woe, vexation, anxiety, C; (3) *meton.* the cause of pain and grief, Pt; (4) in rhetoric, affecting or pathetic expression, pathos, C.

Dōlöse, deceitfully, craftily, C.

Dōlösus -a -um, crafty, deceitful, cunning, tricky, C.

Dōlus -i, m. (δόλος), — *malus*, C; or *ads.* guile, fraud, deceit, a trick, C.

Dōmābilis -e, that can be tamed or civilized, — *Cantaber*, H.

Dōmesticūm, at home, in one's own house, — *apparare aliquid*, St.

Dōmesticus -a -um, belonging to the house, — *castis*, C, house cast; (2) belonging to the family, domestic, — *luctus*, C; — *usus*, C; hence, *subst.* domesticū -orum, n. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family, C; slaves, domestics, St; (3) private, in opposition to that which is foreign or public, *si superavissent et domesticis opibus vel externis auxilium*, Ca; — *bellum*, Ca, civil war.

Dōmesticūm -ii, n. a place of residence, dwelling, domicile, C; *met.* — *libertatis*, C; — *se-*nectutis, C.

Dōmesticiūm -ii, n. a meal at home, homely fare, M.

Dōmīna -æ, f. the mistress of a household, lady, P. T; (2) mistress, *Foris — campi*, C; especially applied to deities, to Cybele, V; Venus, O; Diana, M; (3) the title given to ladies of the imperial family, St; (4) used as a term of endearment for wife, V; beloved, Tb. Pt.

Dōminātio -ōnis, f. irresponsible power, despotism, domination, arbitrary government, C.

Dōminātor -ōris, m. ruler, governor, — *etiam Deus*, C.

Dōminātrix -icis, f. a despotic mistress, female despot, — *animi cupiditas*, C.

Dōminātus -ūs, m. C. = dominatio, g. r.

Dōmināus -a -um, relating to the master, V. Co; imperial, P. Aug; whence, *subst.* dōmināus -i, n. a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero, St.

Dōminūm -ii, n. a banquet, social meal, C; (2) property, possession, right of possession, P. Aug; (3) master, lord, *incertissima dominia*, Sc.

Dōminor, 1. dep. to rule, be lord or master, to dominate, C; — *in adversarios*, L; — *summā arcē*, V.

Dōminus -i, n. the possessor and master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master,

C.; (2) master, lord, despot, tyrant; ruler, commander, *dominus esse omnium rerum deos*, C.; — *populi quem Græci tyrannum vocant*, C.; (3) — *contitui*, — *epuli*, or *abs.* the master of a feast, the host, C.; (4) in imperial times, the title given to the emperor, St.

**Dōmīporta* -æ, *f.* one who carries her house upon her back, the snail, C.

Domitia Gens, a plebeian family, which, in the later ages of the republic, was regarded as highly distinguished. Its chief cognomens were *Ahenobarbus* and *Calpurnus*.

Domitianus, the last of the twelve Cæsars, whose full name was T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, was the younger of Vespasian's sons, and born A.D. 52. His conduct at the time of his father's accession, in administering the affairs of Italy, during Vespasian's absence in the East, showed both his vile natural disposition, and his unfitness for government; but it was not till the death of his brother Titus, and his own succession to the purple in 81, that he was able to exercise any influence on the destinies of the empire. Nor is he free from the suspicion of having hastened the death of Titus. His conduct during the first years of his reign was in many respects laudable. He enacted many useful laws, and paid considerable attention to the administration of justice. But after a brief interval the cruelty which seemed natural to his disposition manifested itself, and his conduct was such as to procure him a just place among the world's worst tyrants. He was murdered at last by his freedman Stephanus, A.D. 96, who was employed by the Empress Domitia and certain officers of the court, who had learned that they were to be the next imperial victims. It should not fail to be remarked, that Domitian was fond of literature, and was himself the author of several poetical pieces.

Dōmīto, *i.* to tame, subdue, V. Pl.

Dōmītor -ōris, *m.* a tamer, — *equorum*, C., a horse-breaker; (2) a conqueror, subduer, C.

Dōmītrix -icis, *f.* a female tamer or conqueror, V.

Dōmītūra -æ, *f.* a taming, breaking, subduing, Pl. Co.

Dōmītus -us, *m.* C. = *domiturn*, *g.v.*

Dōmō -di -itum, *i.* to tame, break, — *boves*, V.; — *feras belluas*, C.; (2) to conquer, subdue, master, compel, — *nationes*, C.; met. — *terram astris*, V.; — *uicem prelo*, H, to press; — *libidines*, C.

Dōmōtīō -ōnis, *f.* a return home, P. Aug.

Dōmunculā -æ, *f.* a little house, Vt.

Dōmus -is or -i, *f.* a house, dwelling, a private house, occupied by one family, opp. *insula*, which was let out in flats or lodgings; (2) used adverbially, *domi*, at home, in the house; — *mea*, aliena; C; *domum*, home, towards home, homeward, C; *domo*, away from home, abroad, C; sometimes, though not by C, used = *domi*; (3) *domi aliquid habere*, C. T. i. to have at home, to possess as one's own; (4) *poet.* any place of abode or sojourn, the abode of the gods, O; of the winds, V; the soul as the home of the body, O; (5) *meton.* home, native country, dwelling-place; hence, *domi*, C, at home, in one's own country; and the phrases, *belli domique*, *domi militæque*, in peace and in war; (6) the inmates of a house, family, household, *domus te nostra tota salutet*, C.

**Dōmūbilis* -e, worthy of a gift, — *homo infinitimo*, P.

Dōnarium -ii, *n.* the treasury of a temple, P. Aug.; (2) the temple, shrine, altar, V. O; (3) a votive offering, L.

Dōnatio -ōnis, *f.* a giving, gift, present, donation, C.

Dōnātivum -i, *n.* an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery, St.

Dōnax -icis, *m.* (δῶναξ), a kind of reed of Cyprus, Pl.

Dōnēc, until, as long as, while, *donec gratus eram tibi* — *Persarum vigili rege beator*, H; so long as, while, *haud desinam* — *perfecero hoc*, T, until; found also connected with *usque*, *usque co*, *usque adeo*, in *tantum*, etc.

Dōnicum, P = *donec*, *g.v.*

Dōno, *i.* to give as a present, make a donation, present, — *non pauca suis adiutoribus*, C; to give up, sacrifice to, — *tuas amicitias republicæ*, C; (2) to forgive a debt or obligation, Ca; and hence, = *condonare*, to pardon, forgive a fault, L. O; (3) — *aliquem aliquid re*, to present with; — *aliquem annulo aureo*, C; — *aliquem civitate*, C.

Dōnum -i, *n.* a gift, present; *dono dare*, T, to give as a present; (2) especially a gift to the gods, a votive offering, C.

Dōreas -idis, *f.* (δορεάς), a gazelle, antelope, M.

Dōres -um, *m.* (δορείς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races, C; hence, *adj.* *Dōricus* -a -um, Pl, Doric, *meton.* Grecian, V. O; *Dōrius* -a -um, H, Dorian; Doris -idis, *f.* *adj.* *subst.* Doris, a country of Greece, Pl; also the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids, O; *meton.* the sea, V.

Dormio, *i.* to sleep, C; *irē dormitum*, P. T. H, to go to bed; also to sleep the sleep of death, P; (2) to rest, be inactive, P. C; (3) to be careless, indifferent, T.

Dormitator -ōris, *m.* a dreamer, stupid fellow, P.

Dormito, *i.* to be sleepy, to begin to sleep, C. H; *met.* *jam dormitante lucernā*, O, just going out; (2) to dream, be lazy, inactive, P. C.

Dormitor -ōris, *m.* a sleeper, M.

Dormitōrius -a -um, relating to sleep; *subst.* *dormitorium* -i, *n.* a bedchamber, dormitory, Pl.

Dorsum -i, *n.* (dorsus -i, *m.* P.), the back, either of men or animals, P. V. H; *met.* — *jugi*, Ca; — *montis*, L; — *prærupti nemoris*, H.

Dōryphorus -i, *m.* (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polykleitos, C.

Dōs -dotis, *f.* a dowry, portion, C; *accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine*, Ca; (2) a gift, endowment, property, quality, — *rei bonum*, C; — *ingenii forma*, O.

Dossiliarius -a -um, burden-bearing, — *aselli*, Vt.

Dōtālis -e, relating or belonging to a dowry, C.

Dōtātus -a -um (priep. *dotō*), richly endowed with, provided, gifted, P. C.

Dōtō, *i.* to provide with a dowry, endow, V; — *filiam*, St.

Drachma -æ, *f.* (δραχμή), a small Greek coin, or drachm; about equal in value to a Roman denarius, C; (2) as a weight, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of an uncia, Pl.

Drāco -ōnis, *m.* (δράκων), a kind of snake, dragon, C; (2) *meton.* a constellation so called, C; a machine for heating water, consisting of numerous serpentine tubes, Sc; an old vine branch, Pl.

Drāconīgēna -æ, engendered by serpents, — *urbis*, O, Thebes.

Drūcontias vitis, Co, an esteemed kind of vine.

Drūcontium -ii, *n.* (δρακόντιον), the plant dragonwort, Pl; *arum dracunculæ*, Linn.

Drāpētā -æ, *m.* (δραπέτης), a fugitive, slave, runaway, P.

Drāpānis -is, *f.* (δραπάνης), the martin, Pl.

Drōmas -idus, *m.* (δρομάς), a dromedary, L.

Drōmos -i, *m.* (δρόμος), the race-course of the Spartans, L.

Drōpax -icis, *f.* (δρόπαξ), a pitch plaster for extracting hair, H.

Drūlēs -um, *m.* (-æ -arum, C.), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations.

Drūpa -æ, *f.* (δρῦπα), or *drupa oliva*, an overripe olive, Pl.

Drusus, a cognomen of the Gens *Livia*. Of the persons who bore it we shall mention (L. M. Livius Drusus, cons. p.c. 112, is chiefly known as the colleague of C. Gracchus in the tribuneship, p.c. 122; holding which office, in the interest of the

patrician party, he succeeded in supplanting his fellow tribune in popular favour. (II.) M. Livius Drusus, a patrician statesman who flourished about the beginning of the first century B.C., and who distinguished himself as a demagogue and mob orator. He was murdered in the prime of life, according to some, with the connivance of the then consuls. (III.) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, was nevertheless born after her marriage with Augustus. He was a highly popular and virtuous prince, and is even said to have entertained sincere republican opinions. He made many successful campaigns in Gaul and Germany, and was the first Roman general who reached the German Ocean. In one of these he met his death, at the early age of thirty, by a fall from his horse, which, after thirty days of suffering, proved fatal. (IV.) Drusus (Æsar, son of the Emperor Tiberius, by his first wife, Vipsania, died in the lifetime of his father, poisoned, it is said, by the minister Sejanus.

Dryas -adis, *f.* (Δρυάς), a wood nymph, *Dryad*, *V.*

Dryos huphêar (δρῡος ὑψηλῶν), mistletoe, *Pl.*
Dūālis -e, containing two, -- *numerus*, *Q.* the dual number.

Dūbīe, doubtfully, uncertainly; hence, *haud dubie*, *non dubie*, *C.* certainly, without doubt.

Dūbtābilis -e, doubtful, uncertain, *O.*

Dūbtānter, doubtfully, *C.* (2) with hesitation, *C.*

Dūbtātio -ōnis, *f.* doubt, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty, *C.* *sine ulla dubitatione*, without any hesitation, certainly, *C.* *res non habet* --, *C.* the matter admits of no doubt.

Dūbtō, 1. to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain, -- *de hoc*, *C.* -- *hæc*, *C.* -- *quid sumas potissimum*, *T.* -- *uirum sil utilius an*, *C.* -- *honestum ne factu sit an turpe*, *C.* very common phrase is, *non -- quoniam*, I doubt not, that . . . , *C.* (2) of inanimate objects, to waver, loiter, be uncertain, *L. Q.* (3) sometimes, to consider, weigh, reflect upon, *C. Te*; (4) to waver in resolution, hesitate, *C. Ca.*

Dūbūs -a -um, moving, wavering from side to side, -- *fluctus*, *Le*; (2) doubting, dubious, uncertain, *animum in hæc causâ -- facere*, *C.* -- *sum quid faciam*, *H.* (3) sometimes, irresolute, hesitating; (4) pass. that about which we are uncertain, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, -- *spes pacis*, *C.* -- *victoria*, *Ca.* -- *lux*, *O.* twilight; (5) used *abs.* in *neut. haud (non) dubium est*, *C.* there is no doubt; often followed by *quoniam*, *C.* *dubium habere*, to consider doubtful, to doubt concerning, *P.* in -- *vocare*, *C.* to throw a doubt upon; *sine dubio*, without doubt, certainly, *C.* (6) dangerous, difficult, perilous, -- *res*, *P. T.* -- *tempora*, *H.*

Dūcātus -ūs, *m.* a military command, *St.*

Dūcātūrus -a -um, containing 200; -- *procuratores*, *St.* who received a salary of 200 sestertia, *St.* -- *iudices*, *St.* chosen from persons who possessed 200 sestertia.

Dūcēni -e -a, 200 each, *L. Co.*

Dūcēntē-sima -æ, *f.* a 200th part, as a tax, or one-half per cent, *Te. St.*

Dūcēnti -e -a, 200, *P.* (2) generally, any large number, *Ct. H.*

Dūcēnties, 200 times, *C.*

Dūcō -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct; *quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me?* *P.* -- *agrum per fundum ejus*, *C.* -- *spiritum*, *C.* to draw breath, to live; -- *succos nectaris*, *H.* to drink deep draughts; -- *uberis*, *O.* to milk; -- *os*, *C.* to make wry faces; of a road, -- *ria ad undas*, *O.* leads to the water; -- *se*, *P.* to take one's self off; (2) to take a person before a judge, carry off to prison, -- *in jus*, *L.* *illos ducit in carcerem jubent*, *C.* (3) -- *uxorem*, to take home a wife, to marry, *C. Ca.* (4) to lead an army, cause to march, -- *exercitum in fines Suecorum*, *Ca.* and pass. of the soldiers, to be led, to

march; hence, to command an army or a troop, *C.* also, to be the leader or first of any body, -- *familiam*; *C.* -- *classem*, *Q.* (5) to produce, to be the cause of, construct, erect, -- *parietem*, *C.* -- *muros*, *H.* -- *versus*, *O.* -- *alium*, *Ct.* to give an injection; -- *alagam alicui*, *Ph.* to give a box on the ear; (6) to receive, to get, -- *creatricem*, *O.* -- *nomina*, *H.* (7) *met.* to draw, deduce, derive an origin from, *quâ totius vitæ ducit exordium*, *C.* -- *honestum ab his rebus*, *C.* (8) to lead a person's inclination, induce, entice, persuade, *me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, *C.* *duci eloquentiæ laude*, *C.* (9) to prolong, protract, -- *bellum in hiemem*, *Ca.* -- *diem ex die*, *Ca.* less frequently, to pass, enjoy time, -- *etatem in literis*, *Ca.* (10) to reckon, calculate, compute, *C.* -- *rationem alicujus*, *C.* to consider the advantage of; -- *suam quoque rationem*, *C.* (11) to reckon, estimate, consider, -- *id parvi*, *C.* -- *ea pro falsis*, *S.* -- *aliquem in numero hostium*, *C.*

Ductārius -a -um, adapted for drawing, -- *funis*, *Vt.*

Ductilis -e, that can be drawn out, ductile, -- *es*, *Pl.*

Ductum, by drawing, *Co.* (2) of drinking, in good draughts, *P.*

Ductio -ōnis, *f.* a leading, conducting, -- *aquarum*, *Vt.*

Ductio, 1. to lead, take with one's self, *P.* especially to marry a wife, *P.* (2) to lead by the nose, deceive, *P.*

Ducto, 1. to lead, -- *exercitum*, *S.* especially, -- *aliquam*, *P.* to take home as a concubine; (2) to lead by the nose, cheat, *P.* (3) to esteem, consider, -- *pro nihilo*, *P.*

Ductor -ōris, *m.* a leader, chief, conductor, *C. L. V.*

Ductus -ūs, *m.* a leading, conducting, -- *aqua*, *C.* an aqueduct; (2) military command, the office of a general, *C. Ca.* (3) of discourse, connection, coherence, *Q.*

Dūdum, a little while ago, not long since, *P. T. C.* (2) before, formerly, *C.* often *opp.* to *nunc*; (3) in *P.* connected with *ut*, *quoniam* = just as, *nam ut dudum hinc abiit*; (4) a common phrase is, *haud dudum*, *P. C.* not long ago, just now.

Duellum, duellus, duellator = bellum, bellicus, bellator, *q.v.*

Dulcia Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most celebrated individual was C. Duilius, cons. 260; cons. 258, dict. 231, the commander of the first fleet fitted out by the Romans, and who gained in his consulship a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparian Islands. The event was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (*rostrata*), which is still in existence.

Dulce, sweetly, *H.*

Dulcedo -inis, *f.* a sweet taste, *Pl.* (2) *met.* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, *C.*

Dulcesco -ēti, 3. to become sweet, *C.*

Dulcētūrus -a -um, -- *pistor*, *M.* a sugar-baker.

Dulcētissus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sweet, *C.*

Dulcifer -ēra -ērum, containing sweetness, sweet, *P.*

Dulcis -e, sweet (*opp.* *amarus*), *C.* (2) *met.* sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, -- *nomen libertatis*; *C.* -- *poemata*, *H.* (3) friendly, dear, beloved, -- *amici*, *C.* used in address, *o, dulcissime Attice*, *C.*

Dulciter, sweetly, *C. Q.*

Dulcissidus -inis, *f.* sweetness, *C.*

Dulce (δουλικός), slavishly, like a slave, *P.*

Dum, while, whilst, *dum hæc geruntur*, *Cæsari nunciatum est*, *Ca.* (2) so long as, while, -- *ritas*, *P.* (3) until, as long as till, *C.* (4) if only, especially in connection with *modo*, *dummodo*, *C.* provided only; also *dum-tamen*, *Co.* (5) enclitic, *agedum*, come now; *sine dum*, let us now; and with negatives, *nondum*, not yet; *conf.* *nequidum*, *q.v.*

Dumētum -i, *n.* a thorn bush, thicket, C. Co.
Dummodo, *vid.* dum.

Dumēsus -a -um, covered with thorn bushes, brambly, V.

Dūmus -i, *m.* a thorn bush, bramble, C.

Dumtaxat (dumtaxat), exactly, not more than the right measure, only; merely, C; (2) not less than the right measure, at least, C; (3) so far, *nos animo* — *vigemus*, C; as far as the mind is concerned.

Dūo -o -o (duo), two, C.

Dūdōdecies, twelve times, C.

Dūdōdecim, twelve, C; — *tabula*, the twelve tables of the law.

Dūdōdecimus -a -um, the twelfth, Ca.

Dūdōdenarius -a -um, containing the number twelve, Vr.

Dūdōdēni -o -a, twelve each, C. Ca.

Dūdōdēnonāginta, eighty-eight, Pl.

Dūdōdēoctoginta, seventy-eight, Pl.

Dūdōdēquadrāgēni, thirty-eight each, Pl.

Dūdōdēquadrāgēsīmus -a -um, the thirty-eighth, I.

Dūdōdēquadrāgēnta, thirty-eight, C. L.

Dūdōdēquīngūgēni -o -a, forty-eight each, Pl.

Dūdōdēquīngēsīmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, C.

Dūdōdēquīngēnta, forty-eight, Co.

Dūdōdēxīgēnta, forty-eight, Pl.

Dūdōdētrīcēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-eighth, Vr.

Dūdōdētrīcēs, twenty-eight, C.

Dūdōdētrīgēnta, twenty-eight, L.

Dūdōdēvīcēni -o -a, eight-een each, L.

Dūdōdēvīcēsīmus -a -um, the eighteenth, Pl.

Dūdōdēvīgēnti, eighteen, C.

Dūdōvīcēsīmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the 22nd legion, Te.

Dūdōvīcēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Te.

Dūplex -is, double, twofold, — *amictum*, N;

amictus, V; *pannus*, H, a garment folded twice round the body; (2) of character, double-minded, false, O; (3) doubled, twice as much, — *frumentum*, L.

Dūplēciarius -a -um, — *miles*, I, a soldier who gets double rations.

Dūplēctio -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, Sc.

Dūplēcto, twice as much, Pl.

Dūplēcter, doubly, C.

Dūplēx, to double, — *numerus*, C; — *verba*, C, to repeat; (2) to increase, enlarge, *sol decedens duplicat umbras*, V; (3) *poet.* to double up, bend double, V.

Dūplo -ōnis, *f.* the double of any thing, Pl.

Dūplus -a -um, twice as much, double, C; (2) *subst.* duplum -i, *n.* the double, P; *dupla* -a, *f.* a double price, P.

Dūpondārius -a -um, containing a dupondius, Co.

Dūpondūs -i, *m.* -ium -ii, *n.* a coin of two asses, C; (2) a measure two feet long, Co.

Dūrabilis -e, lasting, durable, O. Co.

Dūraginus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *ura*, Pl.

Dūrāmen -inis, *n.* hardness, — *aquarum*, L, ice.

Dūrāmentum -i, *n.* hardness, durability, Sc; (2) the vine tendrils when hardened into wood, Co.

Dūrātēs -a -um (*dūpārcēs*), wooden, epithet applied only to the Trojan horses, L.

Dūrātrix -icis, making durable, — *firmitas*, Pl.

Dūre, harshly, roughly, rigorously, severely, C; (2) stiffly, — *incedere*, O.

Dūresco -rui, 3, to grow hard, C.

Dūrētā -a, *f.* a wooden bathing tub, St.

Dūrītās -ātis, *f.* harshness, unfriendliness, C.

Dūrīter = *dure*, *g.o.*

Dūrītia -a, *f.* -ies -ei, *f.* Cl), hardness, — *alvi*, Cl, costiveness; — *rim*, Pl, harsh taste; *met.* a

frugal, severe mode of living, C; (2) harshness, severity, cruelty, T.

Dūriscūlus -a -um, somewhat harsh and rough, — *ceruus*, Pl.

Dūrō, 1, to make hard; harden, L. Co; (2) *met.* to harden with labour, inure to labour, *hoc se labore durant adolescentēs*, Ca; (3) *neut.* to be inured, hardened, to endure, bear, *durare nequeo in edibus*, P; hence, to last, continue in existence, remain, *omnem durare per ævum*, L; (4) to render callous, insensible; H; and *neut.* to be callous, insensible, Q.

Dūrus -a -um, hard, — *alvus*, Cl, costive; — *aqua*, Cl, hard water; *subst.* durum -i, *n.* Co, the hard wood of the vine; as affecting the taste, — *vinum*, harsh; — *vox*, C; (2) rough, rude, unrefined; and in *opp.* to effeminacy, hardy, vigorous, C; (3) morally hard, unfeeling, severe, C; — *os*, T, unblushing; (1) of things, hard, severe, oppressive, disagreeable, adverse, unfavourable, C.

Dūmīvirātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a *duumvir*, Pl.

Dūmīviri -ōrum, *m.* two officers appointed to act together for various purposes, C. L.

Dux, dūcis, *m.* a leader, guide, conductor, C;

(2) a military commander, Ca.

Dynāmis -is, *f.* (*dūnāmis*), great store, abundance, T.

Dynastes -is, *m.* (*dūnāstis*), ruler, prince, C.

Dysentēria -æ, *f.* (*dūsentēria*), dysentery, Pl.

Dysentēricus -i, *m.* (*dūsentēricus*), a person suffering from dysentery, Pl.

Dyspepsia -æ, *f.* (*dūspēpsia*), dyspepsia, indigestion, A. Aug.

Dyspnœa -æ, *f.* (*dūspnœa*), difficulty of breathing, asthma, Pl.

Dyspnoicus -i, *m.* (*dūspnoicus*), a person suffering from asthma.

E, e, the fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, and corresponding in the Greek Alphabet both to epsilon (Ε, ε) and eta (Η, η). From the insignificant character of this vowel when short, we find it susceptible of many changes. In some compounds it represents a (fallo, *refallo*; castus, *in-castus*); in other cases, it is interchanged with i (neglego, *negligo*; Vergilius, *Virgilius*); in others, with a (vertex, *vertice*; vester, *vester*); and occasionally even with u (juro, *dejero*, *perjero*). For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

E, prep. = *ex*, *g.o.*

Eāpsa, *vid.* ipso.

Eātēnus, so far, *eatēnus sanguis sequitur, quantenus emittitur*, Cl; followed also by *quā*, Co; *quoad*, C.

Ebēnus -i, *m.* (*ēbēnos*), the ebony tree, ebony, V. Pl.

Ebibō -bi -bitum, 3, to drink out, drink up, P.

E — *imperium* -tum, P, to forget on account of drink; (2) of inanimate things, to suck up, exhaust, *a lacu bibitur annis*, Pl.

Ebito, 3, to go out, P.

Eblandor, 4, *dep.* to flatter, entice by flattery, get or coax out of any one by flattery, C.

Ebūrēus -a -um, ivory, made of ivory, Pl.

Ebrētās -ātis, *f.* drunkenness, revelling, C.

Ebrōsus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intoxicated, a little drunk, P.

Ebrōitas -ātis, *f.* the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, C.

Ebrītōsus -a -um, drink-loving, drunken, C;

subst. one made brave by drink; (2) *met.* — *acina*, Cl, juicy.

Ebrītus -a -um, having drunk enough, satisfied with drinking, T; (2) more frequently, drunk, in-

toxicated, inebriated, C; met. — *ocellus*, Ct, drunk with love; — *sanguine civium*, Pl.

Ebullio, 4. to boil up, well up; neut. P. Aug; (2) act. — *virtutes*, to brag of, C.

Ebulum -i, n. (-us -i, m.), the dwarf elder tree, V. Pl; *sambucus ebulus*, Linn.

Ebur -oris, n. ivory, C; (2) meton. of things made of ivory, a statue, V. O; a flute, V; the sheath of a sword, O; the curule chair, H; also * the elephant, Jv.

Eburratus -a -um, adorned, inlaid with ivory, P.

*Eburneolus -a -um, dim. made of ivory, C.

Eburneus -a -um, (eburnus -a -um), made of ivory, ivory, C. V; (2) met. white as ivory, — *brachia, cervix*, O; (3) belonging to the elephant, — *dentes*, L.

Ecastor, by Castor!

Eccubias -adis, f. (ἐκκυβιάς), a species of grape, used to procure abortion, Pl.

Ecce, behold! lo! see! — me, T, here I am; abbreviations, *ecceam* = *ecce eam*; *eccos* = *ecce eos*; *ecillum* = *ecce illum*, etc.

Eccere or Ecere, by Ceres! P.

Echeuma -atis, n. (ἐχευμα), a pouring forth, flood, P.

Ecclesia -æ, f. (ἐκκλησία), the assembly of the people among the Greeks, Pl; (2) in Christian authors, the assembly for public worship, congregation, the church.

Eccleus -i, m. (ἐκδικός), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, C.

Ecf. . . , for words beginning thus, *vid. eff* . . .

Echecorum, n. (ἡχία), mechanism for diffusing sound in a theatre, sounding-boards, Vt.

Echeneis -idis, f. (ἐχένη), a sucking fish, remora, Pl. O; *echeneis remora*, Linn.

Echidna -æ, f. (ἐχίδνα), — *Lernaæ*, O, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, O; (2) a monster half man half serpent, mother of Cerberus; hence, called by O, *canis echidnea*.

Echinatus -a -um, furnished with spines, prickly, Pl.

Echinus -i, m. (ἐχίνος), a hedgehog, usually the edible sea-urchin (*echinus esculentus*, Linn.), V. Pl; (2) a brazen dish used for washing goblets, H; (3) an ornament on the capital of a column, Vt.

Echlon -i, n. (ἐχλον), a drug prepared from the ashes of adders, Pl.

Echion -onis, m. (Ἐχίων), one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; husband of Agave, father of Pentheus; *Echione natus*, O, Pentheus; hence, *Echionides* -æ, m. O, Pentheus; *Echionius* -a -um, V, Cadmean, Theban.

Echo -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), an echo, resounding, Pr. Pl.

Ecligma -atis, n. (ἐκλειγµα), a kind of medicine which dissolves in the mouth, lozenge, Pl.

Eclipsis -is, f. (ἐκλειψις), — *solis*, eclipse of the sun, C.

Eclipticus -a -um (ἐκλειπτικός), relating to an eclipse, Pl.

Eclōga -æ, f. (ἐκλογή), a select passage from any work, Pl; (2) a short poem on any subject, Pl.

*Eclōgarii -orum, m. = *loci electi*, select passages or extracts, C.

Ecnephas -æ, m. (ἐκνεφίας), a hurricane, tornado, Pl.

Ephōra -æ, f. (ἐσφορά), a projection in a building, Vt.

Equando, ever, used in a passionate interrogative sentence = *num aliquando*, C; *equandone*, Pl.

Equi, equum or equa, equod (also equinam, equenam, equonam, C.), any, used in a passionate interrogative = *num qui*, etc.; *equi pudor est? equae religio Verres?* C.

Equis, equid, any one, anything, used in a passionate interrogative = *num quis? num quid?* O; *equis aperit hoc ostium?* P; hence, *equid* = *num*, in direct and indirect questions; — *audis?* do you hear? P; used also by L. = *cur*, *equi*, whether, P; *equo*, anywhere? *equo te tua virtus proverisset*, C.

Ectypus -a -um (ἐκτυπος), in relief, raised; — *imaginem Tiberii Caesaris*, Sc.

Escaleus = equuleus, q.v.

Edacitas -atis, f. greediness, gluttony, C.

Edax -acis, f. greedy, gluttonous, C. P; (2) met. destructive, consuming, — *ignis*, V.

Edento, 1. to knock the teeth out, *homini malas* —, P.

Edentulus -a -um, toothless, P; (2)* epithet of old wine, P.

Edēpol, by Pollux! P. T.

Edico -xi -ctum, 3. to publish an edict or decree, ordain, decree, fix; — *ut senatus rediret*, C; — *diem comitiis*, L; (2) generally, to make known, publish, order, appoint, *omnibus amicis notis que edico meis*, P.

Edictio -ōnis, f. a public order or edict, P.

Edicto, 1. to publish, make known, P.

Edictum -i, n. a legal decree, edict, C; (2) especially the declaration of principles made by the prætor on his entrance upon office, C; (3)* a proposition, Sc.

Edisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart, — *ad verbum*, C, word for word; (2) to become acquainted with, get to know thoroughly, C.

Edissero -rui -rtum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully, C. L.

Edissero, 1. to set forth, explain, relate exactly, P. L.

Edictus -a -um, — *judices*, C, judges, whom in certain cases it was lawful for the plaintiff and defendant to select (*edere*) from a larger number.

Editio -ōnis, f. the publishing of a book, Q; (2) an edition, Q; (3) a statement, L.

Editor -oris, m. one who brings forth or produces, P. Aug.

Editus -a -um (*prtep. Edo*), high, lofty, — *collis*, Ca; — *locus*, C; *subst. editum* -i, n. St. Tc, a lofty situation, height.

Edo, edi, esum, 3. to eat, C; prov. *edere de patella*, C, to show contempt for religion; *vid. patella*; met. — *bona*, P, to consume, squander property; (2) of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode, V; (3) met. to consume, swallow, — *sermone*, P.

Edo -aldi -ditum, 3. to give out, bring forth, — *stercus*, C; — *animam*, C, to die; — *clamorem, risus*, C; (2) to bring into the world, produce for the first time, produce, create, — *partum*, C; — *aliquem maturis nisibus*, O; — *frondem ulpui*, Co; (3) to publish a book, — *librum*, C; (4) to make known, declare, publish, *ede illa que ceperas mihi*, C; — *bella*, O, to record in verse; in law, to declare solemnly, ordain, appoint; (5) to cause, bring about, — *caedem*, L; — *scelus*, C; — *ludos*, Tc; — *spectaculum*, St; — *gladiatores*, St, to exhibit.

*Edo -ōnis, m. an eater, glutton, Vr:

Edūco -cui -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully and exactly, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, S; in *re*, L; *de re*, S; — *ut res se habet*, P.

Edūlo, 1. to hew out, carve out with an axe, Co; met. to bring into shape, complete, C.

Edūmo -ti -ctum, 1. to tame thoroughly, entirely subdue, — *ritiosam naturam*, C.

Edōni -orum (Ἰδοῖοι), a Thracian people, well known from their worship of Bacchus; hence, *Edō-*

nus -a -um, V, Thracian; Edonis -idis, — matres, O, Thracian, and subst. a Bacchante, Pt.

Edormio, 4. to have one's sleep out, to sleep off a debauch, C. H.

Edormisco, 3. to sleep off a debauch, P. T.

Edūcāto -ōnis, f. bringing up, training, education, C; (2) training of animals, Co; of plants, Pl.

Edūcātor -ōris, m. one who trains or brings up, an educator, C. Tc.

Edūcātrix -icis, f. a foster-mother, nurse, Co. C. Edūco, 1. to bring up, rear a child, educate, C; applied to plants and animals, O. Ct.

Edūco -al -etum, 3. to lead out, draw out, bring out, bring away, — notam nuptiam foras, P; — gladium e cingulo, C; — telum corpori, V; (2) to go to law with, take before a magistrate, quem in jus ipsum educi, C; — aliquem ad consules, C; (3) to lead an army from camp or winter quarters, — copias castris, Ca; — exercitum in expeditionem, C; hence, also, to put to sea, — naves in portu, Ca; (4) of birds, to hatch their eggs, P. Pl; of men, to rear, bring up, P. C. L; in which sense, however, educo, 1. is more general; of women, to bear, bring forth, V; (5) to drink at one draught, P; (6) to raise, rear, erect, — turrim, V; — pyramides, Tc; (7) of time, to pass, live, — pios annos, Pt; — insomnem noctem ludo, St.

Edūlis -e, eatable, edible, H; hence, subst. edulua -um, n. eatables, victuals, St.

Edūro, 1. to last, endure, Tc.

Edūrus -a -um, very hard, V.

Effareo -si -tum, 4. (effereio, P), to stuff full, Ca.

Effascinatio -ōnis, f. a charming, bewitching, Pl.

Effascino, 1. to charm, bewitch, Pl.

Effatum -i, n. that which is publicly declared and fixed by the augurs, C; (2) an axiom, philosophical first principle, C.

Effecte, truly, indeed, M.

Effectio -ōnis, f. a doing, practising, C; (2) an efficient cause, C.

Effectivus -a -um, — ars, practical, Q.

Effector -ōris, m. one who produces, creates, originates, C; effectrix -icis, f. C.

Effectus -i -um, finished, completed, Q; (2) effected (opp. causi), and subst. effectum -i, n. an effect, C. Q.

Effectus -ūs, m. a putting in practice, execution, performance, — horum consiliorum, C; (2) effect, consequence, videre vim et effectum, C; sine ullo effectu, L.

Effeminare, effeminare, C.

Effeminatus -a -um (pricip. effemino), effeminatus, womanish, C.

Effemino, 1. to make into a woman, C; (2) to make effeminate, to enervate, — virum in dolore, C.

Effrātus -i -um, wild, savage, — mores ritusque, L.

Effereio = effareio, q. v.

Effero, 1. to make wild, make savage, C; barba et capilli effusi acerrunt speciem oris, L.

Effero, extūli, tūtum, efferre, to bear, carry out, bring out, — aurum foras, P; — puerum extra ades, T; — pedem portā, C; (2) to carry out to the grave, to bury, C; (3) of the earth, to produce, bring forth, — uberiores fructus ager, C; (4) to lift up, raise, Ca; (5) met. to publish, make known, divulge, — has necs ineptias, C; and of discourse, to pronounce, express, utter, C; s. glacies sententiae reconditis verbis efferuntur, C; (6) met. pass. to be powerfully impelled, driven by passion, to be distracted, — cupiditate, C; — letitia, C; (7) met. to exalt, elevate, extol, — aliquem summus laudibus, C; — aliquem pecunia et honore, b; — se, to raise, elevate one's self, advance, C; and in a bad sense, — se, or

pass. to be puffed up, haughty, proud, elated; often in pass. pricip., elatus spe celeris victoria, Ca, elated; (8) to bear, endure to the end, C.

Effertus -a -um (pricip. effercio), stuffed full, — fame, P, very hungry.

Effrus -a -um, very wild, very savage, V.

Effervesco -ferri, 3. to boil up, well up, effervesce, C; met. — in dicendo, C.

Effervo, 3. to well up, ceruimus cerues —, Lc, to creep forth in multitudes.

Effusus -a -um, having given birth to young, Co; (2) weakened, exhausted with giving birth, Pl; (3) generally, exhausted, effete, C, — et defatigatum solum, Co.

Efficiētia -ae, f. efficiency, efficacy, Pl.

Efficiētia -ūtis, f. C = efficiēcia, q. v.

Efficiēter, effectively, efficaciously, Q.

Efficiē -acis, effective, efficient, efficacious, C; — Heulcis, H, active, hardworking.

Efficiēns -entis, having an effect, efficient; used as a subst. with gen. virtus — voluptatis, the efficient cause of, C.

*Efficienter, efficiently, powerfully, C.

Efficiētia -ae, f. efficiency, C.

Efficio -fecī -fectum, 3. to produce, complete, effect, accomplish, execute, — opus, C; — magnas rerum commutationes, Ca; — munus, C; — ut amici jacentem animum excitet, C; — ne quinquam voce lacessas, V; (2) of land, to produce, bear, yield, ager plurimum efficit, C; — haedos, Co, to bear, bring forth; (3) of numbers, to amount to, make, C; (4) in philosophy, to prove, demonstrate, make out, — quod proposuit, C; pass. efficitur, it follows, C.

*Efficitio -ōnis, f. in rhetoric, a delineation of personal peculiarities, C.

Effigies -ei, f. (effigia), an image, likeness, effigy, portrait, sit sane deus — hominis, C; vera paterni oris —, Tc; met. — humanitatis et probitatis sua, C.

Effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form a likeness, imitate by art, — Veneris pulchritudinem, C; — delum imagines, Tc; (2) to express, represent, — reconditos mores, C; (3) to wipe off, wipe out, A Aug.

Effio -fieri, P, pass. of efficio, q. v.

Effragitatio -ōnis, f. an urgent demand, C.

Effragitatus -ūs, m. C = effragitatio, q. v.

Effragito, 1. to ask earnestly, demand pressingly, — epistolam, C; — ut se ad regem mitteret, C.

Efficitum, desperately, — amare, P.

*Efflicto, to murder, beat to death, P.

Effligo -xi -ctum, 3. to kill, murder, slay, P.

Efflo, 1. to blow out, breathe out, — ignes oie et naribus, O; (2) — animam, C, — extremum halitum, C, to die.

Effloresco -iū, 3. to blossom, break into bloom, flourish, C.

Effluo -vi, 3. to flow out, — una cum sanguine vita, C; — annus in oceanum, Pl; (2) of things not fluid, effluit toga, Tb; manibus opus effluit, Lc, escapes from his hands, met. of intelligence, to get out, become known, C. T; (3) to pass away, vanish, — aetas, C.

Efflūvium -ii, n. a flowing out, — humoris e corpore, Pl.

Effulso -sū li -sossus, 3. to dig out, excavate, — ferum e terra, C; — saxum medio de limbo, Jv, very frequently, — oculos, C, to put out the eyes.

Effor, 1. dep. to speak out, express, speak, V. L; (2) in logic, to state a proposition, C.

*Efforo, to bore out, perforate, Co.

*Effraetorius -ii, n. a burglar, Sc.

Effrāctus -i, m. unbridled, without bridle, C.

Effrāctio -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity, C. Effrāctus -a -um (pricip. effreno), unbridled, unrestrained, — cupiditas, — mens, C.

Effreno, 1. to unbridle, free from restraint, P. Aug.

Effrenus -a um (effrenis, Pl.), unbridled, — *equus*, L; met. unrestrained, — *amor*, O.

Effrico, 1. to rub out, rub off, Sc.

Effringo -frēgi -fractum, to break open, break off, — *fores*, C; — *januam*, C.

Effugio -fūgi -fugium, 3. neut. to flee, fly away, escape, get off, — *ex urbe*, P; — *e praelio*, C; *patriā*, P; — *a quibus*, C; (2) act. — *aliquid*, to avoid, fly from, keep out of the way of; — *malam rem*, P; — *impias manus*, C; *res (me) effugit*, C, it escapes me, escapes my observation.

Effugium -i, n. a flying away, flight, — *praeludere cuncti*, Lc; — *moris*, C; (2) the means or opportunity of flight, C.

Effulgeo -lūi, 2. to shine out, glitter, shine upon, *nota lux oculis effulsit*, V; met. L. Tc.

Effulsus -a -um, resting upon, supported by, — *vallibus*, V.

Effundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour out, pour forth, shed, — *humorem*, Cl; — *lacrimas*, C; (2) of things not fluid, to pour out, pour forth, — *sacros numorum*, H; — *tela*, V; *equus consulem super caput effudit*, L, throw over his head; (3) — *se*, of a crowd, to pour forth, stream out, *se equitatus noster in agros*, C; in this sense the pass. and the *ptep.* *effusus*, are very frequent; (4) of land, etc., to produce abundantly, *copiam*, C; — *fruges*, H; (5) of property, to waste, throw away, consume, — *patrimonium*, C; (6) met. — *vocem*, C. V; — *procellam eloquentiā*, Q; (7) met. — *se*, or *effundi*, to give one's self wholly up to, to devote one's self to unrestrainedly, — *in aliquā libidine*, C; — *in venerem*, L; — *in questus*, Tc; (8) met. to spend entirely, consume, — *gratiam*, C; — *tires*, L.

Effuso, far and wide, — *ire*, S; — *vastare*, L; (2) profusely, lavishly, — *donare*, C; (3) unrestrainedly, immoderately, — *exultare*, C; — *amare*, Pl.

Effusio -ōnis, f. a pouring forth, effusion, — *aquæ*, C; hence, a streaming forth of a multitude, — *hominum ex oppidis*, C; (2) extravagance, prodigality, C; (3) met. — *animi in latitudinē*, C.

Effusus -a -um (*ptep.* *effundo*), wide-spread, — *late mare*, H; *caedes*, L; (2) extravagant, — *in largitione*, C; (3) unrestrained, immoderate, — *licentia*, L.

***Effutiles** -a -um, — *verbum*, Vr, made in joke.

Effutio, 4. to blab out, betray in chattering, — *aliquid*, C, to talk nonsense; — *de mundo*, C.

***Effutio** -di, 3. to squander in debauchery, St.

Epēllidus -a -um, with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid, — *potio*, Cl; — *tepores*, Ct.

Egeus -ntis (*ptep.* *egeō*), poor, needy, indigent, C; (*opp.* *locupletis*, abundans).

Egeus -i -um, needy, wanting, in need of, — *omnium*, V. L; — *commenatu*, Tc; subst. in *egeno*, Co, on a poor soil.

Egero -āli, 2. to want, be in need of, be destitute of, be without, be needy, poor, *hoc non convenit . . . egero illam*, P, that she should be poor (*opp.* *locupletem* *eam*); — *oculis ad cernendum*, C; — *medicini*, L; — *pudoris*, P; — *auxilii*, C; — *auctoritate*, C, to have no authority; once, A. Aug. = to do without, endure the want of; (2) to desire, wish for, want, — *tri abeuntis*, P.

Egermaria, 1. to sprout out, germinate, Co.

Egero -seclī -seclum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out, — *pacem ex hostium castris*, L; — *verum*, Pl, to read; — *strigilem*, H, to love blood; *ptep.* = *effere*, to carry to the grave, to bury, Pt; met. *seclum*, Sc. = *clere*.

Egero -āli, f. want, poverty, indigence, need, *perpetua est egero*, — *plūti*, C; met. — *humore*, Lc; — *amara*, C; followed by *gr.* of the thing wanted, — *plūti*, S.

Egero -āli, f. a carrying out, bearing forth, *castra egero*, — *seclum*, L.

Egero -āli, f. to carry out, — *seclum*, L.

Ēgo (ēyō), I, often found with the addition met, *egomet*, *mihi met*, *nosmet*, etc., *mepte* = *me*, P; *meme* = *me*, P. Aug; (2) dat. *mihi*, *nobis*, used as *dativi ethici*; *quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos querit*? C; nos, as in all languages, frequently = *ego*.

Egrēdior -gressus, 3. dep. (i.) neut. to go out, pass out, — *e cubiculo*, C; — *a nobis foras*, T; — *Romā*, C; — *hinc*, P; — *per medias hostium stationes*, L; — *extra munitiones*, Ca; especially to go up, ascend, — *ad summum montis*, S; — *in tumulum*, L; (2) to march out of camp, make an expedition, — *e castris*, Ca; — *ad praelium*, Ca; — *ex navi*, C; *navi*, Ca; abs. Ca, to land, disembark; (3) met. to deviate, diverge from, — *a proposito*, C; (ii.) act. to go out of, pass, leave, — *finis*, Ca; — *munitiones nostras*, Ca; — *urbem*, L; (2) met. to exceed, surpass, — *quantum annum*, Q; — *clementiam*, Tc.

Egrēgie, excellently, admirably, singularly, with verbs, — *pingere*, *loqui*, C; with *adj.* — *fortis imperator*, C; used as an expression of admiration, capitally! Pl. St.

Egrēgius -a -um, admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished, — *Laelius in bellicā laude*, C; — *benatus*, L; — *corpus*, H, exceedingly beautiful; (2) in imperial times, used as an epithet of rank, distinguished, honourable, Tc.

Egresso -ōnis, f. a digression, episode in discourse, Q.

Egressus -us, m. a going out, departure, C. Ca; used of the flight or migration of birds, O; (2) a landing from a ship, disembarkation, Ca; (3) in rhetoric, a digression, Q.

***Egurgito**, 1. to shake out, throw out, P.

Ehem, an exclamation of joyful astonishment and surprise, P. T, ha! hallo!

Eheu (ēhen, V.), an exclamation of pain and grief, alas! woe! P. T. V.

Ēho, ehōdum, T, an exclamation of command, hallo there! hallo! also used in anger, P. T.

Īhā (hēhā, ēia), exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! rendered more emphatic by the addition of *tero*, P. T. O; (2) *ēia*, P. H. V; *ēia* age, V, of encouragement and exhortation, quick! come up!

Īhāclior, 1. dep. to throw out, hurl out, — *aquas*, O.

Ejectamentum -i, n. that which is ejected or thrown up, — *maris*, Tc.

***Ejecticus** -a -um, — *tulra*, Pl, having miscarried.

Ejectio -ōnis, f. banishment, exile, C.

Ejecto, 1. to throw, cast, hurl out, eject, O.

***Ejectus** -us, m. a casting out, ejection, Lc.

Ejecto -eclī -eclum, 3. to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject, — *aliquem ex vobis*, C; — *de senatu*, L; — *subtus*, S; — *foras*, P; — *in exilium*, C; — *se ex aliquo loco*, C. Ca, to hush, depart quickly; (2) — *naves*, C; *naves in terram*, C, to bring to land; more frequently, to shipwreck, suffer shipwreck, — *naves in litore*, Ca; — *naves in litore*, L; hence, *horum aegrotus*, C, a shipwrecked, i. e. miserable, wretched man; (3) met. — *turam ex itinere*, P; especially to reject with blame, *Cynicerum tela ratio est ejclenda*, C; *hunc*, to hush an orator or actor, C.

Ejclato -ōnis, f. a howling, lamentation, P. C.

Ejclatus -us, m. C = *ejclatus*, q. r.

Ejclito, 1. to howl greatly, Vr.

Ejclio, 1. neut. to howl, lament, C.

***Ejclio** -āli, f. to howl, lament, — *clio*, Pl.

Ejclio -āli, f. to howl, lament, — *clio*, Pl.

Ejclio -āli, f. to howl, lament, — *clio*, Pl.

Ejuro, 1. (ejëro, C), to refuse or deny, on oath, abjure, — *forum*, — *judicem iniquum sibi*, C, to refuse on oath a court or judge as partial; (2) — *magistratum*, *imperium*, *l. c.*, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed; hence, to give up, abjure, — *multitiam*, P; — *patritiam*, Tc; (3) — *donam coniam*, in mercantile language, to declare one's insolventcy on oath.
Ejusmodi, ejusemōdi, ejusdemōdi, *vid.* is, idem.

Elabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away, C; — *e manibus*, L; — *manibus*, O; especially of persons, to escape, get off, — *ex pectore*, Ca; — *medus Achuis*, V, (2) *met.* C; especially, to get off in a criminal trial, escape punishment, C, to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *ea spes*, P; — *assenio omnis illa*, C.

Elaboratio -ōnis, *f.* elaboration, careful labour, C.

Elaboro, 1. (i.) *neut.* to labour hard, strive, apply one's self, — *ut Plancius sit melior operā sua*, C; more frequently, — *an aliquā re*, C; very rare is, — *in aliquid*, Q; (ii.) *act.* to elaborate, labour carefully and diligently upon, — *aliquid*, C, in rhetoric, *elaboratus*, artificial, elaborate, Q.

Elaothēsiam -ii, *n.* (ἐλαιθεσίον), the anointing room in the bath, Vt.

Elamentabilis -e, very lamentable, C.

Elanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid, L. Tc.

Elapidatus -a -um, cleansed of stones, Pl.

Elargior, 4. *dep.* to lavish, give extravagantly, Pr.

Elasesco, 3. to grow weary, become exhausted, Pl.

Elato, loftily, — *loqui*, C; (2) arrogantly, — *se gerere*, N.

Eläte -cs, *f.* (ἐλάτη), a kind of pine = abies, Pl.

Elätrium -ii, *n.* (ἐλάτριον), a drug prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber, Cl.

Elätio, *f.* a lifting up, raising, — *onerum*, Vt; (2) *met.* transport, passion, C; — *animi*, elevation, magnanimity, C.

Elätro, 1. to bark out, cry out, H.

Elätus -a -um (*prpt.* effert), elevated, high, lofty, Co, (2) *met.* of the mind, elevated, exalted, C.

Elävo -lävi -lötum (*lantum*, Pl), to wash out, wash clean, Cl. P; in *pass.* to get rid of, lose one's property, P.

Eläcitra -e, *f.* one who wheedles money, a sponger, P.

Electe, choicely, selectly, C.

Electus -e, chosen, selected, P.

Electio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, C.

Electo, 1. (from elicio), to wheedle, coax, P.

Electo, 1. (from eligo), to choose, elect, P.

Elector -ōris, *m.* one who chooses, an elector, C.

Elector -ōris, *m.* (ἡλεκτωρ), the brilliant sun, Pl.

Electrum -i, *n.* (ἤλεκτρον), amber, O V, (2) an alloy or mixture of metals resembling amber in colour, V; *metor.* articles made of this alloy, Al.

Electus -a -um (*prpt.* eligo), chosen, select; — *reba*, C.

Electus -ūs, *m.* O = electio, q v.

Eligans -ntis, in A. Aug. writers always in a bad sense, effeminate, luxurious, T; (2) in Aug. authors, choice, neat, tasteful, elegant, applied to persons, C. N; *Lycias* — *scriptor*, C, to things, — *artes*, C; — *genus jocandi*, C.

Eligant, tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly, — *scribere*, C; — *psallere et saltare*, S.

Eligantia -e, *f.* fastidiousness, refinement of choice, P; (2) taste, elegance, refinement, —

doctrina, C; — *vita*, Tc; — *teborum Latinorum*, C.

Elëgi -ōrum, *m.* (ἐλεγχοί), elegiac verses, Tb. Pt. H. O.

Elëgia -e, *f.* (ἐλεγία), an elegy, a poem written in elegiac verse, Q. O.

Elëgidion -ii, *n. dim.* (ἐλεγεῖδιον), a little elegy, Pr.

Elëus -ei, *m.* (Ἐλεεύς), a surname of Bacchus, O; hence, **Elëicides** -um, *f.* Bacchantes, O.

Elëisphicos -i, *m.* (ἐλεισφακος), a kind of sage, Pl.

Elëmenta -ōrum, *n.* (*sing.* Jv. Pl), the first principles, elements of things, C. Lc; (2) the alphabet, St; (3) the rudiments or elements of any study, — *puerorum*, C, — *loquendi*, C; especially the ten categories of Aristotle, Q; *meton.* elementary schools, Q; (4) *met.* the beginning or foundation of anything, — *prima Roma*, O.

Elëncus -i, *m.* (ἐλεγκος), a pearl pendant, worn as an earring, Jv. Pl, (2) an index, St.

Elëphantiasis -is, *f.* (ἐλεφαντίασις), the disease elephantiasis, Pl.

Elëphantinus -a -um, made of ivory, Pl.

Elëphas -ntis, *m.* elephantus -i, *m.* (ἐλέφας), an elephant; from the thickness of the elephant's hide, *elephantus corio circumventus*, P = stupid, dull of apprehension; (2) *meton.* ivory, V; elephantiasis, Lc.

Elëusim -inis, *f.* (Ἐλευσίς), an ancient city in Attica, well known for the worship of Ceres; hence, **mater Elëusina**, V; **mater Elëusina**, O, Ceres.

Elëuthëria -e, *f.* (ἐλευθερία), freedom, P.

Elëuthërius -i, *m.* (Ἐλευθέριος), the Laborator, a surname of Jupiter; hence, **Elëuthëria** -orum, *n.* the festival of Jupiter Laborator, P.

Elëvatio -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, disparaging by means of ironical praise, Q.

Elëvo, 1. to lift up, raise, elevate, — *contabulationem*, C; (2) *met.* to alleviate, assuage, — *agritudinem*, C; (3) to lessen in estimation, disparage, make light of, — *causas suspicionum*, C; — *res gestas*, L.

Elëvo -ūi -lūm, 3. to allure, entice out, coax, wheedle out, elicit, — *hostem ex palatibus sylvięque*, Ca; — *aliquem ad subvinda pericula*, C; — *ignem lapidum conflatu*, C; (2) to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit, C O; (3) *met.* — *voce pectore ab imo*, Lc, — *sonos*, C, — *arcana*, L.

Elëvus -ii, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, L. O.

Elëdo -si -sum, 3. to strike, thrust, drive out, — *oculos*, P; — *aurigam a curru*, C; — *partum*, Cl, to produce abortion; — *litteras*, P. Aug, to elide, — *eina prelis*, Pt, to press out; *met.* — *vocem*, — *magnas sententias*, Q, to utter as if with difficulty; (2) to dash to pieces, shatter, — *naves*, Ca; — *unum caput*, P.

Elëgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose, select, elect, — *nam ad edendum*, Vr; — *quem velis*, O.

Elëmino, 1. to carry over the threshold, remove out of the house, — *dicta foras*, H.

Elëmo, 1. to file off, smooth, polish, O; to finish with care and nicety, C.

Elëngo, 3. to lick off, lick out, Pl.

Elëngus -c, tongueless, speechless, C. L; (2) inelegant, C.

Elëquiesco, 3. to become fluid through pressure, Vr.

Elëquo, 1. to strain, make clear, — *vinum a saccibus*, Co, *met.* — *aliquid plorabile*, to recite without energy or effect, Pr.

Elëus -iūs, *f.* (Ἠλεῖς), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the celebrated Olympic games were solemnized; hence, **Elëus** -a -um, Elëcan,

Olympic; — *amnis*, O, the Alpheus; — *campus*, V, Olympia; *Ēlēi* -ōrum, *m. Pl*; *Ēlī* -ōrum, *m. C*, the Eleans; *sem. adj.* *Ēlēis* -īdis, *f. V*; *Ēlās* -ādis, *f. V*, Elean, Olympic.

Ēlīsio -ōnis, *f.* a forcing out, — *lacrīmā*, Sc.

Ēlīssa -æ, *f.* (Ἐλισσα), a name of Dido, V; hence, *Ēlīssæus* -a -um, P. Aug, Carthaginian.

Ēlīx -īcis, *m.* a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Co.

Ēlīxus -a -um, sodden, boiled, Vr. H; (2) wet through, thoroughly moistened, M.

Ēllipsis -is, *f.* (ἔλλειψις), in rhetoric, an ellipsis, C.

Ēllum, *ellam*, *vid.* en.

Ēllychnīum -īi, *n.* (ἐλλύχνιον), a lamp-wick, Pl. Vt.

Ēlōco, 1. to let, let on hire, — *fundum*, C.

Ēlōcūtīo -ōnis, *f.* the mode of expression of a speaker, C. = Greek *φράσις*, elocution.

Ēlōgīum -īi, *n.* a short maxim, apophthegm, — *Solonis*, C; (2) an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, C; (3) a clause in a will, C; and hence, any short judicial formula.

Ēlōquens -ntis (*ptēp.* *eloquor*), eloquent, especially having a dignified and impressive delivery, C.

Ēlōquenter, eloquently, Pl.

Ēlōquentīa -æ, *f.* the art of impressive speaking, eloquence, C.

Ēlōquūm -īi, *n.* V. H; *poet.* = *eloquentia*, *q.v.*

Ēlōquor -lōcūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak out, say out, express, — *id quod sentit*, C; — *argumentum huius tragœdiæ*, P; (2) to speak eloquently, rhetorically.

Ēlōācerus -a -um, adapted for washing or cleansing, A. Aug.

Ēlōcō -uxi, 2. to beam forth, shine out, glitter, C; *met.* *scintilla ingenii* — *in puero*, C.

**Ēlōcūtīlis* -e, that may be struggled out of, Sc.

Ēlōctor, 1. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to struggle out, press forth, — *omnis aqua*, V; (ii.) *act.* to overcome by struggling, — *tot et tam validas manus*, L.

Ēlōcūbro, 1. (*elucubror*, 1. *dep.* C), to labour at any thing by lamplight; — *orationem*, C.

Ēlōdo -si -sum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to wash out, wash over, *Itus, quā fluctus eluderet*, C; (ii.) *act.* — *aliquid aliquem*, to win from at play; — *anulum te*, P; (2) of gladiators, to parry or elude the stroke of the adversary; (3) to cheat, deceive, delude, make of no avail, C; — *certum hominem*, P; (4) to mock, jeer, banter, — *aliquem*, C.

Ēlōgō -uxi, 2. to mourn for any one during the prescribed period; *met.* — *patriam*, C.

Ēlumbis -e, weak in the loins; *met.* weak, powerless, Te.

Ēlūtio -īi -ūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse, C; — *patinas*, P; — *os*, Cl; — *atramētum*, Pl; (2) to clear, make free from, Co; and in *pass.* to get rid of property, be ruined, P; *met.* — *crimen*, O; — *scelus*, V; — *īta*, Q.

Ēlūtio, 1. to wash out, Pl; (2) to pour out of one vessel into another in order to clarify, Pl.

Ēlūtus -a -um (*ptēp.* *eluo*), washed out, i.e. weak, insipid, H.

Ēlūtēs -īi, *f.* (*elutivō* -ōnis, *f. C*), a washing away, discharge of impurities, Pl; (2) inundation, flood, C; (3) a cleft or ravine worn by an inundation, A. Aug.

**Ēlūcūrior*, 1. *dep.* to grow luxuriantly, Co.

Ēlūm -īi, *n.* (Ἠλύσιον), *Ēlūm*, the abode of the blessed, V; hence, *adj.* *Ēlūcus* -a -um, — *castra*, V; — *puella*, M, Proserpina; *subst.* *Ēlūsi* -ōrum, *n. M*, the Elysian fields.

**Ēmācētus* -a -um, emaciated, exhausted, Sc.

Ēmācesco -cūi, 3. to become lean, emaciated, Cl.

Ēmāclo, 1. to make lean, make thin, consume, Co.

Ēmācītās -ātis, *f.* desire of buying, love of bargaining, Co. Pl.

Ēmācresco -crūi, 3. to become lean, thin, Cl.

Ēmācūlo, 1. to cleanse from spots, Pl.

Ēmācīpātio -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation of a son from the *patria potestas*, Q.

Ēmācīpo, 1. to release or emancipate a son from the *patria potestas*, L; (2) to transfer one's property in or power over any thing to another; — *filium alicui in adoptionem*, C; — *prædia paternā*, Q; (3) to make over, give up, transfer, C; *mulier, tibi me emancupo, tuus sum*, P.

Ēmanco, 1. to maim, mutilate, Sc.

Ēmāno -nsi -nsum, 2. to remain outside, P. Aug.

Ēmāno, to flow out, Le. Co; (2) *met.* to arise, spring, emanate from, *ex quo rīs omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis*, C; (3) to spread abroad, extend, P. Aug; and especially of facts, to become public, to be generally known, C.

Ēmarcesco -cūi, 3. to fade away; hence, to vanish, disappear, — *auctoritas*, Pl.

Ēmarcus -ī, *m.* a kind of vine of no great excellence, Co.

**Ēmarginō*, 1. to take off the edges, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Ēmāthia -æ, *f.* (Ἠμαθία), a district of Macedonia, Pl; hence, *poet.* Macedonia, V; and especially Pharsalia, V; hence, *adj.* *Ēmāthius* -a -um, *Ēmāthian*; *poet.* Macedonian; — *dux*, O, Alexander; — *tecta*, P. Aug, Alexandrian; — *acies*, *clades*, P. Aug, Pharsalian; *Ēmāthis* -īdis, *f.* Macedonian, O; Thessalian, P. Aug.

Ēmātūresco -rūi, 3. to become quite ripe, Pl; (2)* to become mild, be softened, — *ira*, O.

Ēmax -ācis, desirous of buying, fond of bargaining, C.

Ēmbamma -ātis, *n.* (ἐμβάμμα), sauce, seasoning, Co.

Ēmblicma -ātis, *n.* (ἐμβλημα), inlaid or mosaic work, Vt; (2) raised or relief patterns on domestic utensils, C.

Ēmbōlāria -æ, *f.* an actress who recited in the intervals of a representation, Pl.

Ēmbōlūm -īi, *n.* (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, C.

Ēmbōlus -ī, *m.* (ἐμβολος), a piston and sucker in machines for raising water, Vt.

Ēmēdullātus -a -um, destitute of marrow, Pl.

Ēmendābilis -e, susceptible of emendation, L.

Ēmendite, rightly, correctly, free from mistakes, C.

Ēmendītio -ōnis, *f.* improvement, emendation, amendment, C.

Ēmendātor -ōris, *m.* one who corrects, improves, C.

Ēmendātrix -īcis, *f. C.* = *emendator*, *q.v.*

Ēmendātus -a -um (*ptēp.* *emendo*), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect, — *more*, C; — *vir*, H.

Ēmendico, 1. to beg out of, to get by begging, St.

Ēmendo, 1. to free from errors, emend, correct, improve, — *consuetudinem ritiosam*, C; — *res Italas legibus*, H; very frequently of the correction of a speech or writing, C; in medicine, — *tussis*, Pl, to heal.

Ēmēntor -ītus, 4. *dep.* to derise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquem*, P, to perorate.

Ēmercor, 1. *dep.* to buy, purchase, Te.

Ēmēro -bi -itum, 2. (*also*, *emeror* -ītus, 2. *dep.*), to earn, gain by working, deserve, P. Q;

(2) — *aliquem*, Tb. O, to deserve well of any person, place them under obligation; (3) in military language, to serve one's time out, complete the term of service, C; hence, *emeritus* -i, m. Tc. St, an old soldier, a veteran.

Emergo -rsi -rsum, 3. (r.) *act.* to cause to emerge, generally found in connection with *se*, P. Aug; *pricip. emeris e flumine*, C; — *e palude*, L; — *paludibus*, Tc; met. to rise out of, emerge from, *facile ex illis sese emersurum malis*, T; (II.) *neut.* to emerge from, come forth, arise, — *e flumine*, e radiis, ab infima arbi, C; — *e patrio regno*, C, to escape from; met. — *ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus*, C; *rizdum ex mendacitate*, C; *ex obnoxia pace*, L; — *ad summas opes*, Lc.

Emeritus -a -um (*pricip. emereo*), having done good service, old; — *equus*, O; — *aratrum*, O; *subst. rid. emereo*.

Emergo -as, m. an emerging, a coming forth, Pl. Co.

Emetia -a, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic, C.

Emitor -mensus, 4. to measure out, — *spatium oculis*, V; hence, (2) to measure over a space in travelling, pass over, traverse, V. L; (3) to measure out, to distribute, C. II.

**Emito*, 3. to reap, mow, H.

Emico -edi -altum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, e *nostro corpore sanguis* —, Lc; — *scintilla inter funum*, Q; — *saxa tormento*, L.

Imigro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate, — *ex illa domo*, C.

**Emittio* -nis, f. a threatening warning, P.

Emineo -ntis (*pricip. emineo*), prominent, projecting, lofty, — *promontoria*, Ca; — *oculi*, C; (2) met. distinguished, eminent, C.

Iminentia -a, f. protuberance, prominence, C; hence, in painting, the prominent portion or strong lights of a picture, C.

Emineo -di, 2. to project, stand out, — *ex terrâ*, C; — *ab ramis*, C; — *ponto*, O; — *per costas*, L; — *in mare*, Ca; (2) of the lights of a picture, to stand out, C; (3) met. *quod quo studiosius absconditur, eo magis eminet*, C, appears, becomes visible; (4) met. to be distinguished, remarkable, eminent, C; — *in aliqua re*, Q.

**Emitor*, 1. dep. to declare with threats, threaten openly, P.

Emittulus -a -um, dim. somewhat projecting, Vr.

Emineo (opp. *cominus*), at a distance, apart; a military term applied to a contest carried on with missiles, — *pugnare*, Ca; (2) at a distance, from afar, Ca.

Imitor, 1. dep. to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at, H.

Emissarium -ii, n. an outlet, drain, — *lacus*, C.

Emissarius -ii, m. a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, C; (2) a young shoot or sucker, Pl.

Emittulus -a -um, sent out to gain intelligence, — *oculi*, P, spying.

Emitto -nis, f. a sending forth, emission, C.

**Emicus* -us, m. Lc. = *emissio*, g.r.

**Emiteo*, 3. to become quite mild, Co.

Emitto -misi -missum, 3. to send forth, send out, let go, emit, — *aliquem e carcere*, C, to release; — *e carcere*, C; — *aliquem sub jugum*, L; — *filii*, Ca, to cast, throw; — *aquam ex lacu*, L, to drain off; — *sanguinem*, Co, to let blood; — *rocam*, Lc, to utter; especially *vianu* — *aliquem*, to emancipate, liberate, P. T.

Emo, *Emi*, *emptum*, 3. to buy, purchase, — *ali-*

quid ab aliquo, P; — *de aliquo*, P; — *male, magno*, C, to buy dear; — *bene, parvo*, C, to buy cheap; — *in libras*, Pl, by the pound; (2) met. — *iudices, iudicium*, C; — *aliquem beneficiis*, P; — *voluptatem dolore*, H.

**Emōdētor*, 1. dep. to moderate, — *dolorem verbis*, O.

Emōdātor, 1. dep. to sing, modulate, — *Musum per undenos pedes*, O.

Emōlimentum = *emolumentum*, g.v.

Emōitor, 4. dep. to bring out, eject, — *nauseam pituita per nares*, Co; to accomplish, complete, P.

Emollio -ii -itum, 4. to soften, L. Pl; met. — *colores*, Pl; (2) met. to make mild, soften, — *mores*, O; to make effeminate; — *exercitum*, L.

Emōio -ii -itum, 3. to grind, consume by grinding, Pr.

Emōlimentum -i, n. a strong effort, pains, difficulty, Ca; (2) more frequently, the result of effort; gain, advantage, emolument, C.

**Emōio*, 2. to warn, admonish, O.

Emōior -mortuus, 3. and 4. dep. to die, die out, die utterly, C; of things, — *membrum*, Cl; — *arbor*, Vt; (2) met. — *laus*, C; — *vis*, Cl.

**Emortūlis* -e, belonging or relating to death, — *dies*, P. (opp. *natalis*).

Emōio -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move out, move away, remove, — *multitudinem e foro*, L; — *aliquos senatu*, L; — *minos*, V, to strike, make insecure.

Empēdōcles -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a natural philosopher of Agrigentum; hence, *subst. Empēdōcia* -orum, n. C, the doctrines of Empedocles.

Emphās -is, f. (ἐμφασις), emphasis, Q.

Empiricus -i, m. an unscientific physician, empiric, C; *empirica* -orum, n. Pl, the writings of empirics; *empirice* -es, f. (ἐμπειρικά), empirical medicine, Pl.

Emplastratio -onis, f. budding, grafting, inoculation, Co.

Emplastro, 1. to bud, graft, inoculate, Co.

Emplastrum -i, n. (ἐμπλαστρον), a plaster, Co; (2) a small piece of bark, tied round the bud, inserted as a graft, Co.

Emplector -i, n. (ἐμπλεκτορ), a kind of masonry, which consisted of an outside coating of carved stone, filled with rubble, Vt.

Empōrticus -a -um (ἐμπορτικός), relating to trade, — *charita*, Pl, paper for packing.

Empōrium -ii, n. (ἐμπορίον), a place of trade or traffic, mart, emporium, C.

Empōrus -i, m. (ἐμπορος), a merchant, P.

Empticus -a -um, bought, purchased, Vr.

Emptio -onis, f. a buying, purchasing, C.

Emptio, 1. to buy up, to buy, Co. To.

Emptor -ōris, m. a buyer, purchaser, C.

**Empticus* -ntis, fond of buying, bargain-loving, Vr.

Emugio, 4. to bellow out, roar out, Q.

Emulgeo -lsi -lum, 2. to milk out, Co; (2) met.

to exhaust, — *paludem*, Cl.

**Emunctio* -onis, f. a blowing of the nose, Q.

Emundo, 1. to clean out, cleanse thoroughly, — *bulbia*, Co.

Emungo -nxi -actum, 3. to blow, wipe the nose, P; *Esopus naris emuncta sener*, Ph, acute, sharp-sighted; (2) met. to cheat, defraud, swindle, — *aliquem*, P.

Emūio -li -itum, 4. to fortify, strengthen, make safe, — *locum, murum*, L; (2) to furnish, make ready, Tc.

**Emusco*, 1. to cleanse from moss, Co.

**Emutatio* -onis, f. a change, alteration, Q.

Emuto, 1. to change, alter, Q.

Emys -ydis, f. (ἐμύς), a kind of fresh water tortoise, Pl.

En! an interjection of surprise or emphasis, lo! behold! see! *en ego tester Ascanius*, V; *en quatuor aras*, V; (2) used to draw attention to a question, P; *en quid agis?* Pr; more frequently used in an interrogative exclamation, *en unquam aspiciam te?* P; (3) also used to strengthen an imperative, *en me dato*, P.

Enarrabilis -e, that can be narrated or told, V. Q.

Enarratio -ōnis, f. narration, exposition, Q.

Enarro, 1. to tell, narrate, expound, explain, interpret, T. C.

Enascor -atus, 3. *dep.* to grow out of, spring forth, arise from, Vr. L.

Enāto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming, H; (2) *met.* to extricate one's self from a difficulty, C.

Enāvatus -a -um, performed, finished, Te.

Enāvo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to sail away from, — *Rhodum*, St; *met.* C; (ii.) *act.* to sail over, sail through, — *undam*, H.

Enaripa -ōrum, n. (ἐναρῖπα), in architecture, a carved festoon of fruit, Vt.

Encausticus -a -um (ἐγκαυστικός), relating to encaustic painting, — *pictura*, Pl; *subst.* encaustica -e, f. (ἐγκαυστική), encaustic painting, Pl.

Encaustus -a -um (ἐγκαστος), burned in, encaustic, — *genus pingendi*, Pl.

Enclima -ātis, n. (ἐγκλίμα), the elevation of the pole, the inclination of the equator to the horizon, Vt.

Enceylos -on (ἐγκύλιος), cyclic, — *disciplina*, Vt, the course of education through which every Greek youth passed.

Encyus -i, m. (ἐγκυος), a kind of cake or biscuit, A. Aug.

Endo or indu, A. Aug. = in, g.r. Also for words beginning with endo, indu, see words beginning with in, im.

Endrōmis -idis, f. (ἐνδρομίς), a coarse woollen cloak, in which persons who had been heated with gymnastic exercises wrapped themselves, M. Jr.

Enēco -cui -cātum, 1. (enēco -ivi, P), to kill, slay utterly, P; — *cicer*, Pl, to destroy during growth; (2) to exhaust entirely, tire out, C; *dos est enectus arando*, H; (3) to plague, tease, torment to death, — *me amando*, P; — *aliquem odio*, P.

Enervis -e, nerveless, powerless, weak, — *homo*, Sc; — *compositio*, Q.

Enervo, 1. to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate, C.

Engibata -um, n. glass figures made to move up and down in a vessel of water, and used as phalosophical toys, Vt.

Engōnisi (ἐν γόνισι), a constellation so called = Nixus, g.r., C.

Engōnion -i, n. a kind of sun-dial, Vt.

Enhamon -i, n. (ἐις αὐτον, sc. φάρμακον), styptic, a drug used for staunching blood, Pl.

Enhydriis -idis, f. (ἐνυδρίς), a water-snake, Pl.

Enlco, P. = eneco, g.r.

Enim (usually placed after the first or second word in a sentence, begins a clause only P. T), is used to strengthen a previous assertion, truly, indeed, certainly, C. P; (2) *enimvero* (in one word, and often commencing a sentence), certainly, of a truth, verily, C; used to establish a previous assertion, for, C, *quid enim?* a common exclamation of surprise, what! can there be any objection? (4) to explain a previous assertion, for instance, namely, C.

Enimvero, *vid. enim*.

Enlto -ūi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter, V; *met.* — *virtus in bello*, C.

Enltesco -ūi, 3. to gleam, shine forth, Q; *met.* H. Q.

Enitor -nisus or -nixus, 3. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to work

one's way up, strive up, ascend, L; — *in editiora*, Te; (2) to strive, struggle, make an effort, — *in aliqua re*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; (ii.) *act.* to produce with an effort, bear, be delivered of a child, L. Q. Te; (2) to climb up, ascend, — *Alpes*, Te.

Enixe, eagerly, strenuously, C.

Enixus -a -um (*prtep.* enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous, L.

Enixus -ūs, m. a bearing of children, a birth, Pl. Enna, etc. = Henna, etc., g.v.

Ennēserinos -on (ἐννεσέρινος), having nine fountains, Pl; an epithet of the spring Callirhoe.

Ennēpharmācus -a -um (ἐννεφάρμακος), composed of nine drugs, Cl.

Ennius, the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, was a native of Calabria, being born in the neighbourhood of Brundisium, b.c. 439. His early life was passed in military service, and it was not till his 38th year that he became acquainted, in Sardinia, with M. Porcius Cato, and by him was brought to Rome. In that city he became the friend and companion of the great and learned, and is said to have earned a frugal maintenance by teaching the patrician youth. He is believed to have attained the age of about 70 years. His numerous works, which are no longer extant, were regarded by his countrymen with the greatest admiration; and from the tolerably numerous fragments which we possess, he must be allowed the credit of having given both strength and refinement to the language. To enumerate the titles of all his poems would be a long and unprofitable task; the chief is, "Annalium" libb. xviij., a history of Rome in hexameter verse. He was also the author of many admired tragedies, which seem to have been chiefly translations or adaptations from the Greek; hence, *adj.* Ennianus -a -um, Sc.

Ennōsius -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earth-shaker, surname of Neptune, Jr.

Eno, 1. to swim out, away, escape by swimming, C; *act.* — *has calles*, P. Aug.

Enōdāte, clearly, plainly, G.

Enōdatio -ōnis, f. an untying, explanation, exposition, C.

Enōdis -e, without knots, V; (2) *met.* of discourse, clear, plain, Pl.

Enōdo, 1. to unknot, take out the knots, Co; (2) *met.* of discourse, to make clear, explain, expound, C.

Enormis -e, irregular, unusual, anomalous, Q; (2) very large, immense, enormous, Te.

Enormitas -ātis, f. irregularity, Q; (2) enormous size, Sc.

Enormiter, irregularly, excessively, Sc. Pl.

Enōtāscō -tūi, 3. to become known, be made public, Sc. Te.

Enōto, 1. to note down, mark, distinguish by a mark, Pl. Q.

Ens, entis, n. a thing, entity, Q.

Enscilius -i, m. *dim.* a little sword, P.

Ensser -tra -trum, sword-bearing, O.

Ensis -is, m. a sword (used chiefly by poets), C. L. V; (2) *meton.* war, P. Aug; royal power, P. Aug.

Entēroclile -ēs, f. (ἐντεροκήλη), a rupture, hernia, M. Pl.

Entēroclileus -i, m. one who suffers from rupture or hernia, Pl.

Enthēatus -a -um, inspired of God, M.

Enthēus -a -um (ἐνθεός), inspired of God, M; (2) inspiring, — *mater*, M, Cybele.

Enthēmema -ātis, n. (ἐνθέμημα), an augmentation, Q; (2) an enthymem, a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, C.

Enūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to marry out of one's condition, L.

Enucleāte, clearly, plainly, concisely, C (opp. ornate).

Enucleātus -i -um (prtep. enucleo), genuine, incorrupt, — *suffragia*, C (opp. eblandita), (2) of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned, — *genus dicendi*, C.

Enucleo, 1. to take out the kernel, P. Aug; (2) to explain, make clear, expound, C.

Enumeratio -ōnis, f. a counting up, enumeration, C; (2) in rhetoric, recapitulation, C.

Enumero, 1. to reckon, count up, enumerate, — *peculium*, P, to rate, tax, — *pretium*, C, to compute, pay; (2) to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate, — *prælia*, N; — *trumphos*, O.

Enunciatio -ōnis, f. declaration, enunciation, C.

Enunciativus -a -um, enunciatiuus, declaratory, &c.

Enunciatrix -icis, f. a declarer, announcer, — *as*, Q.

Enunciaturus -i, n. C = enunciatio, *gr.*

Enuncio, 1. to tell, divulge, disclose, — *consilia*, C; (2) to declare, announce, express in words, C.

Enuptio -ōnis, f. marriage out of one's own condition, L.

Enutrio -iui (-iū) -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up, — *puerum*, O.

Enyo -ūs, f. (Ἔνώ), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, *m.*

Ex iui (ii) itum, 4. to go, — *domum*, P; — *ad forum*, P; — *subsidiis suis*, Ca; — *novas vias*, Pt, to make a journey in unknown lands; — *pedibus*, P, to go a-foot, L, to go by land; — *maximis itineribus*, L, to make forced marches; — *in malam rem*, T, to go to the devil; — *cubitum*, C, to go to bed; — *equis*, L, to ride, — *puppibus*, O, to make a voyage; *istue idem*, T, *ad illud*, T, I was thinking of that; — *ad arma*, C, to fly to arms, prepare for war; — *in sententiam*, C, to support a motion, — *in alia omnia*, C, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, — *in hostem*, *ad hostem*, Ca, to attack; — *in corpus*, Q, to become corporeal; — *in pœnas*, O, to punish; — *in scelus*, O, to commit a fault; — *in eodem pedes*, Q, to use the same verse, — *infilias*, T, to deny, (2) used of things, *clamor ut ad æthera*, V, *pugna it ad pedes*, L, they fight afoot, (3) = *venire, unde is?* T, whence comest thou? to go, to happen, *incipit res melius ire*, O, the affair begins to go better, to go, or be bought at a certain price, Pl.

Exo, thither, to that place, — *peruenire*, C; (2) so far, to such a pitch, *ex consuetudinis adducta res est*, L; (3) on that account, *non eo dico, quo, &c.*, C; (4) with comparatives as a strengthening particle, *eo magis*, the more, so much the more; (5) *eo loci*, at that very place, C.

Eodem, to the same place, just so far, C, (2) — *loei*, C, in the same place.

Eopœ, P = eo ipso.

Eos (occurs only in *nom.*), f. (ἤώς), the red of the morning, *Auroa*, O; *melon*, the East, P. Aug; hence, *adj.*, Eōus -i -um, belonging to the morning, V; (2) belonging to the East, eastern, V. O. II; *eust.* Eōus -i, m. the morning star, V; a dweller in the East, O.

Epaphrœdis -is, f. (ἐραφαιρεσις), a repeated removal, — *barba*, M.

*Epastus -a -um, eaten up, O.

Ephebitus -i, m. one who has attained the period of youth, V.

Ephectum -i, n. (ἐφηετιον), a chamber in the gymnasium, where the youth practised their exercises, V.

Ephebus -i, m. (ἐφηβορ), a youth, from his 16th to his 20th year, C.

Ephebus -idis, f. (ἐφήβη), freckles, Cl.

Ephecterus -idis, f. (ἐφημερις), a journal, diary, C.

*Ephippatus -a -um, provided with a pad-saddle, Ca.

Ephippium -i, n. (ἐφίππιον), a pad, or soft saddle, C, prov. *optat ephippia vos piger, optat arare caballus*, H, each envies the other's condition.

Epheorus -i, m. (ἐφεορος), the ephor, or Spartan chief magistrate, C.

Epheura -æ, f. (Ephyto -es; poet. Ἐφύρα), the ancient name of Corinth, O; hence, Lphyreus -a -um, Corinthian, V; also, Epheurus -a -um, P. Aug.

Epibata -æ, m. (ἐπιβάτης), a marine, Vt.

Epicedion -i, n. (ἐπικειδειον), a dirge, P. Aug.

Epichectema -ātis, n. (ἐπιχεκτημα), a kind of syllogism, Q.

Epichysus -is, f. (ἐπίχυσις), a jug, or vessel, out of which wine is poured, P.

Epiceurus -a -um (ἐπικουρος), provided with oars, C.

Epicrocus -a -um, thin, fine, delicate, P, hence, epicrocum -i, n. (ἐπικροκον), a tea, fine, semi-transparent garment worn by women, Vt.

Epicus -a -um (ἐπικος), epic, — *poeta*, C; — *poema*, C.

Epipninus -idis, f. (ἐπιπνινίς), the last course at dinner, dessert, M.

Epidermus -is, m. (ἐπίδερμος), a rope running round the mouth of a net, by which it might be opened and closed, Pl.

Epiglottis -idis, f. (ἐπιγλωττις), the epiglottis, or valve of the windpipe, Pl.

Epigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), an inscription on the base of a statue, C, on a votive offering, N; an epitaph, P. Aug; (2) an epigram, C.

Epigrammatum -i, n. (ἐπιγραμματιον), a little epigram, Vt.

Epigri -ōrum, m. wooden pins or nails, Sc.

Epilcus -i, m. a kind of hawk, Pl.

Epilogus -i, m. (ἐπιλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, C.

Epiniola -ōrum, n. (ἐπινίκια), songs of victory and triumph, bt.

Epinoctis -idis, f. (ἐπινυκτίς), a pustule which appears during the night, Pl; (2) a kind of sore on the eyelid, Pl.

Epiphœnema -ātis, n. (ἐπιφώνημα), an exclamation, Q.

Epiphœra -æ, f. (ἐπιφώρα), a diffusion of humours, flux, Cl.

Epiphidum -i, n. the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Jt.

Episcenium -i, n. (ἐπισκηνιον), the episcenium, or part of the theatre above the stage, Vt.

Epistolæ -æ, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle, C; *Narcissus ab epistolis*, St, the secretary.

Epistolarius -e, relating to a letter, epistolary, M.

Epistolum -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Epistomum -i, n. (ἐπιστόμιον), a tap, cock, spout, Vt.

Epistylum -i, n. (ἐπιστυλιον), the architrave, which rests upon the pillars, Vt.

Epitaphium -i, n. (ἐπιταφιον), a funeral oration, C.

Epithalamium -i, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον), an epithalamium, or marriage song, Q.

Epitheca -æ, f. (ἐπιθηκη), an addition, increase, P.

Ἐπιθήκτον -i, n. (ἐπιθεῖται), an adjective, epithet, Q.

Ἐπιτόμα -a, f. (epitome -es, ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, C.

Ἐπιτοxis -idis, f. (ἐπιτοξίς), the groove in a catapult, in which the cord lay, Vt.

Ἐπιτραπέζιος -on, m. (ἐπιτραπέζιος), placed upon a table, P. Aug.

Ἐπιτυραν -i, n. (ἐπιτυρον), a dish made of preserved olives, Co. P.

Ἐπιζύγισ -idis, f. (ἐπιζύγισ), a peg in the cavity of the ballista, intended to keep the cord in its place, Vt.

Ἐπόδες -um, m. a kind of salt-water fish, O.

Ἐπόδος -i, (ἐπώδος), a kind of Lyric poem, composed of alternate longer and shorter verses, an epode, Q.

Ἐπόνα -a, f. the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc. Jv.

Ἐπος -ōpis, m. (ἔπος), the hoopoe, O. V.

Ἔπος, n. indel. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, H.

Ἐπότο -avi -ptum, l. to drink up, drink out, C; poet. to suck up, swallow, absorb, O.

Ἐπύλο -ārum, f. vid. epulum.

Ἐπύλuris -e, relating or belonging to a banquet, C.

Ἐπύλαττο -ōnis, f. a feasting, revelling, Co.

Ἐπύλο -ōnis, m. one who takes part in a banquet, a reveller, feaster, P. Aug; (2) *Triumviri* (and subsequently) *Septemviri epulones*, C, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts.

Ἐπύλορ, l. dep. to give a banquet, to feast, eat, C.

Ἐπύλο -i, n. epulo -ārum, f. rich food, dainties (in this sense only in the pl.), C; (2) a banquet, feast, entertainment, O; the sing. is generally used of sacrificial or other public or solemn feasts.

Ἐqua -a, f. a mare, Vr. C.

Ἐquārius -a um, relating or belonging to horses, P. Aug; subst. equaria -a, f. Vr, a stud.

Ἐques -idis, m. a horseman, rider, H. L; (3) especially a horse-soldier, Ca, (opp. *pedes*); and used collectively, cavalry, L; (3) *equites*, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, for which *equus* is used collectively, St.

Ἐquester -stris -stre, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian, — *statua*, C; (2) relating to horse soldiers and cavalry, — *prælium*, Ca; — *pugna*, C; (3) relating to the knights, — *ordo*, C; subst. *equestris* -ium, n. the knights' seat in the theatre, Sc.

Ἐquidem (usually found in connexion with the first person), indeed, truly, C; certainly, of course (often followed by *sed*, *verum*), C; (3) for my part, as far as I am concerned, C. Ca.

Ἐquiferrus -a -um, a wild horse. Pl.

Ἐquile -is, n. a stable, Vr. St.

*Ἐquimentum -i, n. the fee for covering a mare, Vr.

Ἐquinus -a -um, relating to horses, equine, C. Co.

*Ἐκυο, 4. said of a mare, to desire the horse, Pl.

Ἐκυρία -drum, n. horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Vr. O.

Ἐκυsetum -i, n. the plant horsetail, Pl.

Ἐκυso -ōnis, m. a groom, stable-boy, Vr; *equiones nautici*, Vr, men who towed a boat up a stream.

*Ἐκυtābilis -e, — *planities*, P. Aug, passable for horsemen.

*Ἐκυtāto -ōnis, f. riding, equitation, Pl.

Ἐκυtātus -ūs, m. riding, Pl; (2) cavalry, Ca. ('opp. *peditatus*).

Ἐκυtātum -ii, n. a stud, breeding establishment for horses, Co.

Ἐκυto, l. to ride on horseback, — *in equuleis*, C.

Ἐκυlla -a, f. dim. a little mare, filly, Vr.

Ἐκυllus -i, m. dim. a young horse, colt, C; (2) an instrument of torture, of which the exact shape and operation is unknown.

Ἐκυllus -i, m. dim. a colt, pony, C.

Ἐquus -i, m. a horse, C; *equis virisque*, L, with horse and man, i.e. with all means and power; (2) meton. — *bipes*, V, a sea-horse; — *fluvialis*, Pl, a river horse, hippopotamus; — *lignus*, (a) a ship, P; (b) the Trojan horse, V; the battering-ram was also sometimes called *equus*.

*Ἐρᾶδελτος, from the root, root and all, thoroughly.

Ἐρᾶδico, l. to tear up with the root, to eradicate, V; met. — *aliquem*, P, to ruin, destroy.

Ἐράδο -si -sum, 3. to scratch out, scrape off, scrape away, Vr; — *genas*, Pl, to shave; met. — *elementa cupidinis pravi*, H.

Ἐράnus -i, m. (ἔρανος), a collection of gifts, collection for the poor, Pl.

Ἐράτο, indel. f. (Ἐρατώ), the muse of Lyric poetry, O; and meton. a muse, V.

Ἐρεisco, eretum = hercisco, heretum, q.v.

Ἐρέbus -i, m. (ἔρεβος), the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox, C; (2) the lower world, V; adj. Ἐρέbeus -a -um, O.

Ἐρεchtheus -ei, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Oreithyia and Procris; hence, adj. *Erechthius* -a -um, m. Athenian, O; *Erechthidæ* -arum, m. the Athenians, O; *Erechthis* -idis, f. Oreithyia, O; Procris, C.

Ἐρεcto -ōnis, f. a setting up, erection, Vt.

Ἐrectus -a -um (*præp.* *erigo*), set up, upright, erect, — *homo*, C; — *incestus*, To; (2) met. lofty, elevated, — *animus*, C; (3) attentive, intent, — *judices*, C; (4) courageous, brave, C.

Ἐρέμigo, l. to sail or voyage through.

Ἐρέπο -psi -ptum, 3. (r) *neut.* to creep out, crawl forth, P. Vr, to ascend, climb up, St; (u) *act.* to creep through, — *totum agrum*, Jv; to climb, — *montes*, H.

Ἐρεpto -ōnis, f. a taking by force, C.

Ἐrepto, l. to creep out, Sc.

Ἐreptor -ōris, m. one who takes away by force, a robber, — *donorum*, C.

Ἐres -is, m. a hedgehog, P.

Erga (*præp.* with *acc.*), towards, very rarely used in the sense of direction in space, P; (2) — *aliquem*, more frequently used of inclination towards a person, — *beevolunt*, P; *non sine divinâ bonitate* — *homines*, C; used sometimes for *contra* and *adversus*, of hostile inclination towards, P.

Ergastiliarius -i, n. the overseer of an ergastulum, Co.

Ergastulum -i, n. a house of correction for slaves, C.

Ergāta -a, f. (ἐργάτης), a windlass or capstan for raising heavy weights, Vt.

Ergo, on account of (sometimes with a preceding *gen.*), *virtutis* —, C; *eius legis* —, C; (2) more frequently *ab*, consequently, therefore, C; pleonastic, — *igitur*, P; *itaque* —, T. L; (3) in a strictly logical sense, therefore, C; (4) in interrogations, then, *quid ergo?* P, why then? what then? (5) in a parenthesis (*conf. igitur*), I say, as I was saying, C.

Ἐρίceus -a -um, — *mel*, Pl, relating or belonging to heath, heathery.

Ἐρίce -ēs, f. (ἑρίκη), heath, ling, Pl.

Erichthōnius -i, m. (Ἐριχθώνιος), a mythical king of Athens; hence, *Erichthonius populus*, Pt, Athenian; (2) a mythical king of Troy; hence, *Erichthoniae arces*, V, Trojan.

Ἐρίcelus -ii, m. a hedgehog, Vr; (2) a means of

military barricade, consisting of a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, Ca.

Erigon -ontus, *m.* (*ἑριγόων*), groundsel, Pl.

Erigo -revi -rectum, *3.* to set up, place upright, lift up, erect, — *caput*, Lc; — *arbores*, C; — *scalas ad mētia*, L; — *se*, C. Ca, to raise one's self up, stand erect; — *turres*, Ca, to build, erect; (2) met. — *aures*, C, to prick up the ears; — *animos ad audiendum*, C; especially to raise up from despondency, inspire with courage, — *animum jam demissum et oppressum*, C; — *republicanum*, C. L; — *se in spem*, L.

Erigone -ēs, *f.* (*Ἠριγόνη*), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo, V, hence, *Erigonictus Canis*, O, the dog of Icarus, Mæra, also changed into a constellation.

Erinaceus -i, *m.* a hedgehog, Pl.

Erinyes -yos, *f.* (*Ἐρινυες*), one of the Furies; *pl.* Erinyes, Pl. O, the Furies, *meton* applied to Helen, — *Troja patriæ*, V; (2) met. madness, rage, fury, V; — *civilis*, P. Aug, civil war.

Eriphorus -i, *m.* (*Ἐριφωρ*), a kind of bulb, Pl.

Erpio -ti -eptum, *3.* to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away, — *hirundines ex nido*, P, — *ensem vagant*, V; — *aliquem = manibus hostium*, Ca, to rescue; — *alium a morte*, C, — *classem Cassari*, Ca; — *se*, to tear one's self away from, tear one's self loose; — *se ex manibus militum*, Ca; — *se ab illa miseria*, C; (2) poet. end P. Aug, *eripi*, to be snatched away by death, (3) met. — *orationem alicui ex ore*, P; — *fugam*, V, to take to flight.

Erisma -æ, *f.* (*Ἐρίσμα*), a buttress, prop, Vt.

Erithæce -es, *f.* (*Ἐριθᾶκη*), bee-bread, the food of bees, Pl. Vr.

Erithæles -is, *n.* (*Ἐριθᾶλης*), the lesser houseleek, Pl.

*Erivo, *1.* to drain off, carry off in drains, Pl

Erucum -i, *n.* a cake baked in an earthen vessel, A. Aug.

Erudo -rudi -rudi, *3.* to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into, corrode, — *vites*, C.

Erugatio -ōnis, *f.* payment, expenditure, — *pecunia*, C.

Erugito, *1.* to ascertain by inquiry, to inquire, P.

Erugo, *1.* to pay from the public treasury, C; and hence, generally to pay, expend, C.

Erusio -ōnis, *f.* a gnawing away, corrosion, Pl.

Erubundus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, — *vestigia domus*, V; — *odor*, Lc.

*Errantia -æ, *f.* a wandering, A. Aug.

Erraticus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, erratic, applied in botany to plants which sow themselves and appear to grow promiscuously, Pl. Vt.

Erritio -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, straying, C. P. T.

Erratum -i, *n.* a fault, error, C.

Erratus -us, *m.* O. = *erratio*, *q. v.*

Erro, *1.* *neut.* to wander, stray, rove, err, *quum vagus et exsul erraret*, C; of inanimate objects, — *stellæ*, C; — *capilli*, Pl; met. *ne = cogatur oratio*, C; *errans sententia*, C; (2) to wander from the right path, lose one's way, err, C. V, more frequently, met. to be mistaken, to be in error, be wrong; with *adv.* — *longe*, T; *procul*, E; *vehementer*, C; — *calide*, C; — *de nostris verbis*, T; — *in aliqua re*, Q; *in alteram partem*, Q; — *quid*, T. P; — *hoc*, T; (ii.) *act* only in *ptep.* erratus, traversed, wandered through, — *terre*, O; — *litora*, V.

Erro -ōnis, *m.* a wanderer, rover, vagabond, Tb. O. H; especially used of slaves, H.

*Erroneus -a -um, wandering, roving, Co.

Error -ōnis, *m.* a wandering about (= *erratio*), — *erium*, C, met. uncertainty, wavering, — *ia-*, *rum*, L; — *veri*, Tc; (2) a wandering from the right way, a going wrong, P; (3) met. a deviation from truth, mistake, deception, error, *rapimur in errorem*, C; — *eripere alicui*, C; sometimes, but rarely, used for moral error, O.

Erubescere -bui, *3.* to grow red, blush, be ashamed, — *propter clamorem tuum*, P; — *in aliqua re*, C; — *aliqua re*, L; — *fratris*, Pt; *ptep.* *erubescendus* -a -um, shameful, for which one ought to blush, H.

Eruea -æ, *f.* a caterpillar, Co; (2) a kind of cabbage, Co; *brassica eruea*, Linn.

Eruo, *1.* to belch forth, throw up, vomit, C; met. — *cadem*, C, (2) to cast out, emit, eject; — *aquam*, Vr; — *arenam*, V.

Erudero, *1.* to clear from rubbish, Vr.

Erudio -ivi (ii) -itum, *4.* to instruct, teach, educate, — *aliquem*, C, — *aliquem auditus*, C; — *in iure civili*, O; — *aliquem leges belli*, P. Aug.

Erudite, learned, C.

Eruditio -ōnis, *f.* teaching, instruction, C; (2) knowledge, learning, erudition, C.

Eruditus -i, *m.* dim. erudite in love, Ct.

Eruditus -i -um (*ptep.* *erudio*), learned, instructed, polished, erudite, — *homo non literis sed rebus gestis*, C, — *animus*, C; — *oratio*, C.

*Erugatio -ōnis, *f.* - *cutis*, Pl, a freeing from wrinkles, smoothing.

Erugo, *1.* to unwrinkle, smooth from wrinkles, Pl.

Erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, *3.* (i) *act.* to break out, break forth, Lc. Ca; met. C. T; (ii.) *neut.* to break forth, burst out, rush out, — *e castris*, Ca, — *portis*, S; — *a porta*, L; — *per hostes*, L; — *ad Catilinam*, S; (2) of the growth of plants, to spring forth, shoot forth, — *solum e latere*, Pl, (3) met. *quum illa conjunctio ex tenebris erupisset*, C, — *tor*, C; — *in acundia*, Cr.

Erusco, *1.* to weed, free from weeds, Co.

Eruo -ti -utum, *3.* to dig out, tear out, pluck up, C; — *aurum terræ*, O; — *spinum radicibus*, V; (2) to destroy utterly, raze, — *urbem totam in sedibus*, V; (3) met. — *memoria*, C, — *veritatem*, Q; — *ignem*, V; *civitatem*, Tc, to upturn, destroy.

Eruptio -ōnis, *f.* a bursting or breaking forth, Pl; especially (2) an onslaught, attack, sally, Ca; (3) in medicine, a breaking out, eruption, Pl.

Ervici -æ, *f.* a kind of vetch or pulse, Vr.

Ervum -i, *n.* the vetch, V. Co.

Erxina -æ, *f.* Venus, so called from her temple on Mount Erx, in Sicily, H. O.

Eryngia -is, *f.* (*Eryngion* -ii, *n.* *ἑρίγγη*), a kind of thistle, Pl.

Erystum -i, *n.* an unknown kind of grain, Pl.

Erystelas -atus, *n.* (*ἔρυστελας*), a kind of cutaneous eruption, *erystelas*, Cl.

Erythraus -a -um (*ἐρυθρός*), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Pl.

Erythraus -i -um (*ἐρυθραῖος*), reddish, Co. Pl.

Erythranum -i, *n.* (*ἐρυθράνον*), a kind of ivy with red berries, Pl.

Erythras -æ, *m.* (*Ἐρυθρας*), a mythical king of southern Asia; hence, *Erythraus* -a -um, — *mare*, the Red Sea, Pl.

Erythreosmos -on (*ἐρυθρέωμος*), red-haired, Pl.

Erythrodianus -i, *m.* (*ἐρυθροδάνας*), madder, Pl.

Erythros -on (*ἐρυθρός*), red, Pl.

Escæ -æ, *f.* food, victuals, both of men and animals, C; (2) bait, P. C.

Escarus -a -um, relating or belonging to food, Vr; *abs. escaria*, Jr, eating utensils, (2) relating or belonging to but, P.

Escendo -di -sum, *3.* *neut.* to climb out of, to climb up, ascend, C; — *ad summum*, P; — *in caelum*, P; especially to land from a ship; (ii.) *act.* to ascend, Tc, — *vehiculum*, Sc.

Eschira -æ, *f.* (*ἑσχάρα*), the base or pedestal of a military engine, Vt.

Escit, escunt = erit, erunt, *vid.* sum.
Esulentus -a -um, relating to eating, edible, esulent, C.

Essto, 1. to eat, to be wont to eat, P.

Esquilius -trum, *f.* the most considerable of the seven hills on which Rome was built, C; hence, *adj.* Esquilus -a -um, O; Esquilinus -a -um, Vr; and *abs.* Esquilina -æ, *f.* the Esquiline gate; Esquilarius -a -um, L.

Essēda -æ, *f.* Sc. = essēdum, *q.v.*

Essēdarius -i, *m.* one who fought from a war-chariot, Ca; a gladiator, St.

Essēdum -i, *n.* a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games and for private use, C.

Essentia -æ, *f.* the essence of any thing, Q.

Estrix -teis, *f.* a female glutton, P.

Estriālis -ei, relating to hunger, hungry, P.

Estriēs -æ, *f.* hunger, C.

Estriigo -inis, *f.* hunger, Vr.

Estiō, 4. to be hungry, desire food, C; *met.* to desire eagerly, long for, O.

Estiō -ōnis, *m.* a hungry fellow, P.

Estiō -ōnis, *f.* hunger, desire of food, Ct.

Estiōr -ōris, *m.* M. = esurio, *q.v.*

Esus -ūs, *m.* eating, Vr.

Et, and; is the conjunction which most frequently connects single words and sentences. It sometimes appears to add to the second of the words or clauses thus connected, and may be translated, and indeed, and moreover. It follows *æque, par, idem, alius*, etc. Its use may also be remarked in introducing the second member or minor premiss of a syllogism; (2) *et . . . et*, both . . . and, in which signification it is sometimes very frequently repeated. In the same sense but less frequently are found *et . . . tum, tum . . . et*.

Etiam (introduces something corroborative or demonstrative of what has been already said), for and indeed, and truly, C.

Etisianus -a -um (ἐτησιακός), relating to the Etisian winds, Pl.

Etisius -trum, *f.* (ἔτησια), winds said to blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etisian winds, C; *adj.* Etisius -a -um, Lc.

Ethicē -ēs, *f.* (ἠθική), moral philosophy, ethics, Q.

Ethiōlogia -æ, *f.* (ἠθολογία), the delineation of character, imitation of personal peculiarities, Q.

Ethiōlogus -i, *m.* (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others, C.

Ēthos, *n.* (ἦθος), the delineation of character, Vr.

Ētiam, also, likewise, *non solum (modo) . . . sed (verum) etiam*, C, not only . . . but also; *tum etiam*, T, then also; (2) besides, also, too, as well, *addam et illud etiam*, that too, that also; used of duration of time, *non . . . nondum* —, not yet; *die — clarus*, once more; — *atque* —, again and again; used in reproach, — *rides?* do you laugh still? are you laughing? *etiam taces?* T, hold your tongue; (3) yes, *numquid vis?* etiam, P; (4) even, especially after negative sentences, *civitas improba antea non erat, — erat iuncta improbum*, C.

Ētiamnum (and in C Ca, etiamnum), yet, still, till now, *nihil — dico*, C, to say nothing further, sometimes used = *etiamtunc*, up to that time, till then, Vr. (2) used P.Aug. = *etiam*, also, besides, Pl. Cl.

Ētiamsi, even if, although, P. C.

Ētiamtunc, etiamtunc, till that time, till then (usually found in connection with the imperfect tense), C.

Etruria -æ, *f.* a country in central Italy; hence, *adj.* Etruscus -a -um, C. V.

Ētsi, although, though, yet, but, C.

Ētymōlogia -æ, *f.* (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, C.

Ētymōlogice -ēs *f.* (ἐτυμολογική), etymology, Vr.

Ētymon -i, *n.* (ἐτυμον), the derivation of a word, Vr.

Eu (εὖ) good, well done! an exclamation of joy and approval, P.

Eubœa -æ, *f.* (Εὐβοία), an island in the Aegean Sea; hence, *adj.* Eubœus -a -um, Pt. — *urbis*, O, Cumæ, a colony from Eubœa; Eubœus -i -um, P.Aug; Eubœus -idis, *f.* P.Aug.

Eucharisticon -i, *n.* (εὐχαριστικόν), a poetical tribute of thanks, P.Aug.

Euge (εὐγε), exclamation of joy, astonishment, and approval, well done! bravo, P.Aug; sometimes with an ironical shade of meaning, P.

Eugēncus -a -um (εὐγενής), of noble origin, noble, Vr. Co.

Eugepō (probably contracted from euge papō), emphatic form of euge, *q.v.* P.

Eumēides -um, *f.* (Εὐμειδης), the Furies, Eumenides, C.

Eumūcho, 1. to make into a eunuch, castrate, Vr.

Eunūchus -i, *m.* (εὐνούχος), a eunuch, C.

Euphōria -æ, *f.* (εὐφρορία), agrimony, Pl.

Euphōimus -a -um (εὐφλόκαμος), having beautiful locks, A.Aug.

Eurinus -a -um (εὐρινος), — *ventus*, Co, an east wind.

Euripce -es, *f.* (εὐριπκή), a kind of rush, Pl.

Euripus -i, *m.* (Εὐρίπτος), the strait between Eubœa and the main land, C; (2) an artificial canal or watercourse, C; and especially the ditch or most constructed round the interior of the Circus Maximus.

Eurōpius -i, *m.* (εὐρόπιος), a south-east wind, Co. Vt.

Eurōus -a -um, eastern, V.

Eurus -i, *m.* (ευρος), a south-east wind, Co. V; an east wind, O; and *meton.* the East, P.Aug; (2) *poet.* wind in general, V.

Eurypylus -i, *m.* (Εὐρύπυλος), a son of Hercules and king of Cos; hence, *adj.* Eurypylus -idis, *f.* Pt. Coan.

Eurythmia -æ, *f.* (εὐρυθμία), harmony and proportion of parts in architecture, Vt.

Euschime (εὐσχίμης), handsomely, gracefully, becomingly, P.

Eustylōn (εὐστύλος), literally, well-pillared, applied to a series of columns which were distant from one another exactly 24 diameters, that being considered the most elegant proportion, Vt.

Euterpe -ēs, *f.* (Εὐτερπη), the muse of music and harmony, H.

Euthygrammum -i, *n.* (εὐθυγραμμον), an architect's rule, Vt.

Eutropius, a Roman historian, of whom we know so little, that no good authority can be produced even for the prænomen Flavius, usually added to his name. According to some critics, he was an Italian; according to others, a Greek, some suppose him to have been a Christian, others, with better reason, pronounce him a Pagan. From his own works we know that he was a secretary under Constantine the Great, and that he survived till the reign of Valens, to whom he dedicated his book. This consists of a compendium of Roman history, from the foundation of the city up to his own times, comprised in ten books. The historian appears to have been desirous of ascertaining the truth from the best sources of information within his reach, and the results of his investigation are expressed in a pure and simple Latin style. On this account the work of Eutropius has for many centuries been much used as a school book.

Euvinus -a -um (Εὐεινός), an epithet of the Black Sea, — *mare*, O; — *aquæ*, O.

Ēvāco, 1. to empty, evacuate, — *alvum*, Pl.

Ēvādo -si -sum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to go out, go forth, — *ex balneis*, C; — *oppido*, S; — *per prænuptum*

saxum in capitolium, L; (2) to escape, get off, — *ex iudicio*, C, — *e manibus hostium*, L, (3) *met* to turn out, issue, become, *quos iudicabat non posse oratores* — C; (II) *act.* to pass over, leave behind, — *viam*, V; — *tot urbes*, V, (2) to escape, evade, — *angustias*, L, — *nece*, Ph.

**Evāgāto* -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, — *scellarum*, Pl.

Evāgōr, 1. *dep.* to wander, stray away, wander to a distance, Co. L, applied by Q. to digressions in an oration, in H once found *act.* — *ordinem*, to overstep, transgress.

Evālesco -lūi, 3 to grow strong, become strong, Q, Pl; (3) to be strong for any purpose, avail for, be able to, V, Q; especially of a word or expression, to be prevalent, *Te*.

-*Evāllō*, 1. to throw out, cast out, Vr.

Evāllō, 3. to cast out the chaff from the fan, to winnow, Pl.

Evān (Eddv), a surname of Bacchus, O, hence, Evans -ntis, calling upon Evan, an epithet of the Bacchantes, Ct.

Evānder -dri, *m.* (Eῡανδρῆς), an Arcadian prince, who, prior to the Trojan war, is said to have led a colony into Italy, L. V; hence, *adv.* Evandrius -a -um, — *regna*, P. Aug. Romā, — *collis*, — *mons*, P. Aug. Mount Palatinus

Evānescō -ndū, 3. to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *vinum vetustate*, C, to lose its flavour; *met* — *spēs*, C, — *rumor*, fama, L.

Evānūsus -a -um, vanishing, passing away, O, — *olea*, Co, without flavour.

Evāno, 3 to winnow, Vr.

Evāns -ntis, *vfd.* Evan

Evāpōrāto -ōnis, *f.* exhalation, evaporation, Sc.

Evāsto, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly, L.

Evax, an exclamation of joy, hurrah!

Evectus -us, *m.* the export of merchandise, Vr.

Evēho -vi -ctum, 3 to carry out, bear out, — *omnia ex fanis*, C, — *merces*, Vr, to export, (2) *evehit*, to ride out, journey out, be conveyed away, L. To, (3) *met.* *e Piræo eloquentia erecta est*, C, *spe vanā cecidit*, L, transported by vain hope.

Evēllo -velli -vulsum, 3 to tear out, pluck out, — *linguam*, C, — *ferrum*, Ca; (2) *met.* to destroy utterly, annihilate, *consules ex memoriā evellendi*, C.

Evēnio -vēni -ventum, 4 to come out, come forth, H. Co, more frequently, (2) to turn out, to happen, *maxime id in rebus publicis evenit*, C, — *nihi*, to happen, occur to any one; *damna evenirent maxime misero mihi*, O; *si quid sibi eveniret*, St, if anything should happen to him, *se* if he should die; (3) to turn out as a result, to issue, *ut ea res mihi bene atque feliciter eveniret*, C.

Evēntilo, 1. — *frumenta*, Co, to winnow.
Evēntum -i, *n.* that which has happened, an occurrence, event, C; (2) the issue, consequence of an action (in C usually *pl*).

Evēntus -tis, *m.* an occurrence, event, fate, fortune, C, — *navium suarum*, Ct; (2) consequences, issue, result, *eventus est alicuius exitus negotii*, C, *Donus Evēntus*, Happy Issue, was personified as a deity of the Roman husbandmen, V.

Evērbō, 1. to whip out, beat out, V; — *os oculisque hostis*, Q.

**Evērgāndus* -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, well-jointed, firmly-compacted.

**Evērgō*, 3. to send out, send forth, L.

Evēricūlum -i, *n* a fishing-net, drag-net, Vr.

Evēro -verri -versum, 3 to sweep out, — *solum stahū*, Vr, (2) *met.* to plunder, ravage, P. C.

Evēro -ōnis, *f.* an overturning, C; (2) a total destruction, — *templorum*, Q; *met* — *rerum publicarum*, C.

Evēro -ōris, *m.* an overturner, destroyer, — *Carthaginis*, Q; — *civitatis*, C.

Evēro -ti -sum, 3 to turn out, thrust out, T; more frequently, (2) to overturn anything from its former position, throw down, — *natem*, C; — *ardorem*, V; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground, — *Carthaginem*, C; (3) to expel or eject from property, — *pupillum fortunæ patris*, C, (4) *met.* to overthrow, destroy, — *funditus civitates*, C, — *constitutam philosophiam*, C.

Evēstigātus -a -um, tracked out, investigated, O.

Evīas -ādis, *f.* a Bacchant, H.

Evīdens -ntis, visible, clear, plain, evident, C; — *demonstratio*, Pl.

Evīdenter, visibly, evidently, L. Q.

Evīdentiā -æ, *f.* distinctness of language and expression, C.

Evīgilo, 1. *neut.* to watch, be awake, Pl, *met.* in quo erigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ? C; (II) *act.* — *noctem*, to watch through, pass in watching, Tb; (2) *met.* to elaborate carefully, — *libros*, O.

Evīlesco -lūi, 3 to become vile, worthless, contemptible, St.

Evīncio -nxi -notum, 4. to bind, bind round, — *diademate caput Tiridatis* —, Tc.

Evīnco -tei -ctum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue, — *aliquem lacrimis*, V; — *dolore*, V; — *precibus*, O, — *donis*, Tc, to bribe; (2) to conquer by effort, obtain, get, L; (3) * = *convincio*, to demonstrate triumphantly, H.

**Evīrātio* -ōnis, *f.* a castrating, Pl.

-*Evīrātus* -a -um (*præp.* eviro), castrated, effeminate, *evirator spadone*, M.

Evīresco, 3 to become pale, lose freshness, Vr.

Evīro, 1. to castrate, Ct.

Evīscro, 1. to take out the bowels, *eviscerate*, tear in pieces, C. V.

Evītābilis -e, that can be avoided, O.

Evītāto -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, shunning, Q.

Evītō, 1. to avoid, shun, C.

Evīto, 1. to deprive of life, A. Aug.

Evīus -i, *m.* (Lūior), a surname of Bacchus, C.

Evōcāto -ōnis, *f.* a calling out, evocation, Pl, (2) the summoning of a debtor; (3) a sudden calling out or levying of troops, C.

**Evōcātor* -ōris, *m.* one who invites or calls out to military service, C.

Evōcātus -a -um (*præp.* evoco), *evocati*, veterans who having served their time, again volunteered for active service, C.

Evōco, 1. to call out, — *aliquem huc foras*, P; — *nostros ad pugnam*, Ct; *met* — *materiam ad extremas partes fricationis*, Ct; (2) to adjure a deity to come out of a besieged city, to evoke, L; (3) to invite, call upon any one to take military service, C. Ca; (4) *met.* — *misericordiam*, C; — *viam*, Sc; — *risum*, Sc.

Evōe, a cry of rejoicing used at the festival of Bacchus, P. H.

**Evōlito*, to be wont to fly out, Co.

Evōlo, 1. to fly out, fly away, — *ex quercu*, C; (2) to come forth quickly, escape, — *ex corporum vinculis*, C; *met.* — *ex vestra secretate*, C, — *ex penā*, C.

**Evōlūtio* -ōnis, *f.* the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book, C.

Evōlvo -vi -volutum, 3. to roll out, unroll, unfold, evolve, — *volumen epistolarum*, C; *evolvere posses in mare se Xanthus*, V; (2) to unroll, and thence, to read a book, — *librum*, Q; — *versus*, O; (3) to unroll, *i.e.* to spin a thread, ap-

plied to the Parca, O; (4) *met.* to set forth, unfold, tell in order, — *naturam rerum omnium*, C; — *totam deliberationem*, C.

Evómo -di -itum, 3. to spit out, vomit forth, C; *met.* — *pecuniam devoratam*, C; *Nilus in Ægyptium mare se vomit*, Pl.

Evulgo, 1. to publish, make known, divulge, L. To.

**Evulsio -ónis*, *f.* a pulling out, plucking out, — *dentis*, C.

Ex, *prep.* with *abl.* (e, before some consonants, *ex*, *æ*), denotes motion from or out of any thing; (1.) in space, out, out of, from, *ex hinc ex urbe*, e *vita*, C; *militis ex eo loco deducere*, C; *delabi ex equo*, L; thus it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like, e.g. *sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quærare, percunctari, discere, intelligere*, etc. Hence the phrase, *ex personâ alicujus*, under the mask; i.e. in the character of any one; *ex sua personâ*, in one's own name, for one's self, C; (2) to denote the direction from which anything occurs, *ex equo colloqui*, Ca; *qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant*, C; *ex itinere*, C, on the journey, on the way; *laborare ex pedibus*, C, to suffer in the feet; (iii.) in time, since, *ex eo tempore*, C; especially *ex quo*, L, from which time, since; (2) on, at, *hunc judicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus*, C; (3) after, immediately upon, *Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam*, C; *aliud ex alio*, C. T, one after another; *ditem ex die*, C, day after day; by P. Aug. writers, *ex* was also used as in English, *ex consule*, P. Aug. *ex consul*; (iii.) miscellaneous uses, to denote the origin of any person or thing, from, out of, ol, *quidam ex Arcadiâ hospes*, N; *virginis ex sacerdotio Vestæ*, T, of the priesthood of Vesta; applied to etymological derivation, *urbem, quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari*, C; (2) to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, *unus ex meis intimis*, C; *e numero*, C, of the number; hence, *Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis*, C, a Marsian; and in place of the genitive, to denote that to which anything belongs, *puppæ ex barbaris navibus*, Ca; (3) to denote the material of which any thing is made or compounded, *poëta ex auro*, C; *potiones ex absinthio*, Cl; denotes the source from which anything is paid, *largiri ex alieno*, L; *vivere ex rapto*, O; denotes that with which any thing is mixed, *farina tritici ex aceto cocta*, Pl; also a change of colour, *pallidus e viridi*, Pl, light green; (4) to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of, *ex eadem causâ*, C; *ex rino vacillantes*, Q; *Demetrius ex doctrinâ clarus*, C; (5) to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, *ex oratore arator factus*, C; (6) according to, in accordance with, *ex edicto*, C; *ex decreto*, C; *ex fadere*, L; *ex re et ex tempore*, C, according to time and circumstance, C; *ex meâ, tuâ re*, C, for my, thy advantage; *e republicâ*, C, for the benefit of the republic; *ex usu esse*, T. C, to be useful; *ex animo*, C, heartily, earnestly; *ex sententiâ*, C, according to desire; *e ratione libertatis*; *e nostrâ dignitate*, C, in regard to, with respect to. In composition the *x* remains before the vowels and *c, p, q, z, t*; before *f*, it is changed into *s* (*effiingo*), and disappears entirely before the other consonants. To this rule there are, however, some exceptions. It may be remarked also that when *ex* is compounded with words beginning with *e*, the *s* has a tendency to disappear.

Exacerbo, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter, — *animum*, L.

Exacerbo -scit, 3. to become sour, Co.

Exactio -ónis, *f.* a driving out, expulsion, — *resum*, C; (2) a demanding, exacting, exaction, — *opera*, C; and especially of debts, C; (3) tax, tribute, — *capitum*, C, poll-tax.

Exactor -oris, *m.* one who drives out, expels, — *regni*, L; (2) one who demands or exacts, — *spe-*

ris, Co, an overseer; (3) collector of tax or tribute, Ca.

Exactus -a -um (*prep.* *exigo*), accurate, precise, exact, L.

**Exactus -us*, *m.* — *mercis*, Q, a sale.

Exacido -di -itum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make very sharp, — *furcas*, V; *met.* — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *morbos*, Co, to aggravate; (2) to excite, stir up, inflame, — *aliquem*, C; — *aliquem in d, N*.

**Exacitio -ónis*, *f.* a sharpening to a point, Pl. *Exadversum* or *exadversus*, *adv.* opposite, P. T; used by C as a *prep.* with *acc.*

**Exadificatio -ónis*, *f.* a building up; applied *met.* to an oration, C.

Exadifício, 1. to build, build up, erect completely, — *Capitolium*, C; — *domos et villas*, S; *met.* — *opus*, C, to finish; (2)* to turn out of the house, P.

Exaqualio -ónis, *f.* a making level, a level surface, Vt; (2) *met.* a making equal, equality, L.

Exaquo, 1. to level, make even with, Vt; (2) *met.* to place on a level, make equal, — *se cum inferioribus*, C; — *facta dictis*, S, to relate with scrupulous accuracy; (3) to become equal with, to equal, C.

Exarstio, 1. (*x*) *neut.* to boil up, well up, — *mare*, L; — *unda ima verticibus*, V; (2) to boil in consequence of heat, be very hot, St; *met.* *mens exarstuat irâ*, V; (iii.) *act.* *hos igitur tellus omnes exarstuat astus*, Lc.

Exaggeratio -ónis, *f.* a heaping up, elevation; *met.* C; exaggeration, P. Aug.

Exaggero, 1. to raise by a dam, dam up, heap up, — *terram*, Pl; *met.* to increase, — *rem famularem*, C; (2) to lift up, elevate, heighten, magnify, exaggerate, — *orationem*, C; — *immanitatem periculi vi orationis*, Q.

**Exagglator -oris*, *m.* one who blames, reproaches, C.

Exagito, 1. to drive any thing from its position, disturb, stir up, O. Co; (2) to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute, *exagitati istius injuriis*, C; — *bello*, Ca; (3) to scold, blame, reproach violently, censure, criticise, C; (4) to excite, irritate, — *plebem*, S; — *meum marorem*, C.

Exagō -is, *f.* (*ἔξαγωγή*), the exportation of merchandise, P.

Exalbescō -di, 3. to grow white, become pale with fright, C.

Exalbidus -a -um, whitish, Pl.

Exalburnatus -a -um, deprived of the alburnum, — *robur*, Pl.

Exalto, 1. to raise up, exalt, Sc; (2) to hollow out, make deep, Co.

**Exaluminatus -a -um*, of the colour of alum, Pl.

Examen -inis, *n.* a swarm, swarm of bees, C; (2) applied to other animals, — *locustarum*, L; *muscarum*, Pl; — *piscium*, Pl; — *juvenum*, II; (3) the tongue of a balance, V; (4) an investigation, Pr. O.

Examinatio -ónis, *f.* equipoise, equilibrium, Vt.

Examino, 1. *neut.* to swarm, form a swarm, Co; (iii.) *act.* to weigh, C. Ca; *neut.* — *aliquid*, Vt, to be in equilibrium with; *met. act.* to consider, weigh, examine, C.

**Examplexor*, 1. *dep.* to embrace, C.

Ex-âmu-sim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, P.

Exancto, 1. to exhaust, empty, — *vinum potis*, lo, P; (2) *met.* to bear to the end, suffer, endure, — *labores*, C.

Exanimis -e, lifeless, dead, P; *act.* deadly, P.

Exanimatio -ōnis, *f.* a depriving of breath, exhaustion, Pl; (2) fright, terror, C.

Exanimis -e (*exanimis*) *-a -um*, V; usually four in the pl., lifeless, dead, V. L; (2) lifeless, senseless with terror, V.

Exanimo, 1. to deprive of life, render lifeless, slay, Ec. II; *pass.* *exanimari*, C, to be deprived of life, to die; *prep.* *exanimatus -a -um*, Ca, L, lifeless, dead; (2) *exanimari*, to be exhausted, deprived of strength; *multa curæ et lassitudinis exanimati*, Ca; (3) *met.* to stun or render senseless

with something; (6) met. — *vim frigorum*, C; — *labores magnos*, C; (7) to hear secretly or eagerly, to catch up, — *rumores*, C; (8) to follow in time or succession, *tristem hincem pestilens astas excepit*, L; also, to receive in succession and carry on, *memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes*, O.

Excipula -drum, n. receivers, vessels for receiving liquids, Pl.

Excisatus -a -um, out out, P.

Excisarius -a -um, serviceable for excision, Cl.

Excitate, vigorously, brightly, Pl.

Excitatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excito*), strong, violent, lively, animated, C.

Excito, 1. to call forth, wake up, — *me a portu*, P; — *spectatores a somno*, P; — *aliquem emortuis*, C; hence, *vapores qui a sole ex aquis excitantur*, C; (2) to raise, erect, build, — *sepulcrum*, C; (3) met. to rouse up, animate, excite, stimulate, — *animos omnium ad letitiam*, Ca; — *nos ad laborem et ad laudem*, C; especially to produce, call forth, — *plausum*, C; — *fletum*, C.

Exclamatio -onis, f. a loud shouting, C; (2) exclamations, as a rhetorical figure, C. Q.

Exclamo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to shout, cry aloud, C; to shout applause, C; (ii.) *act.* to exclaim, followed by a clause as object, C; by *ut*, C; by *acc.* — *multa memoria digna*, Q.

Exclaro, 1. to enlighten, illuminate, Vt.

Excludo -udi -usum, 3. to shut out, exclude, — *hunc foras*, T; — *aliquem ab acie*, Ca; (2) — *oculum*, P. T. to knock out, strike out; also, to hatch a brood, Le. C; (3) met. to exclude, hinder, prevent, — *oratorum ab omni doctrina*, C; *ne anni tempore n navigatione excluderetur*, Ca; *exclusus tempore*, Ca, hindered by.

Exclusio -onis, f. a shutting out, exclusion, T.

Excogitatio -onis, f. a contriving, devising, C.

Excogitatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excogito*), sought out, select, St.

Excogito, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, excogitate, C.

Excubo -caldi -cultum, 3. to tend or cultivate carefully, — *vinas*, Pl; (2) to adorn, finish, perfect, — *parietes*, Pl; — *hirsutas genas*, M; (3) met. to polish, ennoble, refine, *Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus*, C; (4) to reverence, worship, — *deos*, Pb.

Excubo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil down, usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, A. Aug; — *argentum*, to melt down, refine; *terram sol excoquit*, Le, bakes.

Excors -rdis, foolish, silly, C.

Exerimentum -i, n. that which is separated or sifted, refuse, Co; (2) excrement of all kinds, — *oris*, Te; — *narium*, Te.

Exerescencia -ium, n. (*ptep.* *exerescere*), morbid growth or excrecences on the body, Pl.

Exerescere -tri -ctum, 3. to grow up, spring up, — *abies in longitudinem*, Pl; (2) to grow out, especially of morbid growths in the body, St; (3) met. to grow excessively, become too large, Q; — *lunus*, Pl.

Exertus -a -um (*ptep.* *exerescere*), full-grown, large, — *herdi*, V.

Exercibilis -e, deserving of torture, P.

Exercitio, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly, C, — *scrofas fame vincitque*, Ca; of mental torture, *non me iis rebus magis exercitior quam tueri*, C.

Exerctio -onis, f. a watching, vigilance, P. Aug.

Exerctia -drum, f. a lying out of doors, P; (2) a keeping watch, keeping guard, C; (3) the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Te. St.

Exerctior -oris, m. a sentinel, watchman, guard, Ca.

Exerctus -e, m. a keeping guard, watch ne.

Exerctio -bitum, 1. to lie or keep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *convi a quatuor diebus exercitio a pila*, ne crocatis, C.

Excudo -di -sum, 3. to strike out, — *silicis scintillam*, V; — *ova*, Vr, to hatch; — *ara*, V, to forge; — *ceas*, V, of bees, to mould.

Exculeo, 1. to trample out, P; (2) to trample firm, tread hard, Ca.

Excursio, 1. to turn out of the senate or senate-house, Vr.

Excursio -eicuri (-curri) -cursum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to run out, hasten forth, C; (2) to attack, assault, make a sally, L; (3) of places, to project, run forward, — *ab intimo sinu peninsula*, L; (4) to spread, be extended, *campus in quo eirtus cognoscive posset*, C; *ne oratio excurret longius*, C, should run to too great a length; (ii.) *act.* to traverse, — *spatium*, T; (2) to pass over in discourse, Se.

Excursio -onis, f. an attack, assault, P. Aug.

Excursio -onis, f. applied by C to the gesture of an orator, a stepping forward; (2) an attack, assault, sally, expedition, C. Ca; (3) the commencement of a speech, Q.

Excursor -oris, m. a scout, skirmisher, C.

Excursus -us, m. a running forth, excursion, V; (2) an attack, sally, assault, Ca; (3) of localities, a projection, running forward, Pl; (4) of discourse, a digression, Q.

Excusabilis -e, excusable, deserving of excuse, Q.

Excusatio -onis, f. an excuse, ground of excuse, — *peccati*, C; also with *gen.* of a person who excuses himself, C.

Excusatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excuso*), excused, free from blame, Pl.

Excuso, 1. to excuse, — *aliquem*, C; — *me in aliquo re*, C; — *se de aliquo re*, C; — *se apud aliquem*, C; — *se alicui*, P; (2) — *aliquid*, to give as an excuse, plead in excuse, — *propinquitatem*, C; — *obros nos fecisse*, etc. P.

Excusor -oris, m. a coppersmith, smith, Q.

Excusore, violently, Se.

Excussorius -a -um, serviceable for shaking out, Pl.

Excussus -a -um (*ptep.* *excutio*), stretched out, tight, Se.

Excutio -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out, C, *excussus equo*; *cirru*, V; — *ignem de crinitibus*, O; — *cerebrum alicui*, P; — *frucos tallo*, V; — *tela*, Te, to shoot, dart; — *lacrimas*, contulit alicui, T, to produce; also, to shake out or through in order to search; (2) met. — *omnes istorum delicias*, C, to get rid of; — *corde melum*, O; — *diros amores*, O; (3) to search through, investigate, C.

Exdorsio, 1. to scale fish, P.

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.* *exee* . . .

Exee -edi -ctum, 3. to eat up, devour, consume, P; (2) generally, to consume, destroy, C; especially, of the action of time, rust, etc.; (4) of the mind, *agritudo exeat animum*, C.

Exedra -e, f. (*ἑδρα*), a conversation-room, provided with fixed seats, C. Vt.

Exedrium -ii, n. (*ἑδρεῖον*), a small conversation-room, C.

Exemplar -aris, n. (exemplare -is, n. l.c.), a pattern, model, exemplar, example, C; (2) a copy, transcript, C; (3) an image, ill. *per*, C.

Exemplum -i, n. a sample; hence, a copy, transcript, portrait, image, model, P. C; (2) an example, pattern, *ex animalis exemplo*, C, from a living original; *principes plura exempla auri peracta spectant*, C; *exempli causa*, C; *exempli gratia*, Q, for example's sake, for example; (3) a rule, a pattern, kind, *regula a se ipso et a ceteris plura imitatur*, P; *istorum vero exemplum*, C, to be a pattern; *sergere ut eodem exemplo*, C.

Exemplum -is, f. a telling tale, telling story, Vr. Co.

Exemplar -aris, m. one who tells a story, Pl.

*Exemptus -us, m. Vt. = exemptio, g.v.

Exempto, 1. (ἐξεργεῖται), to disembowel, P. Aug; (2) to empty, P; (3) to torture, P.

Exeo -li (-ivi) -itum, 3. (i. neut. to go out, go away, go forth, — foras, P; — ex urbe, C; — ab urbe, L; — de balneis, C; — domo, C; used of the falling of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, C; (2) in military phrase, to march forth, — ad pugnam, L; also — de vitâ, C; — e vitâ, C, to die; also, to turn out, issue, C; to spring up, sprout forth, e terra exit hordeum diebus VII. Vr, to rise in the air, ascend, Lc. V; (3) met. itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, C; of time, to come to an end, pass away, quinto anno exiit, C; also to overstep, certain boundaries, Vr; to digress, Q; to disappear, vanish, Sc; (ii.) act. to go out or over, overstep, — limen, T; to avoid, ward off, — tela, V.

Exeq. for words beginning thus vid. ex-seq.

Exercēdo -li -itum, 2. to occupy, to put into active occupation, to exercise, — tauros, V; Rutulos exercent comere colles, V, plough; — rura bubus, H; — diem, V, to do a day's work; (2) met. — aliquem in aliqua re, C; maxime autem hæc ætas est exorcenda in labore patientiæque, C; — ingenium multiplici variæque materiâ, Q; — se in consultationibus, C; — se saliendo, P, to practise; (3) — aliquid, to practise, — eloquentiam, Q; — crudelitatem, C; — sedæ victoriam in captis, L; — pacem et hymenæos, V; (4) to cause anxiety, tease, plague, meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, C.

Exercitate; with practice, in a practised manner, So.

Exercitatio -ōnis, f. practice, exercise, C.

Exercitator -ōris, m. an exerciser, trainer, Pl.

*Exercitatrix -icis, f. the art of exercising the body, gymnastics, Q.

Exercitatus -a -um (pticip. exercito), practised, exercised, expert, C; — in illo genere, C; — superioribus praeliis, Ca; (2) exceedingly troubled, Syries — Noto, H.

Exercitio -ōnis, f. practice, exercise, P. Aug.

Exercitum -i, n. practice, exercise, — equitum, To.

Exercto, 1. to practise frequently, Q.

Exercitor -ōris, m. a trainer, exerciser, P.

Exercitus -us, m. *practice, exercise, P; (2) a trained body of soldiers, army, C; used by L as opp. classis; by Ca. L as opp. equitatus; poet. crowd, swarm, V; (3) *trouble, anxiety, P.

Exerro, 1. to wander away, P. Aug.

*Exesor -ōris, m. one who gnaws, or eats away, Lc.

Exfatigatus -a -um, weary with licentiousness, Ct.

Exhalatio -ōnis, f. an exhalation, vapour, C.

Exhalo, 1. (i) act. to exhale, emit vapour, C; — nebulam, fumos, V; — odores, Lc; (ii.) neut. cernimus alia — vapore altaria, Lc.

Exhausto -ausi -austum, 4. to draw out, empty, exhaust, properly applied to fluids, C, and thence transferred to other objects, — omnem pecuniam ex arario, C; — provinciam sumptibus, C; (2) met. to take away, subtract, — aliquam partem ex tuis laudibus, C; to exhaust, bring to an end, — tantum fuit amor ut exhausti nullâ posset injuriâ, C; — mandata, C, to fulfill.

Exherbo, 1. to clear of grass, Co.

Exhereditatio -ōnis, f. a disinheriting, Q.

Exheredo, to disinherit, — aliquem, C; (2) to deprive of the inheritance, Pl.

Exheres -edis, disinherited; and subst. m and f. a disinherited person; C.

Exhibeo -bui -bitum, 2. to produce, bring forth, exhibe librum illud legum testrarum, C; especially to produce in a court of justice; (2) to show, display, exhibit, — se supplicem populo Romano, C; (3) to exhibit, employ, — munificentiam, St; — liberalitatem, Pl; — mihi molestiam, C, to occa-

sion; — negotium dicui, P. C, to prepare, procure.

Exhilaro, 1. to make cheerful, make joyful, exhilarate, C; met. Pl.

Exhorreo, 2. to shudder exceedingly at, dread, Co.

*Exhorresco -rtil, 3. (i.) neut. to shudder exceedingly, be very much terrified, C; (ii.) act. to dread, V.

*Exhortatio -ōnis, f. exhortation, encouragement, Q. Te.

*Exhortativus -a -um, relating to exhortation or encouragement, Q.

Exhortor, 1. dep. to exhort, encourage, V. Q.

Exigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive out, bring out, get out, — reges ex civitate, C; aliquem domo, L; — omnes foras, P; — uxorem, T, to put away; — maculam, St; to get out; — aliquem hastâ, P. Aug, to pierce; especially to hiss off the stage, T; (2) to call in, collect, exact money, — pecunias civitatibus, C; pass. exigi aliquid, to be dunned or earnestly solicited for any thing, P; (3) of places, to pass by, leave, behind, Pt. Pl; (4) to sell merchandise; (5) to measure or regulate one thing by another; — columnas ad perpendicularum, C; (6) met. to exact, demand, — ea quæ polliceris, C; — longiores literas, C; (7) to spend, live through, a space of time, — ærum, Lc. V; — diem supremum, Tc; (8) to finish, complete, exegi monumentum ære perennius, H; (9) to weigh, consider, consult, deliberate, C.

Exigide, shortly, sparingly, C.

Exiguitas -atis, f. smallness, scarcity, paucity, poverty, C; — temporis, Ca, shortness.

Exiguus -a -um, small, little, mean, scanty, — corpus, H; — pars terra, C; — et infirma civitas, Ca; — copia, Ca; — tempus, C; subst. exiguum -i, n. a little, a small portion; — campi, L; — aque, O.

Exilis -e, little, thin, slender, meagre, poor, — solum, C; — domus, H, poor, needy; — via, O, short; — genus sermonis, C.

Exilitas -atis, f. thinness, meagreness, weakness, C; — semina vocis, Q.

Exiliter, thinly, poorly, meagrely, C.

Eximie, uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely, — diligere, C.

Eximius -a -um, exceptional, extraordinary, C; (2) more frequently, choice, extraordinary, distinguished, excellent, singularis — que virtus, C; mulier facie — C; — gloria virtutis, C.

Eximo -emi -emptum, 3. to take out, take away, — dentem alicui, Cl; — ex anno anum mensum, C; — aliquem de reis, C; especially to set free, release, — eum de vinculis, C; — agrum de vectigalibus, C, to exempt; (2) met. to take away, remove, — aliquid ex rerum naturâ, C; — onus sollicitis animis, H; to set free, — aliquem ex metu, P; ex culpa, C; — ciues servitio, L; — opinionibus vulgi, C; of time, to consume, employ, — diem dicendo, C.

Exin, C = exinde, g.v.

Exinatio -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to empty, — domos, C; — agros, C; — onusta vehicula, Pl, to unload.

Exinanitio -ōnis, f. an emptying, Pl.

Exinde (exin); (i.) in space, from there, thence, P; thereupon, next, — mari finitimus ab, C; (ii.) in time, thereupon, after that, then, C. V; sometimes follows ubi or postquam, P; in the enumeration of a series of facts, then, next, V. L; in P. Aug. writers, from that time, since then; (iii.) A. Aug. hence, accordingly, P. Vr.

Existimatio -ōnis, f. judgment, opinion, estimation, C; (2) good name, reputation, report, character, C.

Existimator -ōris, m. one who forms or gives an opinion, C.

Existimo (existamo), 1. to judge, be of opinion, think, cum acaram — C; ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, C; eos existimate facta an

dicta pluris sint, 8; — *de scriptoribus*, C; abs. *ut Cicero existimal*, Q, 1, of opinion.

Exiitabilis -e, deadly, destructive, — *bellum*, C; — *tyrannus*, L.

Exiitabilis -e, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

**Exiitio* -ōnis, f. a going out, exit, P.

Exiitiosus -a -um, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

Exiitum -ii, n. destruction, ruin, fatal calamity, — *huius urbis*, C; *exiitio esse alicui*, C. St. to be fatal to.

Exiitū -ūs, m. a going out, going forth, exit, C. Ca; — *annis*, Lc, a flowing out, discharge; hence, a place of exit, outlet, Ca; — *paludis*, Pl; — *cibi*, Pl, the vent; (2) the end, conclusion, — *huius orationis*, C; — *argumenti*, C, the catastrophe of a drama; — *superioris anni*, L; especially the end of life, death, O; (3) the issue, end, result, — *rerum*, C; *incertus* — *victoriae*, Ca.

**Exiitro*, 1. to swear solemnly, P.

Exiitēbra = *elecebra*, q.v.

Exilex -ēgis, outlawed, lawless, C.

Eximēdo = *emoveo*, q.v.

**Exiobscro*, 1. to supplicate very earnestly, P.

Exiōculo, 1. to put out the eyes, P.

Exiōdium -ii, n. (*ἐξόδιον*), a comic afterpiece, L. Jr; hence, (2) end, conclusion, Vr.

Exiōlesco -ōvi -ētum, 3. to grow to the full size, P; hence, *exoletus* -i, m. a youth old enough for prostitution, C; (2) to cease growing, Co; (3) to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete, *ne vetustissima Italica disciplina per desidiā exoletesceret*, Te.

Exiōletus -a -um (*ptep.* *exolesco*, q.v.), old, out of date, — *odium*, L; — *auctores*, Q.

Exiōnō, 1. to unload, disburthen, — *navem*, P; — *rentem*, St; met. *evitatem vano metu*, L; — *se*, P. Aug, to exonerate one's self.

**Exiōptabilis* -e, that may be wished, desirable, P.

Exiōptatus -a -um (*ptep.* *exopto*), desired, wished for, C.

Exopto, 1. to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for, — *aliquid*, C; — *te quam primum videre*, C; also followed by *ut*, P. O.

Exiōrabilis -e, easy of entreaty, *exorabile*, C; (2) *act.* persuasive, — *carmen*, P. Aug.

Exiōrabilia -ōrum, n. entreaties, arguments, means of persuasion, P.

Exiōrator -ōris, m. one who begs or entreats, T.

Exiōrdior -orsus, 4. *dep.* to lay a warp, begin to weave, *pertere, quod exorsus es*, C; (2) to begin, especially to begin in speech, — *argutias adversus aliquem*, P; — *magnis de rebus dicere*, C; — *ab ipsa re*, C.

Exiōrdium -ii, n. the beginning of a woven fabric, Q; (2) a beginning, commencement, — *totius vitæ*, C; often pl. *exordia prima pugnae*, V; especially the commencement or exordium of an oration, C. Q.

Exiōrdior -ortus, 3. & 4. *dep.* to rise, rise up, spring forth unexpectedly or suddenly; *post solstitium Canicula exortur*, C; hence, *exoriens* -entis (*sc.* sol), the rising sun, the morning, Pt; the East, Co; (2) to arise, take origin, originate, be derived, *annis exoriens ab regione dici*, Lc; met. *honestum quod ex virtutibus exortur*, C.

Exiōrniatio -ōnis, f. adorning, ornament, Co; met. ornament of written style, C.

**Exiōrniator* -ōris, m. one who adorns, C.

Exorno, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully, — *vicinitatem armis*, S; (2) to ornament, adorn, — *domum*, C; — *triclinium*, C; met. — *Græciam præstantissimis artibus*, C; — *philosophiam falsâ gloriâ*, C.

Exoro, 1. to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon, — *ut nobis explices*, etc. C; — *magnos deos*, O, to propitiate; with two *acc.* — *ros unum*, P.

Exorsus -a -um (*ptep.* *exordior*, in *pass.* signi-

fication), begun, commenced, C; n. plur. *exorsa* -ōrum, n. a beginning, V.

**Exorsus* -ūs, m. a beginning, C.

Exortivus -a -um, relating to the rising of the heavenly bodies, Pl; (2) lying towards sunrise, eastern, Pl; n. pl. *subst.* *Narbonensis Gallia exortica*, Pl.

Exortus -ūs, m. a rising, — *solis*, Pl.

Exos -ossis, without bones, Lc.

**Exosedlatio* -ōnis, f. — *columbarum*, billing, Pl.

Exosollor, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently, eagerly, Pl. St.

Exosso, 1. to bone, take out the bones, — *me quasi muranum*, P; met. — *pectus*, Lc, boneless, i.e. flexible; — *ager*, Pr, cleared of stones.

Exostrā -m, f. (*ἐξοστρα*), a theatrical machine of unknown construction, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, C.

Exōsus -a -um, hating exceedingly, V; (2) *pass.* very hateful, P. Aug.

Exōticius -a -um (*ἐξωτικός*), foreign, outlandish, exotic, P; *subst.* *exoticum* -i, n. a foreign garment, P.

Expallesco -lidi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white, P; poet. with *acc.* — *Pindarici fontis haustus*, H.

**Expallitatus* -a -um, robbed of one's cloak, P.

Expallidus -a -um, exceedingly pale, St.

Expalpo, 1. (*expalpor*, *dep.*), to get by flattery, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, P.

Expando -pansi -pansum (-passum), 3. to stretch out, *expa n d.*, spread out, Pl. Co.

**Expāpillatus* -a -um, bare as low as the breast, P.

**Expartus* -a -um, — *pecudes*, Vr, having ceased bearing, past bearing.

**Expastro*, 1. to squander in licentiousness, Ct.

Expārfaciō -feci -factum, 3. to terrify, Se.

Expāro, 2. to dread exceedingly, P. Aug.

Expāresco -pavi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified, L; — *tonitrua*, St; — *ensem*, H, to dread exceedingly.

Exp . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *exp . .*

Expēctorō, 1. to drive out of the breast, — *sapientiam mihi ex animo*, A. Aug.

**Expēcullatus* -a -um, robbed of one's property, P.

Expēdō -īdi (-īi) -itum, 4. to draw the feet out of a snare; hence, to disengage, disentangle, set free, — *se ex laqueo*, C; — *aditus*, Ca; — *locum*, Ca; — *iter fugæ*, L, prepare, facilitate; (2) to procure, prepare, provide, make ready, — *civitas*, C; — *pecunias*, C; — *naves*, Ca; — *se*, Te, to prepare for the combat; (3) *met.* to set free, release from a difficulty, deliver from misfortune, — *me ex hac turbâ*, T; — *nos omni molestiâ*, C; (4) to reduce to order, arrange, — *et conficere res*, C; — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *exitum huius orationis*, C; (5) to relate, narrate, tell, T. V; (6) *res expedit*, or *impers. expedit*, it is expedient, useful, advantageous, C.

Expēdite, easily, quickly, readily, C.

Expēditio -ōnis, f. an undertaking against an enemy, expedition, Ca; (2) a figure of speech, mentioned and defined by C; (3) in architecture, arrangement of buildings, Vr.

Expēditus -a -um (*ptep.* *expedio*), unimpeded, unshackled, *Clodius* — *in equo*, C; lightly clad, light-armed, — *legiones*, C. Ca; also un hindered by business, Ca; (2) without obstacles, easy, — *via ad honores*, C; (3) ready-armed, ready, prepared, — *nobis homine et parato opus est*, C; — *in expedito esse*, Se, to be at hand.

Expello -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away, chase away, *expel*, — *me ex republicâ*, C; — *naves ab litore in altum*, L; — *hostes finitus*, Ca; — *sagittam arcu*, O; (2) *met.* — *latitias ex omni pectore*, Ct; — *morbum bilemque*, H; — *ambitionem*, Ca; — *memoriam*, Ca.

Expendo -ai -sum, 3. to weigh, P; (2) to weigh money to pay it away, to pay, spend, expend, C;

ferre alicui expensum, or *pecuniam expensam*, C, to reckon a sum of money as paid, put to the credit of, also, *legio quam expensam tulit C. Caesar*; *Pompeius*, C, (3) to weigh one thing against another, *aurum autem expenditur*, P, (4) *met.* to weigh, consider, estimate, ponder, — *argumenta*, C; — *cives non numerare*, C; (5) to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, — *infanda supplicia*, V.

Expenso, 1. to pay, — *argumentum*, P.

Expergescere -fieri -factum, 3. to wake up, St; (2) to rouse, excite, encourage, C.

Expergiscor -perrectus, 3. *dep.* to awake, wake up, rise from sleep, C, *met.* to awake, rouse one's self, C.

Expergo -rrecti -rectum, 3. to awake, arouse, wake up, *Le.*

Experientia -ntis (*pticip.* *experior*), active, industrious, enterprising, C, (2) — *laborum*, O, experienced in.

Experientia -æ, f. trial, proof, experiment, Vr; (2) the knowledge gained by experiment, experience, *Te.*

Experimentum -i, n. trial, experiment, C; *Metello experimentum cognitum erat genus Numidarum perfidum esse*, S.

Experior -pertus, 4. *dep.* to try, test, prove, put to the test, — *amore tuum*, C, — *belli fortunam*, Ca; — *quantum audeatis*, L; in the past tenses, to have tried, to have experienced, to know, C; (2) to try, attempt, — *omnia*, C; — *libertatem*, S, to use, enjoy; (3) *summo jure experiri*, C, to go to law, bring an action; hence generally, *experiri cum aliquo*, P, to contend, quarrel with.

Experrectus -i -um (*pticip.* *expergiscor*), awake, lively, — *opes*, Co.

Expers -rtis, having no part in, wanting, destitute of, — *communis juris*, C, — *omnis eruditionis*, C; — *domo*, P; — *metu*, P.

Expertio -ōnis, f. a trial, test, experiment, Vt.

Expertus -i -um (*pticip.* *experior*), that which has been often tested, tried, approved, C; *vir* — *virtutis*, L; with the gen. *expertus belli juvenes*, V, expert in war.

Expetisso, 3. (*expetisso*), to desire, wish for, P.

Expeto -ivi (-i) -itum, 3. (i) *act.* to desire, wish or long for, — *unum imperatorum*, C; *hoc prius scire expeto*, T; — *vitam alicujus*, C, to desire the death of; * — *atatem*, P, to outlast, (ii) *neut.* — *in aliquem*, to fall upon, besail; — *illius ira et maledictio in hanc*, P.

Expellatio -ōnis, f. atonement, expiation, C.

Expellatio -ōnis, f. a plundering, robbing, — *sociorum*, C.

Expellator -ōris, m. a plunderer, robber, C.

Expello, 1. to plunder, rob, — *ararium*, C.

Expingo -uxi -ictum, 3. to paint, — *genas*, M;

(2) *met.* to paint, describe, depict in writing, C.

Expinso, 3. to bruise, grind, A. Aug.

Expio, 1. to expiate, atone for, — *scelus*, H; *tua scelera dum nostros milites expiaverunt*, C, have atoned on our soldiers; — *puerum lustratus salivæ*, Pr, to purify; (2) to atone for, make amends for, — *legatorum iniurias*, L, to appease, C.

Expiscor, 1. *dep.* to fish out, search out, inquire, C.

Explicabilis -e, clear, plain, intelligible, Sc.

Explicante, clearly, plainly, C.

Explicator -ōris, m. one who explains, an interpreter, expositor, C.

Explicatus -i -um (*pticip.* *expiano*), clear, plain, C.

Expiano, 1. to spread out, Pl; (2) *met.* to explain, expound, make clear, set forth, obscure — *interpretando*, C.

Expianto, 1. to pluck or take up a plant, Co.

Expulso = *expulso*, *g.v.*

Expimentum -i, n. that which fills up, food, fodder, P. So; (2) *met.* of a discourse or poem, an addition, Sc.

Explo -ivi -itum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling, — *paludum crateribus aique aggeres*, Ca; —

rimas, C; — *se*, P, to stuff one's self full; (2) *met.* to complete, perfect, — *vitam beatam*, C; — *sententias*, C; (3) to satisfy, appease a desire, — *diuturnam sitim*, C; — *libidinem*, C; — *se crede diu optata*, L, (4) to fulfil a duty, perform an engagement, — *munus amicitia*, C; (5) to complete a period of time, — *annum*, C. (*Explo* is once found in an A. Aug. poet, in the sense of to empty.)

**Explo* -ōnis, f. satisfaction, — *natura*, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*pticip.* *explō*), perfect, complete, C.

Explicabilis -e, explicable, Pl.

**Explicite*, plainly, clearly, C.

Explicatio -ōnis, f. an unfolding, disentangling, — *rudentis*, C, (2) *met.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, explication, C.

Explicator -ōris, m. **explicatrix* -ōris, f. an expounder, interpreter, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*pticip.* *explico*), spread out, *Capua planissimum in loco* —, C; (2) *met.* well-arranged, regular, C, (3) plain, explicit, C.

Explicatus -ūs, m. an unfolding, — *crurum*, Pl; (2) explanation, explication, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*pticip.* *explico*), straightforward, easy, Ca.

Explico -avi (-ā) -itum (-itum), 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle, — *volumen*, C; — *stias pennas*, O, — *capillum pectine*, Vr; — *frontem*, H, to un-
winkle, (2) to spread out, extend, expand, — *aciem*, O, *ordinem*, L; — *frondes*, V; (3) *met.* — *intelligentiam tuam*, C; — *Scilliam*, C, to set free; especially, to arrange any thing confused and entangled, regulate, settle, — *negotia*, C, (4) to expound, expound, interpret, make plain, — *aliquid apertissime*, C; — *aliquid definitio*, C.

Explo -si -sum, 3. to drive off with a noise; especially, to huss a player off the stage, — *lustronem*, C; (2) to cast out, drive away, *Le. Se*; (3) to reject, disapprove, C.

Explorare, certainly, surely, definitely, C.

Exploratio -ōnis, f. an exploring, investigation, Co.

Explorator -ōris, m. one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Ca; — *tie*, St, an officer sent before the emperor when on a journey, to keep the roads clear.

Exploratorius -a -um, relating to exploring or spying, Sc.

Exploratus -a -um (*pticip.* *exploro*), certain, sure, — *spes*, C; — *victoria*, Ca, *de quo nihil exploratum est*, C, I am convinced, am sure.

Exploro, 1. to seek out, search out, investigate, explore, — *rem totam*, C; *exploratum habere*, Ca, to know, be sure of, *abl.* *abs explorato*, Tc, after it was ascertained; (2) in military language, to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre, C. Ca; (3) to test, try, put to proof, V.

**Explo* -ōnis, f. a hussing off the stage, C.

Expolio -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, P. Ct; (2) *met.* to polish, refine, *Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expoliavit*, C, — *orationem*, O.

Expoliatus -ōnis, f. a smoothing, polishing, C; — *pavimentorum*, Vt, *met.* of discourse, a finishing, polishing, C.

Expolitus -i -um (*pticip.* *expolio*), smooth, polished, Co. Ct.

Expōno -sui -situm, 3. to put out, place out, set out, C, especially to expose a child, C. P; (2) to land, put on shore, — *milites ex navibus*, Ca; — *aliquem in terram*, L; — *in Africā*, L, (3) — *pecuniam*, C, to place at any one's disposal, be ready to pay; (4) to expose, lay open, — *inermes provincias barbaris nationibus*, Tc, (5) *met.* *totam causam ante oculos*, C; especially, to set forth in words, expound, explain, — *in pluribus rebus*, C; — *sermone* *de amicitia alicui*, C.

Exporgo -rrexi -rectum, 3. (*exporge*, T), to stretch out, expand, extend, Pl; *exporge frontem*, T, unwrinkle thy brow.

Exportatio -ōnis, f. exportation, C; (2) **banishment*, transportation, Sc.

Exporto, 1. to carry out, export, — *aurum ex Italia*, C.

Exposco -pūposci, 3. to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly, C; — *pacem precibus*, L; (2) = *deposcere*, to demand as a hostage, for punishment, etc. L. N.

***Expositifcus** -a -um, exposed, abandoned, — *puella*, P.

Expositio -ōnis, f. the exposing or abandoning of a child, P. Aug; (2) of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration, C. Q.

Expositus -a -um (*ptep.* expōno), exposed, open, accessible, P. Aug; (2) *met.* affable, open-hearted, Pl; (3) common, vulgar, Jr.

Expostulatio -ōnis, f. a complaint, expostulation, C.

Expostulo, 1. to desire, demand earnestly, — *auxilium*, P; especially to demand to be delivered up to punishment, — *Marium Celsum ad supplicium*, Tc; (2) — *cum aliquo de aliquā re*, C; — *cum aliquo aliquid*, C, to complain to, expostulate with.

Expōtus = *epotus*, g.v.

Expresse, clearly, plainly, expressly, C. Co; applied also to distinct pronunciation, P. Aug.

Expressio -ōnis, f. a pressing out, expression, — *spiritus*, Vt; (2) machinery for raising water, force-pump, Vt; (3) in architecture, a projection, fillet, moulding, Vt.

Expressus -a -um (*ptep.* exp̄rimo), plain, evident, visible, — *vestigia*, C; *omnibus membris* — *infans*, Q, fully formed; — *verba*, Q, distinctly pronounced; also applied by C. to a too distinct and affected pronunciation.

***Expressus** -ūs, m. machinery for forcing water upwards, Vt.

Expri-mo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press out, force out, express, — *vinum palmis*, Pl; — *sudorem de corpore*, Lc; — *aquam in altitudinem*, Vt; *met.* — *pecuniam vi*, C; (2) to form or shape by pressure, mould, — *imaginem hominis gypso*, Pl; (3) *met.* to force out, — *vocem*, Ca; — *deditionem*, L; — *confessionem*, St; (4) to imitate, set forth, express in discourse, — *hanc speciem versibus*, C; — *mores alicujus oratione*, C; — *aliquid Latine*, C, to translate into Latin; — *litteras*, C, to pronounce.

Exp̄probatio -ōnis, f. reproach, imputation, T. L.

Exp̄probrator -ōris, m. one who reproaches, Sc; — *atrix* -icis, f. Sc.

Exp̄probo, 1. to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of, — *casus bellicos tibi*, C; — *alicui de muliere*, N.

Exp̄promitto -mtsi -missum, 3. to promise, guarantee a payment for self or others, Vr.

Exp̄promō -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, — *vinum in urceum*, P, to pour into; — *masas voces*, V; (2) *met.* — *crudelitatem*, C; — *omnem industriam vitæ*, C; especially of discourse, to pronounce, set forth, express, — *istas leges*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Exp̄promptus -a -um (*ptep.* exp̄promō), ready, at hand, — *malitia*, T.

Expugnabilis -e, that may be besieged or captured, — *urbis*, L.

Expugnatio -ōnis, f. the taking or capturing of any place, C; — *urbis*, Ca.

Expugnator -ōris, m. a taker, capturer, — *urbis*, C; *met.* *puccinitia*, C.

Expugno, 1. to take, take by storm, capture a fortified place, — *oppidum*, Ca; also, — *nates*, Ca; — *Philippum*, L, to conquer, overcome; *Euphrates montem expugnat*, Pl, breaks through; (2) *met.* to conquer, subdue, overcome, — *puccinitiam*, C; — *perniciem legatorum*, L.

***Expulsi-m**, by throwing about, throwing back, — *pila ludere*, Vr.

***Expulsi-o** -ōnis, f. a driving out, expulsion, C.

Expulso, 1. to drive out, drive back, M.

Expulsor -ōris, m. one who drives out or expels, O.

Expultrix -icis, f. one who expels, *philosophia-vitiorum*, C.

Expungo, -nxi -nctum, 3. to strike out, blot out, expunge; hence, to cross out a debt, P; to strike off a soldier's name from the roll, P; (2)* to get rid of, remove, — *pupillum*, Pr; (3) to reckon up, Pl.

Expurgatio -ōnis, f. a vindication, justification, P.

Expurgo, 1. to cleanse, purify, Co. Pl; *met.* — *sermone*, C; (2) to justify, vindicate, — *me tibi*, P.

***Exp̄utresco**, 3. to rot, putrefy, P.

Exp̄uto, 1. to cut, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) *met.* *to consider, P; *to comprehend, C.

Exquiro, P. = *exquiro*, g.v.

Exquiro -sivi -situm, 3. to enquire accurately, ask particularly, investigate, — *ex te causas*, C; — *haec a Gracis*, C; *si me exquiret miles*, P; — *ejus facta*, C.

Exquisito, accurately, C; — *dicere*, Q, admirably, excellently, exquisitely.

Exquisitum, Vr. = *exquisite*, g.v.

Exquisitus -a -um (*ptep.* *exquiro*), carefully sought and selected; hence, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable, C.

Exradico = *eradico*, g.v.

***Exsacrifico**, 1. to sacrifice, C.

***Exsavl-o**, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage, L.

***Exsanguinatus** -a -um, having become bloodless, Vt.

Exsanguis -e, bloodless, without blood, C; hence, pale, — *metu*, O; (2) *met.* weak, feeble, — *orationis genus*, C.

Exsano, 1. to free from matter or discharge, — *culinus*, Cl.

Exsarco -rsi -rtum, 4. to patch up, make good, repair, T.

Exsatio, 1. to satisfy thoroughly, satiate, L.

Exsatiabilis -e, that can be satiated, V.

Exsatio -ōnis, C. = *exsatio*, g.v.

Exscensio -ōnis, f. the landing from a ship, going ashore, L.

Exscindo -idi -issum, to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, V.

Exscindibilis -e, that can be coughed or spat out, Pl.

Exsercatio -ōnis, f. a coughing out, expectoration, Pl.

Exserco, 1. to cough or hawk out, expectorate, Cl. Pl.

Exseribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write out, transcribe, C; also, to copy a painting, Pl; to note down, Pl; *met.* — *patrem*, Pl, to copy, resemble.

Exsculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut out, dig out, excavate, — *terram*, Vr; — *aliquid e quercu*, C; *met.* *possumus ex te* — *verum*? T; (2)* to scratch out, erase, — *versus*, N.

Exscō -cui -ctum, 1. to cut out, — *linguam*, C; especially, (2) to castrate, C.

Exscerabilis -e, deserving curses, horrible, execrable, Pl; (2) *act.* cursing, execrating, L.

Exsceratio -ōnis, f. a curse, execration, C; (2) an oath containing an imprecation, C.

Exsceratus -a -um (*ptep.* *exsceror*), cursed, execrated, C.

Exsceror, 1. *dep.* (*exsecro*, A. Aug.), to curse, execrate, C; (2) to swear with an imprecation, II.

Exsecutio -ōnis, f. a cutting out, — *lingua*, C.

Exsecutio -ōnis, f. performance, execution, Pl; (2) handling, treatment in discourse, Sc.

Exsecutor -ōris, m. one who executes, performs, fulfils, Aug.

Exsequia -arum, f. a funeral procession, C.

Exsequialis -e, relating or belonging to a funeral procession, — *carmina*, O; *subst.* *exsequialia* -ium, n. P. Aug. funeral solemnities.

Exsequor, 1. *dep.* to form or celebrate a funeral procession, Vr.

Exsequor -scutur, 3. *dep.* to follow to the end, follow, pursue, Cl; especially, to follow a corpse to the grave, C; *to follow or pursue with hostile intent, L; (2) *met.* to follow, pursue, accompany,

C; especially, to carry out, accomplish, complete, fulfil, — *incepta*, *L*; — *mandata vestra*, *C*; — *maxus*, *C*; (3) to relate, tell, describe, — *aliquid verbis*, *C*; — *hec omnia copiosius*, *Q*; (4) to pursue as an avenger or judge, punish, avenge, — *violata iura*, *L*.

Exsero -rū -rūm, 3. to stretch out, thrust out; — *linguam*, *L*; — *brachia aquis*, *O*; — *radicem*, *Co*, to tear off; (2) met. — *secreta mentis*, *Se*; also, to show, declare, *hec exserit narratio*, *Ph*.

Exserto, 1. to stretch out, *V*; (2) to uncover, lay bare; — *humeros*, *P. Aug*.

Exsertus -a -um (*ptep.* *exsero*), projecting, prominent, — *dentes*, *Pl*; (2) bare, uncovered, — *humeri*, *Ca*.

Exstillo, 1. to hiss out, *Se*; especially, to hiss an actor off the stage, *C*.

Exsiccatus -a -um (*ptep.* *exsiccō*), dry, jejune, — *genus orationis*, *C*.

Exsiccresco, 3. to become quite dry, *Vt*.

Exsiccō, 1. to dry thoroughly, *C*; (2) to empty a wine-flask, *Aug*.

Exsigno, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, *P. L*.

Exstillo -stili -ultum, 4. to leap out, leap up, spring up, *properans de sella exsultit*, *C*; — *gaudio*, *Aug*, to leap for joy.

Exsiliū -li, *n*. banishment, exile, *C*; (2) meton. the place of exile, *Tc. V*; the banished person, *Tc*.

Exsincērātus -a -um, literally, deprived of genuineness, — *tergum*, *P*, well beaten.

Exsisto -stisti -stitum, 1. to arise, come forth, appear, — *omnes e latebris*, *L*; *anquam ab arā*, — *C*; (2) to arise, come into existence, *ermes stercore de tetro*, *Lc*; *exluraria existit atavita*, *C*; *existit hac loco questio subdificilis*, *C*; (3) to exist, to be, *in animis existunt varietates*, *C*; *si existisset in rege fides*, *C*.

Exsolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind, — *nexus*, *Lc*; — *glaciem*, *Lc*, to dissolve; (2) to set free, release, — *vinculis*, *P*; (3) to pay a debt, *C*; to pay, *P. L*; (4) met. to loosen, remove, get rid of, — *pudorem*, *P. Aug*; (5) met. to release, set free, — *animas religione*, *L*; — *aliquem ere alieno*, *L*; (6) met. to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise, — *quod promiserat*, *C*; — *iurandum*, *L*; also, *to explain, clear up a difficult question, *Lc*.

Exsomnia -e, sleepless, wakeful, *V*.

Exsorbo -bui, 2. to suck up, suck in, — *ora*, *Pl*; met. — *sanguinem civilem*, *C*; also, — *difficultatem*, to swallow, bear, endure, *C*.

Exsors -ritis, having no lot, for whom no lot has been cast, *V*; (2) without share or part, — *dulcis vita*, *V*; — *amicitia*, *L*.

Exspātor, 1. dep. to digress from the path, deviate from the course, *expatiantur equi*, *O*; (2) met. of discourse, to digress, *expatiate*, *Q*.

Expectabilis -e, that which is expected, probable, likely, *Tc*.

Expectatio -ōnis, *f*. a waiting for, looking for, expectation, *spes est* — *boni*, *C*; *præter* —, beyond expectation; — *de sermone Bibuli*, *C*; *in esse*, to expect, or sometimes, to be expected.

Expectatus -a -um (*ptep.* *expecto*), expected, wished for, welcome, *carus omnibus* — *que venies*, *C*; *expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem*, *C*, expected to arrive at the highest rank.

Expecto, 1. to wait for, look for, expect, — *transitum tempestatis*, *C*; — *quid hostes consilii caperent*, *Ca*; — *dum hostium copie auferentur*, *Ca*; (2) to desire, long for, hope, fear, apprehend, anticipate, — *longiores epistolae*, *C*; — *aliquid ab (ex) aliquo*, *C*; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, *Ca*.

Exspingo -si -sum, 3. to strew out, sprinkle out, *Lc. V*.

Exspes (only occurs in *nom. sing.*), without hope, hopeless, — *vita*, *Tc*.

Exspiratio -ōnis, *f*. an exhalation, expiration, — *terra*, *C*.

Exspiro, 1. (i.) act. to breathe out, exhale, —

flammam pectore, *V*; (ii.) neut. to blow out, breathe forth, — *ignes*, *Lc*; (2) to breathe out life, die, expire, *V. II*; (3) to pass away, vanish, — *res publica necum*, *L*.

Exsplendescō -adi, 3. to shine forth, gleam out, *Se*.

Exspolio, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil, — *fana atque domos*, *S*; — *exercitū et provinciam Pompeium*, *C*.

Exspulso -ōnis, *f*. a spitting out, *Pl*.

Exspulso -ūi -ultum, 3. to spit out, expectorate, *Vr. Pl*; met. to reject, get rid of, cast away, — *miseriam ex animo*, *T*.

Exstantia -æ, *f*. a projection, prominence, *Co*.

Exsterno, 1. to frighten, terrify, *Ct*.

Exstillo, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, *P. T*.

Exstimulātor -ōris, *m*. an inciter, instigator, — *rebellionis*, *Tc*.

Exstimulo, 1. to goad, *Pl*; met. to excite, arouse, — *virum diutius*, *O*.

Exstinclio -ōnis, *f*. annihilation, extinction, *C*.

Exstimator -ōris, *m*. one who extinguishes, — *incendia*, *C*; (2) one who destroys, annihilates, — *patriæ*, *C*.

Exstinctus -ūs, *m*. an extinguishing, putting out, *Pl*.

Exstinguo -xui -netum, 3. to put out, blot out, extinguish, — *incendium*, *C*; — *ea quæ antea scripserat*, *C*; (2) to extinguish life, to kill, *C*; (3) met. to destroy, annihilate, — *leges*, *C*; — *nomen populi Romani*, *C*; — *reliquias belli*, *C*.

Exstirpāto -ōnis, *f*. extirpation, *Co*.

Exstirpo, 1. to tear out with the root, extirpate, — *arbores magnas*, *Aug*; (2) met. — *humanitatem ex animo*, *C*.

Exsto -stisti -stitum, 1. to stand out, project, — *ex aqua*, *Ca*; — *super æquora*, *O*; — *ferrum de pectore*, *O*; met. *C*; (2) to be visible, to exist, be extant, *nemo exstat qui tibi sex menses cixerit*, *P*; *exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum*, *C*.

Exstructio -ōnis, *f*. a building up, erection, — *tektorum*, *C*.

Exstrido -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up, — *magnum acerrum*, *C*; — *focum lignis*, *H*; (2) to build up, erect, — *ædificium*, *C*; — *turres*, *Ca*; met. — *civilem*, *C*.

Exsucus -a -um (exsuccus), sapless, dry; met. — *oratores*, *Q*.

Exsuctus -a -um (*ptep.* *exsugo*), sucked out, dried up, *Vr*.

Exsúdo, 1. (i.) neut. *to come out in sweat, exude, — *inutilis humor*, *V*; (ii.) act. to sweat out, exude, — *acidum liquorē*, *Co*; (2) met. to sweat through, toil through, execute or perform with great labour, — *causas*, *II*.

Exsugo -xi -ctum (exsugeo, *P.*), to suck out, suck up, *P. Cl*.

Exsul -dis, *c*. a banished or exiled person, an exile, *C*; — *patriæ*, *II*; (2) met. — *mentis domus*, *Q*, insane and homeless.

Exsiliatio -ōnis, *f*. -silius -ūs, *m*. exile, banishment, *P. Aug*.

Exsilio, 1. to be banished, live in exile, — *Roma*, *C*, at Rome; — *apud Prusiam regem*, *C*; — *in Volscos*, *L*.

Exsultans -antis (*ptep.* *exsulto*), applied by *Q* as an epithet of a word, consisting only of short syllables, hopping, jumping; (2) of orators, diffuse, prolix, *Q*.

Exsultanter, diffusely, *Pl*.

Exsultatio -ōnis, *f*. a leaping up, *Co*; (2) exultant joy, exultation, *Tc. Se*.

Exsultio, leaping up, *H*.

Exsulto, 1. to leap up frequently or violently, *equi ferocitate exsultantes*, *C*; — *astu latices*, *V*; applied by *Q* to the rhythmic effect of unmixed short syllables; (2) met. to move freely, sport about, *campus in quo possit oratio*, *C*; (3) especially used of violent and usually joyful emotions of the mind, to run riot, exult, — *latitū gaudio*, *C*; — *canā spe*, *Q*; — *in ruinis nostris*, *C*.

Exsuperābilis -e, that can be conquered or overcome, V.

Exsuperāntia -æ, f. excess of excellence, superiority, preeminence, — *virtutis*, C.

Exsuperātio -ōnis, f. exaggeration, as a figure of speech, Aug.

Exsuperō, 1. (i.) *neut.* to mount up, — *flammæ*, V; *met.* to get the upper hand, surmount, prevail, V. O; (ii.) *act.* to surmount, surpass, — *ites*, — *ulmos*, Pl; *met.* to surpass, — *te impudentiā*, C; — *Tarquinius superbiā*, L; also, to conquer, overcome, C.

Exsurdo, 1. to deafen, Pl; (2.) of the sense of taste, to make dull or blunt, — *palatum*, H.

Exsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3, to rise up, lift one's self up, stand up, — *a genibus*, P; *ubi Taurus ab Indico mari* —, Pl; (2) *met.* to rise up; *auctoritate vestra republica* —, C.

Exsuscitatio -ōnis, f. an arousing, enlivening, exciting, as a figure of speech, Aug.

Exsuscito, 1. to awaken from sleep, C; (2) to kindle fire, L; (3) *met.* to excite, arouse, encourage, — *animos*, C.

Exta -ōrum, n. the inside of animals; especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc. (*viscera* usually meaning the bowels, intestines), used by the Romans as sources of augury, C.

Extābesco -bui, 3. to waste away entirely; *corpus macie extābuit*, C; *met.* — *opiniones*, C, to fade away, pass away.

Extāris -e, relating to the entrails of an animal, P.

Extēplo, immediately, directly, momentarily, straightway, C; *quum* — P, as soon as.

Extēporālis -e, extemporary, without preconsideration, — *oratio*, *actio*, Q.

Extēporālitās -ātis, f. the power of extemporary speaking, St.

Extēmpulo, P, = extēplo, q.v.

Extēdo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, — *brachium*, C; — *manum*, Q; — *capita tignorum*, Ca; *tie per extētum funem*, H, to walk upon a tight rope; (2) *met.* to stretch out, extend, increase, enlarge, — *famam factis*, V; — *speciem in Africam quoque*, L; (3) of time, to prolong, extend, — *ad noctem pugnam*, L; — *ciras venientem in annum*, V; — *citatem suam*, P, to spend his life.

*Extēnsio -ōnis, f. a stretching out, extension, Vt.

Extēnto, 1. to stretch out strongly, to the limit, &c.; *met.* — *viros tuas*, P.

Extēntus -a -um (*ptēp.* extēnto), extended, wide, H; — *oculi*, Q, wide open.

*Extēntus -ūs, m. n stretching out, extending, P. Aug.

Extēndālio -ōnis, f. a making thin, thinning, Pl; (2) as a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening, C.

Extēndūsus -a -um (*ptēp.* extēndō), weak, poor, insignificant, C.

Extēndō, 1. to make thin or small, to lessen, diminish, — *lignum falce*, V; *aer extēnuatus*, C, rarefied; especially in medicine, to weaken the force of a disease, alleviate, — *pituitam*, Cl; (2) *met.* — *munus suum*, C; — *crimen*, C, to extenuate.

Exter or extērus -a -um, outward, foreign, strange, *jus* — *nationum*, C; — *civitates*, C; (ii.) *comp.* exterior -us, outside, outer, exterior, C; — *vallam*, Ca; — *munitiones*, Ca; (iii.) *superl.* extremus -a -um, the outermost, last, farthest, extreme, — *oppidum Allobrogum*, Ca; in — *Remorum finibus*, Ca, on the extreme confines; — *ad Indos*, H, to the remotest Indians; *literæ quibus in extēmis erat*, C, at the very end of which; in — *oratione*, C, at the end of the oration; *subst.* extremum -i, n. C, the last, farthest; (2) the last in point of order or succession, *mensis* — *anni*, C; *extremā hieme*, C, at the very close of winter; *adv.* extremum, (a) for the last time, O; (b) at last, O; *ad* (in) *extremum*, C. O, to the very last;

(3) the last, highest, greatest, — *fames*, Ca, the highest degree of hunger, extreme hunger; in *extremis rebus*, Ca, in extremities, in the greatest danger; also P. Aug., the lowest, worst, — *alimenta vitæ*, Te; another classical though not common form of the *superl.* is *extimū* -a -um, C.

Extērbro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring, C; (2) to extort, obtain by force, P.

Extērgio -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, rub off, wipe away, P. Pl; (2) *met.* to plunder, C.

Extērior, exterior, *vid.* *exter*, extra.

Extērmino, 1. to drive beyond the boundaries, drive out, expel, banish, — *aliquem ex urbe*, C; — *de civitate*, C; — *urbē atque agro*, C; (2) to get rid of, put aside, — *cestram auctoritatem*, C.

Extērnus -a -um, that which is outside, external, — *tepor*, C; — *visio*, C; (2) foreign, strange, — *auxilia*, Ca (*opp.* *opes domesticæ*); — *bella*, Q. (*opp.* *civilia*); *odium in extērnos*, C, hatred against foreigners, C.

Extēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Vr. Q.

Extērrēo -ūi -itum, 2. to frighten suddenly, terrify, C. Ca.

*Extēro, 3, to unweave, — *aliquem*, P, to cheat or defraud of money.

Extēscio -mūi, 3. (i.) *neut.* to be greatly afraid, C; (ii.) *act.* to dread, fear greatly, — *adventum nostrum*, C.

Extimū, *vid.* *exter*.

Extispex -icis, m. a soothsayer who draws auguries from the entrails of victims slain in sacrifice, C.

*Extispicium -ii, n. the inspection of entrails for purposes of soothsaying, St.

Extollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, — *onera in iumenta*, Vr; — *cruentum pugionem*, C; especially, to rear, erect a building, P; (2) *met.* to raise up, lift up, extol, — *aliquem ad cælum*, C; — *meritum alicujus verbis*, C; (3) to put off, delay, — *hoc malum in diem*, P.

Extorquēo -rsi -itum, 2. to twist out, wrest, wring out, — *arma e manibus civium*, C; — *de manibus*, C; (2) to distort the limbs, &c.; especially *ptēp.* extortus -a -um, distorted, deformed; (3) to extort money from, — *a Casare quinquaginta talenta*, C; (4) *met.* to extort, tear out, wrest, wrench out, — *suffragium populi*, L; — *sententias*, C.

Extorreo, 2. to dry up, parch, Cl.

Extorris -e, driven from the country, exiled, banished, C; — *agro Romano*, L.

*Extortor -ōris, m. one who extorts, T.

Extra, (i.) *adv.* outside (*opp.* *intus*), *quæ extra sunt*, C; *comp.* *exterior*, O; (2) except, *fol.* by *quam*, — *quam si*, C, except if, unless; (ii.) *ptēp.* with *acc.* beyond, outside of, without, — *provinciam*, Ca; — *modum*, C, beyond measure; *extra jocum*, C, joking apart; (2) except, — *dicem*, C.

Extractōrius -a -um, having the power of drawing out, extracting, Pl.

Extriho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw out, extract, — *telum e corpore*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; — *ritum puerum alio*, H; (2) *met.* — *urbem ex periculis*, C, to extricate; (3) in regard to time, to prolong, delay, protract, C; — *bellum in tertium annum*, L; *primum tempus noctis*, Ca.

Extrāneus -a -um, that which is outside, outward, extraneous, Aug; (2) of a different family, not related, St.

Extrāordinārius -a -um, extraordinary, anomalous, irregular, — *petitio consulatūs*, C.

Extrārius -a -um, that which is outside, outward, strange, foreign, C; (2) of a different family, not related, T.

Extremūtas -ātis, f. the end, farthest portion, extremity, C.

Extremus -a -um, *vid.* *exter*.

Extrico, 1. (extricor, 1. *dep.* P), to disentangle, extricate, — *ceram plagis*, H.

Extrinsēcus, from without, from the outside,

C; (2) on the outside, outwardly, C; (3) *met.* irrelevantly, Ca.

Extrúdo -si -sum, 3. to push out, thrust out, extrude, — *me cédus, P*; — *te in viam, C*; — *mare aggere, Ca*, to dam out

Extubératío -ónis, *f.* a swelling, tumour, Pl.

Extubéro, 1 (i) *neut.* to swell, swell up, Pl; (ii) *act.* to cause to swell out, Sc.

*Extúmsco, 2. P, *extúmsco, 3 Pl, to swell, swell up.

*Extúmidus -i -um, swelling up, tumid, Vr.

Extundo -túdi -túsum, 3. to beat out, to form by beating with a hammer, Ph, (2) *met.* — *artem, V*, to invent, fashion, *quam labor extulerit fastidia, H*, has expelled, beaten off.

Exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out, — *eum ex cédus, P*; — *homines possessionibus, C*; — *aliquem provinciam, C, met.* — *ex animo agi studium, P*.

Extusio, 4 to cough out, hawk out, Cl.

*Exubératio -ónis, *f.* exuberance, superfluity, Vt.

Exubéro, 1. (i) *neut.* to abound, to be produced in great abundance, V, (ii) *act.* to bring forth in great abundance, Co.

Exulcerátio -ónis, *f.* ulceration, Cl; *met.* aggravation of pain, Sc. (*opp.* consolatio).

Exulcerátorius -a -um, — *medicamentum, Pl*, beneficial to ulcers.

Exulcro, 1. to cause or produce ulcers, to ulcerate, — *culem, Cl*; — *centrem, Cl*; (2) *met.* to make worse, aggravate, embitter, C; — *dolorem, Pl*.

Exuldo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, O.

Exundatio -ónis, *f.* the overflowing of a river, flood, inundation, Pl.

Exundo, 1 to overflow, — *fons, Pl*; — *piscina, Co*, (2) *met.* to overflow, abound, appear in large quantities, Te Jr.

Exungo -xui -netum, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, P, *argentum exunctum, P*, spent in purchasing unguents.

Exuo -at -atum, 3. to put off, take off, — *pharetram humero, O*; — *jugum, L*, to throw off, — *digito, M*, to take the rings off, (2) to deprive of anything, make bare, — *hostem armis, L*; — *aliquem patrimonium, St*; (3) *met.* to put off, lay down, — *omnem humanitatem, C*; — *mores antiquos, L*; — *fidem, Te*; — *se omnibus vitis, Sc*.

*Exurgó, 2. to press or squeeze out, P.

Exuro -uri -ustum, 3. to burn up, burn entirely, consume by fire, C, (2) to burn or parch up, dry up entirely, — *paludem, V*; *agrum, V*, (3) *met.* to destroy, consume, C. V.

Exustio -ónis, *f.* a burning up, conflagration, C; (2) a parching, drying up, Pl.

Exuviæ -arum, *f.* that which is taken off from the body, clothing, arms, armour, P; the skin of animals, V, (2) especially the armour of a vanquished enemy, spoils, booty, V. Tb; — *nautica, C*.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in form with the Æolic digamma (f); though in sound it is most nearly represented by φ, φ. For the signification of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Faba -æ, *f.* a bean, C; prov. *isthæc in me caditur faba, T*, I shall have to suffer for this; (2) from the similarity in shape, — *caprim simi, Pl*, goats' dung.

Fabacula -æ, *f.* bean-broth, bean-porridge, Pl.

*Fābāgīnus -a -um, A. Aug. fābūcēus -a -um, P. Aug. of or relating to beans.

Fābūlis -e, of or relating to beans, Vr; *subst.* fabula -lūm, n. Vr. Co, bean-stalks.

Fābūlius -a -um, A. Aug = fabulū, q. v.

Fābella -æ, *f.* dim. a little story, little narrative, fable, C Ph; (2) a little drama, C.

Fāber -bri, m. a workman or artisan in any hard material, — *ignarius, C*, a carpenter; — *ararius, Pl*, a coppersmith, prov. — *est quisque fortunæ suæ, S*, each is the architect of his own fortune, (2) a fish, the dory, Pl Co.

Fāber -bra -brum, artful, full of art, artistic, ingenious, O.

Fābre, in a workmanlike manner, P.

Fābia gens, one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; short notices of the most distinguished members of which will be found under the cognomina Maximus, Pictor, Vibulanus, *adj.* Fabius -i -um, C, Fabianus -a -um, C.

Fābriaciō -fieri -factum, 3. to prepare or fabricate ingeniously, L.

Fābrica -æ, *f.* the workshop of a faber, C, (2) the handiwork or the art of a faber, — *avis et ferri, C*; — *araria, ferrea, materiaria, Pl*; the result of art, a fabric, — *natura, C*, (3) a trick, cunning scheme or device, P. T.

Fābriaciō -ónis, *f.* a careful forming or making, fabrication, C.

Fābriator -ōris, m. a maker, former, artificer, fabricator, C.

Fābicia gens, a Roman family, of whom the most distinguished member was C Fabricius Lucinus, *vid.* Lucinus; *adj.* Fabricius -a -um, H; Fabricianus -a -um, C.

Fābrior, 1. *dep.* fabrico, 1. to form, make, forge out of hard materials, — *gladium, C*; — *nates, Te*; — *mundum, C*; (2) generally, to form, fabricate, create, — *hominem, C*; also to form a scheme, plot, P.

Fābrius -e, relating or belonging to the faber, C; *neut. plur.* *subst.* fabrilis -um, n tools, instruments, H.

Fābula -æ, *f.* a story, narrative, tradition, L;

fabula fieri, H, to become the common talk; in common conversation, *quæ hæc est* — ? What sort of a story, of a business is this? P. T, (2) especially a fictitious narrative, a fable, *num me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* C, used as an interjection in P. T, *fabula?* nonsense! (3) a drama, dramatic poem, play, C, a fable in verse, Ph C, prov. *lupus in fabula, T. C*, is talk of the devil and he'll appear.

*Fābula -æ, *f.* dim. a little bean, P.

*Fābūliānis -e, traditional, legendary, St.

Fābūliator -ōris, m a narrator, Sc.

Fābūlor, 1. *dep.* to talk, converse, chatter, — *aliquid, P*; — *alium, P*; — *inter sese, P*, — *eum aliquo, St*.

Fābūlose, fabulously, Pl.

Fābūlositas -itatis, *f.* fabulousness, Pl.

Fābūlosus -a -um, fabulous, — *Hydaspes, H*.

Fābūlus -i, m. dim. a little bean, A. Aug.

Fācēssio -iri -itum, 3. (i) *act.* to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish, — *iussa, V*; — *precepta, V*; — *negotium, C*, to give trouble to, so also, — *nullum unquam periculum, Te*, (ii) *neut.* to be off, go away, depart, — *ab omni societate, C*; — *ex urbe, L*; — *urbe finibusque, L*.

Fācētē, elegantly, aptly, suitably, P, (2) wittily, facetiously, C.

Fācētīo -ōrum, *f.* (facetia -æ, *f.* P), skilful management, a clever scheme, P; *hæc facetia?* St, P, this is a good joke; (2) wit, facetiousness, C, P, *Sapio omnes sale facetisque superabat, C*.

Fācētus -a -um, well-formed, elegant, — *pedes, Q*; applied to demeanour, fine, elegant, courteous, P. T; (2) of discourse, elegant, H, more frequently, witty, facetious, ironical, C.

Fācēs -ei, *f.* the external form or figure, P. Lc; especially (2) the human countenance, face, C;

— *perfricare*, Pl. Q, to lay aside all shame; (3) *met.* the outward form, external appearance, — *urbis, civitatis*, C; — *elegantia*, Q; used by *Te.* = species, the outward show, as *opp.* to reality; (4) poet. look, aspect, V.

Facile, easily, without difficulty, C; — (2) easily, indisputably, certainly, — *princeps*, C, indisputably first; — *determinus*, C; *haud* —, C; *non* —, C, with difficulty; (3) willingly, — *patri*, C; (4) — *vivere*, P, pleasantly, well.

Facilis -e, easy, without difficulty, C; — *somnus*, H, easy to obtain; — *ad exardescendum*, C; — *facti*, T; — *dicere*, C; *terra* — *pecori*, V, adapted to; so also, *campus operi* —, L; in *facili*, L; *ex facili*, Co, easily; (2) of character, easy, friendly, yielding, affable, *facile*, — *comes*, C; — *pater*, D; — *in tua vota deos*, O; (3) of events, favourable, fortunate, — *res*, C, L.

Facilitas -itatis, f. easiness, ease, facility, — *pariendi*, Pl; (2) especially, facility and copiousness of expression, Q; (3) friendliness, affability, goodness, courteousness, C.

Facilliter, Vt = *facile*, q.v.

Facinorōsus -a -um, full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious, C.

Facinus -ōris, n. a deed, action, — *nefarium*, Ca; — *puclerum*, C; (2) especially a bad, shameful, wicked deed, crime, — *committere*, C; — *patrare*, S.

Facto, fci, factum, 3. (x.) *act.* to make, produce, prepare, create, cause, effect, bring to pass, — *adrem*, C; — *pontem*, Ca; — *ignem*, C; — *poima*, C; — *pecuniam*, C, to makemoney; — *cohortes*, Ca; — *arbitrium de aliquo*, H, to form a judgment; — *cognomen alicui*, L, to name; — *contentionem, controrsum*, C; — *corpus*, Cl, to make flesh, become fat; — *damnum, detrimentum*, C, to suffer loss; followed also by *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, etc., *ea feci, ut essent nota nostris*, C; — *non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot help sending; also with *subj. fac cupido mei eidentis sis*, C; very rarely followed by *inf.* alone; when followed by two *acc.* = to make into, to make, *testamento fecit heredem filiam*, C; — *absentem in capitalis reum*; (2) followed by *gen.* to esteem, to hold, prize, *te quotidie pluris feci*, C, daily have I esteemed thee more highly; (3) to represent or delineate in writing, in *eo libro ubi se excentem e senatu facit*, C; *Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem*, C; (4) *imp. fac*, suppose; *fac, quicquid, qui ego sum esse te*, C; (5) to follow a trade or profession, — *argentariam*, C; (6) in religious language, to offer a sacrifice, sacrifice, — *sacrificium publicum*, C; (7) in grammar, to form, make an inflection; *cur aper apri faciat*, Q; (8) particular idioms are, *quid faciam (facias, etc.) aliquo, de aliquo, alicui?* what am I to do, what is to be done with etc., *quid hoc homine facias?* C; *quid enim tibi faciam?* C; *fit (factum est) aliquo or aliquā re*, it happens to, becomes, of a person or thing; hence the expression, *si quid factum sit aliquo*, C, if any thing should happen to any one, if any one should die; *ut fit*, C, as generally happens, as usual; *fat*, P, so let it be, very well; *dictum ac factum*, no sooner said than done, at once; (ix.) *neut.* used with adverbs, to do, to act, — *neque recte neque recte*, P; — *bene, amice, humaniter*, C; (2) *cum, ab aliquo*, to be on the side of, to take part with, C; *opp.* — *contra aliquem*, Q, to oppose, take part against; (3) — *ad aliquid, alicui*, to serve for, be useful to, O, Pl.

Facteon, a word formed from *facio* by C. in imitation of the Greek = *faciendum est*.

Facticius -a -um, artificial, factitious, Pl.

Factio -ōnis, f. a making, doing, — *testamenti*, C, the right of making a will; (2) a number of persons acting together, a party, P; and especially a political party or faction, C; (3) the divisions into which the characters in the Roman Circus were distributed, St.

Factiosus -a -um, powerful, fond of power, having or desiring to have a large party, factious, C.

Factito, 1. to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do, C; also, *quem palam heretum semper factitarat*, C, when he had repeatedly declared his heir in public; (2) to follow a trade, practise a profession, — *medicinam*, Q.

**Facto*, 1. to do, — *quicquam*, P.

Factor -ōris, m. an oil-press, A. Aug; (2) *a ball-player, P.

Factum -i, n. that which has been done, an event, fact, — *præclarum atque divinum*, C; *facta boum*, O, the works of oxen, i.e. a ploughed field; *bonum factum*, a good deed, was placed at the beginning of edicts, as with us "in the name of God."

Factura -m, f. a making, forming, Pl.

Factus -ūs, m. a making, erecting, Vr; (2) oil-pressing, Vr. Co.

Facula -m, f. dim. a little torch, Pt.

Facultas -tatis, f. the power, faculty, possibility, opportunity of doing any thing, — *dicendi*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; followed by *ut*, C; by *inf.* P. Aug; (2) a large number, multitude, abundance, *rerum quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat* —, Ca; pl. *facultates* = property, wealth.

Facundia, eloquently, fluently, P. L.

Facundia -m, f. eloquence, readiness of speech, S. Q.

**Facunditas* -tatis, f. P. = *facundia*, q.v.

Facundus -a -um, eloquent, fluent, ready of speech, — *homo, oratio*, S.

**Facilius* -a -um, relating or belonging to dregs or refuse, A. Aug.

**Facitus* -a -um, — *vinum*, A. Aug, expressed from dregs.

Facinus (facinus) -a -um, — *uva*, Co, yielding refuse.

Facula -m, f. dim. the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment, Lc. II.

Faculentus -a -um, full of dregs or refuse, turbid, impure, feculent, Co. Cl.

Fæx -ois, f. the dregs or refuse of any liquid, Lc. H; (2) the tartar or crust of wine, II; the brine or liquor in which pickles are kept, O; the refuse or impurities of solid substances, Pl; met. — *populi*, C, the dregs, lowest orders; of the people.

Fagus -a -um, Pl; *fagineus* -a -um, A. Aug; *fagineus* -a -um, V, beechen.

Fagus -i, f. (φύκος), the beech tree, V.

Fagutalis -c, beechen, — *lucus*, Vr, a grove upon the Esquiline hill, sacred to Jupiter, — *Jupiter*, Pl.

Fala -m, f. a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city, A. Aug; prov. *subire sub falas*, P, to incur great danger; (2) one of the seven wooden pillars on the *spina* or barrier of the circus, Jr.

Fallica -m, f. a kind of spear, sometimes charged with burning tow or pitch, which, according to its size, was discharged either from the hand or a catapult, L.

Falcarius -ii, m. a scythe or sickle maker.

Falcatus -a -um, furnished with scythes, — *currus, quadrigæ*, L; (2) scythe-shaped, — *ensis*, O.

Falces -era -trum, carrying a scythe or sickle, — *senex*, O, Saturnus.

Falcilla -m, f. dim. a small sickle or pruning-bill, Co; (2) a little talon or claw, Pl.

Fallere -is, n. a kind of architectural elevation, the precise nature of which is unknown, Vr.

Falerius -a -um, belonging or relating to the city Falerii, — *center*, Vr. M, a kind of sausage or pudding; *subst. fallica* -m, f. a rack in a mægr, A. Aug.

Fallacia -m, f. deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft, C.

**Fallaciosus* -a -um, speaking falsely or fallaciously, C.

Fallaciter, deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously.

Fallax -ax, deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious, — *hominis*, C; — *verba*, C; — *species*, C; — *capitiosa interrogatoria*, C.

Fallo, *fefelli*, *falsum*, 3. to deceive, trick, defraud, — *aliquem dolis*, T; *nisi me omnia fallunt*, C; — *fidem hosti datam*, C; — *meam sperem*, C; — *opinionem tuam*, C; *impers. fallit me*, C, I am deceived, I am wrong; (2) especially, to swear falsely, to deceive by an oath, C; (3) to escape notice, remain unknown, concealed, escape one, *neque enim hoc te fallit*, C; — *custodes*, L; *impers. fallit me*, it escapes my notice; *neque vero Cæsarem fefellit*, C; (4) met. — *medias horas*, O; — *curam somno*, H, to while away, beguile.

Falsarius -a -um, n forger or falsifier of documents, St.

False, falsely, C.

Falsificus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsificus -a -um, deceitful, acting falsely, — *animus*, P.

*Falsiarius -a -um, swearing falsely, perjured, — *animus*, P.

*Falsiloquus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsimonia -æ, f. deceit, P.

*Falsipater -entis, having a putative father, — *Amphitryoniades*, Ct, Hercules.

Falso, falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly, C.

Falsum -i, n. a falsehood, lie, C; (2) forgery, fraud, Q.

Falsus -a -um (*ptep. fallo*), false, untrue, spurious, made up, — *lacrimula*, T; — *gaudium*, C; (2) deceitful, hypocritical, — *homo*, S; — *sodalibus*, Ct, unfaithful to his comrades; *subst. falsus -i*, m. a deceiver, St.

Falx -icis, f. a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, C; (2) a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc. Ca.

Fama -æ, f. (*phm*), a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news, *nulla adhuc fama venerat*, C; *huc famâ ad Trepiros perlatâ*, Ca; *fama de manu, de armis*, etc. C; especially Fame or Rumour personified as a goddess, V; (2) public opinion, (a) good report, reputation, fame, C; (b) evil report, infamy, T.

*Famatus -a -um, evil-reported, having an ill reputation, C.

Famelicus -a -um, suffering hunger, hungry, famished, P. T.

Famex -is, f. hunger, — *depellere*, C, to satisfy; also, — *propellere*, H; — *propulsare*, Co. Te; (2) famine, C; and generally, *extreme poverty, T; (3) met. eager desire, — *auri*, V; — *argenti*, H; of discourse, poverty of words, C.

Famex -icis, m. blood that has run from a bruise, Co.

Famigérabilis -e, well-known, celebrated, Vr.

*Famigératio -onis, f. the spreading abroad of a report, making known, P.

*Famigérator -oris, m. a spreader of reports, a tale-teller, P.

Famigératus -a -um, well-known, celebrated, P. Aug.

Familla -æ, f. a household of slaves, household, — *intelligamus, quæ constat ex servis pluribus*, C; *emere eam* — a Catone, C; (2) the entire household or family; hence *paterfamilias*, the head of the household or family; also *materfamilias*, *filiusfamilias*, *filiasfamilias*, etc.; (3) a family, as a subdivision of a gens, *Lectorum et Aluciorum familie*, C; (4) a company, troop, sect, — *tota Peripateticorum*, C; — *gladiatorum*, C; — *ducere*, C, to be the head of a troop or company.

Familiarius -a -um, relating or belonging to a household of servants, Vt; to a family, Vr.

Familiaris -e, relating to a family, household, or home, — *em curare*, P, to look after household affairs; more frequently, *res familiaris*, = property, C; (2) intimate, friendly, confidential, familiar, — *alicui*, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *sermo*, C; *aditus*, L, familiar, usual, customary; (3) domestic (*opp. foreign, hostilis*); used of those parts of the entrails of a victim which the haruspices set apart as referring to home affairs, C.

Familiaris -is, m. a slave, servant, P; (2) a familiar, intimate friend, C.

Familiarius -itatis, f. confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity, C; *pl. familiaritates*, Sc, *familiar friends.

Familiarius, confidentially, familiarly, in a very friendly manner, C.

Famulus -a -um, much spoken of; in a good sense, famous, H. Te; (2) evil-reported, infamous, P. O; (3) — *libelli*, Te; — *carmen*, H, libellous.

Famula -æ, f. a female servant, V; met. *virtus — fortuna est*, C.

Famularis -e, relating or belonging to servants, C.

Famulatus -us, m. service, servitude, slavery, C.

Famulatum -i, n. a household of slaves, P. Aug.

Famulor, l. *dep.* — *alicui*, to be a servant to, serve any one, C. Ct.

Famulus -i, m. a servant, attendant, C; applied to priests, *Idææ matris famuli*, C.

Famulus -a -um, serving, serviceable, O.

Fanificus -a -um, inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, — *Galli*, L; (2) mad, raving, fanatic, — *philosophi*, C.

*Fano, l. to consecrate, sanctify, Vr.

Fanum -i, n. a place solemnly consecrated to a god, a temple, fane, — *Jmonis*, C.

Far, faris, n. spelt; *tritonicum spelta*, Linn.

V. Fr. Co; (2) coarse meal, Co.

Farfimen -inis, n. a sausage, Vr.

Farco, fars, fartum, 4. to fill full, stuff full, — *aliquid re*, C; — *gallinas*, Vr. Co, to cram, fatten; met. *infinitus vespigibus erat fartus*, Vt.

Farfarius -i, m. (faiferus, P. farugium), the plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Farina -æ, f. meal, flour, Vr; hence, dust or powder of any kind, Pl; met. *fucri nostræ farina*, Pr, of the same material as ourselves, like us.

Farinarius -a -um, relating to meal, made of meal, Pl.

Farnus -i, f. the ash, Vt.

Farriculus -a -um (-fus -a -um), of or belonging to spelt, Vr. Pl.

Farrigo -inis, f. a mixed green crop used as fodder for cattle, Vr. Co; (2) a mixture, farrago, *nostrî* — *libelli*, Jv, various contents; (3) a trifle, Pr.

Farrarius -a -um, relating to spelt, or to grain generally; — *stetula*, A. Aug, a hand-mill; *subst. farraria -orum*, n. a granary, barn, Vt.

Farratus -a -um, provided with grain, Pr; (2) made of corn, Jv.

*Farrarius -a -um, relating or belonging to corn, A. Aug.

Farrus -a -um, made of spelt, or corn generally, Co; *subst. fartum -i*, n. a spelt-cake, Pl.

Farsura -æ, f. Vr. = fartura, q. r.

Fartus -us, well-fed, fattened, — *anseris*, Pl.

Fartor -oris, m. a sausage-maker, P. T; (2) a fatterer of fowls, Co.

Fartum -i, n. (fartus, P. Aug.), that which is crammed in, stuffing, the inside of any thing, P. Co.

Fartura -æ, f. the fattening or cramming of fowls, Vr. Co; (2) the rubble with which a wall is filled up, Vt.

Fas, *indcl.* n. divine law and right (*opp. jus*, human law and right), divine command, *jus ac — omne delere*, C; (2) generally, that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (*opp. nefas*), *quid non adeptus est, quod homin — esset optare*, C; *ne scire — est omnia*, H; — *gentium*, Tc.

Fascia -æ, f. n. bandage, band, girdle, used for various purposes of dress, C; round the breast, O; as a diadem, Sc; (2) met. *an architectural band or moulding, Vt; *a streak of cloud over the sky, Jv.

Fasciatim, bundlewise, in bundles.

Fasciculus -i, m. dim. a little bundle or packet, — *epistolarum*, C; — *librorum*, H.

**Fascina* -m, *f.* a faggot, A. Aug.
Fascinatio -ōnis, *f.* a bewitching, enchanting, fascination.

Fascino, 1. to bewitch, fascinate, — *agnos*, V; — *malā linguā*, Ct.

Fascinum -i, *n.* an enchanting, bewitching; (2) the private parts of a man, Vr. H; and personified, *Fascinus* -i, *m.* the Phallus, Pl.

Fascio, 1. to bind round, to bandage, M.

Fasciōla -a, *f.* dim. a little bandage, Vr.

Fascis -is, *m.* a bundle, packet, especially of sticks, a faggot, V; (2) *fascēs*; the bundles of sticks with an axe inserted, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates, as symbols of the punishment of evil-doers; hence used for the highest dignities themselves, e.g. the consulship.

Fascus, *fasculus*, etc. = phaselus, etc. *q.v.*

Fastidūlter, with loathing and aversion, Vr.

Fastidō -ivi or -itum, 4. *act.* and *neut.* to loathe, feel distaste or disgust, *ut fastidīs!* P; — *omniā*, II; (2) *met.* to be averse to, dislike, loathe, *etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt*, C; — *met.* P; — *lacus et apertos rivos*, H; — *preces alicujus*, L.

Fastidōsus, with loathing, dislike, fastidiously, C.

Fastidiosus -a -um, full of dislike and distaste, fastidious, hypercritical, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) producing disgust, unpleasant, disagreeable, H.

Fastidium -ū, *n.* loathing, disgust; originally, of the loathing of food, *cibi satietas et* —, C; (2) *met.* dislike, aversion, disgust, C; (3) scorn, haughtiness, pride, C.

Fastigatio -ōnis, *f.* a pointing, sharpening to a point, Pl.

Fastigātus -a -um (*partic.* *fastigo*), pointed, sharpened to a point, L; (2) sloping, steep, *collis leniter — paulatim ad plantam cadat*, Ca.

Fastigium -ii, *n.* the summit or roof-ridge of a building, — *Capitolii*, C; *operi inchoato tanquam — imponere*, C, to finish; (2) the top, point, or upper part of any thing, Ca; * the bottom, depth, V; (3) a declivity, descent, *ad oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat*, Ca; (4) *met.* the highest dignity, rank, degree, L; and generally, rank, dignity, L.

Fastigo, 1. to sharpen to a point, Pl.

Fastosus -a -um, proud, haughty, M.

Fastus -ūs, *m.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance, H. Ct.

Fastus -a -um, — *dies*, or *abs. fasti* -ūrum, *m.* days designated in the calendar on which it was lawful to transact legal and other business; (2) a calendar, almanac; hence, *Fasti*, the title of Ovid's well-known poem, a species of poetical almanac.

Fatalis -e, relating to destiny or fate, fated, destined by fate, — *necessitas*, C; — *annus ad interitum iugis urbis*, C; (2) deadly, fatal, — *telum*, V; — *jaculum*, O.

Fataliter, according to fate or destiny, C.

Fatētor, *fassus*, 2. *dep.* to confess, admit, allow, C; — *verum*, P; — *peccavisse*, P; — *de facto turpi*, C; (2) to declare, assert, make known, — *innocentem fuisse patrem*, Q; *fatendi modus*, Q, the indicative mood.

Fatiscinus* -a -um, O. (fascinus* -a -um, O.), declaring, announcing destiny, prophetic.

Fatidicus -a -um, announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic, — *vates*, O; — *avis*, C.

Fatifer -ēra -ērum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, V. O.

Fatigatio -ōnis, *f.* weariness, fatigue, *lassitudo quae citra — est*, Cl.

Fatigo, 1. to weary, tire, fatigue, work to exhaustion, plague, — *vinclis et carcere*, C; *Romani multo labore praeliusque fatigati*, S; (2) *met.* to weary, tease, disturb, vex, — *vestam prece*, H; — *aliquem verbis*, C; — *vitam bello*, Lc; *olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant*, V.

**Fatīgus* -a -um, plucking or gathering death, P. Aug.

Fatīgus -a -um, announcing fate, prophetic; *subst.* a prophet, prophetess, L.

Fătisco, 3. (*fatisco*, 3. *dep.* Lc. Vr.), to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder, *naves i mis fatisciunt*, V; (2) to become weak, droop, decrease, Co. Te.

Fătia -a, *f.* a female fool, idiot, Sc.

**Fătice*, foolishly, Q.

Fătitas -atis, *f.* foolishness, simplicity, fatuity, C.

Fătum -i, *n.* the expressed will of a god, C; the saying of a seer or prophet, C; (2) destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man, *omnia fato fieri*, C; *fato rerum prudentia major*, V; and personified, *Fata*, the Parcae or Fates, Pt; (3) the natural term of life, *maturus exstingui quam fato suo*, C; *fato cedere*, L; *concedere*, Pl, to die; *fato fungi*, Q; *obire*, Te, to die a natural death; *fata proferre*, V, to prolong life; (4) fate, misfortune, ruin, violent death, C. V.

**Fătior*, 1. *dep.* to talk foolishly, talk nonsense.

Fătus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous, P. T; — *puer*, C; applied by M. to tasteless, insipid food; *subst.* *fatus* -i, *m.* a fool, idiot.

Faunus -i, *m.* a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, *Fauni* = forest gods.

**Fauste*, happily, fortunately, C.

Faustitas -atis, *f.* happiness, prosperity, good fortune, personified as a goddess, H.

Faustus -a -um, bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, C.

Fautor -ōris, *m.* a favourer, protector, patron, promoter, — *dignitatis*, C; — *bonorum*, L; — *hinc accusationi*, C.

Fautrix -icis, *f.* a favourer, protector, promoter, — *volutatum*, C; *auctoritatis*, T.

Faux, *faucis*, *f.* usually *pl.* *fauces* -ium, *f.* the jaws, gullet, throat, *sub ipsis — lingua est*, Cl; *premere fauces defensionis tuae*, C, to strangle, stifle, i.e. render impossible; (2) any narrow passage, pass, *Corinthus posita in faucibus Graeciae*, C; an abyss of the earth, *patet factis terrae faucibus*, C.

Faveo, *fāvi*, *fautum*, 2. to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect, — *alicui*, C. Ca; — *sententia*, C; — *rebus Caesaris*, Ca; (2) in religious language, — *linguis*, or — *lingui*, to present a well-omened silence, to abstain from ill-omened speech, to be still; *en deus est! linguis animisque favete*, O; *ore favete omnes*, V; (3) to applaud, shout approval, H. St.

Fāvilla -a, *f.* light, and still glowing, ashes, Lc; and especially the still glowing ashes of the dead, H. V; (2) * *met.* the first spark or origin of any thing, Pt.

Fāvitor -ōris, *m.* C. P. = *fautor*, *q.v.*

Fāvōnis -ii, *m.* the west wind or zephyr, C.

Fāvor -ōris, *m.* favour, good-will, kindness, C; — *alicui conciliare*, L, to win favour for, make beloved; (2) applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation, C.

Fāvōrabilis -e, in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, Q. Te.

Fāvōrabiliter, with applause, Q.

Fāvus -i, *m.* a honeycomb, C; (2) an hexangular slab or tile for pavements, Vt.

Fax, *fācis*, *f.* a torch, C. Ca; used both at weddings, C, and at funerals, V. Pt; (2) used for the light of the heavenly bodies, Lc. O; a meteor or shooting star, Lc. C; (3) *met.* *me torret face mutua Calais*, H, flame of love; *dicendi faces*, C, fires of eloquence; *Antonius omnium incendiorum fax*, C, the cause or author.

Faxim, *fāxo*, = *fecerim*, *fecero*, *vid.* *facio*.

Febricitō, 1. to have a fever, suffer from fever, Cl.

Febricitā -a, *f.* a slight fever, feverishness, C.

Febricitōsus -a -um, feverish, Ct.

Febrio, 4. to suffer from fever, Cl.

Febrius -is, f. fever, C. **Febrius** was also personified as a goddess, and had three temples in Rome.

Febrüarius -ii, m. (mensis, or abis), February; *adj.* Pl, belonging to February.

Febrüatio -ōnis, f. a religious purification, Vr.

Febrüo, 1 to purify, Vr.

Febrüum -i, n. a means of religious purification, hence, **Februa -orum, n.** the feast of purification held by the Romans on the 15th February, whence, **Februalis, Februius, and Februta**, names of Juno, the presiding goddess of the festival.

Feconde, fruitfully, Vr.

Feconditas -ätis, f. fruitfulness, fecundity, abundance, — *arrarum, C.* — *multieris, C.*; personified as a goddess, *Te.* — *lactis, Pl.*

Fecondo, 1 to fructify, fertilize, V.

Fecondus -a -um, fruitful, fecund, prolific, — terra, C. — *conjug, II.* (2) full, abounding, — *calices, II.* (3) making fruitful, fertilizing, — *Nilus, Pl.* (4) met. fruitful, — *pectus, C.* — *ingenium, Pl.*

Fel, felis, n. gall, the gall-bladder, Cl, met. poison, poisonous liquid, O. V, (2) bitterness of spirit, enmity, hatred, P, anger, V; (3) *fel terra*, Pl, the herb fumitory.

Felles -is, f. (felis -is, Pl.), a cat, C, (2) a marten, polecat, Vr. Co; (3) met. a thief, robber, P.

Felicitas -itis, f. fruitfulness, fertility, — *terra, Pl.* (2) more frequently, happiness, felicity, good luck, good fortune, C.

Felictor, • fruitfully, abundantly, V; (2) auspiciously, favourably, C, (3) happily, C

Felinus -a -um, belonging to a cat, feline, Cl.

Felis = feles, q. v.

Felix -icis, fruitful, fertile, — arbor, L. — *regio, O.*; (2) fortunate, auspicious, well-omened, hence the phrase in documents, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, C.* (3) happy, blessed, — *vir, C.* — *scula, O.* with gen of the cause of happiness, — *cerebri, II.* felices operum dies, V.

Fellator -ōris, m. one who sucks, M.

Fellus -a -um, full of gall, bitter as gall, Pl.

Fello, 1. to suck, Vr.

Femella -a, f. dim a young woman, a girl, Ct.

Femen = femur, q. v.

Femina -a, f. a female, and especially a human female, a woman, C; applied as a term of reproach to an effeminate man, O. St; (2) the female of animals, — *angus, porcus, C.* applied also by Pl. to plants and minerals.

Feminalia -um, n. bindages on the thigh, St.

Feminatus -a -um, made female, effeminate, C.

Femineus -a -um, relating to a woman, female, feminine, O. V. — *calendæ, Jr.* the 1st of March, on which the Matronalia were celebrated, (2) womanish, effeminate, Q

Femineus -a -um, in grammar, feminine, Vr. Q.

Femur -ōris or -inis, n. the upper part of the leg, the thigh, C, (2) in architecture, the projecting flat ridge between the channels of a Doric triglyph, V.

Fenestria -a -um (fenestru), relating to hay, Vr.

Fenestris -e, relating to interest, — leges, L. — *pecunia, St.* out at interest.

Fenestratio -ōnis, f. lending at interest, usury, C.

Fenestrato, with interest, illari — abstulisti, P. to thy great detriment.

Fenestrator -ōris, m. one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer, C.

Fenestratorius -a -um, usurious, P. Aug.

Fenestratrix -icis, f. a female money-lender, P. Aug.

Fenestror, 1. dep. (fenestror, 1. P. Aug.), to lend money at interest, — *pecunias, C.* — *provincias, C.* to dep. by usury; (2) met. *sol sum lumen ceteris sideribus* —, Pl; — *beneficium, C.*

Fenestella -a, f. dim. a little window, Co.

Fenestra -a, f. a window, C; — *ad tormenta mittenda, Ca.* loop-holes for shooting; (2) met. opportunity, — *ad nequitiam patefacere, T.*

Fenestro, 1. to provide with windows, Pl. Vr.

Fenustus -a -um, made of hay, C.

Feniculum -i, n. fennel, Pl.

Fenilla -um, n. a hay-loft, hay-barn, V. Co.

Fenilecta -ōrum, n. mown grass, Vr.

Fenilectus -icis, m. Vr, *fenilectus -a, m.* Pr, *fenilector -ōris, m.* Co, a mower, hay-maker.

Fenilectus -a, f. (-a -ōrum, n) the mown grass, the hay-harvest, Vr. Co.

Fenum -i, n. (fenum), hay, C, prov. *fenum habet in cornu, II.* he is dangerous, like an ox whose horns are covered with hay, *fenum Græcum, Co.* the herb fenugreek.

Fenus -ōris (fœnus), n. interest of money, C; (2) rarely, the capital lent, P. C, (3) in general, gain, returns, profit, C

Fœnusculum -i, n. a small, trifling interest, P.

Fer -a, f. a wild animal, wild beast, C; *magna minorque feræ, O.* the Great and Little Bear.

Feracitas -ätis, f. fruitfulness, Co.

Feracter, fruitfully, L.

Ferialis -e, relating to the dead, funereal, — cupressus, O. (2) relating to the Feralia, O, (3) *subst.* **Feralia -um, n.** the general festival of the dead on the 10th of February, C; (4) death-bringing, deadly, fatal, — *dona, O.* — *annus, Te.*

Feria -icis, fruitful, fertile, prolific, — agri, C. **Iberia — venenorum, II.** **terra — uis, O.** (2) met. *nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, etc. C.*

Ferculum -i, n. a platform carried on men's shoulders, on which the spoils of conquered nations were exhibited at a triumph, C, (2) a tray, on which several dishes were carried from the kitchen at once, and hence, a course, II.

Fere, almost, nearly, within a little, ferè abhinc annos quindecim, T. **Leoponnæus — tota in mari est, C.** *omnes — C. Cr.* *hæc — habui dicei, C.* *edem fere horâ quâ veni, C.* about the same hour; (2) with negatives, scarcely, hardly, *atates extrinseculi aut non fere multum differunt, C.* (3) in general, usually, commonly, C.

Ferentarius -ii, m. a light-armed soldier, furnished only with missiles, Vr. S, (2) met. — *amicus, P.* one who quickly runs to help

Ferèdri vitis, a kind of vine, Co.

Ferètrius -ii, m. a surname of all-conquering Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were offered, L. Pl.

Feritram -i, n. a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, O, (2) = *fericulum, q. v.*

Feriv -arum, f. days of rest, holy days, C, — *stativæ*, annually recurring; — *conceptivæ*, fixed at the beginning of the year, — *impeiatricæ*, specially ordered by the consul.

Ferivatus -a -um (præp. Feriv), keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, C, — *dies, Pl.*

Ferivus -a -um, relating to a wild beast, wild, — caro, S. — *testis, Lc.* made of the skins of wild animals; *subst. ferivæ -æ, V.* flesh of wild animals, game.

Ferio, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite, — *fores, P.* — *murum arctibus, S.* — *frontem, C.* *corpora quæ ferant oculos, Lc.* encounter the eyes, meet the sight, (2) to strike dead, slay, kill, C, — *hostem, S.* to slay a sacrifice, — *humili in agnam, H.* and hence, — *factus, C.* to make a treaty; (3) to strike, coin money, P, (4) met. *multa patient in vitâ, quæ fortune feriat, C.* especially, to cheat, deceive, P.

Feriv, 1. dep. to keep holiday, rest, Vr.

Ferivitas -ätis, f. wildness, savageness, — *hominis, C.* — *leonis, O.* — *loci, O.*

Fermè, almost, nearly, within a little, and of numbers, about, duodequadragesimo — anno, L. *a qua aberat mons — milia viginti, S.* (2) with negatives, hardly, scarcely, C; (3) commonly, usually, generally, C.

Fermentatū -a -um (*ptep.* fermento), softly swelling, soft, Co. Pl.

Fermentesco, 3. to begin to ferment; hence, of the earth, to swell up, Pl.

Fermento, 1. to cause to ferment, Vr.

Fermentum -i, n. that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, *panis sine fermento*, Co, unleavened bread; (2) that which loosens the soil, Pl; (3) a kind of beer, V; (4) *met.* mental ferment, anger, indignation, P.

Ferro, tūli, litum, ferro (tūli, P. T.), to bear, bring, carry, — arma, Ca; — faces, C; prov. — *aliquem in oculis*, C, to love exceedingly; (2) to set in rapid motion, bear away, carry off, — manus, H, to hit up; *ire pedes quicumque ferent*, H; — signa, Ca. L, to put the standards in motion; *se* —, to go quickly, hasten, betake one's self; also *para. densos fertur moribundus in hostes*, V; (3) to carry off by force, V; hence the phrase, *ferre et agere*, to plunder all before one; (4) to bring forth, produce, bear, *terra fruges fert*, C; *met.* *actas tulit nos nequiores*, H; (5) to be pregnant, big with child, carry in the womb, *equa centem fert duodecim menses*, Vr; (6) to offer as a gift or sacrifice, — *tui superis*, O; (7) to get, obtain, receive as gain or a reward, — *optatum*, T; — *partem prædæ*, C; (8) *met.* *una quæ retulatum ferunt*, C, which carry age, are old; *scripta retulatum si modo nostra ferent*, O, to attain; — *auxilium, opem alicui*, C, to help; *orator suo jam impetu fertur*, Q, is carried along; *conf. oratio quæ ferri debet*, Q; also, to bear away, carry off, — *palmam*, C; — *tribus*, C, to obtain the suffrages of; — *repulsam ab populo*; (9) to bear, endure any thing unpleasant, — *fratris repulsam*, C; — *se pauperem esse*, C; — *de Lentulo*, C; (10) *præ se ferre*, to show publicly, allow to be remarked, *noli præ te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinæ*, C; (11) to make known, relate, assert, Ca; *quod fers, credo*, T; especially in the forms, *ferunt, fertur, feruntur*, they say, it is said, it is reported, etc.; also, to pass off, pass current, represent, *hunc omnium incontentem artium ferunt*, C; *sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricæ*, Q, were being passed off as mine; (12) in political and legal language, — *suffragium, sententiam*, C, to vote; *legem (rogationem, prælégium) ad populum*, or *abs.* to propose a law, C; — *judicem*, C, said of the plaintiff, to propose a judge to the defendant; hence, — *judicem alicui*, L, to accuse; (13) in mercantile language, to enter, set down, — *expensum*, C, to set down as paid; (14) to desire, demand, require, *quam natum fert*, Q; *ut amor tuus fert*, C, as thy love requires; *ut mea fert opinio*, C, according to my opinion.

Ferocia -æ, f. wild, unbridled courage, — *juvenum*, C; (2) fierceness, ferocity, C; (3) *met.* — *vini*, Pl, harshness, roughness.

Feroclo, 4. to be unruly, ungovernable, — *equus*, Q.

Ferocitas -atis, f. wild, unbridled courage, C; (2) wildness, ferocity, C.

Ferociter, courageously, bravely, L; (2) rudely, roughly, fiercely, C.

Feroculus -a -um, somewhat fierce, Aug.

Ferocula -æ, f. an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen, L.

Ferox -ocis, wild, unbridled, brave, courageous, warlike, — *gens*, C; — *adversus pericula*, Te; (2) fierce, rough, ferocious, — *leones*, Le; — *aper*, V.

Feramentum -i, n. any instrument or tool, especially in agriculture, made of iron, C.

Ferraria -æ, f. an iron-mine, Ca.

Ferrarius -a -um, relating or belonging to iron, — *faber*, P, a blacksmith; — *metalla*, Pl, an iron-mine.

*Ferratilis -e, ironed, *genus ferratile*, P, fettered slaves.

Ferratus -a -um, ironed, furnished or covered with iron, — *hasta*, L; — *servi*, P, chained.

Ferrus -a -um, iron, made of iron, — *clavi, hami*, Ca; (2) like iron, — *color*, Pl; (3) *met.* hard-

hearted, insensible, cruel, — *virtus*, C; — *præcordia*, O; — *sors vitæ*, O; also, hard, firm, inflexible, — *corpus*, L.

*Ferreus -us -a -um, sounding or clanging with iron, P.

*Ferreterium -ii, n. a place where fetters wear the flesh (= ergastulum), P.

*Fertibax -acis, one whose flesh is worn by fetters, a slave, P.

Ferrugineus -a -um, iron-coloured, P. V; (2) of taste, like iron, — *sapor*, Pl.

Ferruginus -a -um, Lc. = ferrugineus, q.v.

Ferrugo -inis, f. iron rust, Pl; (2) the colour of rusty iron, V.

Ferrum -i, n. iron, C; and *met.* hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty, O; (2) *met.* any iron instrument, the plough, Lc; an axe, H; a javelin, H; a stylus for writing, O; scissars for hair-cutting, O; curling-irons, V; very frequently, sword, C; war, force of arms, *decernit ferro*, C, to decide by war.

Ferrumen -inis, n. cement, Pl; (2) non-coloured rust, Pl.

Ferrumino, 1. to cement, bind together by mortar, P. Pl.

Fertilis -e, fruitful, prolific, fertile, — *agri*, C; *ager frugum* —, S; — *flumen curvi*, Pl; *met.* — *pectus*, O; (2) making fertile, fructifying, — *dea* (i.e. Ceres), O.

Fertilitas -atis, f. fruitfulness, fertility, — *agrorum*, C; — *animalium*, Pl.

*Fertilliter, fruitfully, Pl.

Fertum -i, n. (secretum), a kind of sacrificial cake, A. Aug.

*Fertus -a -um, fruitful, — *arva*, C.

Férula -æ, f. the herb fennel; hence, (2) the twig or thin branch of any tree, and especially a rod used to chastise slaves and children, a ferule, H; also, the branch of a stag's horn, Pl.

Férulaceus -a -um (férulcus, Pl.), relating to or made out of fennel, Pl.

Ferus -a -um, wild, untamed, C; applied both to plants and animals, — *bestie*, C; — *arbores*, Pl; — *montes*, V; *silva*, H, wild, uncultivated; (2) *met.* wild, rough, savage, uncivilized, cruel, — *gens*, C; — *hostes*, C.

Ferus -i, m. a wild beast, V. Ph.

Fervēdo -scēl -factum, 3. to make hot, heat, boil, P. Ca.

Fervens -ntis (*ptep.* ferreo), hot, glowing, seething, boiling, Ca. O; (2) *met.* heated, excited, fervent, — *animus*, C.

Ferventer, hotly, fervently, Aug.

Fervēdo -bdi, 2. to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, H. Co; (2) to be in violent, confused, multitudinous motion, V; (3) *met.* to glow, boil with passion or excitement, *usque eo fervet avaritiā*, C.

Fervesco, 3. to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, P. Lc.

Fervidus -a -um, glowing, boiling, seething, red-hot, C; (2) hot with passion, desire, excitement, eager, fervid, H. V. Ct.

Fervo -vi, 3. V. = ferreo, q.v.

Fervor -oris, m. boiling heat, raging, fermenting heat, C; (2) the glow of passion, desire, excitement, eagerness, fervour, — *concitatioque animi*, C.

Fescennini versus, L; or *abs.* a kind of rude and often obscene poetical dialogue, so called from Fescennia, a town of Etruria.

Fessus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, — *de viâ*, C; — *militiâ*, H; — *plorandæ*, C; — *rerum*, V; *corpus* — *culnere*, L; — *ætas*, Te, old age.

*Festice, festively, joyfully, Vr.

Festinabundus -a -um, hasty, hastening, P. Aug.

Festinanter, hastily, rapidly, quickly, C.

Festinatō -ōnis, f. haste, speed, hurry, C.

*Festinato, hastily, rapidly, Q.

Festino, 1. (i. *neut.* to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry, C; (ii. *act.* to hasten, accelerate any thing, — *migrare*, C; — *penas*, H.

Festinus -a -um, hastening, hasty, O. V.
Festive, joyfully, gaily, P; (2) humorously, facetiously, wittily, C.

Festivitas -atis, *f.* gaiety, festivity, P; also used by P. as a term of endearment, *mea vite, mea* - P; (2) friendly behaviour, affability; — *patris*, T; (3) of discourse, cheerful wit and humour, facetiousness, C.

Festivus -a -um, gay, festive, P; (2) pleasant, agreeable, pretty, C; (3) of discourse, witty, gay, humorous, C.

Festuca -m, *f.* a stalk of grass, straw, C; and hence the twig or light rod which was laid on a slave's head in token of manumission, P; (2) a kind of weed which grows among barley, also called *ergilops*, Pl.

Festum -i, *n.* a festival, feast-day, festal meal, O.

Festus -a -um, sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive, — *dies*, C; — *chori*, O.

Festus, Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian and lexicographer, of whose personal history we know nothing, and whom we are unable to refer definitely to any particular century of the Christian era. As, however, he quotes Martial, he must have been subsequent to that poet. His name is known to us as prefixed to a very valuable work in twenty books, "*De Verborum Significatione*," to which we owe nearly all our information on many obscure Latin words and phrases. It was, it appears, only an abridgement made by Festus of a similar work by a grammarian of the Augustan age, M. Verrius Flaccus, and has unfortunately descended to us in a very mutilated and corrupt condition.

Fetiales -iam, *m.* a college of heralds, whose business it was to transact public business with foreign states, demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc. C. L.

Fetialis -e, relating or belonging to the fetiales, *q. v.* C.

***Fetifer** -era -erum, fructifying, — *Atilus*, Pl.

Fetifico, 1. to bear young, to hatch eggs, Pl.

***Fetificus** -a -um, fructifying, Pl.

Feto, 1. to bring forth young, hatch eggs, C.

Fetura -m, *f.* the bearing or bringing forth of young, *Vr. V*; (2) the young brood, offspring, O. Pl; applied also to young vines, Pl.

Fetus -a -um, pregnant, breeding, *V. H*; (2) fruitful, fertile, *terra* — *frugibus*, C; *met. machina* — *armis*, V, full of; (3) that has borne young, — *ursa*, O.

Fetus -us, *m.* the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young, C; (2) of plants, a bearing fruit, C; (3) the offspring, young brood, C; (4) the fruits of trees, produce of the earth, C.

Fiber -bri, *m.* a beaver, Pl.

Fibra -e, *f.* a fibre, filament, in animals or plants, C; (2) the entrails of an animal, O; — *terre*, Pl, the bowels, recesses of the earth.

Fibrinus -a -um, of or belonging to the beaver, Pl.

Fibula -e, *f.* a buckle, brooch, clasp, as an article or ornament of dress, *V. L*; an iron clamp fastening beams together, Ca; a needle or bodkin used by surgeons to bring together the edges of a wound.

***Fibulatio** -onis, *f.* a brace or bolt, in architecture, Vi.

Fibulo, 1. to clamp, buckle, fasten together, Co.

Ficialis -a -um, relating or belonging to the fig, Pl.

Ficedula -m, *f. dim.* a small bird, the becard, *Vr. M*; *motacilla ficedula*, Linn.

Ficium -i, *n.* a plantation of fig-trees, *Vr*; (2) the piles, M.

Ficinus -a -um, afflicted with the piles, M.

Ficte, falsely, fictitiously, C.

Ficticus -a -um, artificial, fictitious, not genuine, Pl.

Fictilis -e, earthen, made of clay, C; *subst.* **Fictile** -is, *n.* usually *plur.* earthenware, earthen vessels, Pl. O.

Fictio -onis, *f.* a forming, making, *P. Aug*; (2) a counterfeiting, feigning, Q; (3) in rhetoric, a supposed case, hypothesis, fictitious example, fiction, Q.

Fictor -oris, *m.* an artisan in plastic material, as wax, clay, etc. C; (2) a maker of sacrificial cakes, *Vr*; (3) *met.* a counterfeiter, V; — *sancti* = *qui ficta fatiunt*.

***Fictrix** -icis, *f.* a former, fashioner, *matricula* — *providentia*, C.

Fictura -e, *f.* a forming, fashioning, P.

***Fictula** -e, *f. dim.* a little fig, P.

Ficalnus -a -um (*ficalneus*, *Vr. Co*), of or relating to the fig-tree, H.

Ficus -i, *f.* (*-us* -us, *f.*), the fig-tree, C; (2) a fig, C; — *duplex*, H, a fig that had been split open, and so dried; (3) the piles, M.

Fide, faithfully, C.

Fideicommissum -i, *n.* a trust recognised in the Roman law, by which property was given, either by will or otherwise, to a trustee (*fideiarius*) for the benefit of a third party (*fideicommissarius*), Q. St.

Fidèle, faithfully, P. O.

Fidella -m, *f.* an earthenware pot or vase, *P. Co.* *prov. duo parietes de eadem fidella dealbare*, Aug, to kill two birds with one stone.

Fidelis -e, that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful, — *socius, amicus*, C; — *populo Romano*, C; — *in dominum*, C; — *in amicos*, S; *subst.* **fidelis** -is, *m.* a faithful, confidential friend, C; (2) of inanimate objects, firm, certain, durable, trustworthy, C.

Fidelitas -atis, *f.* faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, C; — *amicum erga*, P.

Fideliter, faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, C; (2) surely, firmly, strongly, C.

Fidens -ntis (*ptep.* *fido*), confident, courageous, C.

Fidenter, confidently, courageously, C.

Fidentia -m, *f.* confidence, courage, boldness, C.

Fides -ei, *f.* trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith, *si sciat senex fidem non esse huic habitam*, P, that no reliance was placed on him; *fidem allicui habere*, C, to give credence to; *fidem facit oratio*, C, produces credence; (2) in incoherent language, credit, C; *res fidesque*, P, means and credit; *met. segetis certa fides mea*, H, produce, return; (3) that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness, C; and as applied to inanimate objects, credibility, truth, — *tabularum*, C, trustworthiness; — *oraculorum*, Q; (4) *ex bonâ fide*, or *bonâ fide*, a legal phrase, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, to the best of one's knowledge, C; (5) a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement, *fidem fallere*, *frangere*, *violare*, C, to break a promise; — *dare*, Ca; *obligare*, C, to make an engagement; — *liberare*, C, *sercare*, Ca, to keep a promise; (6) a promise of protection; hence, assistance, protection, help, — *alicuius sequi*, Ca, to put one's self under the protection of; *in fidem recipere*, C, to take under one's protection; *obsecro rostram* — P, your help; hence the phrase, *di rostrum fidem*, for God's sake, in God's name; also, *prò deum atque hominum fidem*, C.

Fides -is, *f.* (usually *plur.* *fides* -ium), literally a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lyre, lute, harp, C; *fidibus canere*, *docere*, C; — *placare deos*, H; (2) the constellation Lyra, *Vr.*

Fidicen -nis, *m.* a player on the harp, lyre, lute; *poet.* a lyric poet.

Fidicina -e, *f.* a female player on the lute or harp, P. T.

***Fidiculus** -a -um, relating or belonging to harp-playing, P.

Fidicula -m, *f. dim.* (frequently *plur.* -m -arum), a little lyre or lute; C; (2) the constellation Lyra, Co; (3) an instrument for torturing slaves, the exact nature of which is unknown, Sc. St.

Fidius, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, the faithful;

ance the oaths, *per deum Fidum*, P, by the faithful god; *mediusfidius*, C, by the god of fidelity: another explanation is, that *fidius* is an obsolete form of *filius*; hence *mediusfidius* = may the son of Jupiter (i. e. Hercules) help me!

Fido, *fisus*, 3. to trust, believe, confide in, — *nocti*, V; — *arcu*, O; — *consilio*, C.

Fiducia -æ, f. confidence, trust, reliance, certainty, — *salutis*, L; — *benevolentia*, C; (2) self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, C; (3) *trustworthiness, P; (4) in law, a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc. C. *Fiduciarius* -a -um, entrusted, committed, delegated, given in trust; — *urbs*, L; *subst. m.* a trustee.

Fidus -a -um, true, faithful, trusty, reliable, certain, sure, C.

Figulus -a -um (*figulinus*, Pl.), of or belonging to a potter, Vr; *subst.* *figlina* -æ, f. a potter's art or craft, Vr; (*b*) a potter's workshop, pottery, Pl; *figulinum* -i, n. earthenware, Pl.

Figo, *fixi*, *fixum*, 3. to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix, — *aliquid in loco*, in locum, C; — *clavos verticibus*, H; — *aliquem cruci*, Q; *oculos in virgine*, V; (2) to transfix, — *verbo*, V; (3) met. — *cogitationem, mentem*, C; — *aliquem maledictis*, C, to transfix with curses.

Figularis -c, relating or belonging to a potter, Co.

Figulinus, Pl. = *figulus*, q. v.

Figulus -i, m. a worker in clay, a potter, Vr; a brickmaker, Jr; *a figulis munitam urbem*, Jr, Babylon.

Figura -æ, f. form, shape, figure, — *hominis*, C; (2) in the language of the Epicurean philosophy, an atom, Lc; (3) a figure, shade, form of a dead person, Lc. V; (4) kind, nature, species, form, C; (5) in grammar, the form of a word, Q; (6) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, C; figurative mode of speaking.

Figuratio -ōnis, f. a form, shape, figure, Pl. Vt; (2) imagination, Q.

Figuratus -a -um (*præp.* *figuro*), formed, shaped, C; (2) of discourse, figurative, Q.

Figuro, 1. to form, mould, shape, C; (2) to imagine, represent to one's self, Sc; (3) to adorn discourse with figures, — *orationem*, Q.

**Filatio*, in threads, Lc.

Filla -æ, f. a daughter, C; met. *pinus silvæ* — *nobilis*, H.

Filicatus -a -um, — *valeræ*, C, embossed or chased with fern-leaves.

Filicium -i, n. a place abounding with fern, Co.

Filicula -æ, f. *dim.* a plant also called polypodium, Co. Pl.

Filicula -æ, f. *dim.* a little daughter, C.

Filiculus -i, m. *dim.* a little son, C.

Filius -ii, m. a son, C; — *terræ*, C, a man of mean origin, unknown person; — *fortunæ*, II; — *gallinæ albae*, Jr, a lucky fellow.

Filix -icis, f. fern, V. Co.

Filum -i, n. a thread of any woven fabric, V; poet. the thread of life, spun by the Paræ; prov. *pendere filo* (*tenui*), O, to hang by a thread, be in great danger; — (2) especially a woollen thread round the cap of the flamen, sacred fillet, L. Tb; (3) met. *fila lyrae*, O, the strings; — *croci*, O, the stamens; (4) the form, shape, or outside of anything, Lc. P; (5) the manner, form, general tone of discourse, C.

Fimbria -arum, f. a fringe or loose border, C.

Fimbriatus -a -um, fringed, tasselled, Pl.

Fimtum -i, n. a dunghill, Pl.

Fimus -i, m. (*simum* -i, n. Pl.), dung, excrement, V. L.

Findo, *fidi*, *fissum*, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide, C; met. to divide, separate, H.

Fingo, *finxi*, *factum*, 3. to form, mould, frame, fashion, make, *volucres edemus* — *nidos*, C;

especially used of the plastic arts of moulding in clay or wax, carving in wood, stone, etc. — *cærâ*, C; — *ex argilla et luto*, C; (2) to arrange, set in order, adorn, P. V. Tb; (3) met. to form, make ready, prepare, — *se ad aliequus arbitrium*, C; *fortuna humana fingit*, P; with double acc. *finxit it ipsa natura magnum hominem*, C; also, to form the mind of, instruct, educate, — *filium*, T; (4) met. to represent in thought, fancy, imagine, describe or paint in words, *omnia quæ cogitatione possumus*, C; also, to create in thought (especially something untrue), invent, devise, feign, C, — *fallaciam*, P. T.

Finis -entis (*præp.* *finio*), sc. *orbis* or *circulus*, C, the horizon.

Finko, 4. to bound, limit, inclose within limits, C. Ca; (2) met. to inclose within bounds, restrain, *an potest cupiditas finiri*? C; (3) met. to define, determine, prescribe, appoint, *sepulcris necis modum*, C; (4) to put an end to, conclude, end, finish, *bellum*, Ca; — *labores*, C; and pass. to end, cease; especially, to finish speaking, O. Q; to die, *sic Tiberius finivit*, Tc.

Finis -is, m. (sometimes in C and L. f.), the boundary, limit, border, — *eius loci*, C; — *provincia Gallie*, L. In the plur. used for the territory bounded, *iter in Santonum fines facere*, Ca, into the territory of the Santones; adv. *fine*, or *fini* (-*tenuis*), as far as; *fine inguinum ingreditur mare*, S; (2) met. boundary, limit, — *ingenii*, C; — *juris*, Lc; (3) the end, conclusion, *dicendi facere*, C; — *vitaæ*, C; adv. *ad eum finem*, until that, so far, C; *quem ad finem*? C, how far! especially the end of life, death; H; the end or highest point of a series, summit, — *bonorum*, C, the highest good; an end, purpose, aim, object; C. Q; (4) a definition, explanation, Q.

Finite, moderately, within bounds, Q.

Finitimus -a -um, bounding on any thing, neighbouring, adjacent, C; — *Galli Belgis*, Ca; *subst.* *finitimi* -orum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, C; (2) met. — *metus agilitudini*, C, nearly related to, nearly resembling.

Finistio -ōnis, f. a boundary, limit, Vt; (2) a definition, Q; (3) a rule, law, Co.

Finitivus -a -um, defining, definitive, Q.

Finitor -ōris, m. one who determines boundaries, a land-surveyor, C; met. — *circulus*, Sc, the horizon; (2) an ender, finisher, P. Aug.

Finitus -a -um (*præp.* *finio*), applied to words, well-rounded, sonorous, C.

Fio, *factus*, *fieri* (*pass.* of *facio*), to be made or done, to arise, become, happen, *fit clamor*, C; *fit alicui furturn*, P, is committed on any one; *bene factum*! P, well done! bravo! also, *male factum*, P; *interea fiet aliquid*, T, something will happen; *fit sæpe*, C, it often happens; *fieri potest*, C, it may be, is possible; *ut fit, ut fieri solet*, C, as usual, as is often the case; also, *ita fit ut*, C, hence it follows that etc.; *prætor fit*, N, he is made prætor; *Arabia ubi absinthium fit*, T, where wormwood grows; *mihî demonstravit me u te plurimi fieri*, C, that thou heldest me in great esteem.

**Firmamen* -inis, n. support, prop, O.

Firmamentum -i, n. a means of support, a prop, Ca; (2) met. — *dignitatis*, C; — *potentie*, Tc, support; (3) in rhetoric, the main point of an argument, C.

Firmator -ōris, m. one who makes firm or establishes, Tc. Pl.

Firme, firmly, with firmness, steadfastly, constantly, C.

Firmitas -atis, f. firmness, durability, — *corporis*, C; (2) met. firmness, strength of mind, constancy, — *animi*, C.

Firmiter, C. = *firme*, q. v.

Firmitudo -inis, f. C. = *firmitas*, q. v.

Firmitudo, 1. to make firm, strengthen, make durable, *corpora juvenum* — *labore*, C; *urbem condere et* — C; *provinciam præsidio*, C; — *locus*, *agnis munitionibus*, Ca; — *imperium*, C,

to confirm; especially, to confirm the courage, Ca; (2) to confirm a statement, make sure, verify, — *multa jure jurando*, C.

Firmus -a -um, firm, strong, durable, — *arbor, tinclula, janua*, O, (2) met. — *civitas*, C, firmly established, *exercitus* — *ad tantum bellum*, L; *in suscepta causa firmissimus*, C, most constant, — *in aliqui die*, Tb; *fundus nec vendibilis nec pasere firmus*, H, not fit for pasture.

Fiscalis -e, relating to the imperial treasury, fiscal, St.

Fiscella -re, *f. dim.* (*fiscellus* -i, m. Co.) a small rush or wicker basket, used for fruit, cheese, or as a muzzle for horses and oxen, Vr. Co. V.

Fiscina -re, *f.* a small basket used for the same purposes as the *fiscella*, Co. O.

Fiscus -i, m. a wicker basket for holding olives; (2) a money-basket, treasury, C, and especially a public treasury, C; (3) afterwards the emperor's private purse (*opp. maritum*, the state treasury), St.

Fissilis -e, that can be cloven or split, divisible, V; (2) split, cloven, Co.

Fissio -ōnis, *f.* a splitting, cleaving, dividing, C.

Fissum -i, n. a split, cleft, crack, division, C.

Fissura -re, *f.* a cleft, division, fissure, Pl.

Fistula -re, *f.* a rammer, or pile-driver, Ca.

Fistulatio -ōnis, *f.* a ramming down, ramming hard, Vt.

Fistulo, 1. to ram down, level, — *fundamentum*, A. Aug. — *volum*, Vt.

Fistula -re, *f.* a tube, pipe; especially a water-pipe, usually of lead, C, and hence, the tubes of the windpipe and oesophagus, Pl; (2) a reed or Pan's pipe, Tb. V; — *eburneola*, C, a pitch-pipe of ivory, a writing-reed, Pr, a fistula (i.e. the disease so called), Cl; — *sutoria*, a shoemaker's punch; — *farinaria*, A. Aug, a hand-mill for corn.

**Fistulator* -ōris, m. one who plays upon the Pan's pipe, C.

Fistulatus -i -um, provided with pipes or tubes, St.

Fistulosus -i -um, full of tubes or pipes, porous, — *terra*, Pl; (2) fistulous, — *cancer*, A. Aug.

Fixus -a -um (*pricip. figo*), firm, fixed, unmovable, C, (2) met. — *vestigia*, C; *fixum est*, C, it is fixed, determined, — *decretum*, C.

Flabellifer -tra -trum, fan-bearing, P.

Flabellum -i, n. *dim.* a small fan, T; met. — *seditionis*, C.

Flabris -e, airy, C.

Flabra -trum, n. blasts of wind, breezes, V.

Flaccō, 2. to be faint, weak, languid; to fall or flag in an undertaking, C.

Flaccesco, 3. to begin to fade, to fade, become dry, wither, — *frons*, Vt; — *stercus*, Vr; (2) met. to become faint, weak, languid, C.

Flaccidus -i -um, withered, flabby, flaccid, — *aves*, Co, (2) met. weak, languid, Lc.

Flaccus -a -um, flabby, flaccid, Vr; (2) of men, having pendulous ears, C.

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, *vid. Horatius*.

Flaccus, C. Valerius, was a native of Padua; the friend of Martial, and as he dedicated his chief poem to Vespasian at the time of the Jewish War, and his death is mentioned by Quintilian, we infer that he flourished in the latter half of the 1st century. His poem is an unfinished epic in eight books, entitled "The Argonautica," for the most part an adaptation or translation of a Greek poem on the same subject by Apollonius Rhodius. Though his Latin is pure, and his style free from bombast, his work is now chiefly known only to critics.

Flagello, 1. to whip, scourge, beat, flagellate, O St. Pl.

Flagellum -i, n. a whip, scourge, C, a driving-whip, V; the thong of a javelin, V, a young sprout, vine-shoot, Vt. C; the arm of a polypus, O; (2) met. the scourge of conscience, Lc. Jr.

Flagitatio -ōnis, *f.* in earnest demand or entreaty, C.

Flagitator -ōris, m. one who earnestly demands or entreates, C. P.

Flagitiose, shamefully, basely, disgracefully.

Flagitiosus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, C.

Flagitium -ii, n. a disgraceful action, shameful crime, C; used familiarly (as *scelus*) as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel, — *illud hominis*, P; (2) shame, disgrace, infamy, *factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris*, C.

Flagito, 1. to entreat, ask, demand earnestly, — *aliquid*, C, — *aliquem*, C; — *a te, tua promissa*, C; *nec potentem amicum largiori flagito*, H, — *Coniunx ut referret*, etc. C, (2) to summon into a court of law, Tc.

Flagrans -ntis (*pricip. flagro*), burning, blazing, glowing, glittering, flaming, — *fulmen*, Vr; *sideres* — *elipeo*, V, (2) met. glowing with passion, eager, vehement, ardent, flagrant, — *cupiditas*, C.

Flagrante, eagerly, ardently, vehemently, Tc.

Flagrantia -re, *f.* a burning, blazing, glowing; met. — *oculorum*, C.

Flagrator -is, m. one who wears out the scourge, a well-whipped slave, P.

Flagro, 1. to blaze, burn, glow, flame, C, (2) met. to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement, — *desiderio urbis*, C; — *amantia*, amore, C; *bello flagans Italia*, C, to be vehemently affected, or suffer under an evil, *consules flagrant ira*, C; — *rumore malo*, H.

Flagrum -i, n. a scourge, whip, especially used for punishing slaves, P; hence, *gymnasium flagri*, F, a term of reproach applied to a slave.

Flamen -inis, m. the priest of any one deity, C;

— *Diavis*, of Jupiter; — *Martialis*, of Mars, —

— *Quirinalis*, L, of Romulus.

Flamen -inis, n. a blowing, blast, — *tibia*, H; meton. the wind, V. O.

Flaminica -re, *f.* the wife of a flamen, O. Tc.

Flaminium -i, n. the office or dignity of a flamen, C.

Flaminius, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia. The most celebrated person who bore it was T. Quinctius Flamininus, born about n. c. 230, quaestor 199, cons. 198, censor 189, died about 174. He is principally distinguished as the Roman general successful against Philip, king of Macedonia, whose power he completely broke in the battle of Cynoscephalae, n. c. 197—an event which led to the well-known proclamation of the liberty and independence of Greece, at the Isthmian games in the ensuing year.

Flamma -re, *f.* a flame, blaze, blazing fire, — *conspicere*, Ca, to catch fire; *provis flammā cibum petere*, T, to undertake something dangerous; (2) met. the fire or glow of passion, especially the flame of love, C. H. O; — *civilis discordia*, C; — *incidia*, C; — *gula*, O, raging hunger.

**Flammæarius* -i, m. a maker of bridal veils, P.

**Flammæulum* -i, n. a little bridal veil, or one of very fine texture, Jr.

**Flammæolus* -a -um, fiery-red, Co.

**Flammescere*, 3. to become flaming, Lc.

Flammæum -i, n. a bridal veil, which was always flame-coloured, Pl.

Flammæus -a -um, fiery, flame-like, flaming, C; (2) flame-coloured, fiery-red, O.

Flammifer -tra -trum, flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, O.

Flammiger -tra -trum, P. Aug. = *flammifer*, q. r. *Flumino*, 1. (i. x.) *neut.* to flame, blaze, burn, Pt. O V; (ii.) *act.* to set on fire, to inflame, I. c. Tc; hence, of colour, *flammata toga*, M, fiery-red; met. *omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia*, Tc.

Flummina -re, *f. dim.* a little flame, C.

Flutira -re, *f.* a blowing, — *avis*, Vt, smelting.

Flutus -ūs, m. a blowing, breathing, blast, ap-

plied to the sound of a wind-instrument, H; a breeze, O; the snorting of horses, V; (2) *met.* *quum prospero flatu fortuna utimur*, C; also, pride, arrogance, V.

Flavéo, 2. to be yellow or gold coloured, Co.

Flavescó, 3. to become yellow or gold coloured, *campus* — *aristá*, V.

Flavidus -a -um, yellowish, Pl.

Flavius. Flavia gens was a plebeian family, from which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian descended; hence, Flavius ultimus, Jv, Domitian; *adj.* Flavius -a -um, — *templa*, M, built by Domitian; Flaviális -e; Flavianus -a -um.

Flarus -a -um, golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellowish-red, yellow, — *arva*, V; — *crines*, V; — *aureum*, V; *decem flavos*, M, ten gold pieces.

Flébilis -e, lamentable, wretched, deserving tears, C; (2) causing lamentation or tears, O; (3) weeping, lamenting, full of tears, C.

Flébiliter, lamentably, tearfully, C.

Flecto -xi -xum, 3. (i.) *act.* to bend, bow, twist, — *membra*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *equum*, H, to guide; also, — *currum*, C; — *habenas*, O; — *arcus*, O; especially, to double a cape or promontory, C; (2) *met.* to bend, direct, — *vocem*, C, to infect; *naturam huc et illuc torquere ac* — C; — *animos*, O; especially, to bend or influence the will, change the opinions, — *aliquem oratione*, C; — *superos*, V; to avoid, evade, — *aliquid*, C; (3) in grammar, — *verbum*, Q, to infect, decline, conjugate; — *syllabam*, Q, to circumflex; (ii.) *neut.* to turn one's self in any direction, *Hasdrubal ad oceanum flectit*, L; *met.* — *ad sapientiam*, To.

Flemina -um, n. a congestion of blood about the ankles, P. Pl.

Fleo, flevi, fléctum, 2. (i.) *neut.* to weep, C; — *de morte filii*, Pt; applied to horses, **to neigh loudly*, St; also of water, to drip, drop slowly, Lc; (ii.) *act.* to weep for, bewail, lament, — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, P. H. Ct.

Fléctus -a -um (*ptcp.* fleo), *weeping, P. Aug; (2) dripping, dropping, — *sanguine*, Lc.

Fléctus -ús, m. a weeping, bewailing, C. Ca.

Flexánimus -a -um, heart-moving, persuasive, — *amor*, Ct; (2) affected, touched, Aug.

Flexibilis -e, that can be bent, flexible, C; (2) *met.* — *gravis vocis*, C; — *vox*, Q; and, in a bad sense, changeable, inconstant, C.

Flexilis -e, flexible, flexible, O. Pl; (2) — *coma*, O, curled, crisped.

*Flexilíquus -a -um, having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, C.

Flexio -ónis, f. a bending, bowing, turning, C; especially inflection, modulation of voice, C.

Flexipes -édus, crooked-footed, O.

*Flexio, 1. to bend, bow, A. Aug.

*Flexióso, crookedly, Pl.

Flexiósus -a -um, full of windings and turnings, crooked, — *iter*, C.

Flexúra -e, f. a bending, crooking, Lc; (2) the inflection or declension of a word, Vr.

Flexus -ús, m. a bending, bowing, winding, turning; especially, a turning or winding of a road, C; in *aliquo flexu viae*, L; (2) n change of circumstance, transition, — *rerum publicarum*, C; (3) in discourse, a turn or transition, Q; inflection or modulation of voice, Q; the grammatical inflection or conjugation of a word, Q.

Flectus -ús, m. a striking together, dashing against, V.

Fligo -xi -ctum, 3. to beat or dash against, Lc.

Flo, flávi, flátum, 1. (i.) *neut.* to blow, — *ventus*, C. Ca; *prov. simul flare sorber eque hauri facile est*, P, difficult to do two things at the same time; (ii.) *act.* — *flammam*, Lc; — *libiam*, H; (2) to smelt or cast metals, Vr; (5) *met.* — *magna*, Q, to talk bombast.

Floccus -i, m. a lock of wool, Vr; the nap of cloth, Cl; a vegetable growth like wool, Pl; (2) *met.* any thing of little or no value, a trifle, *flocci facere*, P, to hold in slight esteem; *non flocci facere*, C; *pendere*, T, to think nothing of.

Flóra -a, f. the goddess of flowers; *adj.* floréus -a -um, P. Aug; florilis -e, O; hence, Florális -ium, n. the festival of Flora on the 28th of April; floránelus -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora, M.

*Florális -ium, n. a flower-garden, Vr.

Flóreus -ntis (*ptcp.* floreo), glittering, splendid, Lc. V; (2) blooming, flourishing, beautiful, strong, vigorous; *homo* — *atate*, C.

Flóreó -ú, 2. to bloom, flower, *hæc arbor ter floret*, C; of wine, to froth, Co; *of the first hairs of the beard, to sprout, M; also, to abound in, be full of, *urbes puerum* — *videmus*, Lc; (2) *met.* to flourish, be in a flourishing, happy, vigorous condition, have a high reputation, — *multis virtutibus*, C; *gratiâ, auctoritate, gloria*, C; — *omnibus copiis*, C; applied both to persons and abstract ideas, C.

Flóresco, 3. to begin to blossom, come into flower, C; (2) *met.* to begin to flourish, *Hortensio florescente Cassius est mortuus*, C.

Flóreus -a -um, made of flowers, relating to flowers, floral, flowery, V; — *corona*, P.

*Flóridulus -a -um, somewhat blooming, Ct.

Flóridus -a -um, flowery, full of flowers, C; (2) applied to colours, clear, bright, florida, Pl; (3) *met.* blooming, flourishing, — *puellula*, Ct; flowery in style, C.

Flórisfer -éra -erum, flower-bearing, Lc.

*Flórlégus -a -um, collecting flowers, — *apes*, O.

Florus, Annæus, is the name prefixed to an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the City to the age of Augustus. It has two titles: "Rerum Romanarum libri iv.," or "Epitome de Gestis Romanorum." Of the author we know nothing; and even his name is matter of dispute. The work itself claims to have been composed in the reign of Trajan or of Hadrian. The narrative is generally accurate, and the general effect produced, striking; but the style is often very rhetorical and declamatory, and the reflections of the author little worthy of attention.

Flos -óris, m. a flower, blossom, *florum omnium varietas*, C; — *rosarum*, H; *florés* also used for the honey thence extracted by bees, Tb. V; (2) *met.* that which is the best in its kind, the finest, the flower, — *vinu*, P; applied to oil and wax, Pl; to salt, A. Aug; (3) *met.* the top or crown of any thing, the froth of wine, Co; the scum of melted metal, Pl; the crowning ornament of a Corinthian capital, Yt; (4) *met.* — *populi, juventutis*, C, the flower of the people, of the youth; *provincia* — *Italia*, C; in *ipso Græciæ flore*, C, in the most flourishing condition of Greece; — *atatis, etæ*, and abs. *flor*, the flower of life, most vigorous period of existence; especially, — *atatis*, youthful innocence, youth, Ct. L; (5) *met.* of discourse, ornament, flower of speech, — *verborum sententiarumque*, C. Q.

Floscúlus -i, m. *dim.* a little flower, C; the part of a fruit to which the blossom adhered, Co; (2) *met.* the bloom, the flower, — *vitæ*, Jv; (3) *met.* the flower or ornament of speech, C.

*Fluctifragus -a -um, wave-breaking, Lc.

Fluctio -ónis, f. Pl. = fluxio, q.v.

Fluctiósus -a -um, resounding with waves, Sc.

Fluctilíquus -a -um, driven by the waves, P. Aug.

*Flucto, 1. to wave, flutter, — *vela*, Lc.

Fluctuódo -ónis, f. a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation, — *corporis*, Sc; (2) fluctuation of mind, indecision, L.

Fluctó, 1. (fluctuo, 1. *dep.* Sc. Pl.), to be in wave-like motion, move up and down, fluctuate, — *mare*, P; *quadrucentis in salo fluctans*, C; *quædam insula semper fluctant*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be restless, uneasy, to hesitate, fluctuate, — *animus*, P; *sententia fluctans*, C.

Fluctiósus -a -um, full of waves, stormy, — *mare*, P; (2) having wavy marks, — *smaragdus*, Pl.

Fluctus -ús, m. a streaming, flowing, Lc; (2) a wave, wave of the sea, flood, waters, billow, surge, C. Ca; used for the sea, V. C; *prov. exaltare fluctus in simpulo*, C, to make much ado about

nothing; (3) met. in *hac tempestate populi et fluctibus*, C; — *irarum*, Lc.

Flidenter, flowingly, Lc.

Flidentisus -a -um, resounding with waves, Ot.

Fliditum -i, n. running water, a stream, — *rauca Cocytii*, V.

Flidus -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc. V. Co; (2) lax, languid, flaccid, — *frondes*, Lc; — *pendere lacertos*, O; (3) *making languid, causing languor, — *calor*, O.

Flidto, 1. to float, swim, *navem fluitantem in alto*, C; (2) to float, wave up and down, flutter, flap, *fluitantia vela theatro*, Pt; *fluitans amictus*, Ct; (3) met. *animo incerto fluitans errore*, Lc.

Flidm -inis, n. a flowing, flowing water, a stream, *flumine vivo*, V, running water; especially (2) a river, stream, C. Ca; — *secundo*, Ca, with the stream; — *adverso*, Ca, against the stream; (3) met. — *sanguinis*, Lc; applied to tears, V; especially, a stream or flood of words, — *orationis*, C; — *verborum*, C.

Flidm -a -um, of or relating to a river, O.

Fluo -xi -ctum, 3. to flow, C; *flumen, quod inter eum et castra fluebat*, Ca; *fluit de corpore sudor*, O; *fluit ignibus aurum*, O, becomes fluid; (2) to flow, overflow, drip with any liquid, — *sanguine*, C; — *cruore*, O; — *sudore*, L; *vites minus fluunt*, Co, yield less wine; (3) to flow, of things not fluid, — *ignis*, Lc; — *testis*, Pt; — *tunica*, O; — *turba*, V; (4) to separate, fall away, fall off from any thing, disappear, *fluunt arma de manibus*, C; *poma sponte fluent matura sua*, O; (5) met. *ex eius lingua fluebat oratio*, C; *omnia ex natura rerum hominumque* —, Q, proceed from; *ne fluit oratio*, C, let not the speech be discursive, C; *fluit voluptas corporis*, C, passes away, vanishes.

Flid -oris, m. diarrhoea, Cl.

Flustra -trum, n. a calm at sea, quiet sea, St.

Fluta -m, f. a kind of large murena, q.v. Vr. Co.

Fluto, 1. to flow, float, swim, Lc.

Flutalis -e, of or belonging to a river, V. Co; found in a river.

Flutatus -a -um, Co; flutialis -e, C. = flutialis, q.v.

*Flutatus -a -um, soaked in river water, Pl.

Flutidus -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc.

Flutus -ii, m. a river, stream, flowing water, C. V.

Flutio -onis, f. a flowing, flood, — *aquarum*, C, inundation.

Flutia -a, f. a flowing, Co.

Flutus -a -um (ptep. fluo), flowing, P. Aug; — *vas*, Lc, leaking; (2) waving, fluttering, flowing, loose, — *crines*, To; — *habena*, L; (3) met. lax, loose, — *animus*, St; perishable, frail, transitory, changeable, — *res*, C; *dictitarum et forma gloria* — *est*, S; *Galba* — *auctoritas*, Te.

Flutus -us, m. a flowing, Pl; met. — *autumni*, Te, the lapse of autumn.

Focale -is, n. a neckcloth or cravat, worn by invalids or effeminate persons, H.

Focidus -a -um, — *palmes*, Co, a young shoot growing between two others.

Focillo, 1. (focillor, 1. dep. St.) to warm, cherish, revive, Sc.

Foculus -i, m. (neut. plur. P.), a small stove for cooking, brazier for charcoal, P. Jr.

Focus -i, m. a hearth, fire-place, C; *igna super foco large reponens*, H; poet. a funeral pile, V; an altar, Pt. Tb. O. The statues of the Lares or household gods were usually placed near the hearth; hence, sometimes, *foras* = house, family, home, T; hence, also, the phrase, *pro aris et focis pugare*, for the dearest possessions; (2) a fireplace or brazier, A. Aug.

Fodico, 1. to pierce, stab, — *latus*, H; met. C; — *animum*, P.

Fodina -e, f. a mine, quarry, Vr.

Fodilo, fodi, fossum, 3. to dig, excavate, C; — *horum*, P; — *murum*, O, to undermine; — *equi*

armos calcaribus, V, to pierce; (2) met. — *aliquem stimulis*, C, to stir up, excite.

Faecundus, fecundo = fecundus, secundo, q.v.

Fæde, foully, filthily, horribly, cruelly, C.

Fæderatus -a -um, confederate, allied, — *civitates*, C.

Fædifragus -a -um, treaty-breaking, — *Pæni*, C.

Fædo, 1. to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure, — *ignes sanguine per aras*, V; — *pectora pugnis*, V; met. — *rem patriam et majorem gloriam*, P.

Fædus -a -um, foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable, — *monstrum*, C; *fæda nigro simulacra fumo*, H; — *loca*, S; — *tempestates*, V; met. — *luxuria*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *amor*, Lc.

Fædus -eris, n. a league, alliance, treaty, compact, — *facere cum Pyrrho*, C; *aliquem sibi fædere adungere*, Ca; — *icere, ferire, pangere*, to make a treaty; — *rumpere, violare, rescindere, solvere, turbare*, to break, infringe upon a treaty; (2) generally, any league, agreement, — *amicitia*, O; — *thalami*, O, marriage; (3) law, order, command, — *natura*, Lc.

Fæm. fæm. etc., for words beginning thus, *viâ* fem. fen. etc.

Fæto, 2. to have a bad smell, stink, P.

Fætidus -a -um; having a bad smell, stinking, fetid, C.

Fætor -oris, m. a bad smell, stink, C.

Fætidus -a -um, leaf-like, Pl.

Fætidura -æ, f. foliage, Vt.

Fætidus -i, n. a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Pl. Jr.

Fætidus -a -um, having leaves, leafy, Pl.

Fætidus -a -um, leafy, full of leaves, Pl.

Fætum -i, n. a leaf, C; *consules ipsi folio facilius moventur*, C; as the Sibyls were said to write upon leaves, — *Sibyllæ*, Jr, a prophecy, oracle; (2) **folia chartarum*, Pl, leaves of paper.

Fætidus -i, m. dim. a little sack or bag; (2) a ball inflated with air, which the Romans played with; (3) the skin, shell, husk of any thing, — *grani*, Vr.

Fælis -is, m. a pair of bellows, C; — *fabrilis*, L, blacksmith's bellows; (2) a ball inflated with air, used in a game, P. M; (3) a leathern purse, Jr; poet. applied to the cheeks when puffed out, Jr.

*Fælitum, with a purse, *aliquem* — *dictitare*, P, to cheat out of his money.

Fæmentum -i, n. a means of warming, fomentation, — *calida*, *seca*, Cl. H; (2) a means of alleviation, an alleviation, — *summorum malorum*, C.

Fæmes -itis, m. wood to kindle a fire, fuel, V.

Fæns, fontis, m. a spring, well, fountain, C; poet. fresh or spring water, V; (2) met. spring, origin, fountain, source, — *morendi*, C; — *philosophorum*, C.

Fontinus -a -um, belonging or relating to a spring or fountain, — *aqua*, Co. Cl.

Fonticulus -i, m. dim. a little fountain or spring, H.

Fontialis -e, belonging to a spring, — *aqua*, Vt, spring-water; subst. Fontialis, the god of fountains, whose feast Fontinalia was celebrated on the 13th of October.

For, fatus, 1. dep. to speak, say; (i.) neut., *nescies fari pueros*, H; *ad eos deus fatur*, etc. C; *fando* used = *rumore, famâ*, from learsay; *neque fando unquam accepit quisquam*, P; (ii.) act. — *hoc*, C; — *delira*, Lc; — *quid venias*, V; (2) to prophesy, predict, V; (3) to celebrate in verse, sing; — *Tarpeium nemus*, Pt.

*Færibilis -e, that can be bored through, penetrable, O.

Færmænis -is, n. a hole, aperture, opening, C. H.

Færas, out of doors, forth, out, C; *exit* —, P; *quid tu — egressa es* P; *portis es — erumpunt*, Ca; *uxor, vada* —, leave the house, M.

Forceps -cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers,

forceps, V. O; used for various purposes, as, e.g. for extracting teeth, Cl.

Fora -a, f. a cow in calf, Co.

Fore, foreman, etc. *vid.* sum.

Forensis -e, relating to the market or forum, — *genus* (sc. *dicendi*), C, forensic oratory; *Marte forensi florere*, O, in eloquence; — *vestibus*, L, adapted for going out; and *abs. forensia -ium*, St, clothes for going out, state attire; — *factio*, L, the mob of the market.

Forfex -fexis, f. a pair of shears or scissors, Cl; for cutting the beard, M; for raising heavy weights, Vt; (2) the claw of a crab, Pl.

Forficula -a, f. a pair of small scissors, Pl.

Foria -a, f. diarrhoea, as n disease of swine, Vr.

*Forica -a, f. a public necessary, Jr.

*Foricula -a, f. a window-shutter, Vr.

Fornicus, from without, on the outside, Co.

Foris -is, f., more usually *pl.* forces -ium, a door; and *pl.* folding-doors, C; and generally, an opening, entrance, C; met. — *amicitia*, C.

Foris (answers to the question where?), out of doors, outside, without, *ille relictus intus, expectatus* — C, away from hence, not at home; thus, — *canare*, C, to sup with a friend; *foris*, as opposed to *domi*, = public life, *hæc studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris*, C; (2) from without, from abroad, C, *quæcumque — veniunt*, Lc.

Forma -a, f. form, figure, shape, — *corporis*, C; *idem fingit formam quandam ac speciem decorum*, C; especially, beautiful form, beauty, *dî tibi — dederant*, H; — *captivæ Tecmessæ*, H; (2) a mould, model, shoemaker's last, *caseus buxæis — exprimitur*, Co; (3) a frame or case in which any thing is enclosed, — *ritorum*, Aug, the pipe or channel of an aqueduct; (4) *met.* shape, form, manner, kind, — *totius reipublicæ*, C; — *figuræque dicendi*, C; *hæc — et species et origo tyranni*, C; (5) *met.* in philosophy, a sort, kind, species, C; (6) *met.* the grammatical form of a word, Vr.

*Formacæus -a -um, made in a mould, Pl.

Formilis -e, relating to a mould, — *temperatura æris*, Pl, fit for casting; (2) formal, in regular form, — *epistola*, St.

Formimentum -i, n. shape, form, Lc.

Formitio -ōnis, f. a forming, formation, Vt.

Formator -ōris, m. a former, shaper, Sc; met. — *ingeniorum*, Q.

Formatura -æ, f. a form, forming, formation, Lc.

Formica -a, f. an ant, C.

Formicatio -ōnis, f. a disease of the skin, attended with pimples like ant-bites, Pl.

*Formiceus -a -um, like an ant, P.

Formico, l. to creep like an ant, Pl; (2) *formicat cutis*, Pl, feels as if tickled by ants crawling over it.

Formicōsus -a -um, full of ants, Pl.

Formidabilis -e, exciting terror, fearful, formidable, O.

Formido, l. to fear, be frightened, terrified, dread, — *omnia*, C; — *naribus uti*, H; — *ne arbitretur*, etc. P.

Formido -inis, f. fear, dread, terror, *Stoici definiunt — metum permanentem*, C; — *mortis, pænæ*, H; especially, religious awe, V; (2) that which causes fear, V; and especially, a scarecrow, V. H.

Formidolose, in a frightful manner, C; (2) in a cowardly, fearful manner, A. Aug.

Formidolōsus -a -um, exciting fear, terrible, fearful, — *locum concessumque vestrum*, C; — *tempora*, C; (2) full of fear, cowardly, T.

Formo, l. to form, shape, fashion, — *materiam*, C; *lappos — capillos*, Pt; (2) *met.* — *verba ad nostrum arbitrium*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *eloquentiam*, Q; — *vitam et mores juventutis*, Pl; — *animos*, C; — *mentes*, Q; — *personam novam*, H, to represent a new part.

Formose, beautifully, Q.

Formositas -atis, f. beauty, C.

Formosulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat beautiful, pretty, Vr.

Formosus -a -um, beautifully formed, beautiful, — *virgo*, C; *met. virtute nihil est formosus*, C.

Formula -a, f. *dim.* *beauty, P; (2) *the pipe or channel of an aqueduct, Aug; (3) usually, a legal formula, or form of words, — *antiquæ*, C; — *postulationum*, C; hence, (4) a law-suit, action, *formulâ cadere*, Q, to fail in an action; (5) a contract, form of agreement, C; (6) a rule, law, — *Stoicorum*, C.

*Formularius -ii, m. a jurist acquainted only with the bare forms of law, Q.

Formaculus -e, — *dea*, O, the goddess Fornax; *q. v.* Fornacilla -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa, Pl. O.

Fornacilla -a, f. a little oven, Jr.

Fornax -acis, f. an oven, furnace, kiln, C; — *calcaria*, A. Aug, a lime-kiln; poet. — *Ætne*, Lc. V, the crater; (2) *Fornax*, the goddess of furnaces.

*Fornicatum, like a vault, Pl.

Fornicatio -ōnis, f. a vaulting, vault, arch, Vt.

Fornicatus -a -um, arched, vaulted, C.

Fornix -icis, m. an arch, vault, C; used by L. = sally-port; especially, — *Fabii*, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus, C; (2) a brothel, H.

Fornus = furnus, q. v.

Foro, l. to bore through, penetrate, P. Co.

Forpex -pæcis, f. a pair of tongs, A. Aug.

Fors -rtis, f. chance, luck, *quod fors feret, fereamus*, T; *ut fors tulerit*, C; *fors fuit pol!* T, so be it! God grant it! (2) Fors personified as the goddess of chance, C; also in the connexion *Fors Fortuna*, T; (3) *nom.* fors, used adverbially, = *fors sit*, it may be so, it is possible, perhaps, V; frequently followed by *et*, *sed fors et in horâ hoc ipso cuncto carior alter erit*, Pl.

Forsitan, C; forsan, L. V; *forsit, H, perhaps.

Fortasse, perhaps, C; sometimes found in the form fortassis, P. H.

Fortasse-an, perhaps, Vr.

Fortax -acis, m. (*phœrax*), the foundation of a kiln or furnace, A. Aug.

Fortæ, by chance, casually, fortuitously; frequently found in connexion with *fortuna*, C; *temere*, C; *casu*, C; (2) followed by *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, perhaps.

Forticulus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably strong, brave, courageous, C.

Fortis -e, physically strong, powerful, durable, — *tauri*, V; — *sol*, Sc, burning; (2) mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast, — *vir*, C; *hæc omniū fortissimi sunt Belgæ*, Ca; — *familia*, P, distinguished, respectable; *prov. fortes fortuna adjuvat*, T, fortune befriends the brave; (3) applied to abstract and inanimate things, — *senectus*, C; — *animus*, C; — *oratio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Fortiter, strongly, firmly, P; (2) bravely, courageously, steadfastly, C. Ca.

Fortitudo -inis, f. bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, C.

Fortuito (fortuiti, P.), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, C.

Fortuitus -a -um, accidental, casual, fortuitous, — *concursum atomum*, C; *subitam et — orationem*, C; *subst. fortuita -orum*, n. Q, chance occurrences.

Fortuna -æ, f. chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune, C; — *prospera, secunda*, C, good fortune; *adversa*, C, misfortune; *Fortuna*, personified as the goddess of chance or luck, C; *Fortunæ filius*, H, a lucky fellow; (2) without an epithet, *fortuna*, frequently = good or bad fortune, according to the context; *per fortunas!* C, by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! (3) condition, state, mode of life, *infima — sercorum*, C; *infimi generis hominum conditio atque —*, C; (4) *fortuna -arum*,

f. and more rarely *sing.* wealth, fortune, possessions, *C*; *Crassus qui illas — morte dimiserit, C.*

**Fortūnate*, happily, fortunately, *C.*

Fortūnātus -a -um, happy, lucky, fortunate, — *homo, C*; — *res publica, C*; — *prælium, Aug*; (2) wealthy, well off, *C*; (3) — *insula, Pl*, the Canary Islands.

Fortūno, 1. to make happy, bless, prosper, *tibi patrimonium dei fortunet, C.*

Fōrdli -ōrum, m. dim. a book-case, *St. Jv.*

Fōrum -i, n. an open square, market-place, *C*; — *piscarium, P.* fish-market; prov. *scisti uti foro, T.* to seize the opportunity; also, as the Forum at Rome was the place where all public business was transacted, the word is frequently used in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions; *verba de foro arripere, C.* to use common and vulgar expressions; *annos jam triginta in foro versaris, C.* thou hast been in business 30 years already; *nos hunc jam pridem in foro non haberemus, C.* he would have been bankrupt long ago; *cedere foro, Sc.* to become bankrupt; prov. *res certitur in meo foro, P.* concerns me nearly; *in alieno foro litigare, M.* to be thoroughly perplexed; (2) sometimes used to denote the chief place or market-town of a district; *ciuitates quæ in id — conveniunt, C.* which are in the same district; — *agere*, to hold an assize; (3) the open space of ground in front of a tomb, *C.*

Fōrum -i, n. a vessel for pressing grapes, *Vr. Co.*

Fōrus -i, m. the deck of a ship, *C*; (2) a row of seats in the theatre, *L*; (3) * a garden-bed, *Co*; * (4) the cell of a honeycomb, *V*; * (5) — *alcatarius, St.* a dice-board.

Fossa -æ, f. a ditch, foss, — *fodere, L*; — *ducere, Ca.*

Fossicius -a -um, dug out, excavated, *Vr. Pl.*

Fossilis -e, dug out; fossilé, — *sal, Vr.*

Fossio -ōnis, f. a digging, excavation, *C.*

Fosso, 1. to dig, pierce, penetrate, *Vr.*

Fossor -ōris, m. a digger, delver, *H. V*; (2) a peasant; rough, uncivilized man, *Cl.*

Fossula -æ, f. dim. a little ditch, *Co.*

Fossura -æ, f. a digging, delving, excavating, *Co. St.*

Fōtus -ūs, m. a warming, fomentation, *Pl.*

Fōvea -æ, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall, *C.*

Fōveo, fovi, fōtum, 2. to warm, keep warm; especially of a bird in keeping warm its eggs or young, *C. Pl*; (2) to foment, — *os multâ frigida aquâ, Cl*; to cherish, *gremio fovet inscia Vido (puerum), V*; — *aliquem amplecti, V.* to embrace; — *castra, V.* to remain in camp; (3) *met.* to love, cherish, support, favour, — *inimicum meum, C*; — *voluntatem alieuius, L*; — *portes alieuius, Te.*

Fōves -um, m. oil-dregs, Co. Pl.

Fōvesco -ēdi, 3. of fruit, to grow mellow, become soft, rot, *Vr.*

Fōvelis -a -um, mellow, soft, over-ripe, *A. Aug.*

Fractura -æ, f. a breaking, fracture of a limb, *A. Aug, Cl*; (2) a fragment, *Pl.*

Fractus -a -um (præp. frango), weak, powerless, *Le*; — *antitus, C.* broken down, spiritless.

Frano, frenum, = freno, frenum, q.v.

Frāga -ōrum, n. a strawberry, *V. O.*

Frāgilis -e, easily broken; fragile, — *rami, V*; — *agris, O, lee*; (2) fragile, frail, transitory, — *corpus, C*; — *res humane, C*; — *dicitarum et foras gloria, S*; — *anni, O, old age.*

Frāgilitas -ātis, f. fragility, *Pl*; (2) frailty, transiency, — *humani generis, C.*

Frāguina -um, n. (* *frāguen*, *sing. P. Aug*), fragments, remains, ruins, *V. O.*

Fragmentum -i, n. C; usually plur. = *frāguina, q.v.*

Frāgor -ōris, m. a breaking, breaking in pieces; (2) a loud noise, crash of falling houses, *L*; noise

of the sea, *V*; of thunder, *Pl*; of applause and clapping, *Q*; (3) poet. = *rumor*, report, rumour, *P. Aug.*

**Frāgose*, with a crash, *Pl.*

Frāgrātia -æ, f. fragrance, — *unguentorum, P. Aug.*

Fragro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant, *V*; (2) to stink, *M.*

Frāmēa -æ, f. a German javelin, with a short iron head, *Te.*

Frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces, — *aliquid, C*; *compluribus navibus fractis, Ca.* dashed to pieces; — *gulam laqueo, S.* to strangle; — *eruis, H*; (2) to break up, break small, triturate, — *glebas, V*; — *hordeum molis, Pl*; (3) *met.* to break, bend, make weak, lessen, alleviate, — *ferocitatem, C*; *te ut ulla res frangat? C*; *frangi dolore, misericordiā, pudore, C.* to be violently affected; — *digitatum meam, C*; — *dolorem pedum abstinentiā, Pl.* relieve, alleviate; — *fidem, C*; — *diem meo, H.* to pass the day; — *vina, M.* to weaken, make mild.

Frāter -tris, m. a brother, *C. Ca*; *fratres gemini, C.* twin brothers; — *germanus, C.* own brother; — *uterinus*, born of the same mother only; (2) applied to an intimate friend, companion, *C. Jv*; and in the *pl.* used as formal title given to allies, *fratres nostri Ædii, C*; (3) *fratres*, brothers and sisters, *Te*; (4) — *patrueis*, or *abs.*, a first-cousin, *C*; (5) a brother-in-law, sister's husband, *L*; (6) applied to things which are exactly alike, *O. M.*

Frāterculus -i, m. dim. a little brother, *C.*

Frāterno, in a brotherly manner, like a brother, *C.*

Frāternitas -ātis, f. brotherhood, fraternity, *Te.*

Frāternus -a -um, brotherly, fraternal, — *amor, Ca*; — *hereditas, C*; — *invidia, S.* hatred between brothers; (2) relating or belonging to a cousin, *O*; (3) very friendly, *C.*

Frātricide -æ, m. one who kills a brother, fratricide, *N.*

Fraudatio -ōnis, f. deceit, fraud, *C.*

Fraudator -ōris, m. a deceiver, defrauder, — *creditorum, C.*

Fraudo, 1. to cheat, defraud, deceive, — *Cæcilium magnâ pecuniâ, C*; — *militis prædâ, L*; — *creditores, C*; — *aliquem in hereditariâ societate, C*; (2) to steal, embezzle, — *stipendium equitum, Ca.*

Fraudulenter, fraudulently, Co.

Fraudulentia -æ, f. capacity for deceit, fraudulent disposition, *P.*

Fraudulentus -a -um, deceitful, fraudulent, — *Carthaginenses, C.*

Fraus -ūs, f. deceit, deception, fraud, — *odio digna maior, C*; *sine fraude, Ca.* honourably; (2) in *P. T.* a word of reproach, cheat! scoundrel! (3) any base evil deed, a crime, — *capitalium admittite, C*; — *inexpiables, C*; (4) self-deception, error, mistake, *imperitis in fraudem illitis, T*; in *hanc — inidi, C*; (5) injury, damage, loss, caused by deception; *id mihi — tuit, C*; *quæ res nemini unquam fraudi fuit, C.* *alicui fraudem ferre; alicui fraudi esse*, to cause loss to.

*Fraxineus -a -um, *fraxinus -a -um*, of ash-wood, ashén, — *traves, V.*

Fraxinus -i, f. an ash-tree, *V. H*; (2) a spear or javelin, of which the shaft was usually ashén, *O.*

Frēmēbundus -a -um, making a growling, muttering, murmuring noise, *O.*

Frēmētus -ūs, m. a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar, — *murmurantis maris, C*; — *terre, C*; applied to the noise of a popular assembly, *L*; — *equorum, apum, V*; — *tigris, Pl.*

Frēmo -āi -itum, 3. (i.) neut. to roar, murmur, growl, — *centus, Le*; — *mare, P. Aug*; — *indistat, V*; — *leo, equus, V*; *frēmant omnes licet, C.* though all men murmur: *omnes mateno circum*

clamore fremebant, V; (ii.) *act.* to growl or murmur at any thing, — *arma*, V, roar for arms; *Arrius consilium sibi creptum fremat*, C.

Fremor -ōris, m. V. = *fremitus*, g.v.

Frenātor -ōris, m. one who curbs, restrains, tames, P.Aug.

Frendo -ddi, *frēsūm* (*fressum*), 3. (i.) *neut.* to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, P; (2) to crush, bruise, grind, — *sazo fruges*, A.Aug.

**Freniger -ēra -ērum*, bearing a bridle, bridled, P.Aug.

Freno, 1. to bridle, curb, — *equos*, V. H; (2) *met.* to curb, restrain, check, hold in, *inems -census aquarum*, V; — *furor*, C.

Frenum -i, n. (*pl.* *freni -orum*, m. C. L.), the headgear of a horse, bridle, reins, &c; prov. *frenum mordere*, C, to chafe against restraint; (2) *met.* any instrument of restraint or guidance, *dare frenos*, L, to give the reins to, take away restraint from; (3) the ligament connecting the foreskin with the glans, Cl.

Frequens -ntis, that which frequently or repeatedly takes place, frequent, often; applied to persons, *erat ille Romæ* —, C, he was often at Rome; — *te audivi*, C; (2) applied to things, frequent, repeated, usual, customary, — *pocula*, C; — *usui anulorum*, Pl; (3) numerous, full, crowded, — *senatus*, C; — *Germani*, Ca; (4) applied to objects which are full of, or rich in, any thing, — *theatrum*, C, well-filled; — *præfectura*, C, populous; with *abl.* — *loca ædificiis*, L.

Frequentatio -ōnis, *f.* frequency, frequent use, C; especially, a condensed recapitulation of facts and arguments already stated, Aug.

Frequentatus -a -um (*præp.* *frequently*), frequent, usual, Pl; (2) *full of, — *sententiis*, C.

Frequentier, frequently, often, C; (2) numerously, in large numbers, C.

Frequentia -æ, *f.* a large concourse, numerous assembly, *maxima -citium*, C; — *epistolarum*, C, numerousness; — *coli*, Vt, thickness of the atmosphere.

Frequently, 1. to visit frequently, frequent, — *domum meam*, C; applied to persons, — *Marium*, S; (2) to fill full, make numerous, occupy fully, — *urbes*, C, to make populous; — *piscinas*, Co; (3) to celebrate in great numbers, solemnly assemble in great numbers, C.

Fretum -i, n. (*frētus -ūs*, m. C.), a strait, sound, frith, channel, — *Saciliense*, C, the Straits of Messina; — *nostrum maris et oceani*, S, the Straits of Gibraltar; used *abs.* for the Straits of Messina, C; (2) *poet.* the sea, V. H; (3) *the spring, as the transition from winter to summer, Lc; (4) heat, ardour, violence, Lc.

Fretus -a -um, relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on, — *vobis*, C; — *intelligentiā vestrā*, C; *with *dat.* — *nulli rei*, L.

Fretus -ūs, m. = *fretum*, g.v.

Friabilis -e, that can be crumbled, friable, Pl.

Fricatio -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, Co. Cl.

Fricatura -æ, *f.* a rubbing down of walls, Vt.

Fricatus -ūs, m. a rubbing, friction, Pl.

Fricco -cti -ctum (*-ctum*), 1. to rub, rub down, P. V.

Friccio -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, friction of the limbs, Cl.

**Frigido -inis*, *f.* cold, frost, Vr.

**Frigefacto*, 1. to cool, make cold, P.

Frigido, 2. to be cold, be stiff with cold (*opp. calere*), T. V; (2) *met.* to be inactive, lifeless, languid, C; (3) to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation, C; *quum omnia consilia frigerent*, C, were without effect.

Frigero, 1. to cool, refresh by cooling, Cl.

Frigesco, *frixi*, 3. to become cold, begun to freeze, — *terā*, Lc; — *pedes manusque*, Tc; (2) *met.* to become cool, lose fire, become languid, Aug.

Frigidarium -ii, n. a room in which bathers cooled themselves, Vt.

Frigidulus -a -um, — *ahenum*, Vt, a cistern of running cold water to supply the baths.

Frigide, languidly, coolly, — *agere*, Aug; (2) feebly, frigidly, — *dicere*, Q.

**Frigidifacio*, 1. to cool, make cold, P.

Frigidulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cold, V; (2) somewhat faint, languid, Ct.

Frigidus -a -um, cold, frosty, frigid, — fons, Lc; — *flumen*, C; — *rura*, H, cool; *subst.* *frigida -æ*, *f.* cold water, Cl; (2) applied to the chill of death or terror, V; (3) *met.* cool, cold, languid, faint, *pene - in dicendo*, C; *ardentem - Zelum insulit*, H, in cold blood; (4) applied to discourse, feeble, flat, frigid, — *verba*, C; — *sententia*, Q.

Friigo -xi -xum (*-ctum*), 3. to roast, parch, dry on the fire, Vr. Cl.

Frigus -ōris, n. cold, frost, coolness, C; especially, the cold of winter, winter, V; the chill of death, Lc. V; of fear, V; (2) *met.* inactivity, want of spirit, Aug; (3) cold behaviour, the cold reception of a person or oration, Q. H.

Frigillo, 4. to twitter, chirp; and applied to men, to stammer, P.

Fringilla -æ, *f.* (*fringilla*, *fringuilla*), a small bird; according to some, the chaffinch; to others, the robin, Vr. M.

Frio, 1. to rub down, crumble to pieces, Vr.

Fritulla -æ, *f.* a kind of sacrificial porridge, made of grain, Pl.

Fritillus -i, m. a dice-box, M.

Fritinnio, 4. to twitter, chirp, Vr.

Frivolus -a -um, silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, frivolous, Q. Pl; *subst.* *frivola -orum*, n. worthless chattels, miserable household goods, Jr.

**Frondarius -a -um*, relating to leaves, made of leaves, Pl.

**Frondatio -ōnis*, *f.* a cutting off of leaves, Co.

Frondator -ōris, m. one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, V.

Frondēo, 2. to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves, *nunc frondent silva*, V.

Frondesco -dū, 3. to come into leaf, become green, Lc.

Frondēus -a -um, leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves, V.

Frondifer -ēra -ērum, leaf-bearing, leafy, Lc.

Frondosus -a -um, full of leaves, leafy, V.

Frons -dis, *f.* a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage, C; (2) *poet.* a chaplet or crown of leaves, H. O.

Frons -tis, *f.* the forehead, brow, — *contrahere*, C; *adducere*, *atrahare*, Sc, to knit the brows; — *remittere*, Pl; *explicare*, H; *exporrigere*, T; *solvere*, M, to unwrinkle the brow, become cheerful; (2) the expression of the face, *ex fronte amorem perspicere*, C; — *lata*, V; *solicitata*, *proterva*, H; *fristis*, Tb; and *especially, = *pudor*, shame, modesty, Pr; (3) the front of any thing, façade of a building, etc. — *castrorum*, Ca; — *ædium*, Vt; *dextrā fronte*, Tc, on the right wing; *a fronte*, C, in front; (4) the end of a volume or papyrus roll, Tb; (5) the rim of a wheel, Vt; (6) in land-surveying, the breadth of a plot, *frontage*, H; (7) *met.* the outside, external appearance, C; — *prima*, Ph, the first appearance.

Frontalla -lūm, n. the frontlet or head-band of a horse, L.

Frontati -ōrum, m. (*sc.* *lapides*), stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, coping-stones, Vt.

Frontinus, Sex. Julius, a Roman soldier and statesman of the age of Vespasian and his successors, who preceded Agricola in the government of Britain. He is known to us as the author of two works, "Strategematon libri iv," a treatise on the art of war; and "De Aqueductibus Urbis Romæ libri ii," from the latter of which we derive much valuable topographical information.

Fronto -ōnis, m. having a broad forehead, C.

Fruifer -ēra -ērum, fruit-bearing, fruitful, C.

Fruetiferus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, relating to fruit, Vr. Co.

Fructuosus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, C; (2) *met.* useful, advantageous, — *alicui*, C.

Fructus -ūs, *m.* enjoyment, enjoying, *P*; *met.* *C*; (2) the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income derived from any thing, — *praediorum*, *C*; — *ex bestiis*, *C*.

Frugalis -e, *frugal*, sparing, economical, *C*; (2) worthy, excellent, *C*.

Frugalitas -ātis, *f.* frugality, economy, moral worth, excellence, *C*.

Frugalter, *frugally*, economically, worthily, honourably, *C*.

Frugi, *vid. frux*.

Frugifer -ēra -erum, *fruit-bearing*, fruitful, fertile, *C*; *met.* profitable, advantageous, *C*.

***Frugiferens** -ntis, *fruitful*, fertile, *Lc*.

***Frugilocus** -a -um, — *formica*, *O*, collecting grain.

Frugiliparus -a -um, — *fetus*, *Lc*, fruitful, prolific.

***Frugiliparus** -a -um, losing its fruit, *Pl*. (translation of ἀφελιπάρω).

Frumentarius -a -um, relating or belonging to grain or corn, — *res*, *C*, the corn trade, supply of corn; — *lex*, *C*, relating to the price of grain.

Frumentarius -ii, *m.* a corn-dealer, *C*; (2) in military language, a purveyor of grain, corn commissary, *Aug*.

Frumentatio -ōnis, *f.* a foraging, purveying of corn, *Ca*; (2) a distribution of grain, *St*.

Frumentator -ōris, *f.* a forager, purveyor of corn, *L*.

Frumentor, 1. *dep.* to forage, purvey corn, *Ca*.

Frumentum -i, *n.* grain, corn, *C*; (2) *pl.* frumenta, the seeds or grains of figs, *Pl*.

Frutiscor -ntus, 3. *dep.* to enjoy, *P*.

Frutor, *fructus* (*fructus*, *Sc*.), 3. *dep.* to enjoy, to delight in; hence, to derive advantage from, make use of any thing, — *aliquā re*, *C*; more seldom, — *aliquam rem*, *T*; (2) in law, to have the usufruct of any thing, — *re*, *C*.

Frustūm, in pieces, piecemeal, *Pl*.

Frustillatūm, in very small pieces, *P*.

Frustra, — *esse*, applied to persons, to be wrong, make a mistake, *P*; (2) in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, *C*; (3) without cause, without reason, *St*.

Frustratio -ōnis, *f.* a deceiving, deception, *P*. *Q*.

***Frustratus** -ūs, *m.* deccit, deception, *P*.

Frustror, 1. *dep.* (frustro, *Pl*.) to cheat, deceive, trick, *C*; (2) to make vain or fruitless, frustrate, *Co*.

***Frustulentus** -a -um, full of bits or pieces, *P*.

Frustum -i, *n.* a bit, piece, morsel, originally of food, *C*; (3) in general, a piece or small part of any whole, *Q*.

Frutectōsus -a -um, bushy, full of brushwood, *Co*.

Frutectum -i, *n.* (frutētum), a bushy place, thicket, *Co*.

Frutex -ticeis, *m.* a shrub, bush, *Co*; (2) the stem or trunk of a tree, *St*; (3) used as a term of reproach, blockhead, *P*.

Fruticatio -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth of twigs, *Pl*.

Fruticesco, 3. to spread out, shoot out, become bushy, *Pl*.

Fruticor, 1. *dep.* (fruticeo, *Co*.), to shoot out, become bushy, *C*; (2) applied to the hair, *Jv*.

Fruticōsus -a -um, bushy, thick of leaves, full of bushes, *O*, *Pl*.

Frux -gis, *f.* fruit, produce of the earth; especially applied to leguminous fruit, *C*; generally found *pl.* fruges -um; (2) *met.* fruit, result, produce, profit, advantage, *C*; (3) *frugi*, *dat.* used as an *indecl. adj.* useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate, — *homo*, *C*; sometimes intensified by the addition of *bonae*: *quam probus sit et — bone*, *P*; (4) *ad frugem bonam*, or without *bonam*, to honesty, to honourable purposes, *C*, *P*.

Fucatus -a -um (*prtcp.* *fucō*), painted, rouged, counterfeited, simulated, *C*.

***Fucinus** -a -um, dyed or coloured with archil, *Q*.

Fuco, 1. to colour, dye, *V*; 2. to paint the face, to rouge, *O*.

Fucosus -a -um, painted, simulated, counterfeited, *C*.

Fucus -i, *m.* (φύκος), a species of rock lichen used for dying red, archil; (2) generally, a red or purple colour, *H*, *O*; (3) rouge, *P*; (4) *met.* deccit, dissimulation, pretence, *C*; (5) *used = *propolis*, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, *V*.

Fucus -i, *m.* a drone bee, *V*, *Co*.

Fue, an exclamation of disgust and dislike, *Faughl P*.

Fuga -æ, *f.* (φύγη), flight, running away, *C*; *hostes dare in fugam*, *conferre*, *convertere*, *impellere*, to put to flight; especially flight from one's native country, voluntary exile, *C*; (2) *met.* rapid course, haste, quickness, *V*; — *temporum*, *H*; (3) aversion, disinclination to any thing, avoidance of an evil, — *laborum et dolorum*, *C*.

Fugax -acis, that which is ready to flee, flying, hastening, — *sera*, *V*; — *vir*, *H*; (2) *met.* transitory, *C*; — *anni*, *H*.

Fugiens -ntis (*prtcp.* *fugio*), flying, fleeing, *C*.

Fugio, *fūgi*, *fugitum*, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fly, flee, take to flight, run away, — *a foro*, *P*; — *a Troia*, *C*; — *oppido*, *Ca*; — *ex praelio*, *C*; especially, to fly from one's country, go into voluntary exile, *Q*; (2) to hasten away, depart quickly, *V*, *H*; (3) to pass away, vanish, utterly disappear, *V*, *H*, *O*; (11.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, *conventus hominum*, *Ca*; — *patriam*, *V*; (2) to escape from, evade, *H*; (3) *met.* — *ignominiam et dedecus*, *C*; — *opprobria*, *H*; (4) *poet.* with *inf.*, to avoid doing any thing; — *credere*, *Lc*; — *querere*, *H*; — *suspiciari*, *H*, to beware; (5) *res me fugit*, the thing escapes my notice, I do not perceive it, am not aware of it; *populus tamen vidit id quod fugit Lycurgum*, *C*.

Fugitans -ntis (*prtcp.* *fugio*) flying from, avoiding, *T*.

Fugitivarius -i, *m.* a person employed to pursue fugitive slaves, *Vr*.

Fugitivus -a -um, flying, fugitive, — *a domino*, *C*.

Fugitivus -i, *m.* a fugitive slave, *C*; (2) a deserter, *Ca*.

Fugio, 1. (1.) *neut.* to flee away hastily, *T*; (11.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, — *patriam*, *T*; — *questionem*, *C*; (2) with *inf.*, to avoid, beware of, doing any thing, *T*.

***Fugitor** -ōris, *m.* a fugitive.

Fūgo, 1. to put to flight, chase away, drive away, — *homines inermes*, *C*; — *hostes*, *S*; (2) *met.* to drive into exile, *O*; *fugat astra Phæbus*, *H*.

***Fulemen** -inis, *n.* a prop, support, pillar, *O*.

Fuleo, *fūli*, *fultum*, 4. to prop up, support, stay by props, — *porticum*, *C*; (2) to strengthen, fasten, make firm, *V*, *O*; (3) *met.* to support, stay, strengthen, — *amicum*, *C*; — *labantem rempublicam*, *C*; (4) * — *aliquid pedibus*, *Pl*, to trample hard.

Fulcrum -i, *n.* a post or support of a bed or dining sofa, *Pl*, *O*; (2) a bed, *Pl*.

Fulgens -ntis (*prtcp.* *fulgeo*), shining, brilliant *met.* distinguished, *Aug*.

Fulgenter, brilliantly, *Pl*.

Fulgeo, *fūsi*; 2. to lighten, *Jove fulgente*, *C*; (2) to shine, gleam, glitter like lightning, — *aurro*, *C*; *cælo fulgebat luna sereno*, *H*; *met.* *virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus*, *H*.

Fulgetrum -i, *n.* (fulgetra -æ, *f. Pl.*) heat lightning, sheet lightning, *Sc*, *Pl*.

Fulgidus -a -um, shining, gleaming, glittering, *Lc*.

Fulgo, 3. *Lc*. *V*. = *fulgeo*, *g. v.*

Fulgor -ōris, *m.* lightning, *C*, *V*; (2) glitter, brilliance, brightness, *C*; — *armorum*, *H*; (3) *met.* fame, glory, *O*.

Fulgur -ūris, *n.* lightning, *C*; (2) — *condere*, *Jv*, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning; (3) *poet.* = *fulgor*, brightness, brilliance, *Lc*.

- Fulgüräls** -e, relating or belonging to lightning, C.
- Fulgürätio** -ōnis, *f.* a flashing of lightning, sheet lightning, Sc.
- Fulgürator** -ōris, *m.* an haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, C.
- Fulgüritus** -a -um, struck by lightning, P.
- Fulgūro**, 1. generally *impers.* fulgurat, it lightens, C; (2) met. — *vis eloquentis*, Pl.
- Fulica** -æ, *f.* a coot, V. Pl.
- Fuligo** -inis, *f.* soot, C; (2) a powder used for dyeing the eyebrows black, Jr.
- Fulix** -icis, *f.* C. = fulica, *q. v.*
- Fullo**, -ōnis, *m.* a fuller, washer of clothes, Pl; (2) a kind of beetle, Pl.
- Fullōnica** -æ, *f.* the trade or art of a fuller; (2) a fuller's workshop.
- Fullōnicus** -a -um (fullōnius -a -um), relating to a fuller, or his trade, Pl.
- Fulmen** -inis, *n.* a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt, forked lightning, C; (2) met. — *fortuna*, C; *duo fulmina*, L, two blows of fate; *duo fulmina imperii nostri*, C, the two Scipios.
- Fulmentā** -æ, *f.* a prop, buttress, A. Aug; (2) an extra sole to a shoe, often made of cork, P.
- Fulmentum** -i, *n.* a prop, support, Vt. Cl.
- Fulminatio** -ōnis, *f.* a lightning, Sc.
- Fulminatus** -a -um, relating to lightning, Lc. H; (2) shattering, slaying, murderous, V.
- Fulmino**, 1. (i.) *neut.* to lighten, to thunder and lighten, V; met. *fulminat illa oculis*, Pt; (ii.) *act.* to strike with lightning, Pl.
- Fultra** -æ, *f.* a support, prop, Vt. Co.
- Fulvaster** -tri, *m.* an imitator of Fulvius, C.
- Fulvus** -a -um, dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown, V. H.
- Fumārūm** -i, *n.* a chamber in which wines were exposed to the action of smoke, Co.
- Fumēus** -a -um, smoky, full of smoke, V.
- Fumidus** -i -um, smoky, full of smoke, V; (2) smoke-coloured, Pl; (3) smelling of smoke, Pl.
- Fumifer** -æra -erum, smoke-bearing, smoky, V.
- Fumifera**, 1. to make a smoke, burn incense, P.
- Fumifucus** -a -um, causing smoke or vapour, O.
- Fumigo**, 1. to smoke, fumigate, Vr. Co.
- Fumo**, 1. to smoke, steam, C.
- Fumōsus** -a -um, full of smoke, smoky, steamy, C; (2) smelling of smoke, Pl.
- Fūmus** -i, *m.* smoke, steam, vapour, C; *fumum (fumos) vendere*, M, to make empty promises.
- Fūnale** -is, *n.* the thong of a sling, L; (2) a torch of wax, wax candle, C; (3) a candlestick or candle-labrum for holding the same, O.
- Fūnālis** -æ, relating or belonging to a rope; — *equus*, a horse harnessed to a chariot by the side of others, a trace-horse, extra horse, St.
- Fūnambūlus** -i, *m.* a rope-dancer, T.
- Functio** -ōnis, *f.* a performance, performing, executing, — *muneris*, C.
- Funda** -æ, *f.* a sling, Ca. L; (2) a casting-net, V; (3) the part of a ring in which the stone is set, Pl.
- Fundamen** -inis, *n.* a foundation, base, — *ponere*, V.
- Fundamentum** -i, *n.* a foundation, base, C, — *subsistere*, P; — *urbis jacere*, L; (2) *pietas* — *est omnium in tutum*, C; — *justitiam est fides*, C.
- Fundatio** -ōnis, *f.* a foundation, Vt.
- Fundator** -ōris, *m.* a founder, — *urbis*, V.
- Fundatus** -a -um (*ptcp.* fundo), firm, durable, Vt.
- Fundito**, 1. to sling out, P; met. — *verba*, P.
- Funditor** -ōris, *m.* a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger, Ca.
- Funditus**, from the foundation, entirely, totally, utterly, C; (2) at the bottom, below, Lc.
- Fundo**, 1. to lay the foundation of, to found, V, to fix, to make firm, *dentelencas arcera sui dabat natus*, V; (2) *met.* — *imperium*, C; — *republicam*, C, — *libertatem*, *salutem*, *seci v. talem*, Pl.
- Fundo**, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, 3. to pour, pour out, — *sanguinem e paterā*, C; — *liquorem de paterā*, H; — *vina paterā*, O; — *lacrimas*, O; to melt, smelt metals, to cast, found, H. Pl; (2) **aliquem* — (*opp.* comprimere), to relax the bowels, Cl; (3) to sprinkle, wet, *multo tempora* — *mero*, Tb; (4) applied to things not fluid, to pour forth, shake out, scatter in profusion, *homines fusi per agros*, C; especially, to bring forth, produce in profusion, — *flores aut fruges*, C; — *setum*, C; (5) to throw down, cast to the ground, *hostes de jugis funduntur*, L; hence, as a military term, to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight, — *hostes*, C; (6) *met.* to pour forth, spread abroad, strew about, *Cicero hanc famam latus fudit*, Q; especially of discourse, to pour forth words, — *locum*, C; — *hexametros ex tempore*, C.
- Fundūla** -æ, *f.* dim. a street closed up at one end, a blind alley, Vr.
- Fundulus** -i, *m.* dim. a kind of sausage; (2) *the piston of an hydraulic engine, Vt.
- Fundus** -i, *m.* the bottom or base of any thing, C; *Alina fundo excastrat imo*, V, from the lowest depth; *res* — *non habet*, C, has no bottom, i. e. no bounds, (2) *a goblet, M; (3) a firm, landed estate, C; (4) *fundum fieri legis*, to approve or authorize a law.
- Fūnebris** -e, relating or belonging to a funeral, funeral, — *epulum*, *concio*, C; *subst.* funebria -um, *n.* funeral ceremonies, Pl; (2) deadly, destructive, O. H.
- Fūnerēus** -a -um, relating to a funeral, funereal, — *faces*, V; (2) deadly, destructive, O.
- Fūnero**, 1. to bury solemnly, inter with funereal rites, Pl, St.
- Fūnesto**, 1. to defile or disgrace with murder, — *as at templis*, C.
- Fūnestus** -a -um, producing death, and therefore grief, deadly, destructive, — *securis*, C; — *vinculum*, O; — *dies*, C; (2) full of grief, woful, — *familia*, C; — *annales*, L.
- Fūntum** -i, *n.* an arbour of vine-branches, Pl.
- Fūnginus** -a -um, like a mushroom, fungous, P.
- Fungor**, *functus*, 3. *dep.* to be busy, occupy one's self, be engaged with any thing, to perform, execute, accomplish, — *muneribus corporis*, C; to fill an official station, — *adulante*, C, — *consulatu*, St; — *dapibus*, O, to eat; — *morte*, O, to die; sometimes followed by *acc.* — *officium*, T, (2) to perform an appointed duty, pay an allotted tax, C. Tc.
- Fūngōsus** -a -um, spongy, fungous, full of pores, Co.
- Fungus** -i, *m.* a mushroom, toadstool, fungus; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, P; (2) a thief in the wick of a candle, V.
- Fūngidus** -i, *m.* dim. a thin rope, cord, string, C.
- Fūnis** -is, *m.* a rope, cord, string, — *ducere*, H, to lead the rope, i. e. to command; — *sequi*, H, to follow, obey; — *reducere*, Tr, to change one's mind.
- Fūnus** -ōris, *n.* a funeral, obsequies, interment, C, *facere*, *ornare*, C; *celebrare*, L, (2) a corpse, dead body, Pl, V, (3) death, especially violent death, murder, H. V.
- Fur**, *fūri*, *fūm*, *c.* *cid.* *rum*.
- Fūr**, *fūris*, *c.* (*app.*) a thief, robber, C; frequently applied as a term of reproach to slaves, P, (2) a drone bee, Vr.
- Fūrāctas**, *itis*, *f.* the desire of stealing, Pl.
- Fūrāctus**, *inevashly*, C.
- Fūrāx**, *acis*, inclined to steal, thief, H, C.
- Furca** -æ, *f.* a two-pronged fork, a telefork, V. H; (2) applied to other things of similar shape, a prop for vines, Pl; fishing-net, L; the seats at the theatre, L, an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the criminals were tied, P; a flail, Pl; a yoke for breeling young bullocks, Vr.

Furcifer -*fra* -*trum*, one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird! P. T. C.

Furcilla -*m*, *f. dim.* a little fork, C.

Furcillatus -*a* -*um*, pointed in the shape of a fork, Vr.

***Furcillo**, 1. to prop up, support, P.

Furcula -*m*, *f. dim.* a prop used to support an undermined wall, L.

***Furciter**, furiously, C.

Furfur -*aris*, *m.* bran, *alunt furfure sues*, P; (2) scales, scurf on the skin, Pl.

Furfureus -*a* -*um*, like bran, Pl.

Furia -*m*, *f.* (usually *pl.*) rage, madness, passion, fury, V; (2) the Furies, Eumenides, avenging goddesses, Alecto, Megara, Tisiphone, C; (3) a fury, raging, passionate person, *illa furia*, C, i.e. Clodius.

Furialis -*c*, like a fury, furious, raging, terrible, — *caput Cerberi*, H; — *rox*, C; (2) producing rage, fury, C.

***Furilliter**, furiously, madly, O.

Furibundus -*a* -*um*, raging, furious, — *homo acerbatus*, C; (2) *inspired, C.

Furina -*m*, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess; hence, *adj.* **Furialis** -*c*, — *flamen*, Vr; *subst.* **Furialia** -*um*, *n.* the festival of Furina on the 25th of July.

***Furinus** -*a* -*um*, belonging to thieves, — *forum*, P.

Furto, 1. to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate, — *matres equorum*, H.

Furiose, furiously, madly, C.

Furius -*a* -*um*, raging, raving, mad, furious, C; (2) causing madness, O.

Furius. Gens Furia was an ancient patrician family of Rome, of which the most distinguished member bore the cognomen Camillus, q.v.

***Furnaceus** -*a* -*um*, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an oven.

Furnaria -*m*, *f.* the trade of a baker, St.

Furnus -*i*, *m.* an oven, O; (2) a baker's shop, H.

Furo -*ti*, 3. to rage, rave, be mad, furious, C; to give one's self up to any violent passion, e.g. anger, enthusiasm, love, grief, H. O; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *furit aether*, V; — *flamma in fluit*, H.

Furor, 1. *dep.* to steal, pilfer, C; (2) to withdraw quietly or secretly, — *fessos oculos labori*, V.

Furor -*oris*, *m.* madness, rage, raving, insanity, fury; excess of any violent passion, mad desire; the inspiration of the prophet or poet, C.

Furtivus -*a* -*um*, thievish, inclined to pilfering, P.

Furtim, by stealth, stealthily, secretly, unobserved, C.

Furtive, stealthily, secretly, furtively, P.

Furtivus -*a* -*um*, stolen, — *colores*, H; — *circines*, P, kidnapped; (2) secret, concealed, furtive, C.

Furtum -*i*, *n.* a theft, — *alieni facere*, P. C; (2) that which is stolen, C; (3) any thing secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit, L. V; hence, *furto*, *adv.* = *furtim*, secretly; (4) secret or stolen love, Ct.

Furuncul -*i*, *m. dim.* a little thief, a little rascal, C; (2) a boil, or burning sore, Ct; (3) a knob on a vine, of like shape, Co.

Furvus -*a* -*um*, dark-coloured, dark, black; — *antrum*, O; — *Proserpina*, H; (2) *ref.* horrible, Abeling, Sc.

***Fuscator** -*oris*, *m.* one who darkens, — *cali*, P. Aug.

Fusca -*m*, *f.* a three-pronged fork, pitchfork; trident, C. Jr.

Fusco, 1. (1.) *act.* to make dark, darken, blacken, O; (1b) *neut.* to become dark or black, P. Aug.

Fuscus -*a* -*um*, dark-coloured, dark, black, — *cornu*, C; (2) applied to the voice, hoarse, rough, C.

Fuse, at length, copiously, diffusely, C.

Fusilis -*c*, melted, molten, liquid, — *aurum*, O.

Fusio -*onis*, *f.* a pouring out, spreading, C.

Fusterna -*m*, *f.* the upper part of a fir-tree, Pl.

Fustis -*is*, *m.* a stick, staff, cudgel, club, C.

Fustidulus -*a* -*um*, an *adv.*, used by P. as an epithet of the ergastula where slaves were punished.

Fustilium -*il*, *n.* beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion, C.

Fusus -*a* -*um* (*prtcp.* fundo), spread out, extended, diffuse, — *genus sermonis*, C; — *alcus*, Ct, relaxed; — *toga*, St, loose, flowing; — *narratio*, Q, copious.

***Fusus** -*us*, *m.* a pouring out; — *agua*, Vr.

Fusus -*i*, *m.* a spindle, V.

***Futitum**, abundantly, frequently.

Futis -*c*, that cannot hold or contain, — *canes*, Ph, which void their excrement through fear; — *glacies*, V, brittle; (2) vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing, — *haruspices*, C; — *sententia*, C; *adv.* futile, P.

***Futillitas** -*atis*, *f.* worthlessness, folly, silliness, C.

Futis -*is*, *f.* a water-can, Vr.

Futido -*ti* -*atum*, 3. — *aliquam*, Ct, to lie with.

Futurus -*a* -*um* (*prtcp.* sum), future, about to be, *res*, C; *subst.* *futurum* -*i*, *n.* the future; *haud ignara futuri*, V; *videre in futurum*, L.

Futatio -*onis*, *f.* a lying with, Ct. M.

Futator -*oris*, *m.* *futatrix* -*icis*, *f.* a copulator, one who lies with another, M.

G, g, the seventh letter of the Roman Alphabet, originally represented by C, and even in later times often interchanged with it. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gabulus -*i*, *m.* a kind of stake or gallows, used as an instrument of torture, Vr.

Gabito -*rum*, *f.* a dish or plate for the table, M.

Gabri -*orum*, *m.* a very ancient city of Latium, L; *adj.* *Gabinus* -*a* -*um*, — *cinctus*, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist; *Gabiensis* -*c*, Pl.

Gabinus, A., tribune of the people n.c. 66, praetor 61, cons. 59, a Roman statesman of the Pompeian party, whose name is known to us as an abettor of Clodius in his hostility to Cicero, who was driven into exile during his consulship. *Gabinus* obtained as proconsul the province of Syria, and on his return in 54 was accused of maladministration, and himself condemned to banishment. He was recalled by Cæsar in 49, and appears to have died about the end of the following year.

Gesum -*i*, *n.* a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Ca.

Gigates -*m*, *m.* (γίγαντες), jct. Pl.

Gaius, a celebrated Roman jurist, of whose personal history we are entirely ignorant, and with regard even to the spelling of whose name, controversies have arisen. From internal evidence we infer that his principal work, "The Institutes," was written in the reign of M. Aurelius. This book, of which we now possess the greater part, was discovered in 1516 by the historian Niebuhr, in the Chapter Library of Verona, on parchments, which had been a second time covered with some

of the works of St. Jerome, and is considered by jurists to throw great light on many obscure passages of Roman law.

Galactites -m, m. (-is -idis, f.), a milk-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Galaxias -m, m. (γαλαξίας) = galactites, q.v.; (2) the milky way, γαλαξυ, P. Aug.

Galba -m, f. a small worm; perhaps *bombyx asculi*, Linn.

Galba, a patrician cognomen in the gens Sulpicia. (i.) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus, cons. b.c. 211, 200, dict. 203, is principally known as a Roman general who successfully conducted the war against Philip, king of Macedonia. (ii.) Ser. Sulpicius Galba, one of the early Roman emperors, enjoyed a brief reign during the latter half of the year 68 A.D. He was born b.c. 3, and from early manhood was looked upon as among the most distinguished of the Romans, and likely some day to attain to supreme power. He was entrusted by successive emperors with various commands, but remained in a private station till the death of Nero, when he was elevated to the throne by the soldiery. His avarice, however, prevented the fulfilment of the promises which he had made to them, and after a short reign of six months he was murdered, and succeeded by Otho.

**Galbānū* -a -um, effeminately clad, M.

Galbanus -a -um, of or relating to galbanum, q.v. V.

Galbānum -i, n. (γαλβάνν), the resin or coagulated sap of a Syrian plant (*budon galbanum*, Linn.), Pl.

Galbānus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, — *vestimenta*, Jr, usually worn by women, and therefore a token of effeminacy in men; (2) — *mores*, M, effeminate.

Galbū -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, St.

Galbūla -m, f. a small bird, perhaps the golden oriole, M.

Galbūlus -i, m. the nut or seed of the cypress, Vr.

Gālē -m, f. a helmet (originally of leather, opp. cassis, of metal), Ca; this distinction was afterwards lost sight of; — *anica*, C, — *areca*, V.

Gālēna -m, f. lead ore, Pl; (2) the dross of smelted lead, Pl.

Gālēo, 1. to put on a helmet; *ptcep.* galeatus, C, armed with a helmet.

**Gālēōla* -m, f. dim. a wine-vessel shaped like a helmet, Vr.

Gālēopsis -is, f. *gālēōdōlon* -i, n. (γαλιόψις, γαλεοδόλον), a kind of nettle, Pl.

Gālēōtē -m, m. (Γαλεώται), a body of Sicilian seers, C.

Gālēōtes -m, m. (γαλεώτης), a kind of lizard, Pl.

Gālērēdūm -i, n. dim. a scull-cap, M; (2) a wig, St.

Gālērītus -a -um, wearing a scull-cap of fur, Pt; (2) — *avis*, Pl, the crested lark; *alamda cristata*, Linn.

Gālērūm -i, n. (*gālērīs* -i, m. V.), a cap of fur, scull-cap, V; (2) a wig, St. Jr.

Gālōn -i, n. Pl. = galeopsis, q.v.

Galla -m, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Pl.

Gallans -ntis, enthusiastic like the priests of Cybele, Vr.

Gallia -m, f. Gaul, — *cisalpinā*, *citerior*, *togata*, Lombardy; — *transalpinā*, *comata*, France; hence, *Gallia*, C, m. *Galla* -m, f. a Gaul; *adj.* *Gallicus* -a -um, C; * *Gallius* -a -um, S; * *Gallus* -a -um, M, Gaulish, Gallic, *Gallieinus* -a -um, C, relating to the Italian province of Gaul.

Gallica -m, f. a Gaulish shoe, C.

Gallice, in a Gallic manner, Vr.

Gallidraga -m, f. the hairy teasel, Pl; *dipsacus pilosus*, Linn.

Gallīambus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele.

Gallina -m, f. a hen, domestic fowl, C; used as a term of endearment, P.

Gallināceus -a -um, relating to poultry, galli-

naceous, C; — *gallus*, C; or *abs.* *gallinaceus* -i, m. Pl, a dunghill cock.

Gallinārius -a -um, relating or belonging to poultry, Co. Cl; *subst.* *gallinarius* -i, m. a watcher of poultry, C; *gallinārium* -i, n. a hencote, poultry-yard, Co.

Gallus -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock, C.

Gallus -i, m. (Γάλλος), a Phrygian river, whose water was said to make those who drank it mad; hence, *Galli* -ōrum, m. the madly enthusiastic priests of Cybele, O; *sing.* M; and on account of their frequent self-emasculation, *Gallē* -arum, f. *adj.* *Gallicus* -a -um, Phrygian, Trojan, Pt; (2) relating to the priests of Cybele or of Isis, O.

Gallus, C. Cornelius, born about 69 a.c., died 26, was a native of Forum Iuli in Gaul, now Frejus, and distinguished himself as a poet and orator among the worthies of the Augustan age. He was intimate and influential with Augustus, and commanded a division of his army at the battle of Actium. He was afterwards made prefect of Egypt, but having incurred the anger of Augustus, destroyed himself at the early age of 43. His productions are altogether lost, but he was held in great esteem by his contemporaries, and was accounted by Ovid the first of the Roman elegiac poets.

Gālmlōn -ōnis, m. (Γαμψλόν), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to the end of January and the beginning of February, C.

Gālēa -m, f. (*gālēm* -i, n. P. T.), a low eating-house, often used also as a brothel, L.

Gālēariū -a -um, relating or belonging to a game, g.t. Vr.

Gālēō -ōnis, m. a low, profligate person, debauchee, glutton, drunkard, C.

Gangāri -m, m. a bearer of burdens, porter, P. Aug.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges, C; *adj.* *Gangēticus* -a -um, C; *Gangētis* -idis, O.

Gangrēna -m, f. (γάγγραινα), a cancerous ulcer, gangrene, Cl.

Ganōio, 4. to yelp, whine, whimper (said of dogs); (2) applied to men, to snarl, growl, grumble, P. T.

Gannītus -ūs, m. a barking, yelping, snarling of dogs, L; (2) applied to men, M.

Ganta -m, f. a species of small white goose, Pl.

Gargāriziō -ōnis, f. (* -us -ūs, m. Pl.), a gargling, Cl.

Gargāriō, 1. to gargle, — *aliquā* re, Cl; — *ex aliquā* re, Cl; — *aliquid*, Pl.

Gariō -rī (-ī) -itum, 4. to chatter, prate, babble, — *quicquid in buccam*, C; (2) applied to the noise of frogs, M.

Garrūllitas -itūs, f. talkativeness, garrulity, O. Q.

Garrūlus -i -um, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling, P. T; (2) applied to animals, — *cornix*, O; — *hirundo*, V; and to inanimate objects, — *fistula*, *lyra*, Tb.

Gārum -i, n. (-on -i, n.), a costly sauce, made of salted fish, and highly esteemed by the Romans, H.

Gāryōphyllōn -i, n. a kind of Indian spice, Pl.

Gastē -ēris (-er -tri, γαστήρ), the belly, P. Aug.

Gaudēo, *gāvisus* sum, 2. to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in, — *te adremire*, P; — *quod te intepellavi*, C; — *aliquid* re, C; — *id*, T; — *quanta gaudia*, Ct; — *quum te aspicio*, P; (2) applied to inanimate things, *nectantium Phæbo gaudet Parnasia rupes*, V; (3) — *in sinu*, C; — *in se*, Ct, to experience a silent joy; (4) * = *salvere*, used as a salutation, H.

Gaudium -ii, n. joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while *lātita* denotes the external expression); *gaudio*, for joy; — *exultare*, C; *lacrimare*, T, (2) bodily delight, sensual pleasure, *delecti corporis gaudus*, S; (3) the object which produces joy and delight, Pt; applied to inanimate objects, *flor est — arborum*, Pl.

Gaulus -i, m. (γᾰλος), a bucket, P.

Gaunūcūm -i, n. a kind of Persian or Babylonian fur, Vr.

Gausāpes -is, H. (-a -re, f. Vr. -um -i, n. O. Pr. -o -is, n. Pr. M. γαυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, used for various domestic purposes; (2) * n shaggy beard, Pr.

Gausāpātus -a -um, clad in frieze, Sc.

Gausāplūs -a -um, made of gausape, M; subst. -a -re, f. n garment of such cloth, M.

Gāvīa -re, f. a bird, probably the sea-mew, Pl.

Gūza -re, f. (γάζα), the royal treasure of Persia, N; (2) riches, wealth, C.

Gēlasco, 3. to freeze, Pl.

Gēllīnus -i, m. (γελλίνος), a dimple on the cheek, seen when one smiles, M.

Gēllitio -ōnis, f. a freezing, frost, Pl.

Gēllitidam -ii, n. (usually pl.) frost; Vr. Co.

*Gēllide, coldly, languidly, feebly, H.

Gēllūs -a -um, cold, icy cold, frosty, icy, — aqua, C; — nemus, H; — rupe, V; subst. gēllid -re, f. ice-cold water, H; (3) applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc., — sanguis, V; — pectus, O; — mors, H; — metus, O.

Gellus, A. A Roman grammarian of the age of the Antonines, who, as we learn from his book, studied for some time at Athens, and spent a considerable part of his life in judicial duties at Rome. His work is entitled "Nootes Atticoe," from the circumstance that it was composed during the long winter nights in a villa near Athens, and consists of twenty books of extracts from Greek and Roman writers, on almost every topic, affording us much information which we should otherwise have wanted. His style is disfigured by the use of many antique and unclassical words.

Gēlō, 1. (i.) act. to cause to freeze, to freeze, *fuvisse qui terram gelat*, M; frequently used, *pass. ptep.*, *annes gelati*, Pl, frozen; (2) to freeze with terror, and *pass.*, to be frozen or stiff with fright, *perido gelantur pectore*, Jv; (ii.) *neut.* to freeze, Pl.

Gēlōtōphyllis -īdis, f. (γελωτόφυλλης), a plant, whose juice excites laughter, Pl.

Gēlu, n. (gēlus -ūs, m. A. Aug. gēlum -i, n. Lc.) frost, icy cold, V; (2) the chill of age, death, fear, etc. V.

*Gēmēbundus -a -um, groaning, sighing, O.

Gēmellār -is, n. an oil-jar, Co.

Gēmellipāra -re, f. twin-bearing, O, epithet of Latona.

Gēmellus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, *pyeles*, O; *subst.* gēmellus -i, m. a twin, Ct. O. V; (2) paired, double, — *vites*, Co; — *legio*, Ca, formed by the union of two into one; also, resembling each other like twins, similar, H.

Gēmīnatio -ōnis, f. a doubling, — *terborum*, C.

Gēmīno, 1. (i.) act. to double, — *cerba*; frequently found in the *ptep.* gēmīnātus -a -um, — *terba*, C; — *consulatus*, To; — *vultus*, O; (2) to pair, couple, unite two into one, H; (ii.) act. *to be double, exist as a pair, Lc.

Gēmīnus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, C; — *Pollux*, H; *subst.* gēmīn -orum, m. (a) twins, C; especially (b) the twins Castor and Pollux, Pl; (2) doubled, paired, coupled, twain, two, — *nuptias*, T; — *voragines*, C; — *acies*, V, both eyes; — *manus*, M; — *pedes*, O; — *Chiron*, O, half-man half-horse; (3) having a mutual resemblance like twins, similar, — *audacia*, C.

Gēmītōrius, *eid.* Gēmōniæ.

Gēmītus -ūs, m. a sigh, groan, C; (2) *poet.* a groaning noise, — *decere cavernæ*, V.

Gemma -re, f. a bud or eye of a plant, C; (2) a jewel, gem, precious stone; especially, when cut as an ornament, C; (3) things made of or adorned with jewels, a goblet, V; a seal-ring, seal, O; (4) a pearl, Pt; (5) the eye of a peacock's tail, O; (6) any thing precious, valuable, *plures in carmine gemmas invenies*, M.

Gemmasco, 3. to bud; put forth buds, Pl.

Gemmesco, 3. to become a jewel, be converted into a jewel, Pl.

Gemmēus -a -um, made or set with jewels, gemmed, C; (2) jewel-shaped, — *rotunditas*, Pl; (3) shining, glittering like jewels, Ph. M.

Gemmifer -era -erum, bearing jewels, — *annes*, Pl.

Gemmo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to bud, — *vites*, C; (2) to be set with jewels, O; (3) to glitter like jewels, Lc; (ii.) act. to set or adorn with jewels, found only *ptep.* gemmātus -a -um, O, begemmed.

Gēmo -ni -itum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to sigh, groan, C; — *desiderio mei*, C; (2) applied to the cries of animals, as of the lion, Lc; the turtle-dove, V; (3) to make a groaning, moaning sound, *gemitis litora Bospori*, H; *gemuit sub pondere cymba*, V; (ii.) act. to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan, — *aliquid*, C.

Gēmōniæ scale, or *abs.* Gemoniæ -trum, f. a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown, St. Tc; for this, Pl. has also *Gemitōri gradus*.

Gēmursa -re, f. a kind of ulcer or swelling between the toes, Pl.

Gēna -re, f. (usually pl.) the cheek, C; (2) the eyelid, A. Aug; (3) *poet. pl.* the eyes, Pt. O.

Gēnealōgus -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, C.

Gēner -eri, m. n. grand-in-law, C; applied also in later times to the son-daughter's husband; sometimes = brother-in-law, N.

Gēnerābilis -e, capable of generation, creative, Pl.

Gēnerālis -e, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic, C; (2) general (*opp.* specialis), C. Gēnerāliter, in general, generally, C.

*Gēnerāco, 3. to be generated, to arise, Lc.

Gēnerātum, according to kinds, classes, or genera, C. Ca; (2) in general, generally, C.

Gēnerātia -ōnis, f. a begetting, producing; generation, Pl.

Gēnerātor -ōris, m. a begetter, producer, C; *Acragas* = *equorum*, V.

Gēnro, 1. to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate, *deus hominem generavit*, C; *Herculis stirpe generatus*, C; *a quo P. R. generatum accepimus*, C; *quale portentum nec Iuba tellus generat*, H; *met.* to produce mentally, *quum generavit ipse aliquid atque componit*, C.

*Gēnērōse, nobly, — *perire*, H.

Gēnērōstas -atis, f. noble breeding, excellence of kind or nature, goodness, Pl.

Gēnērōsus -a -um, of noble birth, noble, — *virgo*, C; — *stirps*, C; (2) applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well bred, — *pecus*, V; — *equus*, *arbor*, Q; (3) *met.* noble, magnanimous, generous, *rex* — *et potens*, C; — *virtus*, C; *Imperator generosi spiritus*, Pl.

Gēnēsis -is, f. (γενεσις), creation; birth, Pl; (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which rules over a birth, Jv.

Gēnēthiōlōgia -re, f. (γενεθιολογία), the casting of a nativity, Vt.

Gēnētrix -icis, f. (genitrix), one who brings forth or bears, a mother, *magna deum* —, V, Cybele; (2) *met.* patria o mea —! Ct; — *frugum*, O, Ceres; *Aleilus LXXX urbium* —, Pl, mother city.

Gēnīlis -e, relating to procreation, to marriage, birth, etc., nuptial, — *lectus*, C, the marriage-bed, bridal bed; (2) pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful, genial, — *festum*, O; — *dies*, Jv.

Gēnīlīter, jovially, gaily, genially, O.

*Gēnīlītātū, by knots, Pl.

Gēnīlītātus -a -um, with bent knee; *subst.* -us -i, m. the Kneeler, a constellation, Vt; (2) knotty full of knots, C.

Gēnītūm -i, n. dim. the knee, Vr; (2) a knot on the stalk of a plant, Pl.

Gēnīcūlus -i, *m. dim.* the angle or knee formed by two pipes of an aqueduct, *Vt.*

Gēnistā -m, *f.* (genesta), the plant Broom, *V.*

Gēntīlībīlī -e, relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, *A. Aug.*

Gēntīlīs -e, belonging to birth, generation; generating, producing, fruitful, — *partes*, *Lc.* the generative organs; — *dies*, *Tc.* birthday; — *solum*, *Aug.* native country; (2) *subst.* Genitilis -is, *f.* surname of Diana as presiding over births, *H.*; genitale -is, *n.* the organ of generation, *Cl.*

Gēntīlītēr, in a fruitful, generative manner, *Lc.*

Gēntīlīvus -a -um, belonging or relating to birth, — *nomen*, *O.* family name; (2) in grammar, — *casus*, *Q.* the genitive case.

Gēntīlōr -ōris, *m. n.* a begetter, father, *C.*; — *deūm*, *O.* Jupiter; — *urbis*, *O.* Romulus.

Gēntīlīx = genetrix, *q.v.*

Gēntīlūra -m, *f. a.* a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, *Pl.*; (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which presides over a birth, *St.*

Gēntīus -ii, *m.* the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius, *H.*; (2) the spirit of enjoyment, appetite, taste, inclination, *genio meo multa bona faciam*, *P.*; *indulgo genio*, *P.*; hence it was applied by a parasite to his patron, *P.*; (3) talent, genius, *Jv.*

Geno, *Lc.* *Vr.* obsolete form = gigno, *q.v.*

Gens -ntis, *f.* a family connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name; *e.g.* — *Cornelia*, — *Sulpicia*. Originally only patricians were divided into *gentes*, till after the establishment of *connubium* between patricians and plebeians, we find plebeian *gentes* also. *Ilomo sine gente*, *H.* a man of low origin. The senate was divided into *patres majorum gentium*, those appointed by Romulus, and *patres minorum gentium*, those added by Tarquin; hence, *dii majorum gentium*, *O.* the supreme or superior gods; (2) *poet.* for offspring, descendant, *vigilans, deūm gens, Aeneas?* *V.*; (3) of animals, a species, family, breed, *Co.* *V.*; (4) a people, tribe, nation, *omnes cetera — et nationes*, *C.*; — *Allobrogum*, *C.*; (5) *gentium*, in the world; *ubique gentium?* *C.* wherever in the world? *gentes*, *Tc.* foreign nations (*opp. Romani*).

Gēntīāna -m, *f.* gentian, *Pl.*

Gēntīcus -a -um, belonging to a nation, national, *Te.*

Gēntīlīcūs -a -um, belonging to a particular gens or family, — *sacra*, *L.*

Gēntīlīs -e, belonging to a gens, gentile; and *subst.* gentiles -ium, *m.* members of the same gens, *C.*; *gentilis tuus*, *C.* thy clansman; (2) belonging to the same country, national; and *subst.* a countryman, *Tc.*

Gēntīlītās -ātis, relationship between the members of a gens, *C.*; (2) in the concrete, all the members of a gens, *Vr.*

Gēnū -ūs, *n.* (genus -ūs, *m. A. Aug.*), the knee, *C.*; (2) = geniculum, the knot in the stalk of a plant, *Pl.*

Gēnūle -is, *n.* a knee-band, garter, *O.*

Gēnūle, *rid.* germane.

Gēnūlīs -a -um, natural, naturally produced, *C.*; (2) genuine, *P. Aug.*

Gēnūlīs -a -um, relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw, — *dens*, *C.*; or *adv.* *genunus -i*, *m. Jv.* jaw-tooth; *prov.* — *frangere in aliquo*, *Pr.* to criticize savagely.

Gēnus -eris, *n.* (γένος), a kind, race, the members of which are connected by a common origin, family, birth, descent, *Pico, amplissimo genere natus*, *C.*; — *regium*, *C.*; especially, high birth, distinguished parentage, *G. II.*; (2) offspring, descendant, — *audax Iapeti*, *H.* Prometheus; — *Joris*, *O.* Perses; (3) a kind, class, sort, species, race, — *humanum*, *C.* the human race; — *implacidum*, *H.*; — *ferox*, *S.*; — *irritabile ratum*, *H.*; applied to animals, — *piscium*, *H.*; — *bestiarum*,

C.; to abstract and inanimate things; *ut omnia floreat et in suo quaque genere pubescant*, *C.*; *triplex rerum publicarum genus*, *C.*; — *orationis, dicendi*, *C.*; *Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit*, *Ca.*; (4) in philosophical language, a genus, in which are contained several species, *C.*; (5) in grammar, the gender of nouns and verbs.

Gēōgrāphīa -æ, *f.* (γεωγραφία), geography, *C.*

Gēōmētres -æ, *m.* (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, *C.*

Gēōmētrīa -æ, *f.* (γεωμετρία), geometry, *C.*

Gēōmētrīce -es, *f. Pl.* -a -ōrum, *n. C.* geometry.

Gēōmētrīcus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical, *C.*; *subst.* -us -i, *m. Q.* a geometer.

Gēorgīcus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural, — *carmen*, *Co.* the agricultural poem of Virgil, entitled *Georgica* (-ōrum, *n.*).

*Germāne, faithfully, genuinely, *C.* (others read *genuine*.)

Germānī -ōrum, *m.* the Germans, *C.*; hence, *Germanus* -a -um, *O.* German; *Germania* -æ, *f. C.* Germany; — *superior*, — *inferior*, *Te.*; and hence found also *pl. Te.*; *Germanicus* -a -um, *L.* German; — *calendæ*, *M.* the 1st September, so called in commemoration of a victory over the Germans; *Germaniculanus* -a -um, — *exercitus*, *Sc.* serving in Germany.

Germānīcus Cæsar, both inherited the surname from his father, *Ti. Claudius Drusus*, and earned it by his own German victories. He was in every sense a member of the imperial family, being grandson of *Livia*, nephew of *Tiberius*, brother of *Claudius*, and father of *Caligula*; and was perhaps the most popular of all the princes of his house, both with the soldiery and people. He was born *b.c.* 16, and acquired his principal renown by his numerous campaigns beyond the Rhine. From this scene of action, *Tiberius*, jealous of his popularity, removed him to the East, where he died, *a.d.* 19, at the early age of 34. He was not without literary talent, and we possess fragments of a translation which he executed of the "Phænomena" of *Aratus*, which will bear comparison with a similar performance by *Cicero*.

Germānītas -ātis, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, *C.*; (2) the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same metropolis, *L.*; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, community, resemblance, *Pl.*

Germānus -a -um, having the same parents, or at least the same father, — *frater*, *C.* own brother; (2) *subst.* *germanus* -i, *m. n.* -a, *f.* own brother, own sister, *C.*; (3) brotherly, sisterly, *nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum*, *P.*; (4) genuine, real, true, — *Attici*, *C.*; *scio me — asinum fuisse*, *C.*

Germēn -īnis, *n.* a bud, eye, germ, *V.*; applied to man, the fructifying seed, *O.*

Germīnātīo -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth, budding, germination, *Pl.*; (2) a bud, shoot, *Pl.*

Germīnātūs -ūs, *m. Pl.* = *germinatio*, *q.v.*

Germīno, (*r.* *neut.*) to bud, shoot, germinate, *Pl.*; (*ii.*) *act.* to shoot out, put forth, — *pennas*, *Pl.*

Gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. to bear, carry about with one, to wear, — *vestem*, *O.*; — *coronam capite*, *St.*; — *onera*, *Vr.* very rarely, to bear, carry to a place, — *saxa in muros munientibus*, *L.*; (2) to bear, produce, bring forth, *quicquid et herbarum Thessalia terra gerit*, *Tb.*; (3) *met.* to bear about one, cherish, have, keep, — *fortem animum*, *S.*; — *animum super fortunam*, *S.*; — *personam*, *C.* to act a part, assume a character; — *morem*, *O.*; — *iras*, *T.*; — *intimitias*, *C.*; (4) — *se aliquo modo*, to behave one's self in any way; — *se inconvulsus*, *L.*; — *se calde honeste*, *C.*; — *aliquem*, *P. Aug.* to conduct one's self as; — *captivum*, *Sc.* as a captive; — *præ se aliquid*, *C.* to show, evidence,

make plain, manifest; (5) to manage, carry on, administer, govern, conduct, transact, — *rempublicam, magistratum*, C; — *rem*, P; — *negotium*, C; *hæc dum Romæ geruntur*, C, while these things are being transacted at Rome; — *bellum cum aliquo*, C; hence, *res gestæ*, events, facts, public business, and especially warlike deeds, C; (6) of time, to pass, spend, accomplish, Aug.

*Gêro -ônus, m. a carrier, P.
Gerro -ûrum, f. (*γερρα*), triflex, nonsense, P.
Gerres -is, m. a salted fish, held in small estimation, Pl.

*Gerro -ônus, m. a trifler, idler, T.
*Gêralligulus -i, m. an accomplice, P.
Gêrulus -i, m. a porter, carrier, P. H.

Gêrûs -a, f. (*γερουσία*), an institution at Sardes in which meritorious old men were maintained at the public charge, Vt.

Gestimen -inî, n. that which is borne, carried, or worn, either as a burden or an ornament, *clipeus magni* — *Abantis*, V; (2) that in or on which any thing is carried, a litter, bier, To

Gestatio -ônus, f. the being carried in a litter or carriage, riding on horseback, etc., taking exercise, Cl, (2) a place for taking exercise, pleasure-ground, promenade, Pl.

Gestitor -ôris, m. a bearer, Pl; (2) one who takes exercise by riding, etc. M.

*Gestitorius -a -um, — *sella*, St, a litter, sedan
*Gestitor, Ios, f. one who bears or carries, P. Aug.

Gesticulatio -ônus, f. pantomimic gesticulation or gestures, St.

*Gesticulatio -ônus, m. one who practises pantomimic gestures, a mime, Co

Gesticolor, l. dep. to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, — *carmina*, St, to represent or express by pantomime

Gestio -ônus, f. management, performance, — *negotii*, C

Gestio -iri (u) Itum, â. to behave in a lively or excited manner, especially, on account of joy, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported, — *letitia*, C; — *coluptate*, C; *quid est, quod sic gestis?* T, (2) to desire passionately, be eager, — *scire omnia*, C, — *studio lalandi*, V.

Gestio, l. to carry often, to carry much, be accustomed to carry, P.

Gesti, l. (i.) *act.* to carry, bear, carry about one, *veir*, C; — *claros manu*, H, — *coronam capite*, St, — *in utero*, Pl, to go with young, especially *gestari*, to be carried, to ride in a sedan, carriage, boat, etc., M, (2) to bear tales, carry a report, gossip, P. (ii) *neut.* = *gestari*, to be carried in a vehicle, etc., to ride, St

Gestor -ôris, m. a tale-bearer, gossip, P.

Gestus -ûs, m. the carriage of the body, or any part of it (particularly applied to the hand and arm), bodily motion and position, gesture, C, (2) especially, the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator, C.

Gêta -drum, m. (*Γεταί*), a people of Thrace, inhabiting the tract at the mouth of the Danube, C; Geta -m, m. Geta -m, m. O, a Geta; *adj.* Geta -m, m. O, Gêtic -a -um, O, Gêtic -us, *poet.* = Thracian; *adj.* Gêtic -o.

Gêthium -ûi, n. (*γέθιον*), a kind of onion, Pl.

Geum, i, n. the herb bennet, Pl; *geum urbanum*, Linn

Gibbi -m, f. a hump on the back, St

Gibber -êri -drum, hump-backed, Vr. St.

Gibber -êris, m. Pl. = gibbi, q. r

Gilt -êr -us -i -um, very hump-backed, St.

Gibber -a -um, Cl. = gibber, q. r.

Gêbbus -i, m. Jr. = gibba, q. r.

Gigas -atis, m. (frequently *plur.*) a giant, Titan, C, *adj.* gigantus -a -um, V, relating to the giants, gigantic.

Gigno, gônâ, gônârum, 3. (*γεννάν, γένναν*), to beget, conceive, bear, bring forth; and *pass.* to be born, arise, Jupiter — *Herculem*, C; *Hecubæ* —

Alexandrum, C; *piscis* — *ova*, C; *ad majora quædam nos natura* —, C; *pass quæ in terris gignantur*, C; *ubi tus gignitur*, P; (2) *met.* *hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam gignit*, C; *perturbationes omnes gignantur ex intemperantiâ*, C; *ptep.* *gignentia -um*, n. growing things, plants, etc., *loca nuda gignentium*, S.

Glivus -i -um, light yellow, V.

Gingallon -li, n. (*γινγάλων*), a Syrian plant, Pl; perhaps, *davicus gingidium*, Linn.

Gingiva -m, f. the gum, *inter dentem et gingivam*, Cl.

Ginnus -i, m. (*γίνωρ*), a little mule, Pl.

Gith or Gut, *incl.* the seed of *nigella sativa*, Linn Pl Cl.

Gliber -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, bald, Vr. Co; *subst.* *glaber -bri*, m a smooth-skinned young slave, Ct

*Glibraria -m, f. smooth-shorn (i. e. of wealth or property), M.

*Glibresco, 3. to become bald, Co.

*Glibrî -drum, n. bald places, Co.

Glibro, l. to make bald, Co.

Glicialis -o, relating or pertaining to ice, icy, — *hæmus*, V. O.

Glicies -ti, f. ice, Lc. V, * *met.* stiffness, hardness, — *aris*, Lc

Glicio, l. (i) *act.* to freeze; *pass.* to be frozen, become ice, H, — *caseum*, Co, to make stiff, stiffen, (ii) *neut.* to become hard, grow stiff, Pl.

Gladiator -ôris, m. one who was lured to fight at public shows, funerals, etc. a gladiator, C; as they were usually slaves or prisoners of war, the word is sometimes used as a term of reproach, C, (2) *meton.* *gladiatores* = gladiatorial exhibition, — *dare*, C.

Gladiatorium -ûi, n. the hire of a gladiator, L

Gladiatorius -a -um, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial, — *ludus*, C, — *familia*, C, a troop or band of gladiators, — *locus*, C, the place of exhibition; — *consensus*, C, the assembled spectators.

Gladiator -m, f. a combat of gladiators, Tc.

Gladiolum -i, n. *dim.* a little sword, Q.

Gladiolus -i, m. *dim.* a little sword, P. Aug; (2) the sword-lily, Pl.

Gladius -i, m. (-um -i, n. Vr.), a sword, glaive, C, — *strunge*, C, *destrungere*, Ca, *educere*, Ca, *nudare*, O, to draw the sword, *damnari ad gladium*, to be condemned to appear as a gladiator; *prov. plumbro gladio jugulari*, C, with little trouble or effort; (2) murder, death, *tanta gladiorum impunitas*, C, *jus gladii*, C, power of life and death; (3) * — *romeris*, Pl, the ploughshare; (4) the sword-fish, Pl.

Gleba = gleba, q. v

Glesum = gle -um, q. r.

Glandarius -i -um, — *sila*, Vr, an oak wood.

Glandifer -tra -drum, acorn-bearing, C.

*Glandionida -m, f. n. a kernel, or delicate bit, usually of pork, P.

Glandium -ûi, n. P. Pl = glandionid, q. r.

Glandiile -drum, f. the kernels or tonsils of the neck, glands, Cl; e-pecially, when swollen or enlarged, Cl, (2) = glandionida, q. r. M.

*Glandulosus -a -um, full of glands or kernels, Co.

Glan -ndis, f. an acorn, and generally any fruit of similar shape, C. V; (2) a leaden bullet discharged from a sling, Ca L, (2) the testicle, Cl.

Glare -m, f. gravel, coarse sand, C.

Glareus -a -um, gravelly, full of gravel, — *terra*, Vr.

Glustum -i, n. wood, a plant producing a blue dye, Pl; *isatis tinctoria*, Linn.

Glaucum -i, n. (*γλαυκόν*), = glaucion, q. v. Co.

Glaucion, -ûi, n. (*γλαυκίον*), a kind ofcelandine, Pl.

Glaucum -ûs, n. (-a -m, f. P. *γλαυκωμα*), a disease of the crystalline humour of the eye, Pl;

glaucomani ob oculos obijicere, P, to throw dust in any one's eyes.

Glaucus -a -um, bluish-grey, — *salix*, V. especially applied to the colour of the sea, V.

Gleba -æ, f. (*gleba*), a clod of earth, C. V; (2) land, soil, V; (3) a piece, lump, mass of any other substance, — *pilis*, Ca; — *turis*, Ic.

**Glebarius* -a -um, — *dores*, Vr, clodbreakers.

Glebula -æ, f. *dim.* a little clod, Co; (2) a little farm or estate, Jr; (3) a small lump or bit of any substance, *myrrha*, Vr.

Glechônites -is, m. (*γλαχωνίτης*), wine flavoured with pennyroyal, Co.

Glesum -i, n. (*glossum*, *glæsum*), amber, Te.

Gleucinus -a -um (*γλευκινός*), made of must, Co.

Glinton -i, n. (*γλιντος*), a species of nappe, Pl.

Glirarum -ii, n. a place for keeping dormice, Vr.

Glis, *gliris*, m. a dormouse, Pl.

Glisco, 3. to grow up, swell up, blaze up, *ignis sub pectore gliscens*, Lc, kindling; *sanie gliscit cutis*, P. Aug, swells; *asellus gliscit*, Co, grows fat; (2) met. to raise one's self up, rise up, increase, *svell*, C, — *furor in dies*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; — *seditio*, L; *multitudo gliscit immensum*, Te, increases very much.

Globo, 1. to form into a ball, Pl; (2) to form into a heap or large mass, Pl.

Globbōsus -a -um, spherical, globe-shaped, C.

Globbūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little round ball, *globule*, Pl; (2) a dumpling, A. Aug.

Globus -i, m. a round ball, globe, sphere, C; (2) a dumpling, Vr; (3) a round heap or mass, — *flammarum*, V; applied to a crowd or compressed mass of people, L. Te.

**Glocto*, 4. to cluck, as a hen, Co.

Gloëmërānus -inis, n. a round mass, globe, Lc.

**Gloëmërātio* -ōnis, f. the ambling or pacing of a horse, Pl.

Gloëmëro, 1. to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere, *ubi tenet inter se implicatæ glomerantur*, Cl; of a horse, *gressus — superbo*, V, to trot, amble; (2) to heap into a spherical mass, heap up, compress, *Troes glomerantur eodem*, V; *sedam glomerant tempestatem imbris atris*, V; met. *glomerans annus*, C, rolling away.

Gloëmërosus -a -um, round like a ball, compressed into a ball, Co.

Gloëmus -ëris, n. clue, skein, ball of thread, — *lanæ*, H.

Gloria -æ, f. fame, renown, glory, C; with gen. of the object, — *belli atque fortitudinis*, Ca; poet. *candidus armenti — taurus*, O, the glory, ornament of the herd; (2) the desire of glory, C; (3) vain-glory, boasting, C. P.

Gloriatio -ōnis, f. a glorying, boasting.

Gloriola -æ, f. *dim.* a little glory, C.

Glorior, 1. dep. to glory in, boast of, pride one's self on any thing, — *idem quod Cyrus*, C; — *omnes provincias se peragrassæ*, C; — *nominibus veterum*, C; — *de tuis divitiis*, C; — *in eo*, C.

Gloriose, with glory, gloriously, C; (2) boastingly, vauntingly, C.

Glossa -æ, f. (*γλῶσσα*) = *glossema*, g.v.

Glossarium -ii, n. a glossary, a collection of explanations of foreign or obsolete words, P. Aug.

Glossēma -ātis, n. (*γλῶσσημα*), a foreign or obsolete word which needs explanation, Vr.

Glossopetra -æ, f. (*γλωσσόπετρα*), a tongue-shaped precious stone, Pl.

Glubo, 3. (I.) act. to peel, take off the rind or bark, Vr; (II.) neut. to cast the husk or bark, A. Aug.

Gluma -æ, f. the husk or shell of grain, Vr.

Gluten -inis, n. glue, V.

Glutinamentum -i, n. a glued or pasted place in paper, Pl.

**Glutinatio* -ōnis, f. an adhering, agglutinating, — *vulneris*, Cl.

Glütinātor -ōris, m. one who glues together the pages of a book, book-binder, C.

Glütino, 1. to glue or paste together, Pl; (2) to cause a wound to close or heal, Cl.

Glütinōsus -a -um, gluey, sticky, adhesive, glutinous, Cl. Co.

Glütinum -i, n. glue, Cl.

Glütio -ivi (-ii) -itum, i. (*gluttio*), to swallow, gulp, Jr.

Glütio -ōnis, m. (*gluttio*), a glutton, Pr.

Glütus -a -um, well-worked, tenacious, — *terra*, A. Aug.

Glŷcŷmëris -idis, f. (*γλυκŷμερίς*), a kind of shell-fish, Pl.

Glŷcŷrŷrŷza -æ, f. (-on -i, n. *γλυκŷρŷρŷza*), liquorice-root, Pl.

Glŷcŷside -ës, f. (*γλυκŷσιδŷn*), the peony, Pl.

Glyssomarga -æ, f. a kind of white marl, Pl.

Gnaphallion -ii, n. (*γναφάλλιον*), the plant cotton-grass, Pl.

Gnâritis -âtis, f. knowledge, S.

Gnârus -a -um (*gnâruris* -e, P.), knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *quidnam capturus esset*, St; — *jam regem esset*, Lr; — *id*, P; (2) known, well-known, Te.

Gnâtho -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in Terence's play of "The Eunuch," hence used by C. = parasite; *Gnâthônici* -ōrum, m. T, parasites like Gnatho.

Gnâtus, *gnârus* = *natus*, *navus*, g.v.

Gnômôn -ōnis, m. (*γνώμων*), the indicator or gnomon of a sundial, Vr.

Gnômônica -æ, f. -e -es, f. (*γνωμονική*), the art of making sundials, Vr. Pl.

Gnômônicus -a -um (*γνωμονικός*), of or belonging to a sundial, Vr.

Gnōsus -i, f. (-os -i, f. also *Gnossus* -os, *Κνωσός*, *Κνωσσός*), an ancient city of Crete, the city of *Minos*, Pl; hence, *adj.* *Gnōstus* -a -um, *Gnossian*, *Cretan*; — *castra*, O, of *Minos*; *subst.* *Gnōsia* -æ, f. Pl, *Ariadne*; *Gnōsticus* -a -um, — *rex*, O, *Minos*; — *regnum*, O, *Crete*; *Gnōstias* -adis, f. — *juvencæ*, O; and *subst.* = *Ariadne*; *Gnōsis* -idis, f. — *corona*, O, the constellation of *Ariadne's Crown*; *subst.* = *Ariadne*.

Gōblus -ii, m. *gōblo* -ōnis, m. (*καβίός*), a gudgeon, O. Jr.

Gongŷlis -idis, f. (*γογγυλίς*), a turnip, Co.

Gorgo -ōnis, f. (*Gorgōn* -ōnis, f. *Γοργώ*), the snake-haired daughter of *Phorcus*, *Medusa*, slain by *Percus*, and whose head, which turned to stone all who looked upon it, was set in *Minerva's* shield; *adj.* *Gorgōneus* -a -um, — *equus*, O, the horse *Pegasus*, which sprang from *Medusa's* blood.

Gorgōnia -æ, f. coral, which becomes hard if exposed to the air, Pl.

Gossypinus -i, f. *gossypion* -i, n. Pl, the cotton-tree.

Gräbātus -i, m. (*κράβατος*), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, C.

Græchus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian Gens *Sempronia*. Of this family the two tribunes, *Ti. Sempronius Græchus* and *C. Sempronius Græchus*, are best known in history. They were the sons of *Tib. Sempronius Græchus*, cons. 177, 163, censor 169, himself a distinguished general and statesman, by *Cornelia*, daughter of *P. Scipio Africanus*. *Tiberius*, who was nine years older than his brother, was appointed tribune 133, and endeavoured to pass a series of measures, the particulars of which we cannot detail, but which had for their general purpose to remedy the great inequalities to be remarked in the distribution of the public lands, and to create a class of hard-working small landed proprietors and agriculturists. His popularity was unbounded, and his will was almost law so long as he held office; but at the close of his tribuneship he was murdered in a riot excited by the aristocratic faction, who had always strenuously opposed his reforms, and his laws soon fell into neglect and desuetude. It

was not till the year 123 that Caius entered upon the tribunitial office and the policy of reform which had proved fatal to his brother. Like him, he was opposed by the senate and the aristocracy at large, who succeeded in drawing away the people's hearts from him by setting up against him a demagogue, Livius Drusus, whose propositions, larger even than those of Gracchus, were for the time carried into effect. At last a riot arose, in which he escaped with great difficulty from the swords of his enemies, only to fall by that of a faithful slave, who at the same time committed suicide. At a later period the memories of the Gracchi were held in great honour by the Romans, statues were erected in their honour, and sacrifices offered on the places where they respectively fell; *adj.* Gracchianus -a -um, C.

Gracilentus -a -um, slender, thin, A. Aug.
Gracillius -e, slender, thin, slim, — *puer*, H; — *capilla*, O; (2) thin, meagre, spare, — *vindemia*, P; (3) of discourse, simple, without ornament, Q.

Gracilitas -atis, *f.* thinness, slenderness, slenderness, — *et infirmitas corporis*, C; (2) of discourse, simplicity, plainness, Q.

Gracilliter, slenderly, sparsely, P. Aug; (2) of discourse, plainly, simply, Q.

Graculus -i, *m.* n. Jackdaw, P. H. M.

Gradarius -a -um, going-step by step, — *equus*, *pacer*, A. Aug; (2) applied to a slow, deliberate speaker, Sc.

Gradatim, step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, C.

Graditio -onis, *f.* — *theatri*, Vt, the ascending series of seats in the theatre; (2) in discourse, a gradual increase of force, climax (translation of the Greek *κλιμαξ*).

Gradatus -a -um, provided with steps or stages, Pl.

Grādfor, grossus, 3. *dep.* to step, stride, go, walk, C.

*Gradvicōla -m, *m.* a worshipper of Mars, P. Aug.

Gradvus -i, *m.* a surname of Mars, V.

Grādus -ūs, *m.* a step, — *facere*, C, to make a step; — *celerare*, V; *corripere*, H; *addere*, L, to hasten; *gradu citato*, *pleno*, L, at quick march; (2) *met.* a step, stride, *itague majoribus nostris ex hac provincia in Africam gradus imperij factus est*, C, the step towards empire; (3) the position taken up by a soldier or gladiator, *stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere*, L; *met. mihi videtur illo dejectus de gradu*, C; (4) a ladder, flight of steps, stairs, series of stages (usually *plur.*), — *templorum ab infima plebe completi erant*, C; a crimping or wavy arrangement of the hair, Q; (5) *met.* a step, degree, stage, grade, in age, in relationship, in the musical scale, etc. — *honoris vel aetatis*, C.

Græci -ōrum, *m.* (Γραικοί), the Greeks, C; hence, Græcus -a -um, Greek; — *more bibere*, C, to drink wine with any one; — *fido mercari*, P, with ready money; *prov. ad Græcos kalendas*, Aug, never, as there were no kalends in the Greek calendar; *adv.* Græce, C, in the Greek language; Græcia -e, *f.* Greece; *Magna Græcia*, Southern Italy, which was filled with Greek colonies; Græciolus -a -um, coming from Greece, in Greek fashion, Greek, V; *adv.* Græcissime, V; Græcilus -a -um, C; and *subst. m. dim.* a little Greek, Greek, used contemptuously; Græcensis -e, Pl, Greek.

Græcissio, 1. (Γραικισμός), to imitate the Greeks, P.

Græcor, 1. *dep.* to live in Greek fashion, H.

Græcostasis -is, *f.* (Γραικόςτασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging foreign ambassadors, C.

Græti -ōrum, *m.* (*poet.* = Græci), the Greeks, C.

V; *adj.* Græti -a -um, Lc. V, Greek.

Grætiōna -m, *m.* a Greek by birth, a Greek, V.

Grallæ -arum, *f.* stilts, V.

Grallator -is, *m.* one who walks upon stilts, V.

Grāmen -inis, *n.* the grass, turf, H. V; (2) a plant, herb, V; (3) dog's or couch grass, Pl.

Grāmleo -arum, *f.* the rheum in the corners of the eyes, Pl.

Grāmleus -a -um, grassy, turf, V; — *corona* = obsidionalis, L; — *hasta*, C, made of cane or bamboo.

Grāmleus -a -um, grassy, full of grass, Co.

Grammātilas -m, *m.* (γραμματίας), a kind of Jasper, Pl.

Grammātica -æ, *f.* (-es, *f.* Q, -a -ōrum, *n.* C, γραμματική), grammar, philology, the science of language, C.

Grammāticæ, grammatically, Q.

Grammāticus -a -um (γραμματικός), relating to grammar; grammatical, Q; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a grammarian, philologist, student of language, C.

Grammātista -m, *m.* (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, St.

Grammēus -a -um (γραμμαεύς), relating to geometrical lines, Vt.

Grānaria -ōrum, *n.* a granary, Vt. Co.

Grānula -a -um, having seeds or kernels, — *mala*, Co; or *abs.* granata, Pl, Pomegranates.

Grandivus -a -um, very old, V. O.

Grande, greatly, grandly, loudly, strongly, O.

Grandesco, 3. to become great, increase in size, C. Co.

*Grandifolius -a -um, tolerably large, P.

Grandiloquus -a -um, speaking grandly, grandiloquent, C.

Grandinat, *impers.* it hails, Sc.

Grandinōsus -a -um, full of hail, Co.

Grādo, 4: (1) *act.* to make great, increase, P; (2) *neut.* to become great, A. Aug.

Grandis -e, great, large, — *epistola*, C; — *saxa*, C; — *pecunia*, *senus*, C; (2) of persons, grown up, well-grown, tall, — *puer*, C; but more frequently, old in years, — *nati*, or *abs.* C; (3) *met.* great, strong, — *vox*, C; — *exemplum*, C; *ingenium*, O; especially, of discourse, high, lofty, grand, — *genus dicendi*, C.

*Grandisculus -a -um, having a large trunk, Sc.

Granditas -atis, *f.* of discourse, loftiness, sublimity, C. Pl.

*Grandisculus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably grown, nearly grown up, — *virgo*, T.

Grādo -inis, *f.* hail, hail-storm, C; — *aspera saxorum*, P. Aug.

Grānea -æ, *f.* surmety, made of pounded grain, A. Aug.

*Grānifer -era -erum, grain-carrying, O, epithet applied to ants.

Grānōsus -a -um, full of grains, Pl.

Grānum -i, *n.* a grain or seed, — *tritici*, C; — *us*, O; — *fici*, C.

Grāphārius -a -um, relating to the graphium, *q.v.* — *theca*, St, a sheath or case for the graphium.

Grāphārium -ii, *n.* a sheath or case for the graphium, M.

Grāphice, finely, beautifully, P.

Grāphice -es, *f.* (γραφική), the art of painting, Pl.

Grāphicus -a -um (γραφικός), relating to painting or drawing, graphice; (2) of persons, artistic, clever, full of art, P.

Grāphis -idis, *f.* (γραφίς), a drawing-pencil, P. Aug; (2) drawing, design, Vt.

Grāphium -ii, *n.* a style or sharp-pointed graver for writing on waxen tablets, O. St.

Grassatio -ōnis, *f.* a nocturnal rioting in the streets, Pl.

Grassator -is, *m.* an idler, A. Aug; (2) a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, C.

*Grassatūra -m, *f.* St. = grassatio, *q.v.*

Grassor, 1. *dep.* to go, go about, — *cum avida veste*, P; (2) to go about idly, and A. Aug. used = *adulari*; (3) to lie in wait with hostile intent, Pl; — *aliquem*, P. Aug, to attach, assault; (4) to act, do, proceed in any manner, *ait se jure* — *non vi*, L; — *obsequio*, H, obsequiously; — *idolo*, Tc, cun-

ningly; (5) especially, to act hostilely, to attack, assault, rage against, *conjuravimus ut te in hac viâ grassaremur*, L; *placuit veneno grassari*, Te.
Grāte, willingly, with pleasure, C; (2) thankfully, C.

Grātes, *f. pl.* (usually found only *nom. acc.*, in Te. *abl. gratibus*), solemn thanks, especially, to the gods; thanks, — *alicui agere*, C; *dicere, persolvere*, V.

Grātia, *m. f.* favour, good-will, love, friendship, esteem, regard, *Sallustium restituere in ejus reterem — non potui*, C; *cum Luceio in gratiam redi*, C; — *inire*, C, to get into favour with; *te apud eum in gratiā posui*, C; (2) beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, grace, amiability, — *formæ corporis*, St; — *dicendi*, Q; hence, Gratiæ — *arum*, *f.* the Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia; (3) a favour, kindness, courtesy, service, *petiit in beneficii loco et gratiæ*, etc. C; *alii ipsi professi, se pugnatos in gratiam ducis*, L, to please the general; especially (4) thanks, thankfulness, *gratias agere*, C, to give thanks (when connected with *agere*, always found in the *pl.*), *gratiam referre*, C; *persolvere*, C; *repetere*, L; *dis gratia*, T, thank God!

Grātia, for the sake of, for love of, on account of, *vestias hominum — generatas esse*, C; *exempli* —, C, for example; placed before its genitive by Q, — *decoris, lenitatis*; *meâ gratiâ*, P, for my sake; *câ* —, T, on that account.

Gratificatio — *onis*, *f.* complaisance, obliging disposition, C.

Gratificor, 1. *dep.* to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to, — *alicui*, C; to give, present to, — *populo aliena et sua*, C.

Gratilis, *T.* = *gratis*, *q. v.*

Gratiosus — *a -um*, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved, — *homo*, C; — *apud omnes ordines*, C; — *in provinciâ*, C; (2) showing favour, complaisant, C.

Grātis (contracted *abl.* from *gratia*), out of pure good-will, without recompence, *gratis*, C.

Grātor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to congratulate any one, — *alicui*, V; — *sibi*, O, to wish one's self joy, to rejoice, O.

Gratuito, without payment, gratuitously, C.

Gratuitus — *a -um*, not paid for, gratuitous, — *suffragia, comitia*, C, unbribed; — *pecuniam alicui dare*, Pl, to lend without interest; — *in Circo loca*, St, free seats; *verbis parco*, — *sunt*, St, they are useless, in vain.

Gratūlābundus — *a -um*, congratulating, L.

Gratūlātiō — *onis*, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, — *alicujus rei*, C, on account of any thing; (2) a festival of religious joy and thanksgiving, — *reipublicæ bene gesta*, C.

Gratūlor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate, *alicui de reductu*, C; — *alicui in aliquâ rei*, C; *aliquâ rei*, C; followed also by *acc.* and *inf.*, by *quod*, C; (2) to give solemn thanks to a deity, T.

Grātus — *a -um*, pleasant, charming, amiable, — *conviva*, H; — *dies*, H; (2) thankful, grateful, — *erga aliquem*, C; *male gratus*, O, ungrateful; (3) deserving thanks or approval, *veritas etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, C; *hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes*, C, you cannot do me a greater favour.

Grāvastellus — *i, m. dim.* a grey head, an old man, P.

Grāvate, with difficulty, unwillingly, C.

Grāvēdinōsus — *a -um*, subject to cold or catarrh, C; (2) giving cold, causing cold, Pl.

Grāvēdo — *inis*, *f.* heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cl.

Grāvēlens — *antis*, strong-smelling, odorous, fetid, V.

Grāvēlentia — *æ, f.* a bad smell, stink, Pl.

Grāvresco, 3. to become heavy, to be weighed down, V; (2) to become pregnant, Pl; (3) to become grievous, grow worse, — *arumnâ*, Lc.

Grāvīditas — *ātis*, *f.* pregnancy, C.

Grāvīdo, 1. to load, burthen, A. Aug; (2) to fructify, make pregnant, C.

Grāvīdus — *a -um*, pregnant, gravid, C; — *puero*, P, with a boy; — *ex summo Jove*, P, pregnant by Jupiter; *facere — aliquam*, T; *subst.* gravidā — *æ, f.* P, a pregnant woman; (2) laden, filled, full, heavy, — *pharetra sagittis*, H; — *urbis bellis*, V; — *tempestas fulminibus*, Lc.

Grāvis — *e*, heavy, weighty, burdensome (*opp. levis*), C. Ca; (2) as *grave*, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an *as* weighed a pound, L; — *fenus*, St, high interest; (3) heavy in sound, low, bass (*opp. acutus*), C; (4) of smell, strong, stinking, fetid, V; (5) in regard to the health, oppressive, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, — *cibus*, C; — *morbo*, V, sick; (6) *met.* burdensome, grievous, oppressive, harsh, severe, disagreeable, — *labores*, C; — *atlas*, C; — *senectus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *edictum*, L; (7) weighty, grave, important; and of characters, having weight and authority, serviceable, respectable, C, — *homo et prudens*, C.

Grāvitas — *ātis*, *f.* weight, gravity, C; — *armorum*, Ca; — *annonæ*, Te, high price of provisions; also pregnancy, O; (2) as applied to smells, strength, oppressiveness, unpleasantness, Pl; (3) as regards the health, heaviness, oppressiveness, unwholesomeness, violence, — *hujus cæli*, C; — *morbi*, C; (4) *met.* weight, burdensomeness, — *belli*, L; (5) weight, importance, authority, gravity, — *hujus sententiæ*, C.

Grāviter, heavily, Lc; (2) of sound, deeply, loudly, harshly, C; (3) violently, harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably, vehemently, C; (4) with propriety, decently, impressively, C.

Grāvītudo — *inis*, *f.* a cold, catarrh, Vt.

Grāvo, 1. to load, burden, Te; (2) *met.* to oppress, inconvenience, aggravate, H.

Grāvōr, 1. *dep.* to be vexed, annoyed at any thing, to bear or do unwillingly, to make difficulties, C; *Pegasus gravatus Bellerophonem*, H, bearing unwillingly, throwing off.

Grēgālis — *æ*, belonging to a herd, Vr; (2) *met.* common, vulgar, L.

Grēgālis — *is*, *m.* a comrade, companion, C.

Grēgārius — *a -um*, belonging to the herd, Co; (2) common, — *miles*, C, a private.

Grēgātīm, in flocks or herds, Co; (2) *met.* *vide-tis cives gregatim conjectos*, O.

Grēgo, 1. to form into a herd, P. Aug.

Grēmūl — *ii, n.* the lap, C; (2) *met.* — *terra*, C; — *consulatus tui*, C.

Gressus — *ūs, m.* a step, course, way, *tendere — ad mania*, V.

Grex, grēgis, *m.* a herd, flock of any animals, C; (2) an assembly of human beings, troop, band, company, — *amicorum*, C; sometimes with a contemptuous reference, the common herd, C; (3) especially, a troop or company of actors, P.

Gromphœna — *æ, f.* a kind of amaranth; *amaranthus tricolor*, Linn. Pl.

Gromphœna — *æ, f.* Pl. a Sardinian bird like a crane.

Grossulus — *i, dim.* a little unripe fig, Co.

Grossus — *i, m.* and *f.* an unripe fig, Cl. Pl.

Grūmtilus — *i, m. dim.* a little heap of earth, Pl.

Grūmus — *i, m.* a heap of earth, hillock, Co.

Grunnio — *ivi* or *-ii -itum*, 4. to grunt like a pig, Pl.

Grunnitus — *ūs, m.* the grunting of a pig.

Grus, grūis, *f.* (gruis — *is*, Ph.), a crane, C; (2) a military engine for pulling down walls, Vt.

Gryllus — *i, m.* (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Pl; (2) in painting, gryllī = grotesque figures, Pl.

Gryps, gryphis, *m.* (γρύψ), a mythical four-footed bird, a griffin, Pl.

Gubernaculum — *i, n.* (gubernaculum, Lc. V.), a rudder, helm, C; (2) *met.* direction, management, government, *ad — reipublicæ sedere*, C.

Gubernatio — *onis*, *f.* a steering, the art of steering, C; (2) *met.* direction, government, — *summi imperii*, C.

Gubernator -ōris, *m.* helmsman, steersman, pilot, *C*; (2) *met.* leader, director, governor, especially, of a state, — *reipublicæ*, *C*.

Gubernatrix -icis, *f.* she that leads, directs, governs, *C*.

Gubernō, *i.* (κυβερνῶ), to steer a ship, *C*; *prov.* — *e terrā*, *L*, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger; (2) *met.* to guide, direct, govern, — *impublium*, *C*.

Gubernum -i, *n.* *Lo.* = gubernaculum, *q v*.

Gula -æ, *f.* the gullet, throat, *C*; (2) *met.* greediness, gluttony, *C*; — *ingenua*, *M*, good taste, Glōse, gluttonously, daintily, *M*.

Glōsus -a -um, gluttonous, greedy, dainty, *M*.

Gūmīa -æ, *n.* an epicure, gourmand, *C*.

Gummi, *n* *indel* (κόμμι), gum, *Pl. Co*.

Gummiflo -ōnis, *f.* a gumming, besmearing with gum, *Co*.

Gummōsus -a -um, gummy, full of gum, *Pl*.

Gurdur -i -um, foolish, silly, stupid, *Q*.

Gurges -itis, *m.* a whirlpool, eddy, depth or abyss of a stream, — *Rheni*; *C*, (2) the water, stream, flood, sea, *V*; (3) of persons, a prodigal, spendthrift, *C*.

Gurgūlo -ōris, *f.* the windpipe, *Vr*.

Gurgustidōni campi, *P*, the field of huts, a comically compounded word.

Gurgustium -li, *n.* a little hut, miserable cottage, *C*.

Gustatio -ōnis, *f.* a relish or delectation to excite the appetite before a meal, *P. Aug*.

Gustatorium -ii, *n.* the dish on which the gustatio, *q v*, was served, *Pl*.

Gustatus -ūs, *m.* taste, as one of the senses, *C*, (2) the taste, flavour of any thing, *C*.

Gusto, *i.* to taste, touch food, *C*, especially, to take a snatch, partake of a light meal, *C*, (3) *met.* — *etulum sanguinem*, *C*; — *amorem vitæ*, *Le*.

Gustus -ūs, *m.* the tasting or touching of food, *Co*; (2) the whet or relish taken before a meal, *M*; (3) the taste or flavour of any thing, *Cl. Co*; (4) *met.* a foretaste, simple, *Pl*.

Gutta -æ, *f.* a drop of any liquid, *C*; (2) *guttæ*, spots or marks on animals, stones, etc. *V. O*; (3) an ornament introduced in Doric architecture, *Vt*; (4) *met.* — *dulcedinis stillant in cor*, *Le*.

Guttatim, drop by drop, *P*.

Guttatus -a -um, speckled, spotted, *M*.

Guttula -æ, *f.* dim a little drop, *P*.

Guttur -ōris, *n.* (*m. P.*), the windpipe, throat, *C*.

Guttus -i, *m.* a narrow-necked jug, from which liquids flowed drop by drop, *Vr. Jv*.

Gymnastirebus -i, *m.* (a -æ, *m. P. Aug*.

gymnastipros), the master of a gymnasium, *C*.

Gymnasium -ii, *n* (γυμνασιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium, *C*, (2) a place for intellectual, and especially philosophical instruction, *C*.

Gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercise, *P*.

Gymnulus -a -um, *C.* = gymnasticus, *q v*.

Gynæceum -i, *n.* (gyn -um, *f.* γυναικειον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, *P*.

Gymnecistis -idis, *f.* (γυμνακιστής), *N* = gymnæceum, *q v*.

Gypsatius -a -um (πριπ γυψο), covered with gypsum, *C*.

Gypso, *i.* to cover with gypsum, *Co*.

Gypsum -i, *n.* (γυψος), gypsum, *Pl. Co*; (2) a gypsum or plaster figure, *C*.

Gyratus -a -um, rounded, *Il*.

Gyrinus -i, *m.* (γυρίνος), a tadpole, *Pl*.

Gyrus -i, *m.* (γυρς), a circle made by running, flying round, etc. *V*, (2) a ring for exercising horses, *Pl*, (3) *met.* a course, circuit, career, *C*.

H, *h*, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in force and value to the Greek *spiritus asper* or aspirate. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain; as, for instance, we find *aruspex* for *haruspex*; and on the contrary, *honus* for *onus*, etc. In combination, *h* before *t* is sometimes changed into *c*, as, *traho*, *tractus*; and coalesces with *t* to form *x*, as *traxi*, *texi*.

Ha! an exclamation, *hæ!* hold! stop! *P*; (2) *ha*, *ha*, *he!* expresses scornful mirth, *T*.

Habere -æ, *f.* a thing by which any thing is held or bound; hence, most frequently (and usually *plur.*), reins, *V*, also the thong of a javelin by which it is thrown, *P. Aug*, a whip-lash, *H*; (2) a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out, *Cl*, (3) *met.* reins, guidance, direction, — *immittere*, *O*; *dare*, *V*, *effundere*, *V*; *remittere*, *C*, to relax the reins; — *adducere*, *C*, to tighten.

Habentia -æ, *f.* property, possessions, *P*.

Hibentia -æ, *f.* dim a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out of a wound, *Cl*.

Habere -di -itum, 2. to have, hold, possess; to have, wear, hold, — *coronam in capite*, *C*; *vestis dona quem ille habet*, *O*, to be worn, of inanimate objects, *aliena vestes ipsa meas habuit*, *O*, my clothes lay upon the other bank, to have as part of one's self, *femina duplces papillas habent*, *C*; of places, to possess, include, *Tartaria habent Pantoiden*, *H*; of the contents of a writing or book, *nihil enim epistola habebat*, *quod*, etc., (2) — *Capium*, *L*, to inhabit, *hostis habet muros*, *V*, is in possession of; *Roman a principio reges habuere*, *Te*, possessed, governed; — *argentum, divitias*, *Il*, and *abs* to possess property, be wealthy, — in *Bruttus*, *C*, — in *predius urbanus*, *C*, in city property, *habendi amor*, *V*, variety, covetousness; — *aliquid sibi*, *C*, to possess, or keep for one's self, *e g* the formula of divorce; *res tuas tibi habebas* (*habe*), *P*, — *pecus*, *V*, to keep or possess a flock; — *aliquem*, *C*, to keep a person for a particular purpose, — *aliquem secum*, *N*, to keep near one's self, — *aliquem ad manum*, *N*, at one's disposal or service, — *milites in castris*, *S*, to keep the soldiers in camp, — *arma procul*, *Te*, to keep arms at a distance, *e. e.* avoid war, also, to keep fast, restrain, — *senatum in curia inclusum*, *C*, — *aliquem in curia*, *S*, and *abs* to live, dwell, *ubi nunc habet?* *P*; (3) — *aliquid in manibus*, *C*, to have in hand, — *aliquid in animo*, *C*, to have it in the mind, intend; — *vulnus*, *O*, to be wounded, and *abs habet*, *T*, he has it! he is hit! *hoc habet?* *P*, that has it, that will do, — *ammum fortem*, *C*; *bonum ammum*, *S*, to be of good courage, — *odium in aliquem*, *aliqui fiduciam*, *C*, to have or cherish hatred, confidence, etc., also, to possess as a mental quality, — *modestiam*, *S*, *Cesar hoc habebat*, *C*, had this peculiarity or custom, to draw after it as a consequence, have as a result, *beneficium habet querelam*, *C*; — *misericordiam*, *C*, to cause pity, — *aliquem male*, *C*; *beni*, *P*, to treat, behave towards, any one; — *exeritum luxuriose*, *S*; — *aliquem ludibrio*, *C*, to make a mock of, (4) to have, hold, consider, regard, — *aliqui perirentem*, *C*, in the light of a parent, — *aliquem postea hoste*, *L*, as an enemy, — (in) numero hostium, *C*, — *aliquid religiosum*, *C*, to make a matter of conscience of, *propter probum habere caput*, *S*, to be considered a disgrace, (5) — *concilium p'ebus*, *C*, to hold a council of the people; — *iter ægyptum*, *C*, to go to Egypt, — *orationem in senatu*, *C*, to deliver a speech, — *sermonem cum aliquo*, *C*, to hold a conversation with, — *statem*, *S*, to spend one's life (6) *se habere*, or *habere*, to be in a certain condition; *grexiter se habere*, *C*, to be very ill, a common phrase is, *res sic (ita) se habet*, *C*,

the affair is in this condition, the matter stands thus; — *cum iudice*, P, to have to do with the judge; (7) followed by *inf.*, *habeo etiam dicere*, C, I have to add, etc.; by *quod*, *nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam*, C; followed by *ptep.* pass. — *cognitum*, C, to have known and acknowledged.

Habilis -e, easy of management, handy, convenient, fit, suitable, *calcei* — *et apti ad pedem*, C; *brevitatem habiles gladii*, L; *des foras habiles*, V, fit for; (2) met. clever, expert, skilful, — *in iisdem rebus*, C.

**Habilitas* -atis, *f.* aptitude, handiness, C.

Habilitate, conveniently, easily, P. Aug.

Habitabilis -e, habitable, — *regio*, C.

Habitatio -onis, *f.* dwelling, habitation; (2) house-rent, St.

Habitator -oris, *m.* one who dwells or inhabits, C.

Habito, 1. to be accustomed to have, Vr; (2) to dwell, inhabit, (a) *act.* — *urbem*, V; (b) *neut.* — *in Sicilia*, C; — *bonis domiciliis*, C; — *apud me*, C; — *cum patre*, C; (3) met. to spend much time in a place, frequent, — *in foro*, C; — *in beatâ vitâ*, C; *habitantem per noctantemque in curis*, C.

Habitus -inis, *f.* form, constitution, habit of body, — *corporis*, T.

**Habitatio*, 4. to desire to have, P.

Habitus -a -um (*ptep.* habeo), formed, constituted, *ut patrem tuum vidi esso* —, T; (2) lusty, corpulent, P. T.

Habitus -us, *m.* the bodily condition, appearance, nature; habit of body, health, C; (2) applied to places, — *locorum*, V; — *domicilii*, Co; (3) clothes, clothing, habit, St; (4) met. nature, character, disposition, C. Te.

Hac, here, this way, hither, T; *hac atque illac*; *hac illac*, T.

Hactenus, thus far, V; (2) applied to discourse, thus far, as far as this, — *mihi videtur de amicitia quid sentire potuisse dicere*, C; in this sense, frequently used elliptically, *ego hæc quoque hactenus*, C; (3) applied to time, so long, thus long, until now, L; (4) only thus much, thus and no more, — *respondere*, Te; (5) in so far, followed by *quoad*, C; *quod*, Pl; *si*, Sc; *ut*, C.

Hædræ -æ, *f.* the city Adria in the Venetian territory, L; (2) the Adriatic sea, H; hence, *Hædræus* -a -um, L; *Hædræus* -a -um, C; *Hædræus* -a -um, V, Adriatic; (3) a city in Picenum, now Atri, Pl; *adj.* *Hædræus* -a -um, L, belonging to Atri; *subst.* *Hædræus* -i, *m.* the emperor P. Aulus Hædræus, born A.D. 76, received the purple 117, and reigned till his death, 138.

Hædræolus -i, *n.* (*ἀδρῶνολος*), a kind of black gum, Pl.

Hædrophærum -i, *n.* (*ἀδρῶσφαιρον*), a kind of large-leaved spikenard, Pl.

**Hædillus* -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, P; used as a term of endearment.

Hædinus -a -um, of or pertaining to a kid, Vr.

**Hædilla* -æ, *f. dim.* a little kid, H.

Hædulus -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, Jr.

Hædus -i, *m.* a kid, young goat, C; (2) *hædi*, the kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, C.

Hæmichætes -æ, *m.* (*αιμαχῆτης*), a blood-coloured agate, Pl.

Hæmînus -a -um (*αιμάτινος*), bloody, blood-red, Pl.

Hæmîlites -æ, *m.* (*αιματίτης*, *sc.* λίθος), a blood-stone, Pl. Cl.

Hæmîtopus -pûdis, *m.* (*αιμα-τόπος*), an Egyptian bird with red feet, Pl.

Hæmorrhægia -æ, *f.* (*αιμορρογία*), hæmorrhage, especially at the nose, Pl.

Hæmorrhôis -idis, *f.* (*αιμορροΐς*), the piles, or hæmorrhoids, Cl; (2) a kind of job-novet anal, Pl.

Hæreditas = hereditas, *g.e.*

Hæres, Lat. in sum, 2. to have to, stick to, cleave to, adhere to, *terra tibi scilicet hæret*, C; *hæret* periculis scolar, V; — *in euno*, C, to

sit firmly on; *gremioque in Jasonis hærens*, O; *prov. hæres in luto*, P, in squalor, C, to stick in the mud, be in a difficulty; (2) *met.* to be fast to, firmly connected with, remain firm, adhere, *infusus animo hæret dolor*, C; — *in memoriâ*, C; *hi in oculis hærebunt*, C, will remain present; *in te omnis hæret culpa*, T, it is all your fault; (3) to be near any one, be constantly with him, follow in his train, — *ad latus*, C; — *alieni*, St; (4) to remain a long time, continue, sojourn long, — *hic*, T; — *in libris*, C; — *in eadem sententiâ*, C; (5) to remain in a difficulty or perplexity, to stick fast, be embarrassed, — *in mediâ stultitiâ*, C.

Hæres = heres, *g.v.*

Hæresco, 3. to adhere, cleave, stick, Lc.

Hæresis -is, *f.* (-is -εος, *f.* αἵρεσις), a religious or philosophical sect or doctrine, C.

**Hæstâbundus* -a -um, perplexed, embarrassed, hesitating, Pl.

**Hæstântia* -æ, *f.* — *linguæ*, C, a sticking fast, embarrassment.

Hæstâtio -onis, *f.* a sticking fast or hesitation in speech, C; (2) perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, C.

**Hæstâtior* -oris, *m.* a hesitating, undecided person, Pl.

Hæsto, 1. to stick fast, remain fast, Ca; *prov.* — *in eodem luto*, T, to be in the same difficulty; (2) to hesitate, stammer in speech; to hesitate, be undecided in a difficulty, be perplexed, C.

Hæstâctos -i, *m.* (*ἀλκίαιετος*), the sea-eagle, Pl.

Hæstâcibus -i, *m.* (*ἀλκιάμβος*), bladder-wort, Pl. Cl. = vesicaria, *g.v.*

Hæstautica -drum, *n.* (*ἀλκειαυτικός*), the title of Ovid's poem on fishing.

Hæstâctos -i, *f.* (*ἀλκίαιετος*), a kind of oak, Pl.

Hæstus -us, *m.* breath, vapour, exhalation, C; — *cadî*, Pl, the fumes of wine; — *terra*, C, exhalations from the earth; — *solis*, Co, heat.

Hæstâctos -i, *n.* (*ἀλκίαιετος*), a kind of cabbage, Pl.

Hæstâctos -i, *n.* (*ἀλκίαιετος*), a kind of salt-petre, Pl.

Hælo, 1. (*τ.*) *neut.* to breathe, exhale, V; (*π.*) *act.* Lc.

Hæstâphantia -æ, *m.* (*ἀλκίαιετης*), compounded in imitation of *συναφάντης*, a salt-informer; hence, rascal, Pl.

Hælos -o, *f.* (*ἡλος*), a halo round the sun or moon, Sc.

Hæltor -oris, *m.* (*ἡλτήρ*), a heavy mass of lead, held in the hand, like a dumb-bell, during gymnastic exercises, M.

Hæma -æ, *f.* (*ἡμα*, *ἡμη*), a bucket; especially a fireman's bucket, Jr.

Hæmâdrus -idis, *f.* (*ἡμαδρὺς*), a wood-nymph, hamadryad, V.

Hæmâctis -e, provided with hooks, — *piscatus*, P, angling.

Hæmâctis -a -um, provided with hooks, C; (2) curved like a hook, hooked, C; *met.* — *munera*, P, baited, alluring.

Hæmâctis -æ, *m.* (*ἡμακτής*), one who carries any thing in a wagon, P.

Hæmâctis, 1. to yoke to a wagon, P.

Hæmâctis -æ, *m.* an angler, *hæmâctis*, P.

**Hæmâctis* -æ, *f. dim.* a little bucket, Co.

Hæmâctis -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, P. C.

Hæmus -i, *m.* a hook, *scilicet* *hæmus* *hæmus*, C; used *met.* as in English. *hæmus* *coram*, P, he devours the hook, takes the bait; (2) applied to things of similar shape, the claw of a bird, O; a crown of thorns, C.

Hæmus -æ, *f.* (*ἡμῶς*), the twelve men appointed over the twelve tribes of Israel to divide the land, to give them their hold, M; *met.* the claw of a nail, Sc.

Hæmus -i, *m.* (*ἡμῶς*), a flock of wool used as a

— *hæmus*, C.

Hāra -a, *f.* a little cote, sty, or stall, for domestic animals, C; — *anserum*, Vr.

Hārīdla -a, *f.* a female soothsayer, P.

Hārīdlatio -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, O.

Hārīdior, *l. dep.* to utter prophecies, predict, C; (2) to talk nonsense, foolishness, P. T.

Hārīdus -i, *m.* a seer, soothsayer, prophet, C.

Harmāre -es, *f.* (ἀρμῆ), the right mixture of colours, Pl.

Harmōnia -a, *f.* (ἀρμονία), the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= *concentus*), C; (2) *met.* agreement, unison, harmony, Lc.

Harmōnico -ēs, *f.* (ἀρμονική), the science of harmony, Vt.

Harmōnious -a -um (ἀρμονικός), relating to agreement or harmony, harmonious, Vr.

Harpacticos -on (ἀρπακτικός), furnished with attractive power, Pl.

Harpaguctulus -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, Vt.

Harpago, *l.* (ἀρπάξω), to rob, steal, P.

Harpago -ōnis, *m.* (ἀρπάγη), a large hook used for various purposes, as a flesh-hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Ca; (2) * a thief, robber, P.

Harpastum -i, *n.* (ἀρπαστόν), a ball, of such a size as to be caught in the hand, M.

Harpax -agis (ἀρπαξ), thievish, Pl.

Harpe -ēs, *f.* (ἄρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, O.

Harperites -is, *m.* (Ἀρποράτης), the god of silence, aliquem — *reddere*, C; to silence.

Haruspex -icis, *m.* one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., C; (2) generally, a seer, prophet, Pt.

Haruspica -a, *f.* a female haruspex, *q. v.* P.

Haruspicina -a, *f.* the art of the haruspex, C.

Haruspicius -a -um, relating to the inspection of entrails, C.

Haruspium -ii, *n.* the inspection of entrails, or prophecy by means of the inspection of entrails, Ct.

Hasta -a, *f.* a spear, used both as a pike and as a missile, *neq. enim hastis uteretur*, C; — *amentata*, C, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it; — *pura*, Pl, without a head, given as a token of honour to brave soldiers; *met. hastas abicere*, C, to throw down one's arms, lose courage; (2) a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a sale by auction; hence, *vendere sub hasta*, L, to sell by auction; *conf. emptio ab hasta*, C; — *centumvialis*, St, a spear set up to denote the place where the centumviri were holding a court; — *propitata*, Pl, tipped with a button like a foil, to be used in reviews and sham fights; *hasta* also = a small spear, with which the bridegroom parted the bride's hair on the wedding-day; (3) a spear-shaped comet, Pl.

Hastatus -a -um, armed with a spear, Tc; (2) especially, *subst.* *hastati* -orum, *m.* the first of the three divisions into which the Roman army was originally divided, the first rank, vanguard; hence, *primus, secundus*, etc., *hastatus*, L, the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided.

Hastile -is, *n.* the shaft of a spear, C; (2) the spear, javelin itself, O; (3) any spear-shaped piece of wood, V.

Hastula -a, *f. dim.* a little spear, P. Aug; (2) a little branch or twig, Sc; (3) a plant, asphodel, Pl.

Hau ! oh ! an exclamation of pain, P. T.

Haud, not, most frequently connected with adverbs, *rem haud sane difficilem*, C; *haud aliter censeo*, T; — *adub*, P. Q; (2) with *adj.* — *mediocris* vir, C; — *mirabile est*, T; (3) with pronouns, — *quisquam* queret, P, surely no one will ask; (4) with verbs, chiefly in the connexions; *haud dubito* (.. *haud scio an* ... C.

Haudum, not yet (more emphatic than *non-dum*), L.

Haudquāquam, by no means, not at all, C.

Haurio, *hausi* -*haurii* (Vr.), *haustum* (*hausum*, V.), 4: to draw up, draw out; especially, to draw water, — *aquam de puteo*, C; *prov. de secce haurire*, C, to choose the worst; (2) to drink up, drain, exhaust, spill, shed, — *pocula ora*, O; — *meum sanguinem*, C; (3) applied to things not fluid, to draw out, tear out, destroy, exhaust, consume, — *lumen*, O, to pluck out the eye; *sumptum ex arario*, C; — *cibos*, Co, to swallow; — *patrias opes*, M, consume, exhaust; (4) *met.* to draw, derive, borrow, — *e fontibus Stoicorum*, C; — *e fonte natura*, C; *vocemque his auribus hausit*, V.

Haustor -ōris, *m.* — *aque*, P. Aug, a drinker.

Haustum -i, *n.* an irrigating or draining machine, Lc.

Haustus -us, *m.* a drawing of water, Co; the right of drawing water, C; (2) a drinking, swallowing; and *concrete*, a draught, gulp, V. O.

Haut = *haud*, *q. v.*

Hēautontimōrōmēnos -i, *m.* (ἐαυτὸν τιμωρομένως), the self-tormentor, self-avenger, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

Hēbdomas -adis, *f.* (ἑβδομάς), the number seven, seven days, Vr; (2) the seventh day, believed to be a critical period in some diseases, C.

Hēbēo, 2, to be blunt, dull, — *ferrium*, L; (2) *met.* to be dull, heavy, inactive, *gelidus sanguis*, — V; *sic mihi sensus hebet*, O.

Hēbes -ētis, blunt, dull, C; — *gladii*, O; (2) of the organs of sense, dull, weak, — *aures*, C; — *oculus*, Pl; — *caro*, Cl, dead, without sensation; (3) mentally dull, heavy, stupid, C.

Hēbesco, 3, to become dull, heavy, weak, — *sensus*, Pl; — *oculi*, St; (2) *met.* — *mentis acies*, C; — *auctoritatis acies*, C.

Hēbētatio -ōnis, *f.* — *oculorum*, Pl, dullness, weakness.

Hēbētatrix -icis, *f.* — *umbra*, Pl; darkening, obscuring.

Hēbētesco, 3, to grow dull, weak, Pl. Cl.

Hēbēto, 1, to make dull, blunt, weak, — *hastas*, L; *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *visus alicui*, V; *Letha hebetans pectora*, O.

Hēbraus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tc.

Hēcātē -es, *f.* (ἑκάτη), the goddess of magic and enchantment; often identified with Diana and Luna, O; *adj.* *Hēcātēus* -a -um, — *carmina*, O, magical incantations. *Hēcātēis* -idis, *f.* — *herba*, O, magical.

Hēcātombo -ēs, *f.* (ἑκατόμβη), = *hecatomb*, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Vr.

Hēdēra -a, *f.* ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, H. V.

Hēdēracēns -a -um (-ius), of or relating to ivy, Pl.

Hēdēriger -ēra -erum, ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, Ct.

Hēdērosus -a -um, ivied, full of ivy, Pl.

Hēdychrum -i, *n.* (ἡδύχρουν), an odoriferous salve or balsam, C.

Hēdysmos -i, *m.* (ἡδύσμος), wild mint, Pl.

Hēdypnois -idis, *f.* (ἡδυπνοίς), a kind of chicory, Pl.

Hēdysma -ātis, *n.* (ἡδύσμα), a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, Pl.

Hēi, alas ! — *mihi* ! P. T, woe is me ! — *misero mihi* ! T.

Hēlelarius -ii, *m.* one who tows a boat up a stream, M.

Helctum -ii, a loop or collar for drawing weights, P. Aug.

Helcyzma -ātis, *n.* (ἑλκυσμα), the dross of silver, Pl.

Hēlēnum -ii, *n.* (ἑλένιον) a plant, probably elecampane, Pl.

Hēlēcolūnon -i, *n.* (ἑλέκολλυνον, ἑλεροέλιον), celery, Pl.

Hēlēcolis -is, *f.* (ἑλεκόλις), the city-tavern, a

vast machine, consisting of a moveable tower, for besieging fortresses, Vt.

Hēlides -um, (Ἡλίδες), the daughters of the Sun, who was so affected at the death of their brother Phaethon, that they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, *nemus Heliadum*, O, a poplar grove; *Heliadum lacrimae*, O, gemmae, M, amber.

Helianthes -is, n. (ἡλιανθής), the sun-flower, Pl.

Hēlīec -es, f. (ἐλίη), a species of willow, Pl; (2) the constellation of the Great Bear, C; and *met.* the North, Sc.

Hēlīcon -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* **Hēlīconius** -a -um, Ct; **Hēlīconīdes** -um, f. Lc; **Hēlīconīdes** -um, f. Pr, the Muses.

Hēlīcallis -īdis, f. (ἡλιοκαλλίς) = *helianthes*, *g.c.* Pl.

Hēlīscāmīnus -i, m. (ἡλιοκάμινος), a summer-room with a southern aspect, Pl.

Hēlīschrysos -i, m. (-on -i, n. ἡλίχρυσος) the mangold, Pl.

Hēlīscōrpiōn -ii, n. (ἡλίσκορπιον) a kind of heliotrope, Pl.

Hēlīscōrpiōs -ii, m. (ἡλίσκορπιος) a kind of tithymalus or spurge, Pl.

Hēlīotrópiūm -ii, n. (ἡλιότροπιον), the heliotrope, Pl; (2) a kind of jasper, Pl.

Hēlix -icis, f. (ἑλίς), a kind of ivy, Pl; (2) the volute, of which there are sixteen in the capital of a Corinthian column, and which are designed to represent a tendril of ivy or other plant, Vt.

Hēlīadēus -a -um (Ἑλληνικός), Hellenic, Greek, Pl.

Hellas -ādīs, f. (Ἑλλάς), the main-land of Greece, P. Aug.

Hēlībōrīne -es, f. (Ἑλλεβορίνη), a kind of heliobore, Pl.

Hēlībōrītes -ae, m. (Ἑλλεβορίτης), hellebore wine, Pl.

***Hēlībōrōsus** -a -um, that needs much hellebore, insane, mad, P.

Hēlīesponsus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), the Hellespont, Dardanelles; hence, *adj.* **Hēlīesponsus** -a -um, C; **Hēlīesponsūcus** -a -um, O; **Hēlīesponsus** -ādīs, f. Pl. = *Cæcias*, *g.c.*

Hēlōps -ōpis, m. (ελοψ, ελλοψ), a highly esteemed fish, perhaps the sword-fish or sturgeon, O.

***Hēlōtō** -ōnis, f. gluttony, debauchery, C.

Hēlōtō -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, C.

Hēlōtrō, l. *dep.* to guzzle, gormandize, C.

***Hēlīella** -a, f. *dim.* a small pot-herb, C.

Hēlīvānus -a -um (-īus -a -um, Co.), pale yellow, yellowish, Pl.

Hēlīvōlus -a -um (hēlīvōlus, hēlīvīnus), pale yellow, yellowish, Co. Pl.

Hēlvus -a -um, of a light bay or yellow colour, Vr.

Hem ! an exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, grief, etc., ah! oh! well! only see! just look! P. T.

Hēmērēsius -on (ἡμερήσιος), of or belonging to a single day, Pl.

Hēmērīs -īdis, f. (ἡμερίς), a kind of oak, Pl.

Hēmērōbōn -ii, n. (ἡμεροβιον), an animal which lives but one day, Pl.

Hēmērōcalles -is, n. (ἡμεροκαλλές), a kind of lily, Pl.

Hēmērōdrōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, Pl.

Hēmīcallus -i, m. (ἡμικαλλος), half an ass, a term of reproach, C.

Hēmīcylūm -ii, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semicircle, Vt. (2) a semicircular alcove for conversation, erected in pleasure-grounds or elsewhere, C; (3) a semicircular sundial, Vt.

Hēmīcylus -i, m. (ἡμικύκλος), a semicircle, Pl.

Hēmīclīndrus -i, m. (ἡμικλήνδρος), a half chandler, Vr.

Hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity

(*vid.* Table), being half a sextarius, and nearly half a pint English.

***Hēmīnāria** -ōrum, n. presents or portions containing one hemina, Q.

Hēmīōlios -on (ἡμιόλιος), one and a half, Vt.

Hēmīōlōn -ii, n. (ἡμιόλιον), milwort, spleenwort, Pl.

Hēmīospherium -ii, n. (ἡμισφαίριον), a hemisphere, Vr; (2) the concave ceiling of a dome or cupola, Vt.

Hēmītōnium -ii, n. (ἡμιτόνιον), a semitone, half-tone, Vt.

Hēmītrīgylphus -i, m. (ἡμιτρίγυλος), a half-triglyph, Vt.

Hēmītrītius -i, m. (ἡμιτριταῖος), a semitertian ague, M; (2) one sick with a semitertian ague, M.

Hēndēcysyllābi -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκάσυνλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Ct.

Hēnīschus -i, m. (Ἠνίοχος), the constellation Auriga, Pl.

Henna -ae, f. (Ἡνα, Ἡνα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres, C, *adj.*

Hennensis -e, C; **Hennaeus** -a -um, O.

Hēpar -ītis, n. (ἥπαρ), the liver, P. Aug; (2) a kind of fish, Pl.

***Hēpātārius** -a -um, — *maius*, P, disease in the liver.

Hēpātīcus -i, m. (ἥπατικός), a person diseased in the liver, Pl.

Hēpātōn -ōntis (ἥπατιζων), liver-shaped, or liver-coloured, Pl.

Hēpsēma -ātis, n. (ἑψημα), must boiled down to a syrup, Pl.

Hēptāphōnos -on (ἑπτάφωνος), echoing seven times, Pl.

Hēptāpleuros -i, f. (ἑπτάπλευρος), the greater plantain, Pl.

Hēptēis -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, L.

Hēra -ae, f. the mistress of a house, P. T; (2) mistress, queen, female ruler, Ct.

Hēra -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Juno; hence, *Heiwa* -ōrum, n. (Ἥραια), L, the festival of Hera.

Hēracles -a -um (-īus -a -um), of or relating to Hercules in Lydia; — *lapis*, Pl, the magnet.

Herba -ae, f. the young or tender grass, the young shoot of the grass, — *gramineus*, V; *sebiocere* in *herbā*, C, to lie down in the grass; *prov. herbam dare*, Vr, to acknowledge one's self conquered; (2) the young shoot of corn, green corn, O. C; (3) a herb, pot-herb, — *herbas condire*, C.

Hērbāceus -a -um, herbaceous, grass-coloured, grass-green, Pl.

Hērbāria -ae, f. the science of plants, botany, Pl.

Hērbārius -ii, m. a botanist, herbalist, Pl.

***Hērbescō**, S. to sprout out into a green shoot, C.

***Hērbēus** -a -um, grass-green, P.

Hērbīdus -a -um, full of grass, grassy, L, — *segetes*, Co, full of weeds; (2) grass-green, Pl.

Hērbīfer -a -um, full of herbage, grassy, O.

***Hērbigrādus** -a -um, going through the grass, epithet of a snake, C.

Hērbīōsus -a -um, full of herbage, grassy, V. H.

Hērbūla -ae, f. *dim.* a little herb, C.

Hērctus -i, m. (Ἑρκείος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, O; hence, *adj.* **Hērctae** -ae, P. Aug, dedicated to Jupiter Hērcteus.

Hērctico, S. to take steps for dividing an inheritance, to divide an inheritance, C.

Hērctle, *herctle*, *herctiles*, *mēherctle*, *mēherctle*, *mēherctle*, by *Heiules*, C. P. T.

Hērctum -i, n. an inheritance; found only in the phrase *herctum uere*, C, to divide an inheritance.

Hērctules -is, m. (-es -i, C. Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmene, afterwards deified and revered as the god of strength; hence, *adj.* **Hērctūlus** -a -um, — *ciōr*, V, the poplar; **Hērctūlanus** -a -um, — *pars*, P, the tithe sacred to Hērctules; **Hērctūcus** -a -um, Jv; **Hērctīdes** -ae, m a male descendant of Hērctules, Aug.

- *Hērct* = *heri*, *g.c.*

Hērēdōm -i, *n. dim.* a small patrimony, Co.
Hērēdītrius -a -um, relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary, C.

Hērēditas -ātis, *f.* inheritance, heirship, *renire hereditate*, C, to come by inheritance; (2) the property inherited, inheritance, legacy, C; — *caduca*, C, falling to heirs who have children; prov. — *sine sacris*, P, great advantage with little trouble and expense.

Hērēdum -i, *n.* a patrimony, N.
Hērēs -ēdis, *m.* an heir, *heres esse alicui*, C; — *scilicet*, *facere*, *instituere*, C, to make one's heir; — *ex asse*, Pl, sole heir; — *secundus*, C, a person named to receive the inheritance in case the original heir is incapacitated; (2) the master, possessor of any thing; (3) met. — *veteris Academiae*, C.

Hērē (hērē, P. II.), yesterday, C; (2) lately, Cl.

Hērēfuga -ae, *m.* — *famuli*, Cl, fugitive, runaway.

Hērīlis -e, of or relating to the master or mistress of the house, — *filius*, *filia*, P, the son, daughter of the house; — *metus*, P, fear of the mistress.

Hērīphrōditus -i, *m.* (ἐρμιοφρόδης), an hermaphrodite, O.

Hērīthēnā -ae, *f.* a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal, C.

Hērīcneuma -ātis, *n.* (ἐρμηνεῖα), explanation, interpretation, bc.

Hērītracles -is, *m.* a double bust of Hermes and Hercules, C.

Hērmes -is, *m.* (Ἑρμῆς), the god Hermes or Mercury; (2) a post, the top of which was carved into a head, of which Hermes's pillars, great numbers stood in Athens, C, hence, (3) *Hermæum* -i, *n.* a temple of Hermes, St.

Hērmodōra -ae, *f.* (Ἑρμοῦ πόα), the herb mercury, Pl.

Hērnia -ae, *f.* a rupture, hernia, Cl.

Hērōicus -a -um (ἡρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic, — *tempora*, C; — *carmen*, Q, heroic or epic poetry.

Hērōina -ae, *f.* (ἡρώϊη), a female demigod, heroine, Pt.

Hērōion -i, *n.* (ἡρώϊον), the plant also called asphodelus, Pl.

Hērōis -idis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), O. St. = heroina, q. v.

Hērōs -ōis, *m.* (ἡρώς), a demigod, hero, C; (2) sometimes used by C. in the modern sense of the word hero, — *ille*, oster Cato, C.

Hērōm -i, *n.* the monument of a hero, Pl.

Hērōus -i -um (ἡρώς), relating to a hero, heroic, — *carmen*, C, epic poetry; — *pes*, C; or *abs*, C, a dactyl.

Hērpes -ētis, *m.* (ἑρπῆς), a creeping, spreading cutaneous disease, Pl.

Hērūs -i, *m.* the master or head of a household, — *major et minor*, P, the old and young master, i. e. father and son; (2) master, owner, lord, H.

Hērōris -idis, *f.* (ἑρῶ-επῖς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōtis -idis, *f.* — *aqua*, V, western, i. e. Italia, as compared with Greece.

Hērōtrius -a -um, western, O. H; — *terra*, V; or *abs*, *Hesperia* -ae, *f.* the western land, Italy, V; — *ultra*, H, Spain.

Hērōtrōis -is, *f.* the Evening Star, Sc.

Hērōtrus -i, *m.* (ἑρ-ος -i, Ἑρ-ερος), the Evening Star, O, (2) the west, Pl.

Hērōtrux -a -um, of or relating to yesterday, — *diu*, C; — *ultra*, O.

Hērōtris -ae, *f.* (ἐραπία), a religious fellowship or brotherhood, Pl.

Hērōtrōica -ae, *f.* (ἑρ-ω-ica, *f.* ἑρῶ-εραπία), headache on one side of the head, Pl.

Hē! an exclamation of pain and complaint, *he! alas! woe!* — *me miserum!* C; (2) rarely, an exclamation of wonder, surprise, P.

Hērōtes -ae, *m.* (εἰρε-ής), an inventive person, P.

Hēus! hallo! ho there! P. T.

Hēxachordos -on (ἑξαχόρδος), having six strings, Vt.

Hexaclinon -i, *n.* (ἑξάκλινον), a dining-sofa which holds six persons, M.

Hexagonum -i, *n.* (ἑξάγωνον), a hexagon, Co.

Hexamēter -tri, *m.* (ἑξάμετρος), — *ceius*, and *abs*, a hexameter, a verse of six feet, mixed dactyls and spondee, of which the sixth is always a spondee, the fifth a dactyl, C.

Hexaphoros -on, — *phalangarius*, Vt, carrying a burden as one of six, with five others, Vt.

Hexaphorum -i, *n.* a litter or palanquin carried by six men, M.

Hexastichus -a -um (ἑξάστιχος), having six rows, Co.

Hexastylus -on (ἑξάστυλος), having a portico of six columns, hexastyle, Vt.

Hēxtris -is, *f.* (ἑξήτρις), a galley with six banks of oars, L.

Hiasco, 3. to split, crack, open, A. Aug.

Hiatu -ūs, *m.* a cleft, opening, — *oris*, C; — *terre*, C, *abs*, the opening of the mouth, the open jaw, V; (2) met. — *prætorium*, Tc, the desire after; (3) in grammar, a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels, C.

Hiberna -ōrum, *n.* winter-quarters, Ca.

Hibernaculum -i, *n. dim.* a winter-abode, winter-room, Vt; (2) *plur.* the tents erected for the soldiers in their winter-quarters, L.

Hiberno, 1. to winter, spend the winter; especially used of soldiers in their winter-quarters, C.

Hibernum, winterly, in a wintry manner, P.

Hibernus -a -um, wintry, winterly, — *tempus*, *mensis*, C; (2) cold, stormy, H. V.

Hibiscus -i, *n.* (ἵβισκος), the marsh-mallow, V.

Hibrida -ae, *c.* (hybrida), a cross-bred animal, a hybrid, Pl; (2) the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave, H.

Hic, *hæc*, *hæc*, this (always refers to something in the immediate vicinity of the speaker), *hæc regna*, C; *hic homo*, P; *hic arunculus*, C, (2) *abs*, this man, this woman, this thing, etc, C; (3) connected with other pronouns, *hæc idem*, C, *hæc ipsum*, C; *huic illi*, C; (4) frequently used in opposition to *ille*, *iste*, and less frequently to *hic*, *alter*, *alius*, to denote that which is nearest to the speaker's mind and intention; in his *undis maluit iactari quam in illâ tranquillitate vivere*, C; (5) *hoc*, *neut. sing* followed by *gen.* *quid hoc sit hominis?* P; also used, very rarely, as a subject of impersonal verbs, *lucescit hoc jam*, P, it already grows light; (6) *hic homo* = *ego*; *huic homini* = *mihi*, etc, T. P. H; (7) used with a special reference to that which is present, *his temporibus*, C; *hujus nostri Catonis pater*, C, of the present, i. e. the now living, Cato; (8) *hoc est* = that is, C; and introduces an explanation.

Hic (here), here, in this place, in this spot, C; — *vicinus*, T, in the neighbourhood; (2) herein, in this matter, on this opportunity, *hæcump*, C.

Hicce, *hæcce*, *hœcce*, a more emphatic form of *hic*, *hæc*, *hæc*, q. v. (2) when asking a question, *hæcine*, *hæccine*, *hœccine*, C. (*horunc*, *harunc* = *horunce*, *harunce*.)

Hiemalis -e, wintry, winterly, C; (2) — *navigatio*, C, stormy.

Himaculo -ōnis, *f.* a wintering, spending the winter, Vt.

Himno, 1. (1) *neut.* to winter, spend the winter; especially said of soldiers in their winter-quarters, Ca, (2) to be cold, stormy, etc, *hiemat dies*, Pl; *mare*, H; and *abs*, *hiemat*, it is wintry; (H.) *act.* to cause to freeze, *hiernatior locus*, Pl, is frozen.

Himens -ēnis, *f.* (χεῖμας), winter, rainy season, C, *hieme et estate*, C, winter and summer, i. e. all

the year round; (2) stormy, rainy weather, a storm of wind or rain, V. H.

Hieróbótāne -es, *f.* (ἱερὰ βοτάνη), vervain, Pl.

Hierácula -æ, *f.* (ἱερὰκια), hawkweed, Pl.

Hieráclium -i, *n.* (ἱεράκιον), a kind of eye-salve, Pl.

Hieráticus -a -um (ἱεραιτικός), sacred, relating to religious usages, Pl.

Hierónica -æ, *m.* (ἱερωνίης), a victor at the sacred games of the Greeks, St.

Hieróphanta -æ, *m.* (-es -æ, *m.* ἱεροφάντης), a high-priest and religious teacher among the Greeks and Egyptians, N.

Hieto, 1. to open the mouth, gape, P.

Hilare, cheerfully, merrily, blithely, C.

Hilaresco, 3. to become cheerful, blithe, Vr.

Hilaris -e, hilarus -a -um (ἰλαρός), cheerful, merry, blithe, gay, jocund, jovial, — *animus, vita, C; esse vultu hilaro atque læto, C.*

Hilaritas -atis, *f.* cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, hilarity, C; — *diei, Co*, the fineness of the day.

Hilariter, cheerfully, blithely, gaily, C.

Hilaritudo -inis, *f.* P. = hilaritas, *q.v.*

Hilare, 1. to make joyful, cheerful, to cheer up, exhilarate, C.

*Hiláulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cheerful, C.

Hilum -arum, *f.* the small intestines of all animals, except sheep, which are called *lactes, q.v.*; (2) a kind of sausage, H.

Hilum -i, *n.* the smallest trifle; usually found in combination with a negative, *neque hilum, Le*, not the least bit.

Hinc, from here, hence, *a nobis hinc profecti, C*; (2) hence, on this account, — *illa lacrymæ, T*; (3) on this side, in this direction, *hinc atque illinc, C*, on this side and on that; (4) of time, hereupon, after this, *Tc*; (5) ago, since, P.

Hinno, 4. to neigh, whinny, Q.

Hinnitus -ūs, *m.* a neighing, C.

Hinnulus -i, *m.* a young hind or fawn, H.

Hinnus -i, *m.* (ἵννος), a male, the offspring of a stallion and a female ass, Vr.

Hio, 1. (i.) *neut.* to open, stand open, gape, V; *vasti specus hiant, Pl*; especially, to open the mouth or jaws, *leo immane hians, V*; (2) *met.* of discourse, to be badly put together, hang together badly, to make an hiatus, C; (3) to desire with open mouth, long for, C; (ii.) *act.* to produce from the open mouth, to say, *Pr*; to spit out, P. Aug.

Hippice -es, *f.* (ἵππική), cheese made of mare's milk, Pl.

Hippógi -orum, *m.* (ἵππωνοί), transports for cavalry, L.

Hippagos -i, *f.* (ἵππαγός) = hippagogi, *q.v.* Pl.

Hippalus -i, *m.* = Favonius, *q.v.*

Hippeus -ei, *m.* (ἵππεύς), a kind of comet, Pl.

Hippocampus -i, *m.* (-us -i, *m.* ἵπποκάμπος), a sea-horse, Pl.

Hippocentaurus -i, *m.* (ἵπποκένταυρος), a centaur, C.

Hippódamus -i, *m.* (ἵπποδάμος), the horse-tamer, M, epithet of Castor.

Hippódromos -i, *m.* (ἵπποδρόμος), a hippodrome, or race-course for horses and chariots, P.

Hippókráthōn -i, *n.* (ἵπποκράθων), the herb monk's-rhubarb, Pl.

Hippomānes, *n.* (ἵππομανές), a slime which flows from a mare when in heat, V; or a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, Pl, used to make love-potions.

Hippomárrhōn -i, *n.* (ἵππομάρθων), wild-fennel, Pl.

Hippónax -actis, *m.* (ἵππώναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the 6th century B.C.; hence, *adj.* Hipponacteus -a -um, — *præconium, C*, biting, satirical;

subst. Hipponacteus -i, *m.* C, a species of verse introduced by Hipponax.

Hippópetæ -arum, *f.* (ἵπποπῆραι), a pair of saddle-bags, Sc.

Hippópotāmus -i, *m.* (ἵπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Pl.

Hippópsitum -i, *n.* (ἵπποψίτοι), a kind of wild parsley, Pl.

Hippótōta -æ, *m.* (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Ca.

Hippuris -idis, *f.* (ἵππουρις), the herb horsetail, Pl.

*Hir, *incl.* the hand, A. Aug.

Hira -æ, *f.* a gut, intestine, the jejunum, P.

Hircinus -a -um, of or relating to a he-goat, hircine, H; — *alæ, P*, smelling like a he-goat.

Hircus -a -um, stinking like a goat, P.

Hirculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little he-goat, Ct.

Hircus -i, *m.* a he-goat, V; *olere hircum, H*, to smell like a goat, used as a term of reproach against a lascivious man, P.

Hirnea -æ, *f.* a can or jug, A. Aug.

Hirula -æ, *f.* a little can or jug, C.

Hircus, hircinus = hircus, hircinus, *q.v.*

Hirsutus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly, C; (2) * rough, unadorned, O.

Hirtus, A., a personal friend and follower of C. Julius Cæsar, cons. 43 B.C., in which year he was slain in prosecuting the war against Antony. He is supposed by many to be the author of the 8th book of Cæsar's War in Gaul, and the single book giving an account of his Alexandrian campaign.

Hirtus -a -um, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly, Vr. O; (2) *met.* — *ingenium, H*, rough, uncultivated.

Hirudo -inis, *f.* a leech; *met.* — *avaritiæ, C.*

Hirundinatus -a -um, of or relating to swallows, P.

Hirundo -inis, *f.* a swallow, P; (2) a flying-fish, Pl.

Hisco, 3. (i.) *neut.* to open, split open, gape, *Le*; especially, to open the mouth, to mutter, C; (ii.) *act.* to bring out of the mouth, speak, say, O.

Hispānia -æ, *f.* Spain, — *citerior, ulterior, Ca*, on either side the Ibro; hence, frequently found in the *pl.* Hispaniæ; hence, *adj.* Hispanus -a -um, Ca; Hispaniensis -e, C; Hispanicus -a -um, St, Spanish.

Hispidus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, V. M.

Hister = histrio, *q.v.*

Histon -ōnis, *m.* (ἱστών), a weaving-room, Vr.

Historia -æ, *f.* (ἱστορία), historical narrative, history, C; a history or historical work, Pt; (2) narrative, narration, *historiæ dignum, C*, worthy of narration.

Historice, historically, Pl.

Historice -is, *f.* (ἱστορικῇ), the explanation or interpretation of an author, Q.

*Historicus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical, C; *subst.* historicus -i, *m.* an historian, C.

Histricus -a -um, of or relating to actors, — *imperator, P*, manager of a theatre.

Histrionis -i, *m.* (hister, L.), an actor, whether tragic or comic; C; (2) * a boaster, Cl.

Histrionalis -e, of or relating to actors, Tc.

*Histrionia -æ, *f.* the art of acting, dramatic art, P.

*Hulce, — *loqui, C*, with frequent hiatus.

*Hulco, 1. to cause to gape, split, Ct.

Hulcus -a -um, gaping, cleft, open, — *arva, V*; (2) of discourse, ill put together, full of hiatus, — *concursum cerborum, C*; (3) * having the mouth open with desire, longing, lustful, — *gens, P.*

Hodie, to-day (*opp. cras, heri*), C; (2) now, at present, *ubi — est hæc urbs, C*; (3) *hodieque*, even yet, to this day, Tc.

Hodernus -a -um, of or relating to to-day, — *dies, C*; *hodieque, Tb.* = hodie; *ad — diem, C*; *in*

hodiernum, Pl, to this day, up to the present time.

Hædus, *hædinus*, etc. = *hædus*, *hædinus*, etc.

g.v.

Holcus -i, *m.* (ὁλκός), a plant, mouse-barley, Pl.

Holēporphyrus -a -um (ὁλοπόρφυρος), — *stola*, Vt, all purple.

Hölöschenos -i, *m.* (ὁλοσχοινος), a kind of rush, Pl.

Hölöphyratus -a -um (ὁλοσφύρητος), — *æs*, Pl, worked with hammers, solid.

Höstēon -i, *n.* (ὁλόστεον), a species of plantain, Pl.

Hölthürä -ürum, *n.* (ὁλοθύρια), a kind of zoophyte, Pl.

Hömērus -i, *m.* (Ὅμηρος), the Greek poet Homer; hence, *adj.* *Hömēricus* -a -um, C; * *Hömērus* -a -um, St, Homeric; *subst.* * *Hömēridēs* -æ, *m.* P, an imitator of Homer; *Hömēristix* -igis, *m.* Homer's scourge, epithet of the critic Zolus, Vt; and hence, any captious critic, Pl.

Hömēida -æ, *c.* a murderer, murderess, homicide, C; — *Heetor*, H, slayer of men.

Hömēldium -ii, *n.* murder, manslaughter, homicide, Q.

Hömō -inis, *m.* (occasionally, also, *f.*), a human being, man; *homines*, men in general, people; — *nemo*, C, not a soul, no one; — *æreus*, C, a slave; *monstrum hominis*, T, a monster of a man; *odium hominis*, C, a hateful man; *inter homines esse*, (a) to live, C; (b) to mix in society, be in the world, C; (2) a man, in the better sense of the word, *nil hominis esse*, C, to be without the better qualities of a man; *homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*, T; *si homo esses*, T, if thou wert a man; (3) used emphatically in place of pronouns, *valde hominem diligo*, C; where it stands for *hunc*, *eum*, or *illum*; *hic homo*, H, = ego; (4) a slave, servant, — *Quintii*, C, Quintius's man; (5) plur. * *homines*, infantry (*opp. equites*), Ca; (6) virility, M.

Hömōmēria -æ, *f.* (ὁμοιομέρεια), similarity of parts, I.e.

Hömōnymus -a -um (ὁμώνυμος), having the same name, Q.

Hömōtōnus -a -um (ὁμότονος), equally stretched, tuned together, Vt.

Hömullus -i, *m. dim.* a little man, manikin, C.

Hömunclo -ōnis, *m. dim.* C; *hömuncillus* -i, *m. dim.* C. = *homullus*, *g.v.*

Hönēstamentum -i, *n.* ornament, adorning, *nullo* — *egit virtus*, S.

Hönēstas -itās, *f.* honourable reputation, honour, respectability (*opp. turpitudō*), — *amittere*, C; *appetens honestatis*, C; *honestates civitatis*, C. = *honesti homines*; (2) worth, virtue, honourable character, honesty, probity, C; (3) of objects, beauty, C.

Höneste, honourably, creditably, respectably, — *natus*, St, nobly born; — *se gerere*, C; (2) virtuously, C.

Hönesto, 1. to clothe with honour, honourably distinguish, adorn, dignify, honour, — *aliquem honore*, P; — *se sanguine*, C; — *aliquem laude*, C.

Hönestus -a -um, honoured, in good esteem, respectable, distinguished, — *homo et nobilis*, C; — *famula*, C, distinguished; *omnium* — *rerum egenas*, S, becoming his rank; (2) deserving honour, honourable, worthy, excellent, virtuous, honest, — *virtus*, C; *æqua et* — *postulatio*, C; *honestas res dicitur in rectum et laudabile*, Aug; *subst.* *honestum* -i, *n.* virtue, morality, good conduct, C; (3) of objects, beautiful, noble, — *facies*, St; — *equi*, V.

Hönor = *honos*, *g.v.*

Hönöräbllis -e, honourable, worthy of honour, C.

Hönörärium -ii, *n.* a present, fee, douceur, Pl.

Hönörärius -a -um, relating to honour, done or given in honour of, honorary, — *vinum*, *f. umenium*, C; — *tumulus*, St, a cenotaph, monument.

Hönöräte, with honour, honourably, Aug.

Hönörätus -a -um, honoured, distinguished, respected, — *apud aliquem*, C; (2) occupying or having occupied an honourable office, L; *superl.* having filled the highest offices, L.

Hönöriffce, with honour, honourably, creditably, C.

Hönörifficus -a -um, causing honour, honorific, honourable, — *oratio*, C.

Hönörö, 1. to honour, show honour to, clothe with honour, adorn, dignify, — *non monumentis sed luctu publico*, C; *quoties populum congiarius honoravit*? Aug, has he presented the people with donatives?

Hönörus -a -um, honourable, worthy of honour, P, Aug; (2) causing or bringing honour, Tc.

Hönör, or *honor* -ōris, *m.* honour, honourable distinction, *honorem alicui habere, tribuere*, C; *præstare*, O; *honore aliquem afficere*, C, to show honour to; *honore aliquem augere*, Ca; *in honore habere*, C, esse, C; *in honorem adducere*, C, to bring to honour; *honori ducitur*, S, it is considered an honour; *mortis honore carere*, V, to be without a grave; *honoris causa*, C, for honour's sake; (2) the worth or estimation in which a thing is held, *vinu honos durat*, Pl; (3) honourable distinction or office, — *petere*, N; *honoribus amplissimis perfunctus*, C, having filled the highest offices; (4) a fee, reward, — *medici*, C; (5) a sacrifice or sacrificial feast, V; (6) of objects, beauty, splendour, ornament, — *ruris*, H; — *silicium*, V.

Höplittes -æ, *m.* (ὁπλίτης), a heavy-armed soldier, Pl.

Höplömächus -i, *m.* (ὁπλομάχος), a heavy-armed gladiator, St.

Höra -æ, *f.* (ώρα), an hour (*vid.* account of Roman Calendar), *in horam vivere*, C, to live for the moment; *hora ante cenit*, Aug, an hour before; *hora amplius*, C, more than an hour; *ad horam*, Sc, at the hour; *in horas*, H, hourly; *hora quota est*? H, what's o'clock? *horæ legitime*, C, hours fixed as limits to a speech; (2) *horæ* -ürum, *f.* C, a clock; (3) *poet.* time, the season of the year, H, O.

Höræum -i, *n.* (ώραιον, sc. τάρικος), a pickle of salted tunny-fish, P.

Horatia Gens, an old patrician house at Rome, to which belonged the three Horatii who fought on behalf of Rome against the three Alban Curatii; and Horatius Coclus, who so bravely defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna, L. *Vid.* Coclus.

Horätius, Q. Flaccus, the most widely read and among the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born in the neighbourhood of Venusia, on the 8th December, B.C. 65. He was the son of a freedman who officiated as an auctioneer's clerk, but who being laudably anxious for his child's welfare, sent him to the best schools which Rome afforded, and himself performed the office of pædagogus, or slave who attended the young patricians to and from their lessons. In his eighteenth year Horace went to study at Athens, and while there, threw himself into the cause of Brutus and republican institutions, being present at the battle of Philippi as military tribune. On his return to Rome he appears to have lived for a time in obscure poverty, till introduced as a promising poet to Mæcenas by his fellow-poets Virgil and Varius. From this time his lot was easy and his life happy; he became the intimate friend of the minister, who provided for his wants by the gift of a Sabine estate, and passed his days either in rural retirement or in the society of the Emperor, and all that was noble, learned, or refined in Rome. He was never married, and died 17th November, 8 B.C. in his 57th year. The works of Horace, respecting the chronology of which there has been much controversy and many opinions, consist of four books of Odes; one of Epodes; the *Carmen Seculare*, an ode written for the Secular festival, B.C. 17; two books of Satires; two books of Epistles; and a longer Epistle addressed to the Pisos, and commonly

known as the *Ars Poetica*. Of the merits of Horace as a poet it is impossible to speak here; it is sufficient to say, that no poet has been more frequently translated into all languages; while so terse is his expression, so idiomatic his language, that none has been translated with less success.

Horda -æ, *f.* a cow in calf, *Vr.*

Hordeaceus -a -um, of or relating to barley, *Pl.*; — *pira*, *Co.* ripe at the time of barley-harvest.

Hordearius -a -um, of or relating to barley, living upon barley, *Pl.*; — *pira*, *Pl.* ripe at the time of barley-harvest; (3) — *rhetor*, *St.* puffed up, conceited.

**Hordeus* -a -um, *P.* = *hordeaceus*, *g.v.*

Hordæum -i, *n.* barley, *Co. L.*

Hôrta -æ, *f.* a small fishing-boat, *P.*

Hôrta -æ, *f.* a small fishing-boat, *P.*

Hôrizon -ontis, *m.* (ὁρίζων), the horizon, *P.* Aug; (2) the line which divides the sun-dial into two equal portions, *Vt.*

Horninum -i, *n.* (ὄρνινον), the herb clary, *Pl.*

Horno, this year, *P.*

Hornotinus -a -um, of or relating to the present year, — *frumentum*, *C.*

Hornus -a -um, *H. Pl.* = *hornotinus*, *g.v.*

Hôrulögum -ii, *n.* (ὁρολόγιον), a clock, time-piece, *C.*

Hôroscôpus -a -um (ὥροσκόπος), showing the hour, *Pl.*; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a horoscope, *Pr.*

Horrendus -a -um (*ptcp.* horreo), horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful, — *monstrum*, *V.*; — *Sibylla*, *L.* exciting pious dread; (2) worthy of admiration and astonishment, — *virgo*, *V.*

Horreo, 2. to bristle, stand on end, *ut arista in spica hordei horrent*, *Vr.*; (2) to move with a trembling motion, to tremble, *O.*; to shiver with cold, *O.*; to shiver or shudder with dread, fear; to be afraid, dread (followed in this sense by *acc.*), — *dolorem*, *C.*; — *ipsam victoriam*, *C.*; (3) to be of rough, frightful appearance, — *terra*, *C.*; *nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno*, *O.*

**Horreolum* -i, *n.* a little barn or granary, *P.* Aug.

Horresco, *horrui*, 3. to stand on end, bristle, be rough, *horrueruntque comæ*, *O.*; *mare capit horrescere*, *C.*; (2) to tremble, *O.*; (3) to begin to shudder, begin to dread, *C.*; *horresco referens*, *V.*; (4) to be frightful, horrible, *Lc.*

Horreum -i, *n.* a barn, store-house, magazine, granary, *Capua* — *Cumpani agri*, *C.* poet. a beehive, *V.*; an ant-hill, *O.*

Horribilis -e, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful, — *pestis república*, *C.*; (2) used conversationally = astonishing, wonderful, *C.*

Horride, — *dicere*, *C.* roughly, without embellishment; (2) — *alloqui*, *Tc.* roughly, harshly.

Horridulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat rough, bristly, protuberant, projecting, *P.*; (2) *met.* — *orationes Catonis*, *C.* somewhat rough, unadorned.

Horridus -a -um, rough, shaggy, bristly, — *barbula*, *C.*; — *caesarius*, *O.*; (2) horrid, frightful, *V. Lc.*; (3) wild, savage, rude, *C.*; (4) *met.* rude, harsh, unrefined, applied to human character, *C.*

Horror -tra -trum, causing dread, bringing fear, terrible, *O.*

Horribile, horribly, terribly, *Lc.*

Horresco, 1. to make rough, *Ct.*; to make terrible, *P. Aug.*; to terrify, *V.*

Horrificus -a -um, causing terror, horrible, horrific, *Lc. V.*

Horribundus -a -um, sounding horribly, — *fretum*, *C.*

Horror -ôris, *m.* a standing on end, bristling; poet. and hence *met.* rudeness of speech, *Q.*; (2) a shivering, shivering with cold, *V.*; a shivering, shuddering with fear, dread, horror, *P. Lc.*; (3) religious dread or awe, *Lc. L.*; (4) that which causes dread, horrible, *Lc.*

Horum, in this direction, hitherward.

Hortamen -inis, *n.* an encouragement, incitement, *L. O.*

Hortamentum -i, *n.* *S. L.* = *hortamen*, *g.v.*

Hortâtio -ônis, *f.* an exhortation, encouragement, *C.*

Hortâtivus -a -um, encouraging, hortative, *Q.*

Hortâtor -ôris, *m.* an exhorter, encourager, *C. Q.*

Hortâtrix -icis, *f. Q.* = *hortator*, *g.v.*

Hortâtus -ûs, *m.* incitement, exhortation, *C.*

Hortensis -e, *Co.*; *hortensius* -a -um, *Pl.* of or relating to a garden; *plur. subst.* *horten-ia -orum*, *n.* garden-plants, garden produce, *Pl.*

Hortensius, *Q.*, next to Cicero, the most celebrated of Roman orators, was born *n.c.* 114, cons. 69, died 50. None of his orations are extant. *Adj.* *Hortensianus* -a -um, *P. Aug.*

Hortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, incite, encourage, *aliquem*, *C.*; — *milites ad laudem*, *C.*; — *in amicitiam*, *L.*; — *isidem de rebus*, *C.*; — *ut infamiam fugiat*, *C.*; — *ne animo deficiant*, *C.*; *aliquem aliquid*, *C.*; — *sequi*, *O.*; (2) *met.* of inanimate things, *multa res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur*, *C.*; *propr.* — *currentem*, *C.* to exhort one who is already eager enough; (3) especially, to harangue soldiers before a battle, *C.*

Hortulus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little garden, *C. Co.*

Hortus -i, *m.* a garden, *C.*; — *Epicuri*, *C.* where Epicurus taught; (2) *meton.* = *olea*, garden produce, pot-herbs, *Il.*

Hospes -itis, *c.* a stranger, foreigner, — *in hîc*, *C.*; *met.* — *in aliquâ re*, *C.* not at home in, unaccustomed to; hence, a guest, guest friend (*ἑσος*), — *recipere*, *accipere*, *C.*; (2) a guest friend, host (*ἑσος*), *C.*; (*rit.*) *adj.* hospitable, strange, foreign, *P. Aug.*; in this sense *hospita* is also found as *f.* and *n. plur. V.*

Hospitâlis -e, relating to a guest or host, hospitable; — *cubiculum*, *L.* guest-chamber; *abs.* *hospitalia* -ium, *n. Vt.*; — *sedes*, *C.* place where one is a guest; — *Jupiter*, *C.* the god of hospitality.

Hospitâlitas -âtis, *f.* hospitality, friendship between host and guest, *C.*

Hospitâliter, hospitably, *L.*

Hospitum -ii, *n.* friendship between host and guest, hospitality, *C.*; *mihi cum aliquo* — *est*, *C.*; *alienus hospitio usus sum*, *Ca.*; — *cum aliquo facere*, *C.*; *ungere*, *L.* hospitable reception, *aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere*, *C.*; (*l.*) an inn, guest-chamber, guest's lodging, *hospitæ*, *C.*; *cohortes per hospitia dispersæ*, *Tc.* being billeted.

Hospitor, 1. *dep.* to be a guest; *met.* *Gangem* — *quodam lacu hospitari*, *Pl.*

Hospitus -a -um, *id.* *hospes*, (*Il.*)

Hôsta -æ, *f.* an animal slain in sacrifice; strictly, a sin-offering, *C.*; — *macture*, *V.*; *immolare*, *C.*

**Hôstâtus* -a -um, provided with animals for sacrifice, *P.*

Hôsticus -a -um, relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile, *L.*; *subst.* *hosticum* -i, *n.* the enemy's territory, *L.*

Hôstilis -e, of or relating to the enemy, hostile, *C.*; in augury, — *pars* (*opp.* *familiaris*), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, *P. Aug.*; (2) like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile, *hostis obis et crudelitate*, *C.*; *multa hostilia audere*, *Lc.*

Hôstilitas, hostility, like an enemy, *C.*

Hôstilius, *Tullius*, third king of Rome, said to have reigned for 32 years; and if we draw any certain conclusions from the numerous legends, a warlike monarch, who established the supremacy of Rome over Alba; *adj.* *Hôstilius* -a -um, *L.*

Hôstimentum -i, *n.* compensation, requital, *P.*

Hôsto, 4. to requite, recompense, *P.*

Hôsto, 4. to strike, *A. Aug.*

Hostis -is, *c.* originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (*opp.* *inimicus*, a private enemy), *C.*; — *pomelo Romano, adversus Romanos*, *L.*; — *cruciani Romanos*, *C.*; *hostes aliquem judicare*, *C.* to denounce as an enemy to his country; (2) applied to animals, *Il. O.*; (3) :

rival in love, O; an opponent in a court of law, P.

Hocstus -i, m. the yield of an olive-tree, Vr.

Huc, hither, to this place, — *uicinia*, T, to this neighbourhood, *huc illuc*, C; *huc atque illuc*, C, hither and thither; (2) not referring to place, hither, thus far, to this point, *rem huc deduxi*, C; *huc confidentia venisse*, Ic.

Hucce, so far! as far as this! C; *hucce venimus*! Pr.

Hucque, thus far, — *duxit exercitum*, Pl; — *proiecta credulitas*, Pl.

Hui! exclamation of astonishment, eh! hallo! P. T.

Hujusmodi or hujuscemodi, of this kind, of such a kind, such, ex — *principio*, C, *huc me — esse sciebat*, T.

Humane, humanly, like a human being, T; (2) humanely, kindly, C.

Humilitas -itis, f. humanity, human nature, human feeling, C; (2) humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, C; (3) refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, C.

Humiliter, C. = humane, q v.

Humilitus, after the manner of men; *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset*, C, if I had died; (2) *humanely, kindly, C.

Humilis -i -um, human, of or relating to human beings, — *genus*, C, the human race, *humanum est*, C, it is human; *res humanae*, or *abs. humana* -i, n. C, human affairs; (2) humane, kind, philanthropic, C; (3) civilized, refined, well-bred, *gens — atque docta*, C.

Humilis -onis, f. a burying, interment, C.

Humiliter -oris, m. one who buries, P. Aug.

Humecto, 1 (i) act. to wet, moisten, water, *qua niger humectat flatulentia culta Galesus*, V; *lacrime — ora*, Le; (ii.) neut. of the eyes, to be moist, wet, Pl.

Humectus -a -um, moist, wet, Ic.

Humefacto -feci -factum, 3 to moisten, make wet, Pl.

Humeco, 2 to be moist, wet, O; usually found in the *prep.* *humens -ntis*, V. O, moist, wet, dewy.

Humerus -i, m. the bone of the upper part of the arm, Cl; hence, the upper part of the arm, Pt; (2) the shoulder (properly, only of men), C, (3) in place of *armus*, the shoulder of various animals, of an ox, C; etc (4) met. the back or ridge of any thing, — *arborum*, Pl; *Rhegium oppidum in humero Italiae situm*, Pl.

Humeco, 3. to become wet, grow moist, V.

Humide, wetly, moistly, P.

Humidulus -i -um, somewhat wet, moist, O.

Humidus -a -um, wet, moist, humid, C; humidum -i, n. a wet place, Te.

Humifer -tra -erum, moisture-bearing, C.

Humifecus -a -um, making wet, moistening, Pl.

Humilis -e, low, near the ground, *ea quae sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terra altius possunt*, C. — *turris*, Ca; — *corpusculum*, Sc, little, — *fovea*, V. Te, shallow, (2) low or humble in rank, property, station; poor, unimportant, unpretending, *nati humilibus parentibus*, C; — *et obscuro homines*, C, (3) of character, base, mean, low, abject, C.

Humilitas -atis, f. smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground, — *animalium*, C; (2) lowness of birth, station, esteem; insignificance, obscurity, C, (3) humility of disposition, submissiveness, meanness, abjectness, C.

Humiliter, lowly, near to the ground, Pl; (2) humbly, meanly, abjectly, C.

Humo, 1. to cover with earth, bury, C; (2) *to pay the last rites to a corpse, N.

Humor -oris, m. moisture, wetness, humidity, C; — *lacteus*, O, milk; — *rosceus*, Ct, dew; — *saeculatus corporis*, Ic, urine; especially, the sap of plants, V.

Humus -i, m. the ground, earth, soil, C; *humi*,

on the ground, on the floor; — *jacere*, C; *humo surgere*, O, to rise from the earth; *humo sedere*, O, to sit on the ground; (3) land, country, — *Punica, Pontica*, O.

Hyacinthinus -a -um (*υακινθινος*), hyacinthine, Ct.

Hyacinthizon -tis (*υακινθίζων*), hyacinth-coloured, Pl.

Hyacinthus (-os) -i, m. (*Υακινθος*), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of Apollo, and changed into the flower which bears his name, hence, *Hyacinthia -orum*, n. a spring festival celebrated in Sparta; (2) a plant called after Hyacinthus, perhaps the blue iris, V; (3) a precious stone, probably a sapphire, or dark-coloured amethyst, Pl.

Hyades -um, f. (*Υάδες*), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus, O.

Hyæna -æ, f. (*υαίνα*), the hyæna, O, (2) a kind of sea-fish, Pl; *adj.* *hyænalis*, Pl.

Hyalinus -a -um (*υαλινος*), made of glass, P. Aug.

Hyalus -i, m. (*υαλος*), glass, V.

Hyantes -um, m. (*Υαιτες*), an old name for the Boeotians, *adj.* *Hyantius -a -um*, Boeotian, O; — *aqua*, M, Castalia; *Hyantius -a -um*, — *soiores*, P. Aug, the Muses; *subst.* *Hyantius -i, m.* O, Aetion, grandson of Cadmus.

Hydra -æ, f. (*Υδρα*), the seven-headed water-snake of the Lernæan Lake, slain by Hercules, C; (2) a constellation also called Anguis, C.

Hydrægia -æ, f. (*υδραγωγία*), a canal, Vr.

Hydrætis -æ, m. (*υδραλης*), a water-mill, Vt.

Hydrargyrum, -i, m. (*υδράργυρος*), a species of artificial quicksilver, Pl.

Hydraula (-es) -æ, m. (*υδραυλης*), one who plays upon the hydraulic organ, St.

Hydraulicus -a -um (*υδραυλικος*), relating or belonging to the hydraulic organ, Vt.

Hydraulus -i, m. (*υδραυλος*), a hydraulic organ, C.

Hydreuma -itis, n. (*υδρευμα*), a watering-place in the desert, well, Pl.

Hydria -æ, f. (*υδρία*), an urn, water-jar, C.

Hydrocele -is, f. (*υδροκήλη*), a watery rupture, hydrocele, M.

Hydrocillus -i, m. (*υδροκυλικος*), a person afflicted with a watery rupture, Pl.

Hydrochous -i, n. (*υδροχοος*), the constellation Aquarius, Ct.

Hydrophathum -i, n. (*υδροπάθος*), the water-dock, Pl.

Hydromantia -æ, f. (*υδρομαντεία*), soothsaying by means of water, Pl.

Hydromeli -itis, n. (*υδρομέλι*), mead, a drink made of water and honey, Pl.

Hydrophobus -a -um (*υδροφοβος*), suffering from hydrophobia, Pl.

Hydropsis -a -um (*υδροσπισκος*), dropsical, II.

Hydrops -oris, m. Cl; *hydropus -is*, f. Pl. (*υδρωψ, υδροψις*), the dropsy.

Hydrus (-os) i, m. (*υδρος*), a water-snake, hydra, V, applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, V.

Hyems, hyemilis, etc., = hems, etc., q v.

Hyscia -æ, f. (*Ηγσία, Ηγσία, ηγεία*), the goddess of health, Pl.

Hygremplastrum -i, n. (*υγρέμλαστρον*), a wet plaster, Pl.

Hylic -is, f. (*υλη*), matter, St.

Hymen -enis, m and *Hymeneus* (-os) -i, m. the god of marriage; (2) the marriage song, epithalamium, T. O; (3) marriage, V; also the pairing of animals, V.

Hymnus -i, m. (*ὑμνος*), a hymn, A. Aug.

Hyoscyamus -i, m. (*υοσκιαμος*), henbane, Pl; *adj.* *hyoscyaminus -a -um*, Pl.

Hyssopus -is, f. (*υσσωπος*), a plant like endive, Pl; perhaps *centaurea nigra*, Linn.

Hypæthros -a -um (ὑπαίθρος), open to the air, without a roof, Vt; subst. -os -i, f. Vt, a temple whose cells is without roof.

Hypātē -ēs, f. (ὑπάτη), the string which gives the lowest note, Vt.

Hypōglōtē -ēs, f. (ὑπελάττη), Pl. = hypoglossation, q.v.

Hypērōmēus -a -um (ὑπηνέμιος), windy, — ova, added eggs, Pl.

Hypērbāton -i, n. (ὑπέρβατον), a rhetorical figure, in which words are transposed out of their usual order, Q.

Hypērbōlaeus -a -um (ὑπερβόλαιος), extreme, — soni, Vt.

Hypērbōle -es, f. (-a -æ, f. ὑπερβολή), hyperbole, Q.

Hypērbōrēi -ōrum, n. (ὑπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north, C; hence, adj. Hyperboreus -a -um, lying to the north, northern, V.

Hypēricōn -i, n. (ὑπέρικον), the ground-pine, Pl.

Hypēricōn -ōnis, m. (ὑπερίων), Hyperion, a Titan, father of the Sun, O; (2) the Sun god himself, O; hence, Hypēricōn -a -um, of or relating to the sun, P. Aug; Hyperionis -idis, f. O, Aurora.

Hypēthūrum -i, n. (ὑπέρθυρον), the ornament over the top of a door, Vt.

Hypēthear -itos, n. (ὑφear), mistletoe, Pl.

Hypēcausis -is, f. (ὑπόκαισις), an apparatus for warming rooms with hot air, Vt.

Hypēcaustum (-on) -i, n. (ὑπόκαιστον), a room warmed by flues beneath the floor, a sweating-room in the bath, Vt.

Hypēchysis -is, f. (ὑπόχυσις), a cataract in the eye, Pl.

Hypēcistis -idis, f. (ὑπόκιστις), a parasitic plant growing on the cistus, Pl.

Hypocrita (-es) -æ, m. (ὑποκριτής), a mime, who by his gestures accompanies another actor, Q. St.

Hypōdidascālus -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, C.

Hypōgēson -i, n. (ὑπόγειον), a kind of horse-leech, Pl.

Hypōgūm -i, n. (ὑπόγειον), a cellar, subterranean vault, Vt.

Hypoglossa -æ, f., hypoglossion -i, n. ὑπογλωσσον, ὑπογλωττίον), species of broom or holly, Pl.

Hypomnēma -itis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a written memorandum, note, Aug.

Hypomochlion -u, n. (ὑπομόχλιον), the fulcrum of a lever, Vt.

Hypōthēca -æ, f. (ὑποθήκη), a pledge, security, C.

Hypōtrachēlium -ii, n. (ὑποτραχήλιον), the narrowest part of a column, just below the capital, Vt.

Hysginum -i, n. (ὑσγινον), a dark-red dye, Pl.

Hysōpites -æ, m. (ὑσσωπίτης), wine flavoured with hyssop, Pl.

Hysōpium -i, n. -ūs -i, m. Cl. (ὑσσωπος), hyssop, Pl.

Hystēricus -a -um (ὑστερικός), hysterical, M.

Hystrix -icis, f. (ὑστρίξ), a porcupine, Pl.

have most affinity with *u*, as they are frequently interchanged (e.g. finitimus, finitumus; optimus, optumus, etc.). It also less frequently takes the place of *a* (notus, agnitus, cognitus; oili, illi, etc.). For the meaning of *I* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. (Ἰακχος), a surname of Bacchus, V; (2) meton. wine, V.

Iambēus -a -um (ἰαμβεῖος), Iambic, H.

Iambus -i, m. (ἰαμβος), an iamb, a metrical foot (— u, H; (2) an iambic poem, iambic poetry, C.

Ianthīnus -a -um (ἰάνθινος), violet-coloured, Pl; subst. ianthina -orum, n. violet-coloured clothes, M.

Iap̄yx -jgis, m. (Ἰάπων), the son of Dædalus, who reigned in Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia, O; (2) a west north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece, II; hence, Iap̄ygia -æ, f. Southern Italy; adj. Iap̄ygius -a -um, Pl; Iap̄yx -jgis, V.

Iasōne -ēs, f. (ἰασώνη), a white-flowering plant, perhaps bind-weed, Pl.

Iaspideus -a -um, jasper-like, — gemmæ, Pl.

Iaspis -idis, f. (ἱασπις), jasper, Pl.

Iaspōn x -ychis, f. (ἱασπώνη), a kind of jasper, clouded and spotted with white, Pl.

Iatrāiptes (-a) -æ, m. (ἱατραίπτης), a physician who practised the iatrāleptic system, i.e. treating disease with ointments and gymnastic exercises, Cl.

Iatrāleptice -es, f. (ἱατραλεπτική), the iatrāleptic art, Pl.

Iatrōnices -æ, m. (ἱατρονίκης), conqueror of physicians, Pl.

Ibēria -æ, f. (Ἰβηρία), a part of Spain, Iberia; hence, Iber -is, a Spaniard, Ct; adj. Ibēricus -a -um, P. Aug; Ibēricus -a -um, II; Ibērus -a -um, H, Iberian, Spanish.

Ibēris -idis, f. (ἰβηρίς), a kind of cress, Pl.

Ibex -icis, m. a kind of goat, the chamois, Pl.

Ibi, there, at that place, C; — loci, Pl; (2) of time, then, thereupon, at that time, C; (3) in that thing, in that matter = in eā re, C.

Ibidem, in the same place, in that very place, hic — C, on this very place; — loci, P; sometimes used with verbs of motion, — trahere, P; (2) = in eādem re, C.

Ibis -is, f. (-is, -idis, ἴβις), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, C.

Ibiscum, ibrida = hibiscum, hibrida, q.v.

Icārius -ii, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope; hence, Icāliōus -idis, f. Pt; Icāris -idis, f. O, Penelope.

Icārus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος), the son of Dædalus, drowned in the Aegean sea; hence, adj., Icārus -a -um, — mare, Pl, or abs. Icarium -ii, n. the Icarian sea; (2) the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes; adj. Icārius -a -um, — canis, O, the constellation Canis Major; — boves, Pl, the constellation Bootes.

Icās -idis, f. (εἰκάς), the 20th day of every month, sacred to the memory of Epicurus, Pl.

Icēireo = icēireo, q.v.

Ichnūmon -ōnis, m. (ἰχνημόων), the ichnūmon, C; (2) the ichnūmon fly, Pl.

Ichnōgraphia -æ, f. a ground-plan, map, Vt.

Ichthycella -æ, f. (ἰχθυόελλα), the gae or isinglass made from the sturgeon, Cl; (2) the sturgeon, Pl.

Ico, Ici, ictum, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stat, quum telo crenato ictus esset, C; Iapide ictus, Ca; especially (2) — fodus (= ferire fadus), to conclude a treaty, C; (3) met. desiderius icta, H,

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek iota (ι, ι). It appears to

seized with desire; *notū re consules icti*, L, disquieted.

Icon -ōis, *f.* (εἰκών), an image, figure, Pl.

Iconicus -a -um (εικονικός), represented to resemble life, — *duces*, Pl, life-size.

Ictericus -a -um (ικτερικός), suffering from jaundice, Jv.

Ictis -idis, *f.* (ικτίς), a kind of weasel, Pl.

Ictus -ūs, *m.* a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust, — *gladiatoris*, C; — *apri*, O; — *politicis*, H, the striking or playing of the lyre; — *fulminis*, C, lightning-stroke; — *solis*, O, or *abs.* H, a sun-beam; (2) in music, the stroke of the hand or foot which marks the time, H. Q; (3) met. — *notae calamitatis*, C; *sub ictu nostro*, Sc, in our power; *sub ictu*, Sc, in peril; *extra ictum*, Sc, out of danger.

**Iconcūla* -æ, *f.* dim. a little image or figure, St.

Ida -æ, *f.* *Idē* -ēs, *f.* (Ἰδῆ, Ἰδα), a mountain near Troy; hence, *adj.* *Idmūs* -a -um, — *parens delum*, V, mater, C, Cybele; — *nates*, H, Trojan; — *pastor*, C, judge, hospes, O, Paris; — *cinadus*, M, Ganymede; (H.) a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed; *adj.* *Idmūs* -a -um, Pl.

Idānū -ēs, *f.* (Ἰδάλιν), a surname of Venus, from Idalium, a city of Cyprus, O.

Idcirco (ἰεῖρεο), on that account, for that reason, C.

Idēa -æ, *f.* (ἰδέα), a Platonic idea or archetype, Sc.

Idem, *ēdem*, *idem*, the same, the identical; *idem velle atque idem nolle*, St, to have the same likes and dislikes; *amicus est tanquam alter idem*, C, a second self; sometimes to be translated by also, *amississimus et idem facillimus*, C; followed by *qui, atque, ac, ut, quam* = the same as, e.g. *eodem virtus, quā in proaro*, C; followed by *dat. idem facit occidenti*, H, he acted like, etc.; by *gen. eodem loci*, St, on the very spot; *certissimū et idem accerrimū*, C, and indeed; hence, *adv.* *ēdem*, the same way, by the same way, C; — *revertens*, L; *ēdem*, to the same place, C.

Idemdem, repeatedly, frequently, O.

Idēo, on that account, therefore, C; followed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *quoniam*, Cl; *ut*, C; *ne*, C; *quo*, Vr; **quin*, L.

Idiōta -æ, *m.* (ιδιώτης), an ignorant, an uncultivated man, C.

Idiōtismus -i, *m.* (ιδιωτισμός), the common way of talking, Sc.

Idiōm -i, *n.* (—on -i, *n.* εἰδωλον), a form, spectre, apparition, Pl; (2) in Christian writers, an idol.

Idōnēe, fitly, appropriately, C.

Idōnēus -a -um, fit, appropriate, proper, adapted, suitable, advantageous, — *ad ullam causam*, C; — *non est qui impetret*, etc. C; *rem — de quā quaratur*, C; *historiæ* (dat.) *magis* — Q; *castris* — locum, C; also, — *tempus*, *verba*, C; — *in nullam spem*, Sc; * — *dignitate suā*, Aug; — *torrere secur*, H.

Idos, *n.* (είδος), form, figure, Sc.

Idus -ūm, *f.* the Ides (vid. Roman Calendar), the 15th of March, May, July, October; the 13th of each of the other months, C.

Idyllum -i, *n.* (εἰδύλλιον), an idyl; usually, a pastoral poem, Pl.

Igitur, then, thereupon, *quum otium mihi et tibi erit* — *tecum loquar*, P; in this sense pleonastically, — *tum*, — *deinde*, P; (2) in drawing a conclusion, therefore, *est — id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius*, C; (3) in interrogative sentences, then, in *quo — loco est?* C, in what place is it then? also sarcastically, *hæc — est tua disciplina?* (4) to take up the thread of a broken narrative or argument, then; I say, C; also after a long enumeration of particulars, in brief, in a word, C.

(*Igitur* is frequently placed after the first word of the clause to which it belongs.)

Ignārus -e, ignorant, P.

Ignārus -a -um, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, — *faciende orationis*, C; — *mariti*, H, unmarried; — *quid virtus caleret*, C; — *multos esse dicturos*, C; (2) *pass. vakeren*, — *lingua*, S; *proles* — *parenti*, O.

Ignāve, lazily, slothfully, listlessly, C. H.

Ignāvia -æ, *f.* idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice, *contraria fortitudini* — C; (2) — *odoris*, Pl, faintness.

**Ignāvio*, 4. to make idle, cowardly, A. Aug.

Ignāviter, Aug. = *ignave*, *q.v.*

Ignāvus -a -um, idle, slothful, listless, inactive (*opp. strenuus*), — *homo*, *senectus*, C; with *gen. legiones laboris ignave*, Te; (2) cowardly, — *miles*, C; — *hostie*, L; *subst.* *ignavus* -i, *m.* a coward, poltroon, S; (3) of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish, — *numus*, V, unfruitful; — *lux*, Jv, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day; (4) causing sloth and idleness, C.

Ignescere, 3. to kindle, catch fire, C; (2) *met.* to burn, glow with passion, *iræ ignescunt*, V; applied also to flaming, glowing colour, Pl.

Ignēus -a -um; fiery, burning, glowing with heat, — *sidera*, C; — *sol*, V; (2) applied to colours, flaming, glowing, Pl; (3) *met.* glowing with passion, love, anger, etc. V. O.

Ignifarium -ii, *n.* an implement for kindling fire, Pl.

Ignifidulus -i, *m.* dim. a little fire, little flame, spark, Q; (2) the glittering or brilliance of precious stones, Pl; (3) *met.* — *desiderii tui*, C, the ardour, glow; — *ingentii*, Q, sparks of talent.

Ignifer -ēra -erum, fire-bearing, fiery, Lc. O.

Ignigēna -æ, *m.* born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, O.

Ignipes -ēdis, fiery-footed, — *equi*, O.

Ignipotens -entis, mighty in fire, — *deus*, or *abs.* Vulcan, O.

Ignis -is, *m.* fire, — *concipere*, C; *comprehendere*, Ca, to catch fire; — *facere*, Ca; *accendere*, V; — *ab igne capere*, C, to kindle; a watch-fire, Ca; a firebrand, L; the burning funeral pile, T; lighting, H; the heavenly bodies, O. H; the brilliance of the stars, H; of jewels, M; of the eyes, C; *ignis sacer*, Cl, St. Anthony's fire, a disease; (2) *met.* the flame or ardour of love, H; *meton.* the beloved person, V; *ignes*, V, also = the flames of anger.

Ignispidium -ii, *n.* soothsaying by means of fire, Pl.

Ignitus -a -um, fiery, glowing, ignited, Cl.

Ignobilis -e, unknown, obscure, inglorious, C; *cicritas humilis et* — Ca; (2) of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble, C.

Ignobilitas -atis, *f.* ingloriousness, obscurity, C; (2) mean birth, C; (3) poor quality, inferiority, — *vini*, Co.

Ignobiliter, ignobly, obscurely, P. Aug.

Ignominia -æ, *f.* the deprivation of a good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *accipere*, C; — *aliciui injungere, inferre*, L; *inurere*, C; *est ignominie*, Pl, it is disgraceful; *aliquos ignominie notare*, Ca, to brand with disgrace; — *senatus*, C, inflicted by the senate.

Ignominiosus -a -um, full of disgrace, ignominious, C; applied to men, loaded with disgrace, Q.

Ignorabilis -e, unknown, P. C.

Ignorans -antis (*ptcp.* ignoro), ignorant, Ca.

Ignorantia -æ, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, C; — *loci*, Ca.

Ignoratio -ōnis, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, — *locorum*, C; — *cui*, C.

Ignoritus -a -um (*ptcp.* ignoro), unknown, C; (2) unobserved, undiscovered, S.

Ignoro, 1. to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know, — *patrem*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; *ignoras me*, T, thou dost not know me, art mistaken in

me; *quis ignorat quoniam*, etc.? C, who is ignorant that, etc. 1.

Ignoscens -ntis (*participle* ignosco), forgiving, placable, T.

Ignosco -nōvi -nōtus, 3. to overlook, forgive a fault, *aliquid*, P. T. — *alicui aliquid*, C, *ignoscas velim huic festinationi mea*, C.

Ignōtus -i -um, unknown, — *homo*, C; — *res*, *ba*, Q; hence, ignoble, obscure (*opp.* *generosus*), — *mater*, II; (2) not knowing, ignorant, C.

Illos -i, m. (*clitor*), a severe colic, Pl.

Illex -leis, *f.* the holm-oak, V; *quercus illex*, Linn.

Ilia -um, *n.* the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the bowels, entrails, — *ducere*, II, to contract the flanks for want of breath, — *rumper*, V, to burst; (2) the intestines of animals, H.

Ilia -re, *f.* a poetic name for Rhea Sylvia; hence, Iliares -re, m. Romulus or Remus, her sons, O.

Illet (= ire licet), let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used at the close of a meeting, P. T. (2) it is all over, all is lost, P. T; (3) immediately, forthwith, straightway, V.

Illetum -i, *n.* a grove or wood of the ilex, M.

Illeus -a -um, made of the wood of the ilex, P. Aug.

Ilignus -a -um, ilignus -a -um, Co. V, made of the wood of the ilex.

Illosus -a -um, suffering from colic, Pl.

Ilum (-on) -u, *n.* Illos -i, m. (*Ἰλιον*, *Ἰλιος*), Troy; hence, *alii*, Ilus -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst* Ilu -orum, m. the Trojans, P, Illeus -a -um, — *carmen*, H, Homer's Iliad, Illeus -um, m. St. the inhabitants of Ilum, Ilides -re, m. O, Ganymede, Ilis -adis, *f.* (a) a Trojan woman, Helen, O, (b) the Iliad of Homer, Pt.

Ilia, at that place, P. Te.

Illefactus -a -um, unshaken, firm, O.

Ilabor -psus, 3 *dep.* to fall, glide, fall into; *in stomacho ilabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore*, C, (2) met. *perniciem ilapsa civium in animos*, O.

Ilaboratus -i -um, unworked, unlaboured, — *terra*, Sc; — *oratio*, Q.

Ilaboro, 1. to work upon, labour at; — *domibus*, Te, in building houses.

Ille, there, at this place, *hac atque illic*, *hac illic*, C, here and there, also used with verbs of motion, O.

Illeceberrus -e, that cannot be torn, P. Aug.

Illecestrus -a -um, unattacked, unprovoked, Te.

Illecebratus -e, unwept, H, (2) not to be moved by tears, II.

Illecebratio, 1. to weep over, bewail, — *enon*, L, — *gaudio*, L, for joy; (2) of inanimate objects, to drip, drop, *eorum maestum illecebrat templis*, V.

Illecebratio, 1. *dep.* to weep over, bewail, — *morti*, C.

Illecebratus -i -um, unhurt, uninjured, O. Pl.

Illecebratus -e, sorrowful, gloomy, cheerful, V.

Illecebratus -us, m. a falling down, flowing down, Co.

Illecebratio, to entrap, ensnare, entangle, H.

Illecebratio, 1. to bark at, P. Aug.

Illecebratus -e, that cannot be praised, not praiseworthy, P. Aug.

Illecebratus -a -um, unpraised, uncommended, Pl; (2) * = *ilaudabilis*, *q.v.*, V.

Illecebratus = illosus, *q.v.*

Ille, illa, illud (obsolete form, illus -a -um), that, he, she, it (a demonstrative pronoun of the third person, denoting something at a greater distance from the speaker than the object denoted by *hic*), *illum discessisse nemo nunciat*, C, that he has departed; *conf. de illius discessu nihil adhuc iuror*, C, sometimes joined with other pronouns, *ille ipse*, C; *idem ille*, C; (2) *Xenophon, Socrates ille*, C, that well-known disciple of Socrates; *Medea illa*, C, that famous Medea; *hoc et ille*, this

and that; of single objects as opposed to the whole, in like manner, *ille et ille*, C, this person and that, *ex illo*, from that time, since that time, V.

Illece, illace, illuce, P, an emphatic form of ille, illa, illud, *q.v.*

Illecebra -e, *f.* (freq. plur.), an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm, decoy, bait, *voluptas est — turpidus*, C; (2) an enticing, alluring person, a decoy-duck, P; (3) a plant, wild purslane, Pl.

Illecebrus -a -um, full of allurements, seducing, enticing, P.

Illectus -i -um, unread, O.

Illectus -us, m. seduction, allurement, P.

Illece, unpleasantly, ungracefully, inelegantly, P. H.

Illecebrus -a -um, ungraceful, inelegant, rude, C.

Illex -leis, lawless, outlawed, P.

Illex -leis, *f.* a decoy-bird, P, (2) a female seducer or enticer, P.

Illecebratus -a -um, undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired, C.

Illecebratus -e, unworthy of a free man, ignoble, mean, illiberal, — *quastus*, C; — *mens*, Q.

Illecebratus -us, *f.* illiberality, stinginess, mean behaviour, C.

Illecebratus, ignobly, meanly, C; (2) in a sordid, niggardly manner, C.

Illece, illace, illuc or illoc, that there (a stronger demonstrative than *ille*), T, in interrogative sentences we find, *illucine*, P; *illucine*, T.

Illece, there, at that place, P. Ca; in that matter, T; with that person, H.

Illecebratio -lectum, 3. to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle, — *conjugem in stuprum*, C, — *aliquem ad bellum*, S, (2) — *populum ad magistratus conspectum*, V, to summon.

Illecebratio -oris, m. a shum bidder at an auction, whose object it is to increase the price of the articles sold, C.

Illecebratus -a -um, not allowed, illicit, C.

Illecebratus -i, *n.* an alluring, allurement, Vr; (2) a summoning of the people, Vr.

Illecebratio (in loco), on the spot, in that very place; (2) on the spot, immediately, as soon as, *simul atque* . . . *illico*, G.

Illecebratio -si -um, 3. to strike, knock, beat, dash against, — *manus ad vulnus*, C; — *caput foribus*, St, (2) to knock, shatter, Vr.

Illecebratio, 1. to bind, tie, fasten, — *aratra iuvenis*, H; — *Aetium in curvis*, L, hence, to hinder from free motion, entangle, impede, V; *illegatus praedictis*, Te, encumbered with booty, (2) met. to combine, connect, *orationis genus in quo omnes sententiarum illegantur lepores*, C, are combined; also, to bind by precept, conditions, obligation, etc., — *aliquem pignoris*, C; *amicitia illegati Philippo erant*, L.

Illecebratio = illicine, *q.v.*

Illecebratus -a -um, besmeared with mud, Co.

Illecebratus -e, free from mud, clear, — *sons*, O.

Illecebratio, from that place, from that side, from that person, thence, C.

Illecebratio -liti -um, 3. (illico, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, spread over, — *aliquid aliquid rei*, II, — *aliquid chartis*, II; (2) — *aliquid aliquam re*, L, to besmear, bedaub with; met C.

Illecebratus -a -um, molten, liquefied, C.

Illecebratus -us, m. a striking or dashing against, Pl.

Illecebratus -a -um, unlearned, ignorant, illiterate, C; applied also to objects, — *litera*, Pl, without learning, inelegant.

Illecebratus -us, m. illiteracy, daubing upon, Pl.

Illo, to that place, thither, C, (2) to that person or thing, *hac omnia eodem — pertinere*, Ca.

Illoc, thither, T.

Illecebratus -e, — *virgo*, P, that nobody will marry, unmarriageable.

Illecebratus -a -um (illicitus, illatus), unwashed, unclean, impure, P. H; — *sudor*, V, not washed off.

Illecebratio, to that place, *huc* —, S; *huc atque* —, C, *huc et* —, H, hither and thither, (2) to that

person or thing, C; *quo res hæc pertinet?* *illuc*, II.

Illucēo, 2. to shine at, on, in, P.

Illucesco (*illūcesco*) -*luci*, 3. (i.) *neut.* to become light, begin to shine, *quum tertio die sol illuzisset*, C; *illucescet aliquando ille dies*, C; *impers. illucescit*, it grows light, is daylight, Ca; (ii.) *act.* to shine upon, illuminate, P.

Illicetant -*antis*, struggling, contending, P. Aug.

Ilūdo -*si* -*um*, 3. (i.) *neut.* to play with, sport with, — *chartis*, II, to play with the paper, i.e. amuse one's self with writing; (2) to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of, C; — *rebus humanis*, II; — *in Albucium*, C; (3) to defile, pollute, — *matri* *græ*, Ca; (ii.) *act.* to play with; met. *illusas avro vestes*, V, lightly interwoven or shot with gold; (2) to mock, laugh at, — *misericos*, C; — *ortem*, C; (3) to destroy, ruin, — *vitam filici*, T.

Illūmināto, — *dicere*, C, luminously.

Illūmīno, 1. to make light, enlighten, *illūmināto c.*, *luna illuminata a sole*, C; (2) to adorn with something bright, *corona gemmis illuminata*, Aug; (3) of discourse, to make clear, illustrate, — *orationem sententiis*, C.

Illūnīo -*e*, moonless, — *nox*, Pl.

Illūsto -*onis*, *f.* irony, as a rhetorical figure, C.

Illustramentum -*i*, *n.* an embellishment, ornament of discourse, Q.

Illustrāto -*onis*, *f.* a lively description, picturesque, vividness of style, Q.

Illustrē, clearly, plainly, evidently, C.

Illustris -*e*, light, full of light, bright, brilliant, — *stella*; *lumen*; *locus*, C; (2) *met.* clear, plain, evident, — *factum*; *oratio*; *res*, C; (3) distinguished, celebrated, illustrations, famous, renowned, *illustriori loco natus*, Ca; *nomen illustris*, C; *illustrissimus quisque*, Vr.

Illustro, 1. to enlighten, make light, *sol cuncta sua luce illustrat*, C; (2) to bring to light, make known, — *consilia*, C; to explain, illustrate, elucidate, — *ius obscurum*, C; to adorn, — *orationem sententiis*, C; to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to, — *aliquem laudibus*, C; — *aliquid Musis*, II.

Illūbilis -*e*, — *odor*, P, that cannot be washed out.

Illūvies -*is*, *f.* filth, dirt, excrement, bodily uncleanness, C; used as a term of reproach, — *Germana*, P; (2) an inundation, flood, Te.

Im = *eum*, Lc.

Imāginārius -*a* -*um*, apparant, imaginary, L.

Imāginātiō -*onis*, *f.* imagination, fancy, mental representation, Pl.

Imāginor, 1. *dep.* to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, — *aliquid*, Q.

Imāgo -*inis*, *f.* an image, representation, portrait, picture, figure, bust, statue, — *fiela*, C, a statue; — *picta*, C, painted bust; also used of a portrait engraved on a seal-ring, C; *imagines (maiorum)*, waxen masks, portraits of ancestors, hung in the atria of persons of curule dignity, and at their funerals worn by persons in appropriate costume, representing the ancestors themselves, C; (2) expresses extreme likeness, as in English, *hic qui adest*, — *animi et corporis tui*, C; (3) the shade or ghost of a dead man, *imagines mortuorum*, C; — *somni, noctis*, O, a dream; in the Stoical philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, C; (4) an echo, C. H.; (5) in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image, C; (6) *met.* the appearance, pretence, — *pacis*, Te; — *decoris*, L; *imaginem reipublicæ nullam reliquerunt*, C, they left no shadow or trace of the republic; (7) the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event, — *tantæ cædis*, O; — *tantæ pietatis*, V.

Imāgunēcula -*e*, *f. dim.* a little image, figure, St.

Imbecillitas -*atis*, *f.* weakness, imbecility, feebleness, C.

Imbecillus, somewhat weakly, feebly, C.

Imbecillus -*a* -*um* (-*is* -*e*, Pl.), weak, feeble, imbecile, applied both to body and mind, — *senes*, C; — *pulsus venarum*, Cl; — *medicina*, C; — *animus*, C.

Imbellis -*e*, *f.* unfitness for war, P. Aug.

Imbellis -*e*, unwarlike, peaceful, C; cowardly, — *res*, cowardly behaviour, C; — *telum*, V, powerless; — *Tarentum*, II, effeminate; — *sumus*, O, unarmed.

Imber -*bris*, *m.* (ὄμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (*pluvius* denotes gentle, fertilizing rain), C; — *lactis, sanguinis, lapidum*, C; (2) a rain-cloud, V; (3) rain-water, Te; (4) *poet.* water or any other fluid, Lc. V.

Imberbis -*e* (-*us* -*a* -*um*, A. Aug.), beardless, C.

Imbibō -*bi*, 3. to drink in, suck up, absorb, imbibe, Pl; (2) *met.* — *de vobis malam opinionem animo*, C; (3) to resolve, determine upon any thing, C.

Imbitō, 3. to go in, to enter, P.

Imbrex -*icis*, *f.* a ridge-shaped tile used in roofing (*tegula* = a flat tile), P; (2) *meton.* a gutter, Co; the hollow of the hand, St; some unknown part of a pig, St.

Imbricatim, like a hollow or ridged tile, Pl.

Imbrico, 1. to form like a hollow or ridged tile, Vt.

Imbricus -*a* -*um*, rainy, rain-bringing, — *Auster*, P.

Imbrifer -*era* -*erum*, V. = *imbricus*, *q.v.*

Imbuō -*ai* -*ūtum*, 3. to moisten, wet, imbue with a fluid, — *tanam liquoribus*, Co, to dyo; *imbui sanguine gladii*, C, dripping; (2) *met.* to soak, steep, saturate, imbue; very frequently in *præp. perf. pass.*, *religione imbui*, C; — *legiones facere Othonis*, Te; — *crudelitate*, C; (3) to accustom betimes, early inure, instill, *quibus ille studiis ab incunte ætate se imbuerat*, C; *et pietate omnium pectora imbuerat*, ut, etc. L.

Imitābilis -*e*, that can be imitated, imitable, C.

Imitāmen -*inis*, *n.* an imitation, representation, image, O.

Imitamentum -*i*, *n.* an imitating, imitation, Te.

Imitatio -*onis*, *f.* an imitation, — *virtutis*, O; (2) the imitation in a word of a natural sound, onomatopœia, Aug.

Imitator -*oris*, *m.* an imitator, — *principum*, C.

Imitatrix -*icis*, *f.* a female imitator, C.

Imitor, 1. *dep.* to imitate, copy, — *amiculum alicujus aut statum aut motum*, C; — *præclarum factum*, C; (2) to be like, resemble, *honor potest imitari sudorem*, C; *poet.* to replace, or supply by something similar, — *pocula cîtea acidis sorbis*, V; (3) to represent, depict, express, — *aliquid penicillo*, C; — *gaudium*, Tb; — *mæstiam*, Te, to manifest.

Immaculātus -*a* -*um*, unspotted, immaculate, P. Aug.

Immadescō -*dūi*, 3. to become moist or wet, O.

Immane, frightfully, dreadfully, savagely, V.

Immanis -*e*, enormous, vast, immense, monstrous, — *corporum magnitudo*, Ca; *ingens* — *que præda*, C; — *antrum*, V; (2) *met.* frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce, — *hostis*, *gens*, C; — *belua*, C; — *consuetudo*, C.

Immanitas -*atis*, *f.* enormous magnitude, C; (2) savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness, C.

Immansuetus -*a* -*um*, untamed, unrestrained, wild, O.

Immatūre, immaturity, unseasonably, untimely, Co.

Immatūritas -*atis*, *f.* immaturity, unseasonableness, St; (2) untimely activity, too great haste, C.

Immatūrus -*a* -*um*, unripe, immature, — *pira*, Co; — *puella*, St, not nubile; — *mors*, C, untimely; — *interitus* C. Græchi, C.

Immēdicābilis -e, that cannot be healed, — *vulnus*, O.

*Immēō, 3. to make water into, Pr.

Immēmōr -ōris, unmindful, forgetful, — *mandati*, C; — *beneficii*, T; *nec Romanarum rerum* —, C, familiar with Roman history; (2) * — *beneficium*, T, forgotten; (3) causing forgetfulness; *poet.* epithet of Lethe, P. Aug.

Immēmōrābilis -e, indescribable, — *spatium*, Lc; — *versus*, P, unworthy of representation; (2) * silent, incommunicative, — *anus*, P.

Immēmōrātus -a -um, not mentioned, not narrated, H.

Immēntas -it̄is, f. immeasurableness, immensity, C.

Immēnsus -a -um, immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless, — *magnitudo regionum*, C; — *mare*, C; *subst.* immensum -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; used *adv.* in *immensum*, S; *ad immensum*, L; *abs.* O. Tc, enormously, immensely, infinitely; — *est dicere*, O, it is an endless task to tell, etc.

Immēō, 1. to go in, enter, Pl.

Immērens -ntis, not deserving, innocent, Lc.

Immērenter, undeservedly, P. Aug.

Immēro -si -sum, 3. (immēgere, Co.), to dip into, plunge into, immerse, — *manus in aquam*, Pl; — *aliquem undā*, V; *immersus in flumen*, C; *ubi iter amnis immergitur*, Pl, falls into the sea; (2) — *se aliquo*, to betake one's self anywhere, bury one's self in, P.

Immērito, undeservedly, C; non —, Q, with good reason.

Immēritus -a -um, innocent, not deserving of punishment, — *mori*, H, that has not deserved to die; (2) undeserved, unmerited, *laudes*, L; *immērito meo*, P, for no fault of mine.

*Immērābilis -e, that cannot be sunk, H.

*Immēritatus -a -um, unmeasured, — *jugera*, H.

Immēro, 1. to remove into, — *in domum et in paternos hortos*, C; *met.* *posteaque immigravi in ingentium meum*, P, I became my own master.

Immēro, 2. to hang, bend, incline over, *populus antro imminet*, V; *collis urbi imminet*, V; *carcer imminens foro*, L, hardly, adjoining; (2) *met.* to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten, *mors, quæ quotidie imminet*, C; *imminentium nescius*, Te, ignorant of the immediate future; hence, to be near with hostile intent, threaten, *castra Romana Carthaginiensis portus* —, L; (3) to strive to acquire, long eagerly for, eagerly desire, — *rei*, C; *ad rem*, C; *in rem*, L.

Immēro -di -ūtum, 3. to lessen, diminish, — *copias*, C; to weaken, injure, — *animum libidinis*, Te; (2) *met.* — *tempus*, S; — *aliquid de voluptate*, C; — *verbum*, C, to contract, abbreviate; (3) to ruin, subvert, destroy, — *ius*, C; — *cupiditatem, auctoritatem*, C.

Immēnūlo -ōnis, f. a lessening, diminishing, weakening, C.

Immēco -scū -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix in, mingle with, intermix, *togati immixti turbæ militum*, L; *vestis immixta culcæ*, Sc, Micks to the skin; *se mediis armis*, V; — *se colloquiis*, L.

*Immēscābilis -e, unlamented, unpitied, H.

*Immēscōrditer, unmercifully, T.

Immēscōrs -rdis, unmerciful, C.

Immēscūm -ii, n. a water-trough, small open cistern, Vt.

Immēso -ōnis, f. — *sarmentorum*, C, a letting grow (*opp.* amputation).

Immītis -e, not wild, sour, harsh, — *uca*, H; — *fructus*, Pl; (2) rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern, — *tyrannus*, V; applied to animals, — *serpens*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *ventus*, Tb; — *mors*, Tb.

Immītō -mī -mīsum, 3. to send in, cause or allow to go in, discharge at, introduce, — *arros ad spoliandam fanum*, C; — *corpus in undam*, O; *naves pice completas in classem Pomponianam*, Ca; — *tela in aliquem*, C; *se in hostes*, C, to attack; *pluribus immittis cohortibus*, Ca, sent against the

enemy; (2) — *plantas*, V, to engraft; *aliquem in bona*, C, to put in possession of property; (3) to let go, — *habenas classi*, V, to go at full sail; hence, to allow to increase or grow, *vitis immittitur ad usas parietis*, Vr; *barba immissa*, V, allowed to grow, uncut, untrimmed.

Immo or Imo, yea, yes (which, while assenting, usually subjoins a stronger assertion), frequently followed by *etiam*, *cero*, *enimvero*, *magis*, *potius*, etc., *verum etiam dicam? immo etiam!* yes by all means! P; *civis! immo in senatum venit*, C, nay more, he comes into the senate; *causa non bona est? immo optima*, C, yea, but it is the very best; *familiarem! immo altissimum*, C, nay, but rather; *non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo*, C, nay, on the contrary, I am of opinion.

Immōbilis -e, immovable, C; — *precibus*, Te, inexorable, — *pietas*, St, unchangeable.

Immōdērate, without rule or measure, C; (2) immoderately, intemperately, C.

*Immōdēratō -ōnis, f. want of moderation, excess, C.

Immōdēratūs -a -um, without measure, immeasurable, Lc; (2) *met.* immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, C.

Immōdeste, immōdest' -e, unbecomingly, immodestly, P. L.

Immōdestia -æ, f. modesty, intemperate conduct, P; — *publi -orum*, Te, avarice, extortion.

Immōdestus -a -a, immodest, intemperate, unbridled, C.

Immōdīce, immoderately, L.

Immōdīcus -a -um, immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate, — *in aliquā re*, L; — *linguā*, L; — *libidinē*, Co.

*Immōdīlātus -a -um, inharmonious, H.

Immōlātio -ōnis, f. a sacrificing, immolation, C.

Immōlātōr -ōris, m. a sacrificer, immolator, C.

Immōltus -a -um (*opp.* demolitus), built up, L.

Immōlo, 1. originally, to sprinkle with sacred flour, a ceremony performed before a sacrifice; hence, to sacrifice, immolate, — *bovem Musis*, C; (2) *poet.* to sacrifice, devote to death, slay, V.

Immōrdeō -di -sum, 2. to bite in, P. Aug.

Immōrōr -mōrtūs, 3. *dep.* to die in or upon, — *sorori*, O, on his sister's body; — *Luxinis aquis*, O.

Immōrōr, 1. to stay, remain, linger in a place, *loco*, Co; *rei*, Q; *in re*, Q.

Immōrsus -a -um (*ptcp.* immordeo), — *stomachus*, H, bitten by sharp viands.

Immōrtālis -e, deathless, immortal, — *dii*, C; (2) everlasting, imperishable, — *memoria et gloria*, C; — *gratias*, Aug; (3) *poet.* excessively fortunate and happy, Pl.

Immōrtāltas -ātis, f. immortality, — *antimorum*, C; (2) everlasting renown, an immortality of fame, — *gloria*, C; (3) *the highest possible happiness, T.

*Immōrtāltiter, everlastingly, C.

Immōtus -a -um, unmoved, motionless, — *arbores*, L, undisturbed; — *arena*, P. Aug, unploughed; — *dies*, Te, calm, windless; (2) *met.* fixed, firm, steadfast, — *mens, fata*, V; — *pax*, Te.

Immūgio, 4. to bellow, roar in, *immugit Atina cæcurns*, V.

Immūlgō, 2. to milk into, *teneris — ubera labris*, V.

Immūditia -æ, f. uncleanness, impurity, dirtiness.

Immūdus -a -um, unclean, dirty, nasty, impure, C.

*Immūstīcus -a -um, not liberal, stingy, P.

Immūno, 4. to forfeit, Te.

Immūnis -e, free, exempt, — *ager*, C, tax-free; — *militia*, L, exempt from military service; *with gratia* — *portorium*, L; (2) in private life, *first is neque — neque superbo*, C, inactive; *quæ eris in ruinem Cypræ placuisse rapaci*, H, without gifts;

bos curri — *aratri*, O, free from; (3) *met.* liberated from, free from, having no part in, *urbs* — *belli*, V, *animus* — *tristitiæ*, Sc; — *dentes a dolore*, Pl; — *facinus*, P, a thankless office or business.

Immunitas -atis, f. exemption from public offices or burdens, C, (2) immunity, exemption, — *magni munus*, C.

Immunitus -i -um, unfortified, I; — *via*, C, passable (according to others, unpassable).

Immurro, I, to murmur in or at, *silris* — *Auster*, V.

Immusculus -i, m. (—*ustulus* — *ustulus*), an unknown species of falcon, vulture, or eagle, Pl.

Immutabilis -e, immutable, unchangeable, C; (2) unchanged, P.

**Immutabilitas* -atis, f. immutability, C.

Immutatio -ōnis, f. a change, alteration, exchange, C, (2) metonymy, C.

Immutatus -a -um, unchanged, C.

Immutescō -tūl, 3 to become dumb or silent, Q.

**Immutatus* -a -um, maimed, mutilated, S.

Immutō, I, to change, alter, exchange, transform, — *ordinem verborum*, C, — *aliquid de institutis priorum*, C; of persons, *prosperis rebus immutari*, C, (2) in rhetoric, to use by metonymy, *Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam*, C.

Imo = immo, q v.

Impacatus -a -um, warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, V.

**Impactio* -ōnis, f. a striking against, collision, impact, Sc.

Impages -is, f. the border which encloses the panel of a door, Vt.

Impallesco -lāi, 3 to grow pale at or in, — *nocturnis chartis*, Pr.

Impar -āris, unequal, uneven, C; *par et* — *ludere*, H, to play at odd-and-even, *modi impar*, O, hexameter and pentameter; *si toga disudet impar*, H, sits awry, *nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi*, H, so unequal to himself; (2) inferior to, not a match for, unable to contend with, *ceteris major tibi miles* —, H, *muliebri corpus* — *dolori*, Tc; (3) poet — *certamen*, O, — *pugna*, V, an unequal contest.

Imparatus -a -um, unprepared, C; — *quum a militibus*, *tum a pecunia*, C, unprovided with.

**Impariter*, unevenly, unequally, H.

Impartio, impartior = *impartio*, impartior, q v.

Impasco, 3 to feed or pasture a flock, *loca*, *quibus nullum impascitur pecus*, Co.

Impastus -i -um, unfed, hangry, — *leo*, V.

Impatibilis -e, intolerable, insufferable, — *dolor*, C.

Impatiens -entis, unable to bear or to endure, impatient, — *alicuius rei*, V, O, — *cohibere furorem*, P Aug; — *ira*, O, wrathful, irascible, (2) applied to inanimate objects, *cera* — *caloris*, O; (3) insensible, passionless, Sc.

Impatienter, impatiently, restlessly, uneasily, Pl Tc.

Impatientia -re, f. impatience, inability to suffer, — *frigorum*, Pl, (2) apathy, insensibility, Sc.

Impavidē, fearlessly, undauntedly, L.

Impavidus -a -um, fearless, courageous, undaunted, H O.

Impediatio -ōnis, f. a propping of a vine or other plant, Co.

Impedimentum -i, n. a hindrance, impediment, — *alicui facere*, *insere*, C; *afferre*, Tc; esse *impedimenti loco*, C, Ca, (2) the baggage of a soldier, luggage, Ca.

Impediō -i (-i) -itum, 4 to entangle, hamper, — *se in plagas*, P, — *piscis reti*, B, hence, to render a locality impassable, — *saltum munitionibus*, L, (2) *met.* to entangle, hamper, — *se nuptus*, T, — *mentem dolore*, C, (3) to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct, — *alicui ad aliquid re*, C, *alicui re*, Tc, *quominus*, C; *ne*, C; *quin*, Aug, followed by *inf.* C; *ad propulsanda pericula*, C,

(4) to clasp, embrace, — *aliquem amplexu*, O; — *caput myrto*, H.

Impeditio -ōnis, f. a hindering, hindrance, C.

**Impedito*, I, to hinder exceedingly, P Aug.

Impeditus -i -um (*ptcp.* *impedito*), hindered, impeded, burdened, obstructed, straitened, — *silva*, Ca, impassable; — *tempora republicæ*, C, embarrassed; (2) *impeditus* -i, m. (*sc.* miles), a soldier so laden with baggage as to be unfit for battle (*opp.* *expeditus*).

Impedo, I, to prop, support by props, Co.

Impello -pūli -pulsum; 3 to strike, strike upon, — *chordas pollice*, Tb; — *infidum marmor remis*, V; — *auras mugitibus*, O; (2) to strike so as to set in motion, set in motion, impel, — *navem triplici versu*, V; — *saqltam nero*, O, to propel; *nodosa impellitur ornis*, P Aug, is thrown to the ground; (3) *met.* to excite, incite, urge on, impel, stimulate, instigate, — *aliquem in aliquid*, C; *aliquem ad aliquid*, C; — *me, ut ita crederem*, C; — *huc illic*, T, (4) to cast to the ground, entirely ruin, V Tc.

Impendō, 2 to hang over, impend, — *cerribus*, C; *saxum* — *Tantalo*, C; (2) *met.* to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand, in me *terrores impendunt*, C, *omnibus terrorem impendit*, C; *te impendunt mala*, T.

Impendio, much, very much (usually joined with comparatives), — *magis*, C, far more.

**Impendiosus* -a -um, extravagant, expensive, P.

Impendium -ii, n. expense, expenditure, outlay, cost, C; *impedio publico*, L, at the public expense; *nulla fodienda impendia*, Pl, no trouble in digging, (2) loss, damage, *orum boumque impendio*, Pl; *probitatis impendio*, Q, at the expense of, (3) interest of money, C.

Impendo -di -sum; 3 to expend, lay out, — *aliquid in rem*, C; *rei*, Tc, *pro i*, St.

Impenitibilis -e, impenetrable, L; (2) unconquerable, invincible, St.

Impensā -re, f. expense, outlay, cost, — *facere in aliquid*, C; *nullā impensā*, C, without expense; *impensū alicuius*, Pl, at some one's expense; (2) applied to other than pecuniary outlay, — *crucis*, O, — *operum*, V.

Impense, expensively, in a costly manner, Pr; (2) urgently, eagerly, pressingly, C.

Impensus -i -um (*ptcp.* *impendo*), considerable, great, — *pretio*, C, or abs. *impenso*, H, at a high price; — *voluntas erga aliquem*, L, a great inclination; *nam ingratū homine nihil impensus est*, P, nothing is more costly.

Impertō -ōris, m. a commander, master, leader, — *histricus*, P, the manager of a theatre; especially, a military commander, general, C; and hence a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, and added to the name; *Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori*, C, (2) an emperor, — *Augustus*, and abs. St.

Impertōrius -a -um, of or relating to a general, C; — *navis*, the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Pl, (2) imperial, Tc.

Impetratrix -trix, f. a female ruler or commander; mistress, C.

Imperceptus -a -um, unperceived, unknown, O.

Imperco, 3 to spare, — *alicui*, P.

**Impercussum* -i -um, — *pedes*, O, not struck, i e making no noise.

Imperditus -a -um, not slain, undestroyed, V.

Imperfectus -a -um, incomplete, unfinished, imperfect, C.

**Imperforatus* -a -um, unstabbed, unpierced, O.

Imperiose, imperiously, arbitrarily, Vr.

Imperiosus -a -um, powerful, mighty, potent, C, *sapientis sibi quis* —, H, who rules himself; (2) masterful, imperious, tyrannical, C.

Imperito, unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily, C.

Impérītā -a, *f.* want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance, *S.*

Impēto, 1. to command, give orders to, rule, govern, — *magnis legionibus*, *H.*

Impērtus -a -um, unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant, — *civilis juris*, *C.*; *abs.* stupid, foolish, simple, *C.*

Impērium -ii, *n.* an order, command, — *accipere*, *L.* to receive; — *exsequi*, *V.* to execute; (2) the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command, — *domesticum*, *C.*; *esse sub imperio matris*, *T.*; (3) especially, the government or supreme authority in a state, *cadere sub P. R. imperium*, *C.*; *sub P. R. imperium redigere*, *C.*; *de — decertare, dimicare*, *C.*; *imperia*, offices of honour and power in the provinces (*opp. magistratus*, the same within the city); also, the imperial authority, the empire, — *recipere, deponere*, *St.*; (4) military power or command, *C.*; — *maritimum*, *C.*, chief naval command; *imperia magistratusque*, *N.*, civil and military dignities; (5) met. *imperium* or *imperia*, *C.* *Ca.*, the person or persons exercising authority; an empire, kingdom, *finium imperii nostri propagatio*, *C.*

Imperjūratūs -a -um, that by which no man has sworn or dares to swear falsely, *O.*; epithet of the Styx.

Impermissus -a -um, unallowed, forbidden, *H.*

Impēro, 1. to order, command, *aliquid*, *P. T. Ca.*; — *aliquid alicui*, *C.*; *has omnes actuarios imperat fieri*, *Ca.*; — *quod faciam*, *T.*; — *his, ut conquirerent et reducerent*, *Ca.*; — *mihi, ne abscedam*, *T.*; (2) to impose, demand as a public burden or contribution, — *pecuniam*, *C.*; — *equites civitatis*, *Ca.*; (3) — *alicui*, to rule over, govern, command, *C.*; *Jugurtha omni Numidia — parat*, *S.*; (4) generally, to rule, govern, master, — *cupidiarius*, *C.*; — *avis*, *V.*, compel to produce crops; of physicians, to order, prescribe, *Sc. Cl.*; hence, *impēratum* -i, *n.* an order, command, *Ca.*

Imperpetuus -a -um, not perpetual, transitory, *Sc.*

Imperspicuus -a -um, obscure, dark, *Pl.*

Imperteritus -a -um, undaunted, fearless, *V.*

Imperio -i (-ii) -itum, 4. (*imperior, dep. T.*), to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give, — *indigentibus de re familiari*, *C.*; — *alicui civitatem*, *C.*; — *tempus cogitationi*, *C.*; — *meum laborem hominum periculis subleandis*, *C.*; — *aliquem aliquā re*, *P. T.*; — *Parmenonem suum plurimā salute*, *T.*

Imperturbatus -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, *O.*

Impervius -a -um, impassable, impervious, — *iter*, *Q.*; — *amnis*, *O.*

Impes -ētis, *m.* = *impetus*, *g.r.*

Impetibilis -e, = *impatibilis*, *g.e.*

Impetigo -inis, *f.* the scab, mange, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, *Cl.*; applied to an eruption on the bark of trees, *Pl.*

Impeto, 3. to fall upon, assail, attack, *P. Aug.*

Impetrabilis -e, easy of attainment, attainable, *L.*; (2) that obtains easily, successful, — *dies*, *P.*, on which wishes have been fulfilled.

Impetratio -ōnis, *f.* an obtaining by asking, *C.*

Impetrō, 4. to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, *C.*; hence, *subst.* *impetratum* -i, *n.* a favourable omen, *P. Aug.*

Impetro, 1. to get, obtain, accomplish, effect; especially, as a result of effort or entreaty, *incipere multo facilius est quam —*, *P.*; — *optatum*, *C.*, to get one's wish; — *aliquid alicui*, *C.*, for any one; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, *C.*, from any one; *præp. abl. abs.* *impetrato ut manerent*, *L.* = *postquam impetratum erat*.

Impetus -us, *m.* (obsolete form, *impes* -ētis, *m. L.*), a hostile attack, assault, charge, — *armatorum*, *C.*; — *facere in leviter*, *Ca.*; — *excipere, sustinere, ferre*, *Ca.*, to receive an attack; (2) in medicine, an attack, paroxysm, — *febris*, *Cl.*; *pituita*, *Pl.*; (3) in mechanics, the pressure of a

weight or burden, *Vt.*; (4) any violent motion, rapid impulse, violence, *impetus*, — *maris*, *Ca.*; — *caeli*, *C.*; — *ventorum*, *Ca.*; met. — *animi incitati*, *C.*, violent impulse; — *benevolentia*, *C.*; *animalia quæ habent suos impetus*, *C.*, their instinctive desires.

Impexus -a -um, uncombed, *V.*; met. — *antiquitas*, *Te.*, rude, uncouth.

Implico, 1. to pitch, cover with pitch, *Co.*

Impie, impiously, wickedly, *C.*; — *loqui*, *St.*, treasonably.

Impietas -ātis, *f.* impiety, irreligion, ungodliness, *C.*; — *in principem*, *Te.*, high treason.

Impiger -gra -grum, unsloughful, diligent, active, — *in re, ad rem*, *C.*; — *militia*, *Te.*; — *militia*, *L.*; — *hostium vexare turmas*, *H.*

Impigre, actively, quickly, *P. L.*

Impigritas -ātis, *f.* activity, quickness, *C.*

Impilla -um, *n.* shoes or socks made of felt, *Pl.*

Impingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. *act.* to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against (the English verb *impinge*, used only *neut.*); — *pugnare in os*, *P.*; — *caput parietis*, *Pl.*; *hostes in vallum*, *Te.*; (2) to give, hand over to, — *alicui epistolam*, *C.*

Impio, 1. to render sinful, defile with sin, — *se*, *P.*, to sin.

Impius -a -um, impious towards God and parents, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpietistic, — *civis*, *C.*; — *erga parentes*, *St.*, — *bellum*, *C.*; — *arma*, *V.*; — *herba*, *Pl.*, a plant, probably the French everlasting.

Implacabilis -e, implacable, irreconcilable, — *alicui*, *L.*; — *in aliquem*, *C.*

Implacabiliter, implacably, irreconcilably, *Te.*

Implacatus -a -um, unappeased, unsatisfied, unplaced, *V.*

Implacidus -a -um, rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce, *H.*

Implecto -xi -xum, 3. to interweave, weave or twist with or into, *implexæ crinibus angustis Eumenides*, *V.*, whose hair is interwoven with serpents.

Impleo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill, fill up, fill full, — *aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re*, *C.*; — *mero pateram*, *V.*; *postquam implevisseti fusti istorum caput*, *P.*; — *aliquid alicuius rei*, *C.*; especially, to fill with food, satiate, *implentur rebus Bacchi pinguisque ferina*, *V.*; (2) to make fat or stout, *Cl.*; to make pregnant, *O. Pl.*; (3), to fill a certain measure, be equal to certain dimensions, *modius grani non sexdecim libras implet*, *Pl.*; (4) met. — *urbem nomine meo*, *H.*; — *scopolis coribus*, *V.*; — *multitudinem expectatione tando*, *L.*; — *adolecentem suæ temeritatis*, *L.*; especially, to complete or accomplish a certain period, — *octavum et nonagesimum annum*, *Q.*; (5) to fulfill, discharge, execute, *ne id profiteri ridear, quod non possum —*, *C.*

Implexus -us, *m.* an interweaving, a weaving or winding together, *Pl.*

Implicatio -ōnis, *f.* an intertwining, interweaving, entanglement, embarrassment, *C.*

Implicatus -a -um (*præp.* *implico*), confused, entangled, *C.*

Implicescor, 3. *dep.* to become confused, be mentally disordered, *P.*

Implicite, intricately, confusedly, *C.*

Implicito, 1. to interweave, intertwine, *Pl.*

Implico -āvi (-di) -atum (-itum), 1. to enfold, enwrap, embrace, entangle, encompass, grasp, entwine, clasp, *ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans*, *Cl.*; — *materno brachia collo*, *O.*; — *tempora frondenti ramo*, *V.*; *Candida brachiis implicata riperis crines*, *H.*; (2) met. *is, qui contrahendus negotiis implicatur, iustitia necessaria est*, *C.*, who are involved in; *nullo se implicari negotio passus est*, *C.*, to be concerned or implicated in; *Deus nihil arit, nulla occupationibus est implicatus*, *C.*; (3) to form a friendly tie; and *par.* to be in friendly connexion, *omnes qui nostris familiaritatis implicantur*, *C.*

***Imploŕābilis** -e, from whom help may be sought, P. Aug.

Imploŕāto -ōnis, *f.* an imploring of help, C.

Imploŕo, 1. to beseech help, implore assistance, entreat with tears, — *deos deasque omnes*, C; *cujus hominis fides imploranda est?* C; — *filii nomen*, C; — *auxilium a Populo Romano*, Ca; — *consulis auxilium*, C.

***Implumbo**, 1. to solder with lead, Vt.

Implūm -e, unfledged, bare, H; (2) without hair, Pl.

Implūdo -di -ūtum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to rain in, Vr. Co; (11.) *act.* to rain upon, — *alicas*, O.

Implūvātus -a -um, — *vestis*, P, a female robe, of uncertain form and colour.

Implūvium -ii, *n.* a square cistern sunk in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium (*q.r.*), was received, C.

***Impōlīte**, — *dicere*, C, plainly, without ornament or refinement.

Impōlītus -a -um, rough, unpolished, — *lapides*, Q; (2) *met.* unpolished, unrefined, rude, C. Q.

Impollūtus -a -um, unpolluted, undefiled, Tc.

Impōno -pōui (impōŕvi, P.) -pōŕtum, 3, to put, set, lay, place in, — *pedem in navem*, P; — *aliquem sepulcro*, O, to bury; — *coloniam in agro Samnitium*, L; — *exercitum in navem*, Ca; *carinae*, O; *navē*, St, to embark, put on board; to put, lay, place upon, — *alicui coronam*, C; — *dextram in caput*, L; — *aliquem in rogiū*, V; *rogo*, C; — *admissarium (marem) equae*, Co, to put the mare to be covered; (2) to apply a bandage, drug, etc. to a diseased place, Cl; to put over as master, — *regem Macedoniae*, L; (3) *met.* to lay upon as a burden, impose, — *frenos animo alicujus*, L; — *alicui onus*, C; — *invidiam belli consuli*, S; to impose upon, cheat, deceive, — *Catoni egregie*, C; (4) *manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei*, L. V, to put the last touch to; — *modum alicui rei*, L, to put bounds to.

Imporco, 1. to put into furrows, Co.

***Importāticius** -a -um, — *frumentum*, Aug, imported from abroad.

Importo, 1. to bring in, import, *vinum ad se importat* i omnino non sinunt. Ca; (2) *met.* to bring about, cause, introduce, — *calamitatem alicui*, C.

Importūne, unseasonably, rudely, violently, C.

Importūntas -ātis, *f.* rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility, C.

Importūnus -a -um, unsuitable, inopportune, ill-adapted, — *loci machinationibus*, S; (2) troublesome, burdensome, oppressive, — *pauperibus*, H; — *morbus*, Cl; (3) of persons, rude, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, harassing, importunate, — *mulier*, *hostis*, *libido*, C.

Importūsus -a -um, without harbours, S.

Impos -ōtis, having no power over, no share in (*opp. compos*), — *animi*, P; — *sui animi*, P; — *sui*, Sc, out of his senses.

***Impōŕticius** -a -um, — *nomina*, Vr, primitive or undervived names of things.

Impōŕtito -ōnis, *f.* a laying on, Pl; (2) the imposition of a name on an object, Vr.

***Impōŕtītus** -a -um, Pl. = *impositicius*, *q.c.*

***Impōŕtor** -ōris, *m.* the giver of a name, namer, Vr.

Impōŕſibilis -e, impossible, Q.

Impōtēns -ātis, weak, impotent, having no power, C; followed by *gen.* — *rerum suarum*, L; (2) unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous, — *homo*, C; — *mulier*, Sc; — *animus*, C; — *rabies*, L.

Impōtēter, weakly, impotently, L; (2) furiously, outrageously, Q.

Impōtētia -e, *f.* weakness, powerlessness, impotence, T; (2) passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion, — *animi*, C; — *libidinis*, Pl.

Impresētīrūm (*contracted from in praesentia rerum*), in present circumstances, for the present, at present, N. Tc.

Impransus -a -um, that has not breakfasted fasting, P. H.

Imprēcātio -ōnis, *f.* a curse, imprecation, Sc. Pl.

Imprēcōr, 1. *dep.* — *alicui aliquid*, V. Pl, to wish any thing for any one.

Impressio -ōnis, *f.* a pressing in or upon, impression, C; (2) a hostile onslaught or attack, C; (3) in rhetoric, a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice, C.

Imprimis, especially, first of all, principally, C.

Imprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press in or on, impress, imprint, stamp, stick into, *ubi testigium impresserit*, C; — *stigma tabellis*, H; — *notam labris dente*, H; — *vulnus*, Co, to inflict; (2) — *aliquid aliquid re*, to engrave, impress, stamp with any thing; *an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus?* C; — *craterum impressum signis*, C, chased, embossed; (3) *met.* — *aliquid in animo atque mente*, C; — *quædam vestigia animo*, Q.

Imprōbābilis -e, not worthy of approbation, objectionable, Cl.

Imprōbātio -ōnis, *f.* disapprobation, blame, C.

Imprōbe, wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly, — *dicere*, *facere*, C; (2) enormously, immoderately, St; (3) wantonly, lasciviously, Cl.

Imprōbitas -ātis, *f.* bad quality (applied to wild apples), Pl; (2) moral badness, wickedness, improbity, depravity, C; applied to animals, — *simiae*, C; — *muscae*, Pl.

Imprōbo, 1. to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject, C.

Imprōbūlus -a -um, somewhat bad, wicked, Jr.

Imprōbus -a -um, of bad quality, bad, poor, — *merces*, P; — *panis*, M; (2) morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate, — *homo*, C; — *factum*, P; — *lex*, C; (3) beyond the usual size, enormous, immense, S; hence, *met.* — *labor*, V, enduring; — *rabies ventris*, V, insatiable hunger; — *sonnus*, M; (4) lascivious; lewd, O. M, shameless, impudent, H. Q.

Imprōcērus -a -um, small, low of stature, Tc.

Imprōfessus -a -um, that has not declared or confessed, St; (2) that has not professed or declared, Q.

Imprōptus -a -um, not ready, not quick, — *linguā*, L, not ready of speech.

Imprōperātus -a -um, not hasty, slow, V.

***Imprōpēro**, 1. to hasten in, enter hastily, Q.

***Imprōpēris** -a -um, not hasty, slow, P. Aug.

Imprōprie, improperly, incorrectly, Pl.

Imprōprius -a -um, unsuitable, improper, abs. *improprium*, impropriety of speech, Q.

Improsper -ēra -ērum, unfortunate, unprosperous, Tc.

Improsperē, unprosperously, unluckily, Tc.

Imprōvide, without forethought, imprudently, L.

Imprōvidus -a -um, not foreseeing, without forethought, incautious, heedless, imprudent, — *duces*, C; followed by *gen.* — *future*, L.

Imprōvisus -a -um, unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden, C; *de* or *ex improviso*, or *improvisio*, abs. used *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly, C.

Imprūdēns -ātis, not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, imprudent, *aliquem* — *aggredi*, C, to attack unawares; *imprudente Sulla*, C, contrary to the knowledge or expectation of Sulla; followed by *gen.* — *legis*, C, ignorant of the law; — *maris*, L.

Imprudenter, ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance, C; (2) imprudently, inconsiderately, T.

Imprudentia -e, *f.* ignorance, want of foresight, imprudence, — *alicuius rei*, L; — *testi emissi*, C; chance, error, mistake, *per imprudentiam*, inadvertently, unawares.

Impūbes -ēris (-is -e), not marriageable, not nubile, C; — *puer*, O; — *malæ*, V, beardless; (2) chaste, not having known women, Ca.

***Impūbescēns** -ntis, growing to maturity, Pl.

Impudens -ntis, not ashamed, shameless, impudent, — *homo*, C; — *mendacium*, C; *impudentissimæ literæ*, C.

Impudenter, shamelessly, impudently, C.
Impudentia -æ, *f.* shamelessness, impudence, C.

Impudicitia -æ, *f.* lewdness, incontinence, unchastity; especially, pæderasty, P. T. St.

Impudicus -a -um, shameless, impudent, P; (2) unchaste, lewd, incontinent, C; — *digitus*, M, the middle finger.

Impugnatio -ōnis, *f.* an assault, attack, C.

Impugno, 1. to attack, assault, assail, Ca; — *terga hostium*, L; (2) to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail, — *regem*, S; — *morbium*, Pl; — *dignitatem alicuius*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Impulsio -ōnis, *f.* an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, C; (2) an instigation, incitement, impulse, C.

Impulsor -ōris, *m.* an instigator, inciter, — *profectionis meæ*, C; *me impulsore*, T, at my instigation.

Impulsus -ūs, *m.* an outward force, shock, pressure, — *scutulum*, C; (2) an incitement, instigation, *impulsu meo, suo, vestro*, C.

Impūne, with impunity, without punishment, without peril, safely, C.

Impūnis -e, without punishment, unpunished, P. O.

Impūnitas -ātis, *f.* impunity, exemption from punishment, freedom, license, exemption, C.

Impūnitus -a -um, unpunished, exempt from punishment, safe, secure, unrestrained, shameless, C.

Impūratūs -a -um (*ptcp.* impūro), morally defiled; hence, vile, abandoned, infamous, disgraceful; a term of reproach used by P. T.

Impūre, impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully, C.

*Impūritas -ātis, *f.* moral impurity, vileness, C.

*Impūritia -æ, *f.* moral impurity, P.

Impūro, 1. to render impure, defile, Sc.

Impūrus -a -um, unclean, stained, impure, O; (2) usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous, C; — *homo*, T; *anus haud* —, T, a tolerably decent old woman.

Impūtor -ōris, *m.* — *beneficii*, Sc, one who parades or makes a great merit of a kindness.

Impūtitus -a -um, uncut, unpruned, used of plants, H. Pl.

Impūto, 1. to take into account, enter in the reckoning, Co; (2) to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit; account, reckon, as a fault or merit, — *alicui aliquid*, Tc. Q. Sc.

*Imputresco -trūi, 3. to rot or putrefy in any thing, Co.

*Imūlus -i -um, the bottomest, lowest, Ct.

Imus -a -um, *superl.* from *inferus*, *q. s.*

In, *prep.* followed by *abl.* and *acc.* (1.) with *abl.* (1) in space; in, *alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem*, C; *que in foro gestæ sunt*, C; *plures in eo loco perierunt*, Ca; *coronam habebat in epite*, C, on his head; *sedere in equo*, C, on horseback; *in eo flumine pons erat*, Ca, over; *Cæsar in barbaris erat nomen obscurius*, Ca, among; *peris in Cæli erat parata*, C, at; (2) in time, in, during, in *adolescētia*, P, while I was young; in *tempore*, L, at the right time, opportunist; in *præsentia* (*præsenti*), C, at present, under these circumstances; *distrahitur in deliberando animus*, C, while deliberating; (3) in other relations, in, among, with, *qui magno in ære alieno majores possessiones habent*, C, together with; in *summo timore*, C, in the greatest fear; in *summis tuis occupationibus*, C, in the midst of thy engagements; *hoc quidem est in exitu*, C, is in the nature of a fault; *quo in loco res æst*, Ca, in what state the affair was; *Thales, sapientissimus in septem*, C, wisest of seven; *omnia quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in*

bonis, C, are to be considered as among good things; (ii.) with *acc.* (1) in space, with verbs denoting motion, in, to, into, *influit in hanc urbem*, C, *advenit in portum*, P; at, *quum in sua rura venerunt*, C; less frequently with such verbs as *ponere*, *collocare*, etc., *suave omnia in sylvas deponere*, Ca; of motion upwards, *si quis in cælum ascendisset*, C; *si in latus dextrum cubat*, C, on the right side; *Belgæ spectant in septentriones*, Ca, towards; (2) in time, *dormiet in lucem*, H, till daylight; *in multam noctem*, C, till deep in the night; *inductæ in triginta annos*, L, for thirty years; *vivat in posterum diem*, C, for the next day; *in posterum, posteritatem, futurum*, for the future; *in præsens*, for the present; *in perpetuum*, in *æternum*, for ever; *in tempus*, for the time, for a short time; (3) in other relations, *epigramma in Cleombrotum*, C, against; *quæ nos in liberos nostros indulgentiâ esse debemus*, C, towards our children; *servile in modum*, C, after the manner of slaves; (4) adverbial expressions, *in universum*, L, in general; *in totum*, Cl, totally, altogether; *in tantum*, V, so much, so greatly; *in antecessum*, Sc, beforehand; *in diem*, (a) for the present day; *in diem vivere*, C; (b) on a fixed day, N; (c) daily, L; *in dies*, *in singulos dies*, from day to day, or daily, C; *in horas*, H, hourly.

*Inabruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsevered, P. Aug.

Inaccessus -a -um, unkindled, P. Aug.

Inaccessus -a -um, inaccessible, V.

Inacesco -scēi, 3. to become sour, Pl; *met.* O.

Inachus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* *Ἰναχός*), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io; hence, *adj.* *Inachus* -a -um, — *juvenca*, V, Io; — *litus*, O, Argive; also, *Inachus* -a -um, P. Aug; *Inachides* -æ, *m.* Perseus, O; Epaphus, O; *Inachis* -idis, *f.* Io, Pt.

Inadustus -a -um, unburnt, unsinged, O.

*Inædificatio -ōnis, *f.* a building-up, P.

Inædifico, 1. to build in or upon, *parietes clirulo*, Co; — *aliquid in locum*, L; (2) to build up, block up, barricade, — *vicos plateasque*, Ca.

Inæquabilis -e, unequal, varying, C.

Inæquabiliter, unequally, variously, Vr. Co.

Inæqualis -e, unequal, uneven, unlike, various, Q; — *auctumni*, O, variable, changeable.

Inæqualitas -ātis, *f.* inequality, dissimilarity, Vr. Q; (2) grammatical irregularity, Vr.

Inæqualiter, unequally, unevenly, Cl. L.

Inæquus -a -um, unequal, Tb.

Inæquo, 1. to make even or level, Ca.

Inestimabilis -e, that cannot be estimated; in a good sense, priceless, inestimable, L; in a bad sense, *unworthy of being valued, C.

Inestio, 1. to boil, rage in, *si meis inestuat præcordis bilis*, H.

Inæctitus -a -um, inartificial, natural, unaffected, Q.

Inæglablis -e, immovable, — *ær*, Sc.

Inæglatus -a -um, unmoved, Sc; *met.* not agitated, Sc.

*Inalbeo, 3. to become white, Cl.

Inalbo, 1. to make white, bright, clear, A. Aug.

Inalgescio, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Inalpinus -a -um, Alpine, dwelling in the Alps, — *populi*, Pl.

Inamabilis -e, unamiable, disagreeable, unpleasant, hateful, P. V.

Inamaresco, 3. to become bitter, H.

**Inālmātus* -i -um, unloved, P. Aug.
 **Inambitiosus* -a -um, not ambitious, O.
Inambulatio -ōnis, *f.* a walking up and down; C, (2) a place for walking, walk, promenade, Vr.
Inambulo, 1. to walk up and down, C.
Ināmcnus -a -um, unpleasant, unlovely, dismal, — *regna umbrarum*, O.
 **Ināni* -e, *f.* emptiness, P.
 **Inānitiōsus* -a -um, speaking in vain, P.
Inānīmātus -a -um (*Inānīmans*, Sc.), lifeless, inanimate, C.
Inānīmentum -i, *n.* emptiness, P.
Inānīmus -a -um, lifeless, inanimate, C.
Inānīo -i -i (-i) -itum, 4. to empty, make void, Lc. Pl.
Inānis -e, empty, void, vacant (*opp.* *plenus*, *completus*, *confertus*), — *ras*, *domus*, C; — *equus*, C, without rider; — *navis*, C, unloaded; — *corpus*, C, soulless, dead; — *cultus*, Sc, eyesless; — *lumina*, O, blind; *subst.* *inane* -is, *n.* space, empty space, C; (2) especially, empty-handed; C; poor, indigent, C, empty-bellied, hungry, P; (3) *met.* vain, profitless, worthless, empty, *inane*, C, and *subst.* *inane*, or *inania*, vanity, inanity, H.
Inānitas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, empty space, C; (2) *met.* worthlessness, vanity, inanity, C.
Ināniter, emptily, vainly, uselessly, C.
 **Ināpertus* -a -um, not open, not exposed, P. Aug.
 **Inappārātio* -ōnis, *f.* want of preparation, Aug.
Inārātus -a -um, unploughed, uncultivated, V.
Inardescō -rāi, 3. to kindle, take fire, glow, in or at any thing, — *humeris Herculis*, H; *met.* — *specere juvenis*, O
Inārēfactus -a -um, dried, Pl.
Inarescō -rūi, 3. to become dry in or on any thing, Pl. Cl.
Inargentātus -a -um, silvered, plated with silver, Pl.
Ināro, 1. to plough in, Vr. Co; (2) to cultivate, — *solum*, Pl.
Inartificiālis -e, not according to art, inartificial, Q.
Inartificiāliter, inartificially, Q.
 **Inascens* -a -um, unascended, Pl.
 **Inaspectus* -a -um, not beheld, unseen, P. Aug.
Inascātus -a -um, roasted, Pl.
Inassētus -a -um, unaccustomed, unwont, O.
 **Inattēdātus*, undiminished, unpaired, — *amex*, O.
 **Inaudac* -ācis, timid, fearful, H.
Inaudio, 4. to hear; particularly, to hear news, to hear a secret, *aliquid de aliquo*; *de re ex aliquo*, C; — *mihi esse thesaurum domi*, P.
Inauditus -a -um, unheard of, unusual, unparalleled, — *aliquid*, C; (2) unheard (i. e. before a judge), without a hearing, Tc.
Inaugurāto, after having taken the auguries, Lc.
Inauguro, 1. to take or observe the auguries, to prophesy by means of augury, L; (2) to consecrate, mental, inaugurate a person or place with auguries, C.
Inaures -ium, *f.* earrings, P. Pl.
Inauro, 1. to gold, cover with gold, C; (2) *met.* to provide with gold, enrich, C.
Inauspicato, without auspices, C.
Inauspicātus -a -um, — *lex*, L, with regard to

which no auspices have been taken; (2) unlucky, inauspicious, Pl.

Inausus -a -um, undared, V.
Incaedus -a -um, not cut down, unfelled, — *lucus*, O.

Incalescō -liti, 3. to glow, become warm, L. Co; (2) to begin to glow with passion; especially, love, O.

Incalisfio, 3. to heat, warm, make hot, O.

Incallide, not cleverly, without ingenuity, C.

Incallidus -a -um, not clever, without ingenuity, C.

Incandescō -dūi, 3. to begin to glow with heat, become very hot, O.

Incānescō -nūi, 3. to become white or grey, Cf.

Incantamentum -i, *n.* a charm, incantation, Pl.

Incanto, 1. to bewitch, charm, enchant, speak magical words over, Pl.

Incānus -a -um, white, grey, — *menta*, V; — *barba*, Co.

Incassum (*vid.* *cassus*), in vain, vainly, uselessly, S. V.

Incaste, unchastely, Sc.

**Incastigātus* -a -um, unchastised, uncorrected, H.

Incante, incautiously, carelessly, C. Pl.

Incautus -i -um, incautious, careless, heedless, un wary, inconsiderate, C, — *futus*, H, — *a fraude*, L; (2) that against which it is impossible to guard, perilous, unforeseen, *ster hostibus incautum*, Tc.

**Incāvo*, 1. to make hollow, excavate, Co.

Incēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to walk, go, march, step in, enter, — *pedes*, L, on foot, — *moliter*, *duis*, O, with a light, heavy step, — *equus*, to ride on horseback; *non ambulamus, sed incedimus*, Sc, we do not stroll easily, but walk with measured step, especially, of soldiers, to march, advance, — *isque ad portas*, L; — *in percussos Romanos*, S, to advance, come on, *ubi crepusculum incessit*, Co, of a report, *occulius rumor incedebat*, Tc, was going about; (2) *met.* to come to, seize upon, attack, befall, happen to, *vis morbi in castra incescit*, L, — *sterilitas annonae incescit hominibus*, Ca, *religio te incescit*, T.

Incēlber -bris -e, unrenowned, unknown, P. Aug.

Incēlbrātus -a -um, not made known, not spread abroad, Tc.

Incendiaris -a -um, relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, *subst.* *incendiaris* -i, *m.* Tc, an incendiary.

Incendium -i, *n.* a conflagration, fire, — *facere*, *excitare*, C; *conflare*, L; (2) *poet.* fire, glow, heat, — *siderum*, Pl; (3) *met.* fire, flame, heat, glow, — *belli Punici*, C; — *invidia*, C; — *cupidoletum*, C.

Incendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set fire to, burn, — *ius et odores*, C; — *oxyda sua omnia*, Ca, — *fornacem*, Co, to heat; (2) to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten, *solis incensa radius luna*, C; (3) *met.* to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense, — *judicem*, C; — *aliquid querelis*, V; *amore sum incensus*, C; *Cæsar ab eo in me erat incensus*, C, (4) * to raise the price of any thing, — *annonam*, Vr; (5) * to bring into danger, P.

Incensio -ōnis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, C.

Incensus -a -um, not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, C.

Incentivus -a -um, that sets or regulates the tune (*opp.* *sucentivus*), — *tibia*, Vr; hence, *met.* — *rita pastorum*, Vr, superior.

Inceptio -ōnis, *f.* a beginning, undertaking, — *tam præclaris operis*, C.

Incepto, 1. to begin, undertake, P. T.

Inceptor -ōris, *m.* a beginner, T.

Inceptum -i, *n.* an undertaking, beginning, enterprise, C.

Inceptus -ūs, *m.* P. Aug. = *inceptum*, q. v.

Incernitulum -i, *n.* a sieve, A. Aug; (2) perhaps

also a tray on which corn-dealers exposed their samples for sale, Pl.

Incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift or riddle upon, Co.

Incēro, 1. to cover with wax, Cl; — *genua deorum*, Jv, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e. to beseech, implore.

Incerto (incerte), not certainly, P.

Incerto, 1. to make uncertain or doubtful, P.

Incertus -a -um, objectively, uncertain, doubtful, unreliable, not sure, — *spes*, T; — *nuptiae*, T; — *celas*, C; — *crines*, O, dishevelled, L; — subjectively, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined, C; *subst.* incertum -i, n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty, *incerta belli*, L.

Incesso -cessi or -cessivi, 3. to attack, assail, fall upon, — *aliquem jaculis saziisque*, L; — *aliquem stercore*, St; (2) *met.* to attack verbally, assail with reproaches, — *reges dictis protervis*, O; — *aliquem criminibus*, Te, to accuse.

Incessus -ūs, m. the gait, mode of walking, C; — *fractus*, Q, unmanly, effeminate; (2) a hostile attack, assault, incursion, Te; (3) *an access, entrance, Te.

Inceste, impurely, lewdly, sinfully, C.

Incestificus -a -um, defiling one's self by sin, So.

Incesto, 1. to defile, render impure by sin, V; (2) to defile lewdly, — *filium*, Te.

Incestum -i, n. impurity, unchastity, lewdness; and especially such impurity and fornication as were forbidden by law, incest, C.

Incestus -a -um, impure, sinful, impious, H; — *aves*, P Aug, defiled by feeding upon corpses; (2) unchaste, lewd, incestuous, St.

Incestus -ūs, m. C. = incestum, q.v.

Inchōlātus -a -um (*prtep.* incholo), unfinished, incomplete, C.

Inchōlo, 1. to begin, commence, — *notum delubrum*, C; *res quas communis intelligentia in animis nostris inchoavit*, C; *ad inchoato*, Co, from the very beginning, from the foundation.

Incido -cidi -cāsum, 3. to fall in or on, *belua in foveam incidit*, C; *pestilentia — in urbem*, L; — *ictus ingens ad terram*, V; *Saguntī ruinae nostris capitibus incident*, L; (2) to fall in with a person by chance, meet unexpectedly, — *in ipsum Casarum*, C; — *inter ceteras armatorum*, L; (3) *met.* to fall into, fall upon, — *in morbum*, C; *tantus terror — ejus exercitū*, Ca; (4) *quod in id reipublica tempus incideris, non videris*, C; *casu in eorum mentionem — C*, to happen to mention; — *in imperatorum cupiditatem*, C, to fall into the desire; *quodcumque in mentem incideret*, C, whatever came into his mind; *quorum atlas in eorum tempora incidit*, C, fell, happened; (5) to happen, occur, *incidunt saepe tempora quae*, etc. C; *in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa*, Q.

Incido -idi -isum, 3. to cut into, make an incision, cut open, — *arbores*, Ca; — *venam*, Cl; — *nihil pinnas*, C, to clip; (2) to inscribe, engrave an inscription, — *leges in aes*, C; *notum est carmen incisum in sepulchro*, C; (3) *met.* to cut short, bring to an end, cause to cease, — *poema quod institueram*, C; — *sermonem*, L; *spe omni reditus incisā*, L, being cut off, taken away.

Incens -ntis, pregnant, with young, Vr. Co.

Inclis -c, cut, — *fossa*, A. Aug; and more frequently *abs.* inclis -is, n. a ditch or canal for conveying water for purposes of irrigation, C.

Inclo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lc.

Incingo -nxi -netum, 3. to surround, engirdle, — *urbes manibus*, O.

Inclino -ūi, 3. to sing or sound a musical instrument as an accompaniment, Pt.

Inclipo -clēpi -ceptum, 3. (i.) *act.* to begin, commence, — *optare mortem*, C; — *facinus, bellum*, S; *a Jove incipiendum putat*, C, with or from Jupiter; (ii.) *neut.* to begin, to begin to be, *tum — vir arabitur*, C.

Inclipisso, 3. to begin, commence, P.

Inclise, inclisim, — *dicere*, C, in short, unconnected sentences.

Incliso -ōnis, f. a division or clause of a sentence, C.

Inclisum -i, n. C. = incisio, q.v.

Inclisura -ae, f. a cutting into, incision, Co; (2) a natural indentation, as, e.g. in the palm of the hand, Pl; (3) in painting, the division between light and shade, Pl.

*Inclisus -ūs, m. an incision, Pl.

Inclitamentum -i, n. an incitement, inducement, incentive, — *alicujus rei*, C, to any thing.

Inclitāte, hastily, violently, C.

Inclitatio -ōnis, f. an inciting, instigating, exciting, — *languentis populi*, C; (2) violent motion, *sol tantā incitatione fertur*, C; *met.* excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence, — *animi*, Ca; — *mentis*, C.

Inclitātus -a -um (*prtep.* inclito), rapid, vehement, *equo incitato*, C, at full gallop; *met.* *cursus in oratione incitatio*, C.

*Inclitatus -ūs, m. swift movement, Pl.

Inclito, 1. to put into rapid motion, vehemently urge on, — *equos*, Ca; — *se*, to hasten; *prov. incitare currentem*, C, to urge one who needs no urging; *annis libernis incitatus plus*, L, swollen; — *vitem*, Co, to force the growth of; (2) *met.* to incite, rouse, urge, spur on, — *animos, ingenium*, C; — *Casarem ad id bellum*, Ca; *terrae ris Pythium incitabat*, C, inspired; *tribunus populum in consules incitabat*, L, against the consuls.

Inclitus -a -um, in rapid motion, rapid, swift, C. V.

Inclitus -a -um, immovable; especially used of a piece on the chess or draught board, which cannot be moved; hence, *prov. ad incitas* (sc. calces) *redigere*, P, to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity, P.

Inclivis -e, unceivil, unmannerly, P. Aug.

Inclivilliter, unceivilly, St.

*Inclamto, 1. to call out against, E.

Inclāmo, 1. to call upon, invoke, — *aliquem nomine*, L; — *comitem suum*, C; especially, to call for help, C; (2) to call out against, scold, P.

Inclāresco -rui, 3. to become illustrious, Pl.

Inclēmōnis -ntis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough, L.

Inclēmēnter, harshly, unmercifully, rigorously, T. L.

Inclēmētia -ae, f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, — *dicam*, V.

*Inclinābilis -e, inclined to, prone to, — *in praeum*, Sc.

Inclinatio -ōnis, f. a leaning, bending, inclination, — *corporis*, C. Q; especially *caeli*, Vt, the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole; (2) *met.* a mental leaning, inclination, — *ad meliorem spem*, C; — *voluntatis*, C, inclination of will, good-will, liking; (3) change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; — *vocis*, C; (4) in grammar, the derivation of a word from its root, Vr.

Inclinatus -a -um (*prtep.* inclino), sunk, — *vox*, C, deep; (2) inclined towards, favourable to, — *ad pacem*, L; (3) sunken, fallen, — *fortuna*, C.

Inclinis -c, bending, bowing, P. Aug.

Inclino, 1. (i.) *act.* to bend, bow, lean, incline to, — *genua arenis*, O; *inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die*, C; (2) to press back, *Romana inclinatur acies*, L; to throw down for a lewd purpose, P. Jv; of colours, to approach, resemble, — *ad aurum*, Pl; (3) *met.* to turn towards, — *se ad Stoicos*, C; — *culpam in collegam*, L, to lay the blame on his colleague; (4) to cause to sink, bring into a worse condition, *me inclinari timore viderunt*, C; (ii.) *neut.* to bend, incline, Lc; (2) to yield, give way, L; (3) *met.* to be inclined, favourable to, C; — *ad voluptatem*, Q; (4) to change, alter, P. Aug.

Includo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, shut in, enclose, *dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis*, C; *consule in carcere incluso*, C; *huc germani alieni ex arbore includunt*, V, engraft; (2) to

hold in, keep back, — *vocem*, C; (3) *met.* to enclose, include, *quam in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus*, C; *oratio, Originum quinto libro inclusa*, L; (4) to enclose, include in respect of time, to conclude, Pt. H.

**Inclusio* -ōnis, *f.* a shutting up, imprisonment, C.

Inclŭtus -a -um (*inclŭtus*, *inclŭtus*), celebrated, famous, renowned, C.

Incoactus -a -um, uncompelled, voluntary, Sc.

**Incoctŭla* -ŭrum, *n.* tinned pans or vessels, Pl.

Incoctus -a -um, uncooked, raw, P.

Incoctus -a -um, that has not dined, hungry, fasting, P.

Incoctus -e, P. = *incoctatus*, *q.v.*

Incoctus, l. to dine at any place, St.

Incoŕŕŭbilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, P.

Incoŕŕŭtus -ntis, inconsiderate, T.

Incoŕŕŭtia -ŭm, *f.* thoughtlessness, heedlessness, P.

Incoŕŕŭtŭs -a -um, unconsidered, unpremeditated, — *opus*, Sc; (2) inconsiderate, P.

**Incoŕŕŭto*, l. to contrive, plan, — *fraudem socio*, H.

Incoŕŕŭtus -a -um, unknown, unascertained, not examined, *ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus*, C; *aliquem — habere*, St, not to know.

**Incoŕŕŭbo*, 2. to hold together, contain within itself, Lc.

Incoŕŕŭa -m, *c.* an inhabitant, dweller in any place, — *noŕŕŭi*, C, our fellow-countrymen; of animals, — *aquarium*, C; — *Padi*, Pl, rivers which flow into the Po; hence, an inhabitant of a place not possessing civic rights, C.

Incoŕŕŭi, 3. (1) *act.* to inhabit, dwell in, — *eas urbes*, C; (2) *neut.* to dwell, — *inter mare Alpesque*, L.

Incoŕŕŭmis -e, uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, C.

Incoŕŕŭmitas -ŭtis, *f.* safety, soundness, good condition, entire preservation, C.

Incoŕŕŭtŭs -a -um, unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Vr.

**Incommendatus* -a -um, given up to, exposed, *tellus — rentis*, O.

Incommode, inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably, unfortunately, C.

**Incommodŭsticus* -a -um, a comic word invented by P. = *incommodus*, *q.v.*

Incommoditas -ŭtis, *f.* inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage, C; — *temporis*, L; unseasonableness, loss, damage, T.

Incommode, 1. to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one; to *incommode*, C; — *mihi*, T.

Incommodum -i, *n.* unpleasantness, disadvantage, misfortune, injury, detriment, — *alicui dare, importare, ferre*, to cause; — *capere, accipere*, C; to suffer.

Incommodus -a -um, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable, C.

Incommutabilis -e, unchangeable, C.

Incomparabilis -e, incomparable, Pl.

Incompertus -a -um, unknown, L.

Incompŕŕŭte, in a disorderly manner, — *incurrere in hostem*, L; of discourse, Q.

Incompŕŕŭtus -a -um, disordered, disorderly, irregular, — *agmen*, L; — *hostes*, L; *met. nempe incompŕŕŭto dixi pede currere versus Lucili*, H.

Incomprehensibilis -e, that cannot be laid hold of, — *parvitas arene*, Co; (2) *met.* that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Sc.

Incompte, roughly, inelegantly, P. Aug.

Incomptus -a -um, rough, inelegant, without ornament, — *capit*, H; — *capillus*, St; — *ungues*, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, — *oratio*, C; — *versus*, H.

Inconcessus -a -um, not allowed, forbidden, V.

Inconŕŕŭto, l. to win artfully to one's own side, P; (2) especially, to gain over to enmity against another, to estrange from, P.

Inconcinŕŕŭtas -ŭtis, *f.* inelegance, impropriety, — *sententiarum*, St.

Inconcinŕŕŭs -a -um, awkwardly put together, badly arranged, inelegant, C.

Inconcuŕŕŭsus -a -um, unshaken, firm, P. Aug; (2) *met.* Sc. Pl.

Incondite, confusedly, inelegantly, C.

Inconditus -a -um, not stored up, not preserved, — *fructus*, Co; (2) *unburied, — *corpora*, P. Aug;

(3) *met.* disorderly, confused, irregular, uncouth, rude, — *ius civile*, C; — *genus dicendi*, C.

Inconŕŕŭsus -a -um, not confused, regular, Sc.

Incongruens -ntis, not agreeing, unsuitable, Pl.

Incongruus -a -um, not agreeing, incongruous, P. Aug.

Inconŕŕŭquentia -ŭm, *f.* inconsequence, inconclusiveness, Q.

Inconŕŕŭdŕŕŭtia -ŭm, *f.* thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, C.

Inconŕŕŭdŕŕŭte, without consideration, rashly, inconsiderately, C.

Inconŕŕŭdŕŕŭtus -a -um, thoughtless, inconsiderate, C; (2) unadvised, unconsidered, — *cupiditas*, C.

**Inconŕŕŭsus* -a -um, — *ager*, Vr, unsown.

**Inconŕŕŭlabilis* -e, inconsolable; *met.* — *culinus*, O, incurable.

Inconstans -ntis, changeable, unstable, inconstant, C.

Inconstanter, inconstantly, inconsistently, inconsequently, C.

Inconstantia -ŭm, *f.* changeableness, instability, inconstancy, C.

Inconŕŕŭtus -a -um, unusual, Vt; (2) unaccustomed to, P. Aug.

Inconsulte, inconsiderately, unadvisedly, C. L.

Inconsulto, Aug. = *inconsulte*, *q.v.*

Inconsultus -a -um, not consulted, Vr; (2) without advice, unadvised, V; (3) inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet, C.

Inconsultus -ŭs, *m.* *inconsultu meo*, P, without asking my advice.

Inconsumptus -a -um, unconsumed, undiminished, O.

Incontaminatus -a -um, unspecked, unpolluted, uncontaminated, L.

Incontentus -a -um, not stretched, — *fides*, C, out of tune.

Incontinentes -ntis, unretentive, — *uterus*, Pl; (2) incontinent, immoderate, — *homo*, P.

Incontinenter, immoderately, incontinently, Cl.

Incontinentia -ŭm, *f.* unretentiveness, — *urinae*, Pl; (2) incontinence, intemperance, C.

**Incontroversus* -a -um, uncontroverted, undisputed, C.

Inconveniens -ntis, not agreeing with, dissimilar, Aug.

Incoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil in or with, — *aliquid rei alicui*, V; — *cum aliqua re*, Cl; (2) to parch, burn, *incocti corpora Maŕŕŭri*, P. Aug, sunburnt; to dye, colour, V; — *stannum creŕŕŭs operibus*, Pl, to tin; cover with tin; (3) *incoctum generoso pectus honesto*, Pr. = imbutum.

Incorpŕŕŭalis -e, having no body, incorporeal, Sc.

**Incorpŕŕŭto* -ōnis, *f.* bodily constitution, Co.

**Incorrectus* -a -um, unamended, incorrect, O.

Incorrupte, — *judicare*, C, incorruptly, justly, impartially.

Incorruptus -a -um, not corrupted, — *sanguis*, C; — *templa*, L, not destroyed; (2) *met.* incorrupt, unbrided, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired,

— *testis*, C; — *virgo*, C, pure; — *judicium*, L, upright; — *integritas Latini sermonis*, C.

Increbresco -brŕŕŭi, 3. (*increbesco*), to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail, — *mores deteriores*, P; — *centus*, C; — *procerbio*, L, to become a proverb.

**Increbro*, l. to do any thing frequently, P.

Incredibilis -e, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled, — *fides*, C; — *vis ingeni*, C; (2) incredulous, P.

Incredibiliter, incredibly, extraordinarily, C. Incredulus -a -um, disbelieved, not credited, Se. Incredulus -a -um, incredulous, H.

Incrementum -i, n. the growth of plants or animals, — *citium*, C; *parvi incrementi animalia*, Co, of small size; (2) *post*, offspring, — *Jovis*, V; also, that from or by which any thing grows, *dentes populi* — *futuri*, O, the seed; (3) *met.* growth, increase, augmentation in size, C; a figure of rhetoric, a climax, Q.

Inerēpto, 1. to call loudly to any one, — *alicui*, V; (2) to blame, reproach, scold, — *Belgas*, Ca; — *vocibus*, Ca; — *cum verbis*, L; — *ignariam alicui*, P. Aug, to upbraid with cowardice; (3) to beat, strike, — *pectora dextra*, P. Aug.

Inerēpo -di (-āvi) -itum (-itum), 1. (1.) *neut.* to sound, make a noise, *discus inerēpuit*, C; (2) to be noised abroad, become known, — *suspicio tumultus*, C; (11.) *act.* to cause to sound, cause to be heard, — *lyram*, O; — *minas*, Pt; (2) to blame, scold, chide, reproach, *filium*, P; — *gravibus probris*, L; — *avaritia singulos*, St, to upbraid with; — *eorum arrogantiam*, C, to blame their arrogance.

Inerescere -ēvi, 3. to grow in any thing, — *capillis*, Pl; and generally, to grow, Cl. Co; (2) *met.* — *animis discordibus irae*, V; — *morbis*, Cl, to increase in violence.

Inerctus -a -um, unseparated, unsorted, mixed, H.

*Inerctentatus -a -um, not bloody, not stained with blood, O.

Inerctentus -a -um, unbloody, — *prælium*, *victoria*, L.

Inerusto, 1. to cover with a rind, enerust, Vr. H.

Incubatio -ōnis, f. a sitting upon eggs, incubation, Pl.

Incubatus -ūs, m. Pl. = incubatio, q.v.

Incubito, 1. to lie in or upon any thing, to brood, Co.

Incubitus -ūs, m. a lying upon, — *dextri lateris*, Pl, on the right side; (2) a brooding, incubation, Pl.

Incubo -di -itum, 1. (-āvi -itum), to lie in or on, — *in fauo*, P; *humo incubat hasta*, O; *incubans agum mai*, Pl, lying near the sea; (2) especially, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood, Pl. Co; (3) to sojourn, dwell in a place, *rure* — *in præstura mea*, P; (4) *met.* to brood over, earnestly watch over, — *pecunia quam condiderat*, C; — *auro*, *ditætie*, V.

Incudo -di -sum, 3. to forge, fabricate, work with the hammer, Pr; — *lapis*, V, a rough stone for a hand-mill.

Inculcatus -a -um (*ptep.* inculco), pressed, crammed in, Co; (2) mixed in, scattered in, — *inania quadam verba*, C.

Inculco, 1. to trample in, press in, Co; (2) *met.* to foist in, mix in, — *Græca verba*, C; to impress upon, inculcate, C; — *memoria iudicis*, Q.

Inculpatus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Inculre, roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement, — *ritere*, *dicere*, C.

Incultus -a -um, uncultivated, untilled, — *ager*, C; (2) *met.* unpollished, unrefined, unadorned, uncared for, neglected, inelegant, C; — *coma*, O; — *homo*, S, without education or refinement; — *versus*, H, rough, unpolished.

Incultus -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultivation, S. L.

Inculmba -æ, f. the impost or part of a pier from which the arch springs, Vt.

Inculmba -cūbū -cūbitum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, — *clieat*, V; — *ad ros*, O; — *arma sua*, S; *alioz incubat ad amnem*, V, bent over the river; — *in gladium*, C; *gladio*, Aug, to fall upon one's sword; — *in hostem*, L, to fall upon the enemy; (2) *met.* to apply one's self to any

thing, exert one's self, take pains with, bend one's mind to, — *in bellum*, Ca; — *in aliquod studium*, C; — *ad laudem*, C; — *novæ cogitationi*, Te; — *ut se consulere dicerent*, L.

Incunabula -ōrum, n. the furniture of a cradle, and clothes of the child, P; (2) *met.* birth-place, C; origin, commencement, beginning, C.

Incuratus -a -um, uncared for, unhealed, — *ulcera*, H.

Incuria -æ, f. carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference, T. C.

Incuriose, negligently, carelessly, L.

Incuriosus -a -um, careless, negligent, — *in aliquā re*, St; — *proximum*, Pl; — *serendis frugibus*, Te; (2) neglected, careless, — *historia*, St; — *finis*, Te.

Incurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. to run in or upon, assail, attack, — *atque incidere in aliquem*, C; — *præstantibus Romanis*, Te; — *noctissimos*, Te; — *in Macedoniam*, L, to make an incursion into; of land, to stretch, extend, *agros qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant*, C; (2) *met.* in *oculos* (*oculis*) — C, to meet the eye; of events, *in aliquem diem*, C, to occur, happen; to fall into any evil or misfortune, — *in morbos*, C; — *in odia hominum*, C, to incur the hatred of men; to happen, happen to, *causæ qui in sapientem potest* — C, may fall to the lot of the wise; *ne ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat*, C, does not occur.

Incurso -ōnis, f. a running against, attack, collision, — *atomorum*, C; (2) a hostile inroad, incursion, Ca.

Incurso, 1. to attack, run against, clash with, Se.

Incurso, 1. to run against, strike against, attack, — *in agmen Romanum*, L; — *agros Romanos*, L; — *rupibus*, O; (2) *met.* — *oculis et auribus*, Q, to meet, strike the eyes and ears; *lana oris nigra cui nullus alius color incursoverit*, Pl, with which no other colour has been mixed.

Ineursus -ūs, m. an attack, assault, C; *met.* — *morbosum*, Q.

*Incurvatio -ōnis, f. a curving, curvature, Pl.

*Incurvesco, 3. (-visco), to bend one's self, be bent down, A. Aug.

Incurvifercus -a -um, having a curved neck, A. Aug.

Incurvo, 1. to bend, curve, make crooked, — *bacillum*, C; — *arcum*, V; (2) *met.* *injuria* — *animum*, Se; — *aliquem quercū*, Pr, move to compulsion.

Incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked, C.

Ineus -ūdis, f. an anvil, C; prov. *incedere eandem tundere*, C, to be always engaged in the same occupation.

*Inculatio -ōnis, f. blame, reproach, accusation, C.

Inculco, 1. to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with, — *eos*, *quod*, etc. Ca; — *aliquem superbie*, Te; *ptep.* *pass.* *Argutus inculcatus liberorum mortis*, Pl, laid to the charge of.

Inculus -ūs, m. a beating or dashing against, Te.

Inculcatus -a -um, unwatched, unguarded, — *orile*, O; neglected, Te; — *amur*, Te, uncontrolled; (2) incautious, heedless, Pl.

Inculco -cūsi -cūsum, 3. to strike, dash, beat against, — *scipionem in caput alicuius*, L; — *pedem terræ*, Q, to throw, hurl, — *trila æneæque*, Te; (2) *met.* to strike fear, terror, mental disturbance into, — *terrorem*, C; — *religionem animæ*, L; — *decederem urbis*, H.

Indagatio -ōnis, f. an inquiry, investigation, C.

Indagator -ōris, m. -atris -icis, f. an investigator, explorer, inquirer, C.

Indago, 1. to follow a trail or scent, *canis natæ ad indagandum*, C; (2) *met.* to search out, explore, investigate, C.

Indagatio -ōnis, f. a surrounding of any spot with nets or beaters, so as to enclose the game, V; (2)

■ *stratagem* of a hostile force, Aug; (3) *met.* investigation, research, inquiry, Pl.

Inde, thence, from there, from that place, C; of things, *inde* (i.e. *ex audacia*) *omnia scelera gignuntur*, C; of persons, *nati filii duo*, — *ego hunc adoptavi mihi*, T; of time, then, thereupon, Ca; from that time forth, T.

Indebitus -a -um, that which is not owed, undue, *non indebita posco*, V.

Indecens -ntis, unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, indecent, M. St.

Indecenter, unbecomingly, indecently, ugly, Q.

**Indecentia* -æ, *f.* impropriety, unsuitableness, Vt.

Indecō, 2. to ill-become, not to become, — *aliquem*, Pl.

Indeflexibilis -e, inflexible, unchangeable, — *animus*, Sc; — *iustitia*, Sc.

Indeflexus -a -um, unchanged, firm, O.

Indecor -ōris, or *indecōris* -e, unbecoming, indecorous, shameful, disgraceful, *non erimus indecoros regno*, V.

Indecore, unbecomingly, indecorously, C.

Indecōro, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, H.

Indecōrus -a -um, unsuitable, improper, unbecoming, indecorous, dishonourable, C.

**Indefatigabilis* -e, indefatigable, Sc.

**Indefatigatus* -a -um, untired, unfatigued, Sc.

Indefensus -a -um, undefended, unprotected, L.

Indefessus -a -um, unwearied, untired, V.

**Indefessus* -a -um, unwept, O.

Indeflexus -a -um, unbent, unchanged, uncalculated, Pl.

**Indiectus* -a -um, not thrown down, O.

Indelēbilis -e, imperishable, indelible, — *nomē*, O.

Indelēbatus -a -um, untouched, uninjured, undiminished, O.

Indemnatūs -a -um, uncondemned, — *ciris*, C.

Indemnis -e, unhurt, without loss or damage, Sc.

Indēnunciātus -a -um, unannounced, Sc.

**Indēplorātus* -a -um, unwept, unlamented, O.

**Indēprāvātus* -a -um, — *virtus*, Sc, uncorrupted.

Indēprehēnsibilis -e, that cannot be detected or discovered, Q.

Indēprehēnsus -a -um, undiscovered, unobserved, V.

Indēscriptus -a -um, not divided, — *vites*, Co.

**Indēsertus* -a -um, not forsaken, O.

**Indēspectus* -a -um, — *Tartarus*, P. Aug, into which one cannot look down.

**Indēstrictus* -a -um, untouched, unhurt, O.

**Indēctonusus* -a -um, unshorn, O.

**Indēvitātus* -a -um, that has not been avoided, — *telum*, O.

Index -icis, *c.* one who informs or discloses, C; and in a bad sense, an informer, traitor, spy, C; (2) of things, that which informs, betrays; a sign, token, — *stultitiae index*, C; *index digitus*, H, or abs. *index*, C, the fore-finger; especially, the title or inscription on a book, C; also on a statue, tablet, L; also an index, catalogue, register, Q; a touch-stone, O.

India -æ, *f.* India, C; hence, *adj.* *Indus* -a -um, — *dens*, O, ivory; — *concha*, Pt, pearls; *subst.* *Indus* -i, *m.* an Indian; *poet.* an Ethiopian, V; an Arab, O, and used by L. = an elephant's driver; also, *Indeus* -a -um, — *dens*, M, ivory; — *pecus*, M, an elephant; *Indicum* -i, *n.* Indigo; — *nigrum*, Pl, Indian-ink.

Indicatio -ōnis, *f.* a setting a price upon any thing, a valuation, P.

Indicatio -æ, *f.* Pl. = *indicatio*, *g.v.*

**Indicēns* -ntis, *me indicente*, T, without my saying a word.

Indicium -ii, *n.* a discovery, disclosure, — *facere*, P, C; — *proferri*, S, to make a confession before the judge; also, a permission to confess, or turn king's evidence, C; a reward for giving evidence,

C; (2) a mark, sign, token, evidence, — *atque argumenta sceleris*, C; — *ostendere*, Aug; dare, Vr; *edere*, Lc, to show signs of; *indicio esse*, T, to be a sign of, serve to show; of the use of the touch-stone (*vid. index*), *postquam est factum*, Vt.

Indico, 1. to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, — *rem alicui*, C; — *de re*, S; (2) *met.* to show, indicate, disclose, reveal, *cultus* — *mores*, C; — *lacrimis dolorem*, N; also, to mention, Pl; (3) to put a price on, value, C.

Indico -xi -ctum, 3. to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint, *Romæ diebus viginti supplicatio indicitur*, Ca; — *bellum*, C, to declare war; — *comita*, *diem comitis*, L; — *funus*, St, invite to a public funeral.

Indictio -ōnis, *f.* the imposition or assessment of a tax, Pl.

Indictus -a -um, not said, unsaid, *indicta causā civem Romanum capitis condemnare*, C, without a trial, without a hearing.

Indidem, from the same place, from that very place, C.

Indifferens -entis, indifferent, C. (= ἀδιάφορος); (2) of persons, quiet, indifferent, St; (3) — *syllaba*, Q, = anceps, doubtful, neither short nor long.

Indifferent, indifferently, without difference, Q; — *aliquid ferre*, St, to bear with indifference.

Indigena -æ, *c.* native, belonging to one's own country; and *subst.* (*opp. advena*), a native, V; — *coloni*, Co.

Indigens -ntis (*ptep.* *indigēo*), needy, in need of, indigent, — *aliquis*, et, C; *cotes oleo indigentes*; *subst.* a poor, needy person, C.

Indigentia -æ, *f.* want, need, C; (2) insatiable desire, C.

Indigēo -ūi, 2. to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of, — *bona existimatione*, C; to need, require, — *tui consili*, C; (2) to desire, long for, — *ceterarum rerum*, C.

**Indiges* -is, A. Aug. = *indigens*, *g.v.*

Indigestus -a -um, disordered, confused, unarranged, O; (2) undigested, P. Aug.

Indigētes -um, *m.* deified heroes raised to the dignity of tutelary gods, — *du*, L; found in *sing.* applied to *Aeneas*, — *Aeneas*, V.

Indignābundus -a -um, filled with indignation, greatly indignant, L.

Indignandus -a -um (*ptep.* *indignor*), deserving indignation, O.

Indignans -ntis (*ptep.* *indignor*), impatient, indignant, O; — *servitutis*, Co.

Indigne, unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly, P, C; (2) impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly, C.

Indignitas -ātis, *f.* unworthiness, vileness, — *hominis, accusatoris*, C; (2) unworthy behaviour, meanness, — *ferre*, Cr, to suffer indignity; (3) indignation at unworthy behaviour, C.

Indignor, 1. *dep.* to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at, — *aliquid*, Q; *de aliquā re*, Aug; followed also by *quod*, Ca; *si*, Aug; *inf.* Q.

Indignus -a -um, unworthy, applied to persons, — *dicitis*, C; — *magnum avorum*, V; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract objects, unworthy, unbecoming, *ex superioribus vocibus*, — Ca; — *mors*, V, undeserved; — *hiemes*, V, severe; *non videtur aliquid memorare*, S, it does not seem inappropriate.

Indigus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *nostrae opis*, V; — *omni auxilio*, Lc; (2) desirous of, longing for, — *aliquis rei*, P. Aug.

Indilgens -ntis, neglectful, negligent, heedless, Ca; (2) neglected, — *hortus*, Pl.

Indiligenter, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently, C.

Indiligentia -æ, *f.* carelessness, negligence, C; — *veri*, Tc, in the investigation of truth.

Indipiscor, 3. *dep.* (indipisco, 3.), to obtain, attain, get, — *divitias magnas*, P.

Indirectus -a -um, indirect, Q.

Indirectus -a -um, unpillaged, Te.

Indiscrite, without difference or distinction, Pl.

Indiscrētus -a -um, unsevered, undivided, Vr. Te; (2) undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference, Cl. V.

*Indiscrīmātum, indiscriminately, Vr.

Indiscrēte, inelegantly, inelegantly, C.

Indiscrētus -a -um, inelegant, C.

*Indisrēnsatus -a -um, not properly distributed, immoderate, P. Aug.

*Indispōsīte, without order, irregularly, Sc.

*Indispōsītus -a -um, disorderly, unarranged, Te.

*Indissimilis -e, not dissimilar, Vr.

Indissolūbilis -e, indissoluble, C.

Indistinctus -a -um, not separated, not arranged, Q; (2) *met.* unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure, Q.

Individuus -a -um, indivisible, — *corpora*, C, or *abs.* individua -ūrum, *n.* atoms, monads of the Democritean system, C; (2) inseparable, Te.

Indivīsus -a -um, undivided, Vr; (2) *pro indiviso*, Pl, in an undivided form, in common; *pro indiviso talere*, Pl, equally, in like manner.

Indo -īdi -itum, 3. to put in or on, set or place in or on, — *ignem in aram*, P; — *compedes servis*, P; (2) *met.* to introduce, — *novos ritus*, Te; to cause, occasion, — *alicui parorem*, Te; to give, impose a name, — *alicui nomen*, P; with *dat.* of the name, *huic urbi nomen Epidamnio inditum est*, P.

Indōcilis -e, that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, indocile, — *homo tardusque*, C; — *pauperiem pati*, H; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, stupid, *aq̄icola* — *cali*, Pl; and of inanimate objects, ill-adapted to, *terra* — *Cereri*, P. Aug; (2) that cannot be learned, C; (3) *untaught, unknown, — *via*, Pt.

Indocte, ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner, G.

Indolētia -æ, *f.* freedom from pain, absence of pain, C.

Indolētia -is, *f.* natural constitution or quality, nature, — *frugum, pecudum*, L; (2) of men, natural disposition, talents, inclination, *adulescentes bonā* — *præditi*, C.

Indolēscō -lūi, 3. to experience pain, be painful, *locus tactu indolēscit*, Cl; (2) *met.* to be pained, grieved at any thing, — *tam sero se cognoscere*, etc. C; *id ipsum indoluit Juno*, O.

*Indomābilis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, P.

Indomītus -a -um, untamed, unrestrained, wild, — *bos*, Vr; — *pastores*, Ca; — *cupiditas, furor, libido*, C; (2) untameable, indomitable, — *Hercules*, Pl; — *mors*, H; — *Palernum*, Pr, indigestible.

Indormiō -īvi -itum, 4. to sleep in or on any thing, — *congestis saccis*, H; (2) *met.* to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C.

Indotātus -a -um, without a dowry, portionless, H; — *corpora*, O, without the usual funeral honours, O; (2) *met.* — *as*, C, unadorned, poor, C.

Indu = in, *q.v.*

Indubitable -e, that cannot be doubted, indubitable, Q.

Indubitantor, undoubtedly, certainly, Pl.

Indubitate, undoubtedly, L.

Indubitatus -a -um, undoubtedly, not doubtful, certain, Q.

Indubitō, 1. to doubt concerning any thing, — *alicui rei*, V.

Indubtus -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Te.

*Inducē = inducū, *q.v.*

Induco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct, bring in or to a place, — *miles in pugnam*, L; — *oves in rura*, Vr; — *filix novercam*, Pl, to introduce a step-mother; — *in regiam habundandi causā*, Ca; espe-

cially, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage, — *gladiatores*, C; — *elephantum in circum*, Pl; — *aliquem in senatum, in curiam*, St, to produce in the senate as a criminal or witness; (2) *met.* — *aliquem in errorem*, C; — *discordiam in civitatem*, C, to introduce; also, to introduce or bring in discourse, *hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone*, C; (3) *met.* to bring to, lead to, induce, incite, persuade, seduce, *animum in spem* —, C; — *animum ad aliquid*, T; — *aliquem pretio ad paricidium*, C; — *ad misericordiam*, C, to move to pity; especially, — *animum, or in animum*, C, to bring one's mind to, resolve; — *animum de divinatione dicere*, C; (4) *met.* to lead into a snare, deceive, cheat, C; (5) to cover over, smear over, — *postes pice*, P; — *humanam membris formam*, O; hence, to put on clothes, St; (6) to level the ground, Pl; and also, to erase the writing on wax tablets, by drawing over them the broad end of the stylus, C.

Inductio -ōnis, *f.* a leading or bringing to a place, — *aquarum*, C; a producing upon the stage, — *personarum*, C; (2) a curtain or awning drawn over a theatre to keep out the sun, Vr; (3) — *animi*, C, resolve, determination, intention, C; (4) philosophical induction, Vr.

*Inductor -ōris, *m.* one who stirs one up, a thiasier, pummeler, P.

Inductus -a -um (*ptcp.* induco), — *sermo*, Pl, introduced from a foreign language, foreign, strange; (2) induced, moved by, — *spe, cupiditate*, C.

Inductus -ūs, *m.* inducement, instigation, C.

*Inducula -æ, *f. dim.* an under-garment worn by females, P.

Indugredior = ingredior, *q.v.*

Indulgens -ntis (*ptcp.* indulgēo), kind, tender, indulgent, — *peccatis*, C; — *in captivos*, L; — *iratum*, L; (2) addicted to, — *aleæ*, St; (3) tenderly beloved, Q.

Indulgenter, kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently, C.

Indulgentia -æ, *f.* kindness, tenderness, indulgence; indulgent, forbearing love, — *corporis*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) *met.* — *cali*, Pl, mild, pleasant weather.

Indulgēo -si -tum, 2. (*i.*) *neut.* to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent; to indulge, gratify, allow, — *Aduo un cuiuslibet*, Ca; *sic sibi indulget*, N, he so indulged himself, allowed himself so many liberties; — *in æ*, L; *ipsa sibi indecibilitas indulget*, C; sometimes, A. Aug, with *acc.* of the person, — *nos in pueritia*; also, to give one's self up to, indulge in, — *novis amicitias*, C; — *sonno*, Te; (*ii.*) *act.* to grant, allow, concede, — *usum pecunia alicui*, St.

Indūo -īi -ūtum, 3. to put on, — *alicui tunieam*, C; — *soleas pedibus*, C; (2) *met.* to clothe, cover, *indutus duabus quasi personis*, C, with two masks, *i.e.* playing a double part; *dii induti specie humanā*, C, clothed in human form; *arbor induit se in florem*, V; — *cratera coronā*, V, to crown with a garland; hence, to put on, assume, — *personam iudicis*, C; — *proditorum et hostem*, Te, to play the part of; — *societatem, seditionem*, C, to engage in; (3) — *se in aliquid* or *alicui rei*, to fall into, fall on; — *in laqueum*, P; hence, to entangle one's self in, become involved with; — *se in captiones*, C; *pass.*, *indui confessione suā*, C, to be entangled in his own confession.

Indupēdio, indupērator = impedio, imperator, *q.v.*

Indūratus -a -um (*ptcp.* indūro), hardened, steeled, L.

Indūresco -rūi, 3. to become hard, Co; *met.* *miles induruerat pro Vitellio*, Te, had become confirmed in his attachment for Vitellius.

Indūro, 1. to make hard, O; (2) *met.* to harden, indurate, — *animum*, Sc; — *frontem*, Sc.

*Indūfarius -ii, *m.* a maker or seller of women's under-clothing, P.

Indūsūtus -a -um, wearing a woman's under-garment, P.

Inductum -li, *n.* a woman's garment, of which the precise nature is unknown, A. Aug.
Industria -ae, *f.* industry, diligence, — *in agenda*, C; — *ilineris*, St, rapidity of travelling; *de (ex) industria*, C. L; *ob industriam*, P; *industriā*, Pl, on purpose, purposely.

Industrie, *Industriously*, diligently, actively, Ca.

Industriose, very diligently, St.

Industrius -a -um, very diligent, active, industrious, Sc.

Industrius -a -um, diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, C.

Indutia -arum, *f.* (adducio), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, — *ducere*, C; *inire*, Pl; *petere*, *conseruare*, N; *tollere*, L.

Indutis -e, that can be put on or off at pleasure, A. Aug.

Indutus -us, *m.* a putting on, To.

Indutium -arum, *f.* clothes, clothing, P; (2) the bark of a tree, Pl.

Inebria, 1. to intoxicate, *inebriate*, Pl; *me* — *aliquid* *Tyrio*, Pl, to saturate with; — *amem*, J, to fill full of idle talk.

Inedia -ae, *f.* fasting, abstinence from food, *rigilus et inedia necatus*, C.

**Ineditus* -a -um, unknown, O.

**Ineffabilis* -e, unutterable, unpronounceable, ineffable, Pl.

**Ineffectus* -aeis, producing no effect, *ineffectus*, *cor* — *cerborum*, Sc.

**Inelaboratus* -a -um, unstudied, simple, inelaborate, Sc.

**Inelegans* -ntis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful, — *orationis copia*, C.

**Ineleganter*, inelegantly, tastelessly, C.

**Ineluctabilis* -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable, V.

**Inemendabilis* -e, that cannot be amended, incorrigible, Q.

**Inemior* -atus, 3. *dep.* to die in or at, — *specululo*, H.

**Inemptus* -a -um, unbought, V.

**Inenarrabilis* -e, indescribable, inexpressible, — *labor*, L.

**Inenarrabiliter*, indescribably, L.

**Inenodabilis* -e, inextricable; met. — *res*, C, inexplorable.

Ineo -li (-tri) -itum, 4. (*z.*) *neut.* to go in, enter, — *in uenem*, L; *inhibitor tecum*, P; (3) in point of time, to begin, commence, *inuenit anno*, St, at the beginning of the year; *ab inuenit atate*, C, from youth; (*tr.*) *act.* to go in, enter, — *domum*, C; — *curam*, *iter*, C, to enter upon, begin a journey; (2) *ret.* to copulate, cohabit with, *coet*, Vr. Pl; (3) *ret.* to enter upon, — *magistratum*, C; — *nunquam*, L, to enumerate; — *rationem*, C, to consider, plan, devise, find out, contrive; followed by *quendam* *modum*, C; *ut*, C; *de aliquo re*, C; — *astimationem*, Sc, to make an estimate; — *mensuram* *cyrorum*, Co, to measure; *societatem cum aliquo*, Aug, to enter into a league with; — *consilium*, C. Ca, to devise; — *gratiam ab aliquo*, C, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of; — *munus aliquis*, V, to undertake.

Inepte, unsuitable, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly, — *dicere*, C.

Ineptus -arum, *f.* foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery, C.

Inepus, 4. to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, T. Ct.

Ineptus -a -um, unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly, C.

**Inequabilis* -e, — *corpus*, not to be ridden over, left for cavalry, P. Aug.

Inequatio, 1. to ride in or on, — *campis*, P. Aug.

Inermis -a (-ua -a -um), unarmed, weapon-

less, C; — *milites*, Ca; (2) met. — *gingiva*, Jr, toothless; — *carmen*, O, inoffensive, stingless.

Inerrans -ntis, not wandering; epithet of the fixed stars, C.

Inerro, 1. to rove or wander about, — *montibus*, Pl; *memoria imaginis — oculis*, Pl, hovers before the eyes.

Iners -ntis, simple, artless, ignorant, C; (2) inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful, — *homo*, *inertus*, C; — *agua*, O, stagnant; — *aguora*, L, undisturbed by wind; — *stomachus*, O, not digesting; — *hora*, H; *tempus*, O, in which nothing is done, slothful; — *caro*, *sal*, Pl, tasteless; — *frigus*, *somnus*, O, making slothful.

Inertia -ae, *f.* unskillfulness, want of skill, C; (2) slothfulness, sluggishness, C.

Inertissimus -a -um, *dim.* — *citis*, Co, a kind of wine which produces good but weak wine, Co.

Ineruditus, unlearnedly, unskillfully, Q.

Ineruditus -a -um, unlearned, inerudite, unskillful, C; — *coluptas*, Q, rude, unrefined.

Inesco, 1. to allure with a bait; hence, *met.* to entice, deceive, L.

Inuictus -a -um, raised upon, borne upon, V.

Inuictibilis -e, inevitable, To.

**Inuolutus* -a -um, not unrolled, unopened, — *liber*, M.

**Inuolabilis* -e, — *somnus*, Sc, from which one cannot be roused.

**Inexcitatus* -a -um, unroused, quiet, V.

**Inexcogitatus* -a -um, uninvited, undevised, Pl.

Inexcusabilis -e, without excuse, inexcusable, H.

Inexercitatus -a -um, unexercised, unpractised, — *miles*, C, untrained; (2) unoccupied, inactive, — *homo*, Cl.

Inexhaustus -a -um, unexhausted, inexhaustible, V.

Inexorabilis -e, inexorable, not to be entreated, — *in alios*, C; — *aduersus te*, L; — *delictis*, To.

**Inexperrectus* -a -um, not awakened, O.

Inexpertus -a -um, inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with, H. To; (2) untried, unproved, *legiones — bello*, To; *animus ad contumeliam* —, L, unused to.

Inexplicabilis -e, inexplicable, C; (2) — *bellum*, L, implacable, obstinate.

**Inexploratus* -a -um, indistinct, inarticulate, — *lingua*, Pl.

**Inexplicabilis* -e, inextinguishable, that cannot be filled, — *stomachus*, Sc; met. — *cupiditas*, C.

Inexplicatus -a -um, unfilled, insatiable, insatiable, O.

Inexplicabilis -e, that cannot be untied or disentangled, — *laqueus*, Q; (2) — *continuis inuolatus*, L, impassable; (3) met. inexplorable, — *res*, C; — *multitudo*, Pl, unnumerable.

Inexplicatus -a -um, unexplained, obscure, inexplorable, — *dieta*, P. Aug.

Inexploratus, without exploring, without reconnoitring, L.

Inexploratus -a -um, unexplored, not investigated, L.

Inexpugnabilis -e, unconquerable, inexpugnable, — *ars*, L; met. C; — *gramen*, O, that cannot be extirpated.

**Inexpugnabilis* -e, — *numerus*, Co, incalculable.

Inexpectatus -a -um, unlooked for, unexpected, C. O.

Inextinctus -a -um, unextinguished, inextinguishable, O; met. — *fames*, *libido*, O, insatiable; — *memoria*, O, immortal.

Inextinguibilis -e, *inextinguishable*; met. — *consuetudo*, Vr.

**Inexstipabilis* -e, — *radices*, Pl, that cannot be extirpated.

Inexsuperabilis -e, *insuperable*, *insurpassable*, L.

Inextricabilis -e, that cannot be disentangled, *inextricable*, V; met. *stomachi* — *vitia*, Pl, incurable.

Infabre, unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner, L. H.

**Infabrilis* -a -um, unwrought, unfashioned, V.

Infæcte (*inficte*), tastelessly, coarsely, without humour, Aug.

**Infæctus* -arum, *f. coarses jests*, poor wit, Ct.

Infæctus -a -um (*inficteus*), coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit, P. C. *Infæcundus* -a -um, ineloquent, L.

Infamia -re, *f. ill report*, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy, — *inferre*, C; *motere*, L, to cause; *infamia aspergi*, N, to come into bad repute; *infamia flagrare*, C; *in infamia esse*, T, to be in ill repute; (2) *meton.* the cause of ill repute and infamy, *nostræ sæcli*, O, the disgrace of our age.

Infamis -e, ill reputed, infamous, *homines — vitii atque dedecore*, C; — *digitus*, P, the middle finger; — *vita*, C.

Infamo, 1. to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame, C; (2) to blame, accuse, find fault with, — *aliquem temeritatis*, Sc.

Infandus -a -um, unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, calamitous, grievous, — *res*, C; — *dolor*, *labores*, *dies*, V.

Infans -ntis, dumb, speechless, C; hence, not yet able to speak, young, little, — *puer*, C; — *pupula*, C; applied to animals, — *catuli*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *statua*, H, new, fresh; (2) *child-like, infantile, C.

Infans -ntis, *c.* a little child, infant, C; *ab infante*, Co; *ab infantibus*, Cl, from childhood.

Infantaria -re, *f.* a nurse, foster-mother, M.

Infantia -re, *f.* inability to speak, L; want of eloquence, slowness of speech, C; (2) childhood, infancy, Q; *ab infantia*, Te, from infancy; also applied to animals, Pl.

Infarcio -isi -rsus (-rtum), 4. (*infercio*), to stuff in, cram in, Co; — *aliquid aliquid re*, Pl, to stuff full of; (2) met. — *verba*, C.

Infatigabilis -e, that cannot be wearied, indefatigable, Pl.

Infatido, 1. to make foolish, infatuate, C.

Infustus -a -um, unlucky, unfortunate, V. Te.

Infestiva -orum, *n.* colours or tinctures derived from plants, Vt.

Infector -oris, *m.* a dyer, C.

Infectus -a -um, undone, unfinished, incomplete, — *argentum*, L; *aureum*, V, rough, unwrought; *pro infecto habere*, C, to consider as having never taken place; *re infecta abire*, L, without having accomplished the business; — *dona facere*, *reddere*, P, to revoke a gift; *facta, infecta loqui*, P. Aug, things both true and false.

**Infectus* -us, *m.* a dying, colouring, Pl.

Infecunditas -atis, *f.* barrenness, sterility, Co.

Infecundus -a -um, unfruitful, barren, sterile, S. *Infestitas* -atis, *f.* ill luck, unhappiness, infelicity, T.

Infelicitas, unluckily, unfortunately, L.

**Infelicio*; 1. (*infelicio*, 1.) to make miserable, P.

Infelix -icis, unfruitful, barren, *terra — frigidus*, V; (2) unhappy, miserable, — *homo*, C; — *arbor*, C, the gallows; (3) causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky, C.

Infuse, hostilely, acrimoniously, C.

Infensa, 1. to act in a hostile manner, — *Armeniam bello*, Te, to attack.

Infensus -a -um, hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged, V; *opes principibus infensa*, Te, dangerous.

Infer -a -um, *inferi* -orum, *vid.* *inferus*.

Inferre -arum, *f.* sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead, C.

Inferior, *vid.* *inferus*.

Inferus -a -um, that which is offered to the gods, — *vinum*, A. Aug, an oblation.

Inferus, *vid.* *infra*.

Infernas -atis, from the low country, from the lowlands, — *abies*, Pl.

Inferne, on the lower side, beneath, below, Lc.

Infernus -a -um, that which is below, lower, — *partes*, C; (2) subterranean, of or relating to the lower world, infernal, — *rex*, V, Pluto; — *Juno*, V, Proserpine; — *pallus*, O, the Styx; hence, *subst.* (a) *inferni* -orum, *m.* the inhabitants of the lower world, Pt; (b) *inferna* -orum, *n.* the lower world, infernal regions, Te; the lower parts of the body, Pl.

Infero, intuli, illatum, *inferre*, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on, *templis ignes* —, C, to set fire to; also, — *aliquid in ignem*, Ca; — *in equum*, Ca, to put on horseback; — *pedem aliquo*, C, to go anywhere; (2) to bury, inter, C; — *tributum alicui*, Co, to contribute, pay; — *sumptum ciuibus*, C, to charge, put to the account of; — *signa (arma) in hostem (hosti)*, Ca, to attack, charge; — *pedem, gradum*, L, to attack; — *bellum alicui, or contra aliquem*, C, to make war on, levy war against; — *se*, L, to betake one's self to, go; — *seu periculum capitis*, C, to fall into mortal danger; — *se*, P, to strut, behave one's self proudly; (3) *met.* to produce, bring forward, — *sermonem*, C, to speak; — *mentionem*, L, to mention; to cause, occasion, — *spem alicui*, Ca; — *hostibus terrorem*, Ca; — *periculum ciuibus*, C; — *alicui causam belli*, C, to seek a pretext for war; — *alicui crimen proditioms*, C, to bring an accusation against; — *miseri cordiam, invidiam*, C, to seek to excite.

Inferus -a -um (*infer*, A. Aug.), that which is below, lower (*opp.* *superus*), C; *limen superum inferumque salve*, P; — *fulmina*, Pl, rising from the earth; — *mare*, the Etruscan Sea (*opp.* *mare Superum*, the Adriatic); hence, (2) *inferi* -orum, *m.* the departed, the dead, the lower world; *ab inferis exsurgere*, L, to rise from the dead; *apud inferos*, C, in the lower world; (II.) *comp.* inferior -us, that which is lower in point of position; *ex inferiore loco dicere*, C, to speak from the body of the court (*opp.* *ex superiore loco*, from the tribunal); (2) subsequent in time or order, C. Vr; hence, inferior in any respect; — *Jovis mund*, C, in fortune; — *in jure civili*, C; (III.) *superl.* *infimus* -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; *ab infimis radicibus montis*, Ca; *ab infimo*, Ca, from below; *met.* the lowest, meanest, basest, — *flez populi*, C; (2) a second form is *Imus* -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; — *vox*, H, bass voice; *miscere ima summis*, H, to turn upside down; *spirare ab imo*, O, to sigh deeply; *met.* the last in point of time, — *mensis*, O; *serietur ad imum*, H, to the last.

Infervecio -feci -factum, 3. (*pass.* -fio -factus -feci), to cause to boil, Co.

Inferveo, 2 *neut.* to boil, seethe, Cl.

Infervesco -ferbui, 3. to begin to boil, grow hot, H. Pl.

Infestator -oris, *m.* a troubler, infester, Pl.

Infeste, in a hostile manner, C.

Infestus, 1. to attack, harass, disquiet, O; — *mare*, Aug, to infest; (2) to hurt, injure, impair, *vinum* — *nervos*, Pl.

Infestus -us -um, disturbed, disquiet, unsafe, *agrum infestum reddere*, L; *habere*, C; *loca infesta serpentibus*, S, infested with; (2) hostile, inimical, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *in cognatos*, Aug; *sæva et infesta virtutibus tempora*, Te.

Infibulo, 1. to clasp or buckle together, Cl.

Inficteus, *inficte* = *infæctus*, *infæcte*, *q.v.*

Inficiens -ntis, doing nothing, inactive, Vr.

Inficere -feci -fectum, 3. to put or dip into any thing; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour, — *se vitro*, Ca; *lana infesta conchylio*, Pl; (2) to mix with, — *aliquid aliquid re*, V; hence, to taint, spoil, infect, V; *met.* *infestum fronde*, Pl, tasting

of the leaf; (3) *met. sapientia animum non colorat, sed infect*, Sc; hence, to instruct thoroughly, *infecti debet puer iis artibus*, C; (4) *met.* to taint, corrupt, — *animum delictis, otio, desideriis*, C.
Infidelis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, C.

Infideltas -ātis, *f.* unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity, C.

Infidubulum = *infundibulum*, *q.v.*

Infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue, unreliable, — *amicus*, C.

Infigo -xi -xum, 3. to fix, fasten to or in, thrust in, — *gladium in pectus*, C; — *hastam portat*, V; (2) *met.* to fasten or fix in; frequently used in *ptcp. pass.* *infixus* -a -um, fast in, firmly seated in, — *in ipsa natura hominum*, C; — *pectoris dolor heret*, Pl; *infixum est*, Te, it is fixed, finally resolved.

Infirmatūs -ia, *m.* a person of the lowest condition, P.

Infirmus -a -um, *superl.* from *inferus*, *q.v.*

Infindo -fidi -fissum, 3. to cut in, cleave, — *sulcos telluri*, V; poet. — *sulcos mari*, V, to sail through the sea.

Infinitas -ātis, *f.* infinity, endlessness, C.

Infinite, infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly, C.

Infinitus -ōnis, *f.* C. = *infinitas*, *q.v.*

Infallus -a -um, boundless, limitless, infinite, — *spatium*, Lc; — *imperium*, C; (2) endless, innumerable, infinite, — *multitudo, spes, labor*, C; *ad infinitum*, in infinitum, Pl, for ever, endlessly; *infinito*, Pl, infinitely, very much; (3) indefinite, C; — *rebus*, Q, the indefinite.

Infirmatio -ōnis, *f.* an enfeebling, invalidating, refusing, C.

Infirmus, weakly, slightly, C; (2) of mental weakness, superstitiously, St.

Infirmitas -ātis, *f.* weakness, powerlessness, infirmity, — *corporis*, C; especially, sickness, indisposition, Pl. St; (2) *met.* — *animi*, C, want of spirit, want of courage; also, instability, unsteadiness of character, Ca.

Infirmus, 1. to weaken, — *legiones*, Te; (2) *met.* to invalidate, disprove, — *fidem testis*, C; — *legem*, Te, to annul.

Infirmus -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm, — *viribus*, C; and especially, sick, ill, indisposed, C; (2) *met.* mentally weak, superstitious, faint-hearted, inconstant, C. Ca.

Inist (*defective verb*), he or she begins, V; — *postulare*, P; especially, (2) he or she begins to speak, V.

Inistio -īrum, *f.* a denial, found only in *acc.* in connexion with *ire*, *inistias ire aliquid*, P. L, to deny any thing.

Inistialis -e, negative, containing a denial, — *questio*, C.

Inistatio -ōnis, *f.* a denying, C; especially, (2) a denying, disavowing of a debt or deposit, Sc.

Inistitor -ōris, *m.* one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, a bad payer, C.

Inistio, 1. *dep.* to deny, disavow, not to confess, — *terram*, C; especially, (2) to deny the existence of a debt, refuse to restore a deposit, C.

Inflammatio -ōnis, *f.* a fire, conflagration, P. Aug; (2) in medicine, an inflammation, — *aurium*, Pl; (3) *met.* a kindling, lighting up, fire, — *animorum*, C.

Inflammo, 1. to light up, kindle, set fire to, — *tedas*, C; — *classem*, C; (2) of the body, to cause to inflame, produce inflammation, Pl; (3) *met.* to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate, — *invidiam senectutis*, C; — *populum in impios*, C.

Inflato, pompously, haughtily, boasting, Ca.

Inflatio -ōnis, *f.* the bubbling of boiling water, V; (2) of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, inflation, flatulence, C. Cl; (3) = *inflammatio*, Sc. *q.v.*

Inflatus -a -um (*ptcp. inflo*), swelling, swollen, — *collum*, C; — *amies*, L; (2) *met.* haughty, pompous, arrogant, — *animus*, C; with *abl.* of the

cause, — *laetitia atque insolentia*, C; of discourse, turgid, inflated, pompous, — *oratio*, Q. Te.

Inflatus -ūs, *m.* a blowing into, inflation, *primo inflatu tibicinis*, C, at the first blast; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Infecto -xi -xum, 3. to bend, bow, curve, — *bacillum*, C; (2) especially, to infect or modulate the voice, Pt; (3) *met.* to bend, alter, warp, — *ius civile gratia*, C.

Infectus -a -um, unwept, unlamented, V.

Inflexibilis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, — *dolor*, Pl, obstinate.

Inflexio -ōnis, *f.* a bending, inflexion, — *laterum*, C.

Inflexus -ūs, *m.* a bending, curving, Jv; — *modulationis*, S, inflexion.

Infigo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *alicui securim*, C; *puppis inflicta radiis*, V, dashed on the shoal; (2) *met.* to inflict, cause hurt or damage, — *mortiferam plagam*, C; — *alicui turpitudinem*, C.

Inflo, 1. to blow on or in, to inflate, — *buccas*, II; to play on wind instruments, — *calamos leves*, V; and *abs.* to give a blast, *simul inflavit tibicen*, C; (2) *met.* to puff up, make proud or arrogant, inflate, elate, — *animos jalsā spe*, C; *mendaciis*, L.

Influo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in, stream in, — *fluvium in Pontum*, C; *non longe n mari, quo Rhenus influit*, Ca; (2) of things not fluid, to stream in, rush in, flow in, — *in Italiam Gallorum copia*, C; — *in universorum animos*, C, to introduce one's self, gain influence over; *blanditis Papirius influebat in aures concionis*, L.

Infoddo -fodi -fossam, 3. to dig in, bury, — *corpora citram terrae*, V; — *talas in terram*, Ca; — *gemmas corpore*, Pl, to bury jewels with the body of their possessor.

Informatio -ōnis, *f.* a sketch, first draught, Vt; (2) a conception, idea, — *Dei*, C; — *antecepta animo rei*, C, an *a priori* idea.

Informidatus -a -um, not feared, not dreaded, P. Aug.

Informis -e, formless, unformed, L; (2) unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous, — *cadaver*, V; — *hiems*, II, horrid, disagreeable.

Informo, 1. to give form and shape to, form, fashion, — *clipeum*, V; (2) *met.* to form, *animus bene a natura informatus*, C; to form by instruction, instruct, — *aetatem puerilem ad humanitatem*, C; to form an idea, conception, image of any thing, — *oratore*, C; — *Deum conjectura*, C, form a conjectural idea of.

Inforsio, 1. to summon before a court of law, P.

Inforsitatus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, C.

Inforsitum -il, *n.* misfortune, ill luck, T. L.

Infra, (1.) *adv.* on the under side, below, beneath, C; in the lower world, Tb; *comp.* inferior, O, lower down; (2) beneath, below in value and estimation, Te. O; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.*, beneath, below, *mare — oppidum*, C; — *Lycurgum*, C, later in point of time; — *elephantos*, Ca, less in size; — *novena*, Pl, less in number than; (2) beneath, below, in rank, estimation, *res humanas — se positas arbitrari*, C; *est tibi non — speciem*, Pl, not inferior to thee in beauty.

Infraffio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking; *met.* — *arimi*, C, dejection.

Infractus -a -um (*ptcp. infringo*), broken, Pl; (2) *met.* broken, exhausted, — *animos*, L, dejected; — *fides*, Te, shaken, impaired; — *ceritas*, Te, falsified; *infracta loqui*, C, to speak unconnectedly; *infracta loquela*, Lc, unconnected, lispng talk, as of a nurse to an infant.

Infragilis -e, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Pl; strong, indestructible, O. Sc.

Inframo -ui, 3. to roar, growl, — *aper*, V; *met.* — *bellum*, P. Aug.

Infrānatus -a -um, — *equus*, L, riding without bridle.

Infrēdō, 2. (infrēdo, 3.) to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, V.

Infrēnis -e (-us -a -um), without bridle, unbridled, V; — *Numidæ*, V, riding without bridle; (2) *met.* unbridled, unrestrained, Co.

Infrēno, 1. to bridle, — *equos*, L; — *currus*, V, to harness the horses to the chariot; (2) to restrain, hold back, hold fast, — *navigia ancoris*, Pl.

Infrēquēns -ntis, infrequent; used of persons who do any thing but rarely, *sum in pradio* —, C; — *deorum cultor*, H; (2) not numerous, not populous, — *senatus*, C; *qua infrequentissima urbis sunt*, L; (3) not full of, not amply provided with, *pars urbis — adificiis*, L; — *rei militaris*, Aug, inexperienced in warfare.

Infrēquentia -m, f. fewness, scantiness of number, *summa — senatus*, C; (2) solitude, loneliness, — *locorum*, Tc.

Infulco -cūi -ctum (-cātum), 1. to rub in or on, Co. Pl.

Infrictio -ōnis, f. a rubbing, friction, Cl.

Infrigesco -frixi, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Infringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break, break off, break in pieces, — *remum*, C; — *vestes*, O, tear in pieces; (2) to dash, strike against, — *alicui colaphum*, T, give a box on the ear; — *aulam in caput*, P; (3) *met.* to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down, — *rim militum*, Ca; — *specm*, C; — *conatus adversariorum*, C; — *animum*, L.

Infrigo, 1. to rub or crumble into, Co; — *farinam in aquam*, A. Aug.

Infiōns -ndis, leafless; — *ager*, O, treeless.

Infructūōsus -a -um, unfruitful, unproductive, Co; (2) *met.* fruitless, useless, — *proces*, Pl.

Infruntus -a -um, simple, silly, foolish, — *mulier, animus*, Sc.

*Infucatus -a -um, rouged, painted, C.

Infūla -m, f. a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc. C; also worn by suppliants, Ca; (2) an ornament, honorary ornament, C.

Infūlātus -a -um, adorned with or wearing the infūla, q.v. St.

Infuleo -si -tum, 4. to stuff in, cram in, St; *met.* to foist in, bring in, introduce, Sc.

Infūmo, 1. to smoke, to dry in smoke, Pl.

Infundibulum -i, n. a funnel, and particularly, the hopper of a corn-mill, Co. Vt.

Infundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour in or on, — *vinum faucibus*, Co; — *aurum alicui in os*, Pl; — *erenum alicui*, C; also of not liquid bodies, to shake down, shake on, — *hordea iumentis*, Jv; (2) *infusus gremio*, V; *collo infusus amantis*, O, resting upon, reclining upon; *humeris infusa capillos*, O, with dishevelled hair; *infundi* (in a middle sense), to penetrate, spread, extend one's self, *hinc agmina infusa in Græciam*, P. Aug; *sole infuso* (sc. terris), V, at daybreak; (3) *met.* to allow to penetrate, impart to, — *in aures in orationem*, C; — *rebus lumen*, Sc; — *vitia in civitate*, C.

Infundibulum -i, n. a funnel used for inhaling smoke medicinally, Pl.

Infusco, 1. to make dark or black; obscure, blacken, — *vellera, arenam*, V; — *saporem*, Co; — *sonum*, Pl, to blunt, deaden; (2) *met.* *metuo ne quid infusceverit*, P, lest he should have caused confusion; *eos barbaries infuscevit*, C, corrupted.

Infuscus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Co.

Infusio -ōnis, f. pouring in or on, infusion, Pl; — *in oleo*, Pl, an oil injection.

Infusus -us, m. pouring in, Pl.

Ingemino, 1. (i.) *act.* to double, redouble, — *ictus, voces*, V; (ii.) *neut.* to become double, increase, — *imber, clamor*, V.

Ingemisio -mūi, 3. (i.) *act.* to begin to sigh or groan over, — *hostem iudicatum*, C; — *ulli malo*, C, (ii.) *neut.* to begin to sigh, groan, C; *pueri Spartani non — dolore laniati*, C.

Ingemō -ūi, 3. (i.) *act.* to sigh, groan over, —

— *rem aliquam*, V; — *alicui rei*, O; (ii.) *neut.* — *in aliquā re*, C.

Ingenēro, 1. to implant in, generate, produce, *natura — amorem*, C; hence, *ptep.* *ingenērātus* -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural, — *familie frugalitas*, C.

Ingenērātus -a -um, endowed or fitted by nature, P.

Ingenēscilātus -a -um, kneeling, — *Hercules*, Vt, a constellation so called.

Ingeniōse, acutely, cleverly, ingeniously, C.

Ingeniōsus -a -um, naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious, C; — *ad aliquid*, O; — *in aliquā re*, M; (2) of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to, *terra — colenti*, O; — *ad segetes ager*, O.

Ingenitūs -a -um, natural, innate, Co. St.

Ingeniūm -ii, n. nature, natural constitution, *arbores sui cuiusque ingenii poma ferunt*, Co; — *arcorum*, V; (2) of men, natural disposition, temperament, character, — *hominum proclive ad lubricum*, T; — *incepcundum animi*, C; — *suo vivere*, L, after one's own inclination; (3) especially, cleverness, talent, mental power, genius, *docilitas, memoria, quæ appellantur uno ingenii nomine*, C; — *tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C; — *acutere, alere, exercere*, Q; (4) *meton.* a man of genius, *ingenia seculi fovere*, St; an invention, clever idea, Pl.

Ingens -ntis, vast, immense, enormous, extraordinarily large, — *præda, pecunia, campus*, C; — *aliquid re*; amply endowed with, rich or powerful in, *in famâ —, ingentior armis*, V; — *viribus opibusque*, Tc.

Ingenūe, nobly, freely, liberally, frankly, ingenuously, C. Q.

Ingenūitas -ātis, f. the condition of a freeman, free birth, L; (2) noble or honourable sentiments, noble-mindedness, uprightness, C.

Ingenūus -a -um, native, not foreign, — *fons*; (2) natural, innate, — *indoles*, Pl; — *color*, Pt; (3) free-born, of free birth, C. L; (4) that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable, frank, sincere, — *vita*, C; — *artes*, C; — *vultus, pudor*, Jv; (4) weak, delicate, O. M.

Ingero -essi -estum, 3. to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon, — *agum in salinas*, Pl; — *ligna foco*, Tb; — *se*, to betake one's self; — *hastas in tergum fugientis*, V; — *saxa in subeuntes*, L, to hurl at or upon; (2) *met.* — *convicia alicui*, II; — *supplicia*, Sc, to inflict; to press upon, — *recusanti amicitiam suam*, St; to heap up, — *scelus sceleri*, Sc.

Ingestibilis -e, unbearable, intolerable, — *onus*, Pl.

Inigno -gēni -gēnitum, 3. to implant by birth or nature, *Le; natura cupiditatem homini* —, C.

Inglōmēro, 1. to heap together, P. Aug.

Inglōrius -a -um, without fame or glory, inglorious, C.

Inglūvies -ci, f. the craw or crop of birds, Co; applied to men, P. Aug; (2) gluttony, T. II.

Ingrandesco -dūi, 3. to grow large, become great, Co.

Ingrate, unpleasantly, O. Pl; unwillingly, Pl; ungratefully, C.

Ingrātia -m, f. unthankfulness, P. Aug; hence, *ingratus* (ingratis), used adverbially, against the will of, unwillingly, C.

Ingrātis, *vid.* ingratis.

Ingrātus -a -um, unpleasant, displeasing, C; (2) unthankful, ungrateful, C; — *in aliquem*, L; *adversus aliquem*, Aug; *pass.* receiving no thanks, P. Aug; (3) of inanimate objects which do not repay trouble bestowed on them, — *ager*, M, sterile.

Ingrāvesco, 3. to become heavy, increase in weight, C; to become pregnant, Le; (2) *met.* — *malum*, C, grows worse; — *annonæ*, C, becomes dearer; — *morbus*, C.

Ingrāvo, 1. to make heavy, P. Aug; (2) *met.* to oppress, trouble, aggravate, V. O.

Ingrēdor -gressus sum, 3. to enter, go in, — *illam domum*, C; — *intra munitiones*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *in citam*, C; — *in spem libertatis*; — *ad discedum*, C; — *consulatum*, Q; (3) to begin, commence, — *dicere*, C; — *eadem pericula*, C; — *vestigis* (vestigia, L.) *patris*, C, to tread in one's father's steps.

Ingressio -ōnis, *f.* an entering, going in, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, C; (3) gait, pace, C.

Ingressus -ūs, *m.* an entrance, *ingressu prohiberi*, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, — *capere*, V, to begin; (3) a hostile incursion, invasion, Te; (4) gait, walk, C.

Ingrūdo -ūi, 3. to break in, fall upon violently, *ingruit Aeneas Italiam*, V; (2) *met. morbi* — *in remiges coperunt*, L; *si nullus ingruit metus*, Pl.

Inguen -inis, *n.* the groin, Cl; the private parts, O. H; the abdomen or lower part of the body, St; (2) a swelling or abscess in the groin, Cl; (3) of plants, the spot where branches join with the main stem, Pl.

Inurgitio, 1. to eat and drink one's self full, P. Aug; in classical Latin only reflective, — *se*, C; — *se in cinum*, Pl; hence (2) *met.* — *se in flagitia*, C, to be wholly absorbed in, quite sunk in.

Inguatilis -e, that cannot be tasted, not eatable or potable, Pl.

Inguatilis -a -um, untasted, H.

Inhabilis -e, that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable, — *navis*, L; *telum* — *ad remittendum imperitis*, L; (2) useless, unfit for, ill adapted to, — *ad aliquid*, L; — *alicui rei*, Co. Sc.

Inhabitabilis -e, uninhabitable, C.

Inhabitio, 1. to inhabit, *inhabitatur illa regio*, Pl.

Inhæreo -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to, *animi corporibus non inhaerent*, C; — *ad saza*, C; — *in visceribus*, C; (2) *met.* *inhaeret in mentibus quoddam ungurium*, C, is deeply impressed upon; *virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent*, C, are always connected with; — *semper alicui*, O, to be always in the company of.

Inhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to remain fast or cleaving to, — *in mentibus*, C.

Inhālo, 1. to breathe upon, — *aliquid alicui*, C.

Inhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. to hold in, hold back, check, restrain, — *tela*, V; — *equos*, O; — *remos*, Q, to leave off rowing; *inhibere remis*, — *remis puppim*, — *retro navem*, C, to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first; (2) to restrain, hinder, — *impetum victoris*, L; — *ab aliquid re*, Ct, to inhibit; followed by *quominus*, Pl; (3) to exercise, practise, use, employ, — *supplicia nobis*, C; — *imperium in deditis*, L.

Inhibitiō -ōnis, *f.* — *remigum*, C, a rowing backwards.

Inhilo, 1. to gape, gape with wonder, V; (2) to gape for, open the mouth with desire, *Homulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians*, C; — *aurum, hereditatem*, P.

Inhoneste, dishonourably, disgracefully, C.

Inhonesto, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, O.

Inhonestus -a -um, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, — *homo*, C; — *vulnera tergo accipiunt*, O; (2) ugly, unsightly, T.

Inhonoratus -a -um, unhonoured, not respected, — *cita*, C, private, retired; (2) unrewarded, without gifts, *ne regem antiochum* — *dimitteretur*, L.

Inhonoratus -a -um, unhonoured, undistinguished, Pl; (2) ugly, unsightly, Te.

Inhorreo -ūi, 2. to bristle, be rough, *campis inhorruit messis*, V; (2) to shiver, shudder, move tremulously, O; to shudder, shiver, with cold, fear, etc. Te.

Inhorresco -rui, 3. to begin to bristle, to bristle up, *gallinae inhorrescunt*, Pl, raise their feathers; (2) to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc., Cl; Te.

Inhospitālis -e, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, H. Pl.

Inhospitālitās -ātis, *f.* want of hospitality, C.

Inhospitūs -a -um, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, O. V; *met. terra* — *Baccho*, P. Aug.

Inhostis -a -um, hostile, Te.

Inhumāne, inhumanly, C.

Inhumānitās -ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, C; (2) incivility, discourtesy, disoblighness, C; (3) stinginess, sordidness, C.

Inhumānter, uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, C.

Inhumānus -a -um, cruel, barbarous, inhuman, C; (2) rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmannerly, C.

Inhumō, 1. to cover with earth, inhum, Pl.

Inibi, therein, in that place, in that matter, C; (2) of time, almost, nearly, on the point of, C.

Inigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive in, — *aliquid in stabula*, Vr.

Inimice, hostilely, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Inimicitia -æ, *f.* enmity, C.

Inimico, 1. to make hostile, set at enmity, *miscras* — *urbes*, H.

Inimicus -a -um, unfriendly, hostile, inimical, adverse, *Clodius est* — *nobis*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial, H; *raphani* — *dentibus*, Pl; (3) *subst.* inimicus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* an enemy, foe, C.

Inimicablis -e, inimicable, Aug.

Inique, unequally, T; (2) unfairly, unjustly, C; (3) unsuitably, inaptly, C; (4) impatiently, indignantly, St.

Iniquitas -ātis, *f.* unevenness, — *loci*, Ca; (2) unfairness, difficulty, unpropitiousness, — *temporis*, C; — *rerum*, Ca; (3) inequality, — *ponderis*, P. Aug; and hence, excess, — *operis*, Co; (4) unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness, C.

Iniquus -a -um, uneven, unequal, V; — *locus*, L; (2) unfair, unequal, too large or too small, — *hemius*, Pr; — *sol*, V, too hot; (3) unjust, unfair, *pacem iniquā conditione retinere*, C; (4) hostile, adverse, — *alicui*, C; (5) hurtful, prejudicial, *cina* — *capiti*, Pl; (6) *aliquid iniquo animo ferre*, C, to endure unwillingly.

Initamentum -i, *n.* an initiation into a secret worship, Sc.

Initiatio -ōnis, *f.* a taking part in a secret worship, St.

Initio, 1. to initiate into a secret worship, — *aliquem Cæri*, C; — *Bacchis*, L; (2) *met.* — *aliquem studios*, Q; — *puerum*, T, to inscribe on the roll of citizens.

Initium -ii, *n.* a beginning, commencement, — *capere, sumere ab aliquid re*, C; *initio*, C, in the beginning, at the commencement; (2) *initia*, pl. (a) the elements or first principles of a science, C; (b) the auspices, because with them every thing was begun, Aug; (3) a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries, C; and *meton.* that which was used in such rites, Ct.

Initus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, entrance, Le; (2) a beginning, Le; (3) copulation, Pl.

Iniectio -ōnis, *f.* a laying on of hands, Q.

Iniecto, 1. to lay on, apply, P. Aug.

Iniectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing on, throwing over, Te; (2) a putting in, inserting, Lo.

Iniecio -jei -jectum, 3. to throw in or into, cast or put in or into, — *ignem castris*, L; — *se in medios hostes*, C, to throw one's self into the midst of the enemy; (2) to throw, cast, put on or over, — *pallium in me*, P; — *pallium ei*, C; — *brachia collo*, O; *frenos, catenas alicui*, C; *alicui manum*

injicere, L, to claim as one's slave, one's property; also, to summon before a court of law, P; (3) *met.* to bring into, occasion, intuse, cause, — *tumultum civitatis*, C; — *alicui formidinem*, C; — *alacritatem exercitui*, Ca; — *cunctationem*, P, interpose delay; (4) *in aliquid se injiciens animus*, C, intently applying itself to; (5) to throw out a hint, suggest, C.

Injucunde, unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Injucunditas -ātis, *f.* unpleasantness, C.

Injucundus -a -um, unpleasant, burdensome, displeasing, *rumor* — *bonis*, C; (2) unfriendly, — *adversus aliquem*, Te.

Injudicatus -a -um, untried, uncondemned, undecided, Q.

Injungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join to, fasten to, — *ignos in asseres*, L; (2) to join, unite, connect with, — *vincus et aggerem muro*, L; — *marem feminæ*, Co, allow to copulate; (3) *met.* to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, — *civitatibus eternam servitutem*, L; — *alicui novum laborem*, L; (4) to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin, — *alicui munus*, L; — *mihi ut jacerem*, etc. Pl.

Injuriatus -a -um, unsworn, not having taken an oath, C.

Injuria -æ, *f.* an injury, injustice, wrong, — *alicui inferre, imponere, facere*; *in aliquem emittere, facere*, to commit, inflict an injury on; — *accipere*, to suffer wrong; — *pro opusculari, defendere*, to repel an injury; (2) injurious, unjust conduct, injustice, C; — *facere filie*, P, to deflower; (3) an insult, injurious or opprobrious language, P. T; *injuriarum actio*, C, an action for insulting conduct; (4) revenge for an affront, L. V; (5) damage, loss, — *plurimum*, Co; — *niris*, Pl.

Injuriol, 1. *dep.* to injure, inflict an injury, Sc.

Injuriöse, illegally, wrongfully, injuriously, C.

Injuriösus -a -um, acting wrongfully, injuriously, unjust, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) causing injury, — *ictus*, Pl.

Injurius -a -um, acting wrongfully, unjust, C.

Injurus -a -um, P. = *injurius*, *g.v.*
Injussus -a -um, uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous, H; — *gramina evrescunt*, V, without cultivation.

Injussus -us, *m.* found only in *abl.* *injussu*, without orders, spontaneously, C. L.

Injuste, unjustly, unfairly, C; (2) unreasonably, without reason, Cl.

Injustitia -æ, *f.* injustice, unjust conduct, C; (2) harshness, severity, T.

Injustus -a -um, unfair, unjust, — *homo*, C; — *noceat*, V, harsh, severe; — *regna*, O, unjustly acquired; (2) heavy, burdensome, oppressive, — *onus*, C; — *vires*, P. Aug, unequal; *subst.* *injustum* -i, *n. II.* = *injustitia*, *g.v.*

Innabilis -e, — *unda*, O, that cannot be swum in.

Innascor -natus, 3. *dep.* to be born, grow, arise in or upon, *neglectis filiz innascitur agris*, H; (2) *met.* non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Pl, is innate in me; *innata cupiditas*, C.

Innato, 1. to swim in, float on, *vinum* — *stomacho*, Pl; *alvus* — *undam*, V; to swim into, C; to pour itself into or on, *Nilus* — *terre*, Pl; (2) *met.* *innatans verborum facultas*, Q, superficial facility.

Innavigabilis -e, not navigable, L.

Innecto -necti -nexus, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, weave together, — *comas*, V; — *fauces laqueo*, O; — *palmas armis*, V; (2) *met.* — *causas morandi*, V, to bring forward successively; to entangle, implicate, *innexus conscientia alicujus*, Te; to connect, *Hyrcanis per alunitatem innexus erat*, Te.

Innotor -nitus (-nitus). 3. *Dep.* to lean upon, rest upon, support one's self by, — *scutis*, Ca; — *asta*, O; *hasta*, L; — *in fratrem*, Pl; (2) *met.*

C; — *salutem suam incolunitati Pisonis*, Te; (3) to end, close, *syllabas nostras in b litteram et d innituntur*, Q.

Inno, 1. to swim in or on, — *agua*, L; — *agua*, St; — *fluvium*, V; (2) to flow over, H; (3) to sail over, navigate, — *Stygios lacus*, V.

Innocens -nus, harmless, not hurtful, — *epistola*, C; — *cibus*, Pl; (2) innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless, — *is dicitur qui nihil nocet*, C; — *factorum*, Te; especially, unselfish, disinterested, — *prætores*, C.

Innocenter, innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably, Q.

Innocentia -æ, *f.* innocuousness, harmlessness, — *seorum animalium*, Pl; (2) innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, C; (3) disinterestedness, C.

Innocite, harmlessly, innocuously, St; — *cicere*, O, innocently, harmlessly.

Innocuus -a -um, innocuous, harmless, — *alicui rei*, Pl; (2) *pass.* undamaged, — *carina*, V; (3) innocent, harmless, blameless, O.

Innotescere -tāi, 3. — *aliquid re*, to become known or noted, Pl; *abs. carmina quæ vulgo innotuerunt*, St.

Innoto, 1. — *se ad aliquam rem*, C, to betake one's self anew to any thing.

Innoxius -a -um, innoxious, harmless, — *vulnera*, Pl, curable; *iter*, Te, not dangerous; (2) innocent, inoffensive, — *servus*, P; (3) unhurt, unharmed, L. S.

Innubilus -a -um, — *æther*, Lc, unclouded, clear.

Innubis -e, cloudless, unclouded, Sc.

Innubo -psi -ptum, 3. to marry into, connect herself with by marriage, L.

Innubus -a -um, unmarried, without a husband, O; — *laurus*, O, because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel.

Innumérabilis -e, that cannot be counted, innumerable, — *multitudo*, C.

Innumérabilitas -ātis, *f.* an infinite number, innumerableness, C.

Innumérabiliter, innumerably, Lc.

Innumérabilis -e, Lc; *innumérus* -a -um, C, countless, innumerable.

Innudo -ui -utum, 3. to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to, — *alicui*, P. T.

Innuptus -a -um, unmarried, having no husband, V; *subst.* *innupta* -æ, *f.* a virgin, young damsel, Ct.

Innutio, 4. to bring up, educate with or among, — *maris*, Pl; — *amplis opibus*, St.

Inoblitus -a -um, mindful, not forgetful, O.

Inoblitus -a -um, not overwhelmed, O.

Inobsequens -ntis, disobedient, stubborn, Sc.

Inobservabilis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible, Pl. Ct.

Inobservantia -æ, *f.* negligence, carelessness, inattention, Sc.

Inobservatus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived, Sc.

Inoccidius -a -um, never setting, — *axis*, P. Aug, the North Pole; — *visus*, P. Aug, never sleeping.

Inocco, 1. to harrow in, Co.

Inoculatio -ōnis, *f.* an engrafting, inoculation, Co. Pl.

Inoculator -ōris, *m.* one who engrafs or inoculates, Pl.

Inoculo, 1. — *arbores*, Co, to graft, inoculate.

Inodōro, 1. to cause to smell, make odorous, Co.

Inodōror, 1. *dep.* to trace out any thing, C.

Inodorus -a -um, without smell, inodorous, Pr.

Inoffensus -a -um, without stumbling, unstrained, unharmed, unobstructed, *pedem* — *referre*, Tb; — *mare*, V; — *via*, M; hence, meet-

ing with no hindrance, uninterrupted, — *oratio*, Sc.; — *cursus honorum*, Tc.

Inofficiosus -a -um, contrary to or neglectful of duty, — *testamentum*, C, in which the nearest relatives are passed over; especially, (2) disobliging, — *in aliquem*, C.

Inolens -entis, without smell, inodorous, Lc.

Inolesco -evi, 3. to grow in or on, *germen includunt, uodque docent* — *libro*, V.

Inolmatus -a -um, ill-omened, unlucky, H.

Inopaco, 1. to shade, overshadow, Co.

Inopertus -a -um, uncovered, — *caput*, Sc; met. — *veritas*, Sc.

Inopia -e, f. want, need; — *argenti*, P; — *lecti*, C; — *rerum omnium*, Ca; — *frumenti*, S; *frumentaria*, Ca, scarcity of corn; especially, (2) want of necessities, poverty, indigence, C; in discourse, want of ideas, C.

Inopinans -ntis, not expecting, unexpected, contrary to expectation, Ca.

Inopinanter, St. (Inopināte, Sc.), unexpectedly.

Inopinatus -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, C; *subst.* inopinatum -i, n. an unexpected event, C; *ez inopinato*, C, unexpectedly; also, *inopinato*, L.

Inopius -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, V. O.

Inopiosus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *consilii*, P.

Inopportūnus -a -um, inopportune, unseasonable, C.

Inops -ōpis, helpless, without help, *inopes relictī a dūce*, C; *inopes ab amicis*, C; (2) met. of discourse, void of matter, jejune, meagre in expression, C; (3) poor, needy, necessitous, indigent, — *erarium*, C; followed by *gen.* — *amicorum*, C, poor in friends; *terra* — *pacis*, O, in need of peace.

Inoptatus -a -um, unwished for, undesired, Sc.

Inoratus -a -um, not formally brought forward and heard, *legati Amerium re inoratā reverterunt*, C.

Inordināte, irregularly, Cl.

Inordinatus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion, — *milles*, L; *subst.* inordinatum -i, n. C, disorder.

Inōrior, 4. dep. to show itself, appear, Tc.

Inornāte, — *dicere*, Aug, plainly, simply, inornately.

Inornatus -a -um, unadorned, — *mulieres*, C; met. unpraised, uncelebrated, H.

Inotiosus -a -um, not idle, active, Q.

Inquam, *cid.* inquo.

Inquies -ētis, f. disquiet, want of rest, Pl.

Inquies -ētis, unquiet, restless, — *homo*, S.

Inquietudo -ōnis, f. restlessness, agitation, Sc.

Inquietudo -inis, f. disquiet, restlessness, Sc.

Inquies -a -um, unquiet, restless, L.

Inquilinus -i, m. (-a -e, f.), one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger, C; an inmate of the same house, — *alicui*, M.

Inquilinus -a -um, — *civis*, S, of foreign birth.

Inquinamentum -i, n. filth, Vt.

Inquināte, filthily, dirtily, — *loqui*, C.

Inquinatus -a -um (*pricip.* inquo), dirtied, befouled, *aqua* — *cadaveribus*, C; (2) *murice tellus* — *M*, dyed, tinged with; (3) met. defiled, polluted, contaminated, foul, sordid, shameful, *cita* — *omnibus citis*, C; *comitia* — *largitione*, C; — *verba*, C, low, common, vulgar.

Inquino, 1. to befoul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, — *restem*, P; — *agnas renenis*, O; (2) met. — *ornem splendorem honestatis*, C; — *se parricidio*, C.

Inquo (*defectire verb.* 3. usually in form, inquam), I say; used (1) in citing the words of a person, *Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriam repugnat*, etc. N, since, said Alcibiades, etc.; *est*

vero, inquam, signum, C, there is, said I, etc.; forms in use are, *inquimus*, H; *inquiet*, C; *inquibat*, C; *inquiet*, C; *inquito*, P; etc.; (2) with repetitions, *hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem*, C, this single day, I say; and after parentheses, as in English, "I say," C; (3) in stating objections, *inquit* = it is said, it is alleged, C.

Inquiro -sivi -situm, 3. to seek for, search for, — *corpus alicujus*, L; (2) to investigate, inquire into, — *diligenter in ea*, C; *de aliquā re*, Q; — *omnia ordine*, L; (3) to search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquisitor -ōnis, f. a searching after, looking for, *sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis*, P, take care that I have not to look for you; (2) investigation, inquiry, C; especially, the search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquisitor -ōris, m. an inquirer, inquisitor, spy, Sc; an investigator, C; especially, one who searches for evidence to support an accusation, C.

Insalubris -e, unhealthy, insalubrious, — *ager*, Pl; (2) unserviceable, unprofitable, Pl.

Insalutatus -a -um, ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken, V.

Insanabilis -e, incurable, — *morbus*, C; met. — *contumelia*, C.

Insane, madly, insanely, P; (2) with insane violence, P.

Insania -e, f. madness, loss of reason, insanity, *nomen insanitiae significat mentis egrotationem et morbum*, C; *concupiscere aliquid ad* — *C*, with mad desire; (2) met. mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance, — *libidinum*, C; poetical rapture or inspiration, H.

Insano -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to rage, be seized with madness or phrensy, C; — *ex amore*, P; — *cum ratione*, T; — *ceria ratione modoque*, H; to act like a madman, P. V.; followed by *acc.* — *amores alicujus*, Pt, for love of any one.

Insanitas -atis, f. mental disease, insanity, C.

Insanus -a -um, of unsound mind, mad, insane, C; (2) acting like a madman, raging, senseless, — *homines*, T; — *cupiditas*, C; hence, of inanimate objects, — *fluctus*, V; — *montes*, L, very high; (3) causing madness, Pl; — *herba*, So; (4) prophetically or poetically inspired, — *uates*, V; *neut.* used *adv.* insanum, outrageously, excessively, P.

Insatiabilis -e, that cannot be satisfied, insatiable, — *cupiditas*, C; (2) that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearied, — *varietas*, C.

Insatiabiliter, insatiably, Lc. Pl.

Insatiatus -a -um, unsatisfied, insatiate, P. Aug.

Insatiabilitas -atis, f. insatiableness, P.

Insaturabilis -e, insatiable, C; *adv.* insaturabiliter, C, insatiably.

Inscalpo = insculpo, q.v.

Inscondo -endi -ensum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *in currum*, P; — *equum*, St; abs. *inscondere* (sc. navem), to go on board ship, P.

Insensito -ōnis, f. — *in navem*, P, a going on board ship.

Insensius -ntis, ignorant, unaware, *me inscientia factum*, C, done without my knowledge; (2) stupid, silly, simple, T.

Insclenter, ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly, C. Insclentia -e, f. ignorance, inexperience, acquaintance with; followed by *gen.* of the subject, — *culpa*, Ca; of the object, — *locorum*, Ca; — *dicendi*, C; (2) want of certain knowledge, C (philosophically, *opp. scientia*).

Insclite, clumsily, awkwardly, unskilfully, C.

Insclia -e, f. clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance, with *gen.* of subject, — *barbarorum*, C; of object, — *negotii gerendi*, C; — *erga domum suam*, Tc.

Inscltus -a -um, ignorant, unskilful, absurd, silly, C; — *mulier*, P; — *jocus*, St.

Inscltus -a -um, ignorant, unaware, *non sum* — *C*, I am well aware; *me inscio*, C, without my knowledge; followed by *gen.* — *omnium rerum*, C; — *culpa*, V; — *de eorum verbis*, P.

Inscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write in or on, inscribe, *aliquid in basi tropæorum*, C; — *nomen monumentis*, C; — *cedes*, P, to write on a house that it is for sale, offer for sale; — *librum*, C, to give a title or name to a book; (2) *met.* to ascribe, — *sibi nomen philosophi*, C, to assume; — *deos scelere*, O, to charge the gods with crime.

Inscriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing in or upon, — *no-minis*, C; hence, the inscription on a statue, C; the title of a book, C.

Inscriptus -a -um, unwritten, Q; (2) not having paid duty, untolled, Vr.

Insculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut or carve in, engrave, — *fasces columnâ aeneâ*, L; *met.* *natura insculpsit in mentibus*, C, has impressed, stamped.

Inscabillis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Sc. Q.

Inseco -cûi -ctum, 1. to cut into, cut to pieces, Aug; — *corpora*, Pl, to dissect.

Insectatio -ōnis, *f.* a following, pursuit, L; (2) *met.* a persecution, railing at, deriding, L. St.

Insectator -ōris, *m.* a pursuer, persecutor, L. Q.

Insector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue, C; (2) to follow or pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, — *audaciam improborum*, C.

Insectum -i, *n.* an insect, Pl.

Insectura -m, *f.* an incision, Sc.

Insestabiliter, inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lc.

Insemino, 1. to sow or plant in; *met.* — *terram*, Vt, to fructify.

Insenesco -nti, 3. to grow old at or among, — *libris et curis*, H.

Insensilis -e, insensible, Lc.

Inseparabilis -e, inseparable, Sc.

Inseptus -a -um, hedged in, surrounded, Sc.

Insepultus -a -um, buried in, concealed, hidden, — *virtus*, C.

Insepultus -a -um, unburied, — *acervos civium*, C; — *sepultura*, C, burial without the customary solemnities.

Insequor -cûus (-quûus), 3. *dep.* to follow after, follow on, succeed, — *aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, V; — *fugientem lumine pium*, O, to follow the flying ship with his gaze; to follow in point of time, *annus insequens*, L; (2) to follow or pursue with hostile intent, *aliquem gladio stricto*, C; *clamore et minis*, C; *irrendo*, O; also, to come up to, overtake, *at mors insecuta est Gracchum*, C; (3) of discourse, *insequor longius*, C, I will continue my discourse; to press or pursue an adversary with questions, etc., C.

Insercinus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, P. Aug.

Insero -sêri -rtum, 3. to sow in, plant in, engraft, Co; — *pirum bonam in pirum silratum*, Vr; *met.* to implant, *naturâ a vitia*, H; — *animos corporibus*, C.

Insero -sêrûi -sertum, 3. to put, place, set in, bring, introduce into, insert, — *collum in laqueum*, C; — *oculos in alicujus pectora*, O, to fix the gaze upon; especially (2) to engraft, bud in, Co; (3) *met.* to introduce, insert into, intermingle with, — *jocos historie*, C; *hæc libello*, St; — *se alicui rei*, O, to meddle with.

Inserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep on or over, P. Aug.

Insertim, by insertion, Lc.

Inserto, 1. to insert, put in, — *clypeo sinistram*, V.

Inservo, 4. to serve, be serviceable, be obliging, complaisant, courteous, — *alicui*, C; to be devoted to, spend trouble and industry upon, — *eius commodis*, C; — *honoribus*, C; *abs. nihil est a me inservitum*, C, nothing has been attended to by me.

Inservo, 1. to observe, watch, P. Aug.

Instibulo, 1. to huss, pipe, whistle in, O.

Insectus -a -um, undried, P. Aug.

Inseri -re, *f.* mince-meat, sausage-meat, Vr.

Insidio -sêdi -ctum, 2. to sit upon, — *equo*, L; *gens* — *jucis Etrusci*, V, to settle on; of place,

Joppe insidet collem, Pl, lies upon a hill; — *arces*, L, to take in military occupation; (2) *met.* to lie, remain, settle, in *locis semen insedit*, C; *morbus cum penitus insedit*, Cl; — *in memoriâ*, C; — *in mente*, C.

Insidia -ârum, *f.* an ambush, — *locare*, L; *collocare*, C; of the place of ambush, *milites in insidiis collocare*, Ca; (2) *met.* a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot, — *vita ponere, facere*, C; — *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, C; — *opponere, tendere, collocare, instruere, adhibere, comparare*, C; *struere*, O; *componere*, Tc; *disponere*, C, Q; *dare*, P; *per insidias, ex insidiis*, or *abs. insidiis*, C, treacherously.

Insidior -ôris, *m.* a spy, look-out, waylayer, C. **Insidior**, 1. *dep.* to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, — *alicui*, C; — *tempori*, L, to wait for the fitting opportunity.

Insidiose, deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, C.

Insidiosus -a -um, deceitful, cunning, treacherous, insidious, full of snares, C; of inanimate objects, *Capraria* — *navfragis*, Pl.

Insidio -sêdi -sessim, 3. to sit, settle, perch upon, *apes* — *floribus*, V; to sit upon, sit, — *jugum cervicibus*, Co; *met. verba* — *memoria*, Q, settle firmly.

Insigne -is, *n.* a signal, token, — *nocturnum*, L; (2) often *pl.*, the official badge or insignia of a magistracy, — *imperatoris*, Ca; — *sacerdotum*, L; — *regia*, C; (3) *met.* *insignia virtutis, laudis*, C.

Insigno, 4. to put a mark, sign, or token upon, — *aliquem notâ*, L; *cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur*, Tc, was remarkable, distinguished; hence, to distinguish by name, publish the name of, Pl.

Insignis -e, distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable, extraordinary, *bos maculis insignis*, V; *Phæbus* — *crinibus*, O; — *ad deformitatem*, C, remarkably ugly; — *odium in aliquem*, C.

Insignite, C; **insigniter**, C, remarkably, extraordinarily.

Insignitus -a -um (*præp.* insignio), marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain, — *conformatio* — *et impressa intelligentiæ*, C; — *ignominia*, L; *infamia*, Tc, notorious, remarkable; *subst.* *invenita* -drum, Pl, the marks of bruises, contusions.

Instilo -is, *n.* the treadle of a loom, Lc.

Instillo -sillûi -sultum, 4. to leap, spring, jump, in or on, — *in scapham*, P; — *uidas*, O; — *puppi*, O.

Instimul, at the same time, at once, P. Aug.

Instimulatio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, charge, C. **Instimulo**, 1. to charge, accuse, blame, — *aliquid*, C; *Amphitruo uxorem* — *probrâ*, P; — *se peccatâ*, C; — *me falsum facinus*, P.

Insinco -ctus -a -um, adulterated, not genuine, uncandid, in sincere, V.

Insinuatio -ōnis, *f.* that part of an oration in which the speaker covertly seeks to gain the goodwill of an audience, C.

Insinuo, 1. (1.) *act.* to allow or cause to penetrate to a place covertly or secretly, to wind and creep in, to insinuate, *Romani quatuorque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines eorum*, L; — *se*, to insinuate one's self; — *se inter equitum turmas*, Ca; *qua se inter calles flumen insinuat*, L, winds; — *se in familiaritatem alicujus*, C; — *aliquem alicui*, Pl, to recommend to, insinuate into the favour of a third party; (2.) *neut.* to penetrate into, to get thoroughly into, *penitus* — *in causam*, C, to get to know thoroughly; — *alicui*, C.

Instipens -ntis, foolish, stupid, C.

Instipenter, foolishly, stupidly, P.

Instipentia -æ, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, C.

Instipo -si, 3. to throw in, A. Aug.

Insti -stili, 3. to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place one's self on, — *in sinistram pedem*, C; — *plantari*, P; — *lumen*, V; — *in manu dextrâ*,

C; — *jacentibus*, Ca; — *iter*, P. L.; to set foot on, tread on, pursue, — *hostibus*, N, to press upon, pursue closely; (2) met. — *alicujus testibus*, C, to tread in any one's footsteps; especially, to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in, — *rationem belli*, Ca, to follow out the plan of the war; (3) to remain still, stand still, *stellæ insistent*, C; to stop, pause at any thing, — *singulis peccatorum gradibus*, C; to be fixed or obstinate in, — *crudelitati*, Te.

Insistulus -a -um, inserted, engrafted; met. — *somnus*, Yr, a mid-day sleep; — *sermo*, Pl, foreign.

Insitilo -ōnis, f. a grafting, budding, C; the grafting season, O.

Insitulus -a -um, grafted, engrafted, — *pira*, H; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Ph.

Insitor -ōris, m. a grafter, Pt.

Insitus -ūs, m. a grafting, Pl.

Insitus -a -um (*ptep.* *insēro*), grafted, engrafted, — *mala*, V; — *arbor*, Co; *subst.* *insitum* -i, n. a graft, bud, Co; (3) implanted by nature, inborn, innate, — *deorum cogniciones*, C; — *mentis cognitions amor*, C; (3) adopted, C.

Insociabilis -e, unsociable, unsocial; not companionable, L.

**Insolabiliter*, inseparably, H.

**Insolatio* -ōnis, f. a lying or bleaching in the sun, Pl.

Insolens -ntis, unusual, contrary to custom, *quid tu Athenas* — T; (2) unaccustomed to, unused to, — *infamia*, C; — *in dicendo*, C; (3) proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent, C; — *exercitus*, H, flushed with victory.

Insolenter, unusually, contrary to custom, C; (2) immoderately, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently, Ca, C.

Insolentia -æ, f. unusualness, novelty, strangeness, — *loci, colupatum*, C; (2) strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction, — *verborum*, C; (3) pride, arrogance, insolence, C.

Insulesco, 3, to become haughty or insolent, be elated, S.

**Insolidus* -a -um, — *herba*, O, weak, soft, tender.

Insolitus -a -um, unaccustomed to, C; — *ad laborem*, Ca; — *crum bellicarum*, E; (2) unusual, strange, — *mibi loquacitas*, C; — *verbum*, C.

Insolio, 1, to expose to the sun, dry in the sun, — *uvas*, Co; *insolati dies*, Co, sunny.

Insolubilis -e, that cannot be paid, Sc; (2) incontrovertible, indubitable, Q.

Insomnia -æ, f. sleeplessness, loss of sleep, S.

**Insomniosus* -a -um, sleepless, A Aug.

Insomnis -e, sleepless, — *homo*, Te; — *nox*, V; — *oculi*, P Aug.

**Insomnium* -il, n. sleeplessness, Pl.

Insomnium -u, n. a dream, C. (usually pl.)

Insono -ōi -itum, 1. *neut.* to make a noise in, sound, resound, *insonuere cava cavernæ*, V; — *flagello*, V, to crack a whip; (2) to clear the throat, cough, hem, Q.

Insons -ntis, innocent, guiltless, — *proberi*, P; (2) *poet.* harmless, — *Cerberus*, H.

Insopitus -a -um, not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful, — *draco*, O.

Inspergo = *inspergo*, q.v.

Inspectatio -ōnis, f. a looking at or in; in Sc. the face or facet of a polished substance which reflects a ray of light.

Inspectio -ōnis, f. a look, glance, *primæ inspectione*, Po, at first sight, hence, consideration, investigation, inspection, Q.

Inspecto, 1, to look at or in, observe, inspect, Ca; — *aliquid*, P.

Inspector -ōris, m. an observer, beholder, Pl.

Inspectus -ūs, m. a looking at, observing, inspecting, Sc.

Insperans -ntis, not hoping, not expecting, *insperanti mihi, sed calde optanti cecidit ut, etc.* C.

Inspirare, unexpectedly, P Aug.

Inspiratus -a -um, unhoped for, unexpected, — *pecunia*, C; — *malum*, C; *ex insperato*, L, unexpectedly.

Inspergo -si, -sum, 3, (*inspargo*), to strew, sprinkle in or on, O; — *rem rei*, Pl; (2) to besprinkle, *rem re*, A Aug.

Inspleo -exi -ectum, 3, to look, see in or on, — *tantum in speculum*, T; — *speculum*, Ph; to look into, read, — *leges*, C; — *verba*, O; to look at, observe, inspect, — *acies*, P; — *domum renales*, St; — *equos, milites*, L, to pass in muster, inspect, review; also, to inspect the auspices, — *exta*, O; (2) met. to examine, look into, become acquainted with, — *res sociorum*, L; — *aliquem a pueris*, C.

**Inspleo*, 1, to sharpen to a point, V.

**Inspirare*, benignantly, abundantly, P Aug.

Inspiro, 1, to breathe, blow in or on, — *foramen*, Pl; (2) met. to breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame, — *oculum ignem*, V; — *eram, misericordiam*, Q.

Insplatus -a -um, not despoiled, not plundered, of persons, Q; of things, — *arma*, V.

Insplio -bi -atum, 3, to spit in or upon, — *in oculis*, Pl; — *alicui in frontem*, Sc.

Insplio, 1, to spit upon, P.

Instabilis -e, on which it is impossible to stand, unsteady, unstable, tottering, — *tellus*, O — *acies*, L, wavering; — *hostis*, L, not standing firm; (2) met. — *res mortales*, Te; — *animus*, V.

Instabilitas -atis, f. instability, — *mentis*, Pl.

Instans -ntis (*ptep.* *insto*), present, — *tempus*, Aug, Q; *subst.* *instanti* -um, n. C, present evils; (2) *comp.* *instantior*, pressing, urgent, — *cura*, Te.

Instanter, urgently, earnestly, vehemently, — *discere*, Q.

Instantia -æ, f. the present time, C; (2) diligence, industry, Pl; (3) vehemence in speaking, importunateness, urgency in making a request, Pl.

Instar, n. *indcl.* an image, likeness, picture, sketch, — *equi*, St; *est tanquam animi* — *in corpore*, C, hence, *ad instar*, or *abs. instar*, followed by *gen.*, like, as, in the likeness of, — *montis equis*, V; *non vici* — *sed in bis*, C, hence, *cohortes* — *legiones*, Ca, about a legion; (2) appearance, aspect, *quantum instar in ipso*! V; — *puncti*, C, the appearance of a point; (3) worth, value, C; *ex minimi momenti* — *habere*, C.

Instauratio -ōnis, f. repetition, renewal, — *ludorum*, C.

Instaurativus -a -um, renewed, repeated, — *ludi*, C.

Instauro, 1, to renew, repeat, begin anew, — *eadem*, O; — *bellum de integro*, L; especially used of public solemnities and ceremonies, — *sacrificium*, C; — *epulas*, V; (2) to make ready, prepare, — *monumenta sibi*, Pl; (3) to repay, requite, — *Italia Gravis*, V.

Interno, stravi, stratum, 3, to strew over, cover over, — *cavernam pulci*, Pl; — *equum*, L, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth; (2) to throw into, — *se ignibus*, P Aug.

Instentio -ōnis, f. an inducement, instigation, Aug.

Instigator -ōris, m, instigatrix -icis, f., an instigator, Te.

Instigo, 1 to instigate, incite, stimulate, — *aliquem in aliquid*, L; — *in arma*, Aug; — *iracundiam*, Sc, to rouse.

Instillatio -ōnis, f. a dropping into, pouring in by drops, Pl.

Instillo, 1, to drop in, pour in by drops, — *oleum lumini*, C; — *merum in ignes*, O; (2) to drop upon, *guttae quæ saxa instillant*, O; (3) met. to instil, — *præceptum auriculis*, H.

Instimulo, 1, to stimulate, arouse, incite, O.

Instinctor -ōris, *m.* an inciter, encourager, — *sceleris*, *Tc.*

Instinctus -ūs, *m.* instigation, incitement, *Tc.*;
— *divinus*, *C.* inspiration, instinct.

Instipō, *l.* to stuff or cram quite full, *A. Aug.*

Instipulor, *l. dep.* to stipulate or bargain for, *P.*

Instita -ae, *f.* a scam, border or founce on a lady's robe, *H. O.*

Institū -ōnis, *f.* a standing still, — *stellarum*, *C.*

Institor -ōris, *m.* one who sells goods on commission, whether as broker or factor, or as huckster or pedlar, *L.*; — *eloquentia*, *Q.* one who parades his eloquence as a pedlar shows his goods.

Institiōrium -ii, *n.* the business of a hawk, *St.*

Instītū -ūi -ūtum, *3.* to put or place into, — *in pectus multa argumenta*, *P.*; (2) in military language, draw up in order, — *aciem duplicem*, *Ca.*; (3) to prepare, make ready, build, construct, — *turrim, pontes, navas*, *Ca.*; — *vineas*, *C.*; — *laureas*, *St.* to plant; — *dapes*, *V.*; — *convivia*, *St.*; — *remiges ex provincia*, *Ca.* make a levy; (4) to make arrangements for, begin, undertake, — *historiam*, *C.*; — *iter*, *C.* to resolve upon, determine, — *oppidum oppugnare*, *C.*; — *historias scribere*, *N.*; (5) to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute, — *portorium*, *C.*; — *dies festos*, *L.*; — *ludos*, *O.*; — *aliquem heredem*, *C.* as heir; *multa instituit*, *St.* made many new regulations; — *civitates*, *C.* to administer; *familia bene instituta*, *Q.* a well-regulated family; (6) to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose, — *oratorem*, *Q.*; — *aliquem ad dicendum*, *C.*; — *Latine loqui*, *Co.*

Instītū -ōnis, *f.* arrangement, — *rerum*, *C.*; hence, custom, *C.*; (2) institution, *C.*; — *Cynica*, *Tc.* the principles of the Cynic philosophy.

Instītūtū -i, *n.* an undertaking, purpose, non ad nostrum — *pertinet*, *C.*; (2) an old-established custom, arrangement, institution, — *majorum*, *C.*; — *vite capere*, *C.* to adopt a rule of life; *ex instituto*, *L.* according to agreement; (3) instruction, precept, — *philosophia*, *C.*; *optimis — mentem infantium informare*, *C.*

Insto -stis, *l.* to stand in or on, — *saxo*, *A. Aug.*; *rectam sentis viam*, *P.* thou art in the right way, i.e. art quite right; (2) to be close to, follow closely, — *vestigis*, *L.*; hence, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass, — *hostes*, *N.*; — *hosti*, *L.*; also of time, *nox instat*, *S.*; *hiems*, *L.* is at hand, threatens; and of circumstances, *partus prope*, — *T.*; *bellum*, — *C.*; (3) to pursue or devote one's self eagerly to any thing, — *operi*, *V.*; with following *inf.* — *poscere*, *C.* to persist, not to cease, to demand; hence, to persist, insist, ask pressing, followed by *ut*, *C.*; *ne*, *P.*

Instigūlū -i, *n.* a bed-quilt, counterpane, *A. Aug.*

Instrātū -i, *n.* a covering, horse-cloth, *A. Aug.*

Instrātus -a -um, uncovered, *V.*

Instrēndus -ūi -ūtum, *3.* inactive, lazy, idle, *P. Aug.*

Instrēpō -ūi -ūtum, *3.* to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak, — *axis sub pondere*, *V.*

Instrūdo, *3.* to hiss in, — *pelago*, *P. Aug.*

Instringo -nxi -ctum, *3.* to bind, fetter, *Q.*

Instructe, with great preparation, *L.*

Instructio -ōnis, *f.* a constructing, building, erecting, *P. Aug.*; (2) a setting in array, drawing up in order, — *militum*, *C.*

Instructor -ōris, *m.* a preparer, — *convirii*, *C.*

Instructus -a -um (*prēp.* instrūo), provided with, furnished, *Græcia — copis*, *C.*; (2) instructed, learned, — *in iure civili*, *C.*; — *a iure civili*, *C.*

Instructus -ūs, *m.* a preparation, provision, *C.*

Instrūmentū -i, *n.* a tool, implement, instrument, — *villæ*, *C.* agricultural implements; (2) *met.* a means, instrument, — *bonitati*, *C.*; — *luxuria*, *S.*; — *ad obtinendam sapientiam*, *C.*

Instrū -xi -ctum, *3.* to build in or into, build,

construct, — *turrim*, *Ca.*; — *muros*, *N.*; to draw up in order of battle, post, *præsidia*, *exercitus*, *C.*; — *insidias*, *C.* to lay an ambush; to prepare, provide, — *se ad iudiciū*, *C.* to prepare one's self for; (2) to teach, instruct, *C. Q.*

Instūpō, *2.* to be torpid, benumbed, *Pl.*

Insuāum -i, *n.* a dark colour, *P.*

Insuāis -e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable, — *herba*, *Pl.*; — *vita*, *C.*

Insueco, *l.* to moisten, soak, *Co.*

Insūdo, *l.* to sweat in or at, — *alicui rei*, *H.*

Insuefactus -a -um, accustomed to, inured to, *Ca.*

Insuesco -ēvi -ētus, *3.* (*l.*) *neut.* to accustom one's self to, become used to, — *alicui rei*, *Tc.*; — *ad aliquam rem*, *L.*; — *largiri*, *S.*; (*l.*) *act.* to accustom, inure any one to, — *aliquem aliquid*, *H.*; — *aliquem aliquid re*, *Co.*

Insuetus -a -um, unaccustomed to, unused to, *C.*; — *laboris*, *Ca.*; — *moribus Romanis*, *L.*; — *ad stabilem pugnam*, *L.*; — *vera audire*, *L.*; (2) unusual, unwonted, *V. L.*

Insūla -ae, *f.* an island, *C.*; (2) an insulated pile of buildings; and, as such, were usually let to several tenants, a hired lodging, *Tc. St.*

Insulānus -i, *m.* an islander, *C.*

Insulse, insipidly, tastelessly, silyly, absurdly, *C.*

Insulsitas -atis, *f.* insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity, *C.*

Insulsus -a -um, unsalted, insipid, *Co.*; (2) *met.* insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish, *C.*

Insultatio -ōnis, *f.* insolent behaviour, reviling, mocking, *Q.*

Insulto, *l.* to leap at or on, — *fores calcibus*, *T.*; — *busto*, *H.*; (2) to scoff at, revile, insult, deride, — *alicui calamitate*, *C.*; — *multos bonos*, *S.*; — *in rempublicam*, *C.*

Insultura -ae, *f.* a leaping at or on any thing, *P.*

Insum -fui -esse, to be in or on, *numi in manipulo insumunt*, *P.*; *comæ insumt capitū*, *O.*; (2) *met.* superabundant in quā inest inanis timor, *C.*; *cui virilo ingenium inest*, *S.*; *vitium aliquod inesse in moribus*, *C.*

Insūmo -mpsi -mptum, *3.* to take for any thing, expend, *nullus teruncius insumitur in aliquem*, *C.*; — *paucos dies refecticiæ classi*, *Tc.*; — *operam libellis accusatorum*, *Tc.*; (2) to take to one's self, assume, — *interficiendi domini animum*, *Tc.* to form the intention.

Insto -ūi -ūtum, *3.* to sew in, sew up, sew on, — *aliquem in culcum*, *C.*; *culeo*, *Sc.*; *insutum vestibus aurum*, *O.* embroidered, sewn on.

Insūper, (*l.*) *adv.* above, over, overhead, *L.*; (2) from above, *P. Aug.*; (3) over and above, in addition, moreover, besides, *P. V. L.*; (*l.*) *prep.* with acc. — *arbores*, *A. Aug.*; — *eam exæquationem*, *Vt.*

Insūperabilis -e, insurmountable, insuperable, *L.*; (2) unconquerable, *genus — bello*, *V.*; — *caletudo*, *Pl.* incurable disorder; (3) — *fatum*, *O.* inevitable.

Insurgo -surrexi -surrectum, *3.* to raise up, raise one's self up, — *remis*, *V.* to rise up so as to row with greater force; to rise, mount, *H.*; (2) to rise against or in opposition to, — *regnis aliegijs*, *O.*; *Cæsari paulatim insurgere*, *Tc.* to increase in power; (3) *met.* of style, to rise above the ordinary level, rise to sublimity, *Horatius insurgit aliquando*, *Q.*; (5) of inanimate things, to arise, — *Aquila*, *H.*; *fremitus*, *P. Aug.*

Insūsurro, *l.* to whisper, whisper in the ear, — *alicui aliquid*, *C.*; — *in aures*, *C.*

Intabescō -būi, *3.* to pine, waste, wither away gradually, — *durummodo mundo*, *C.*; *cera — igne*, *O.* become liquid, melts.

Intactilis -c, that cannot be touched, *l.*

Intactus -a -um, untouched, unhurt, undamaged, intact, *V. L.*; — *infamia*, *L.* untouched by infamy; (2) unattempted, untrod, unsung, *H.*; (3) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *Pallas*, *H.*

Intāminātus -a -um, unstained, unspotted, — honores, II.

Intectus -a -um, uncovered, unclothed, — dux, Te; (2) met. open, frank, Te.

Intēgellus -a -um, tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, C.

Intēger -gra -grum, whole, entire, undiminished, — thesaurus, P; — annus, C; (2) fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous, *integris viribus repugnare*, Ca; — *valitudo*, C; *gens — a cladibus belli*, L; *mulier atate* — T, in the bloom of life; as applied to health, well, hearty, Cl; *in integrum restitui*, C, to restore to a former condition; *de, ab, ex integro*, C, anew, afresh; (3) pure, sweet, untainted, C; — *fontes, sapor*, II; (4) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *filia*, II; *virgo*, Ct; (5) met. blameless, upright, honest, irreproachable, — *homo*, C; — *vita*, II, upright in life; (6) met. impartial, independent, dispassionate, C; untouched by love, II; (7) met. inexperienced, ignorant, — *discipulus*, C; (8) met. undecided, undetermined, — *sem — relinquere*, C; — *causam reservare alicui*, C, to leave the matter untouched to any one; *integram est mihi*, C, I am fully at liberty; — *dare*, C, to leave or grant full liberty.

Intēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, — *turres coriis*, Ca.

Intēgrasco, 3. to renew itself, break out afresh, — *hoc nullum*, T.

Intēgratio -ōnis, f. a renewing, renewal, T.

Intēgre, wholly, entirely, Te; (2) honestly, uprightly, impartially, — *judicare*, C; *Asianum administrare*, St; (3) of discourse, — *dicere*, C, accurately, charily, correctly.

Intēgritas -itatis, f. unimpaired condition, soundness, honesty, — *corporis*, C; — *calendinis*, C; (2) honesty, uprightness, integrity, C; (3) female chastity, virginity, C; (4) purity and accuracy of expression, *incorrupta Latini sermonis* — C.

Intēgro, 1. to renew, repeat, renovate, begin afresh, — *pugnam*, L; — *lacrmas*, L; — *elapsos in pratum citius*, Te, to heal; (2) met. to refresh, recreate, — *animum*, C.

Intēgumentum -i, n. a covering, veil, L; (2) met. — *corporis alicuius*, P, constant companion; — *disimulationis tue*, C, disguise.

Intēlectio -ōnis, f. the figure of rhetoric called synecdoche, Aug.

Intēlectus -ūs, m. a perceiving, perception, sensation, — *saporum est in lingua*, Pl; (2) an understanding, comprehension, Te; — *alicuius rei*, Q; *intellectu carere*, Q, to be unintelligible; *intellectum — habere*, Te, to be understood; (3) the signification of a word, *verba quaedam diversa — habent* Q; (4) the mind, understanding, Se.

Intēlligens -antis (ptep. intēlligo), intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with any thing, — *vir*, C; — *alicuius rei*, C; (2) — *alicuius*, Pl, acquainted with the character of; (3) — *in aliqua re*, a connoisseur, C. (opp. idiota.)

Intēlligenter, intelligently, with understanding, C.

Intēlligentiā -ae, f. intelligence, understanding, *Deus — in animo inclusit*, C; (2) knowledge — *animi, quid aut qualis esset*, C; *habere — parit*, C; (3) a particular knowledge of any subject, connoisseurship, C.

Intēlligibilis -ae, conceivable, intellectual, Se. (opp. sensibilis.)

Intēlligere -xi -ctum, 3. to understand, comprehend, — *corpus quid sit*, C; — *ex tuis litteris, te audisse*, C; — *de gestis, quid respondeas*, C; (2) to have an exact knowledge of any subject, be a connoisseur, non nullum in istis rebus intēlligo, C; (3) to see, perceive, observe, C. Ca; (4) to understand, rightly judge or appreciate a person; — *Catoem*, Se; — *Socratem*, Q; (5) of the perceptions of sense, to feel, — *nullo ignes*, O; — *frigus*, Co.

Intēmandus -a -um, not to be profaned, inviolable, P. Aug.

Intēmīrātus -a -um, unspotted, undefiled, inviolate, — *fides*, V.

Intēmpērans -ntis, immoderate, intemperate, — *in ejus rei cupiditate*, C; *aridi atque — animi*, L; (2) especially, incontinent, lewd, C.

Intēmpērantia -ae, f. — *caeli*, Se, intemperateness, inclemency; (2) want of moderation, immoderation, excess, intemperance, — *libidinum*, C; — *vini*, L, immoderate indulgence in; (3) insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, C. N.

Intēmpēranter, immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately, C.

Intēmpērate, — *vivere*, C, intemperately.

Intēmpērātus -a -um, intemperate, immoderate, C.

Intēmpēra -ārum, f. inclement, unfavourable weather, A. Aug; met. *quae te intemperata tenent* P, are you crazy?

Intēmpēres -ei, f. — *caeli*, L, inclement, unseasonable weather; — *aquarum*, L, excessive fall of rain; (2) met. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, C.

Intēmpēstivus, unseasonably, C.

Intēmpēstivus -a -um, unseasonable, untimely, inopportune, C.

Intēmpēstus -a -um, unseasonable, — *nox*, C, the dead of night; (2) unwholesome, V; stormy, P. Aug.

Intēdo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to stretch, extend, — *dextram ad statuum*, C; — *arcum*, V; — *ballistam*, P, to bend; (2) to aim, direct, — *tela in patriam*, C; (3) to stretch, extend on or over, *tabernacula carabaceis intenta tela*, C; *vincula collo* — V; (4) met. *acrem in omnes partes aciem* — C, to turn keen looks on all sides; — *oculos*, Te; (5) to move in any direction, to direct towards, — *iter in locum*, L, to direct one's course towards, proceed, go to; thus also, *animum* —, to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to; — *ad aliquid*, in aliquid, C; — *alicui rei*, II; *intendere alicui*, L, to spur on, incite; — *aliquem ad custodiendam curam*, L; (6) to strive, endeavour, turn one's attention and effort to, C. S; — *se*, to exert one's self, prepare one's self for; — *se ad firmitatem*; — *animo*, L, to purpose, intend; also, to assert strongly, insist upon, T; to threaten one with any thing, endeavour to inflict upon, — *alicui litem*, C; — *periculum in omnes*, C; in rhetoric, to state the premisses of a syllogism, Q.

Intēnsio -ōnis, f. a stretching out, Se.

Intēnsus -a -um (ptep. intēdo), stretched; — *funes*, Se; (2) met. violent, intense, Se.

Intēntatio -ōnis, f. a stretching out towards, Se.

Intēntus -a -um, untouched, untried, *racca — jugo*, Se; nil — *nostri liquere poetae*, II, unattempted.

Intēte, carefully, diligently, attentively, intently, Te. Q.

Intēntio -ōnis, f. a stretching, straining, — *corporis*, C; — *nercorum*, Co; — *cocis*, Pl; — *sebris*, Cl, violence; (2) met. of the mental powers, an effort, exertion, — *animi*, C, care, carefulness, Pl; (3) met. a mental effort in any particular direction, attention, — *judicis*, Q; intention, purpose, Pl; an accusation, Q; the major premiss in a syllogism, Q.

Intēnto, 1. to stretch towards or against, — *sicam nobis*, C; (2) to stretch out threateningly, with hostile purpose, — *arma Latinis*, C, to threaten with war; *terror omnibus intēntatur*, Te.

Intēntus -ūs, m. a stretching out, C.

Intēntus -a -um (ptep. intēnto), attentive to, intent upon, — *aliquo negotio*, S; *causam intēntis oculis contemplari*, C; (2) severe, strict, L. Te; (3) *intento alimentorum pretio*, Te, being raised.

Intēpō -si, 2. to be lukewarm, Pl.

Intēpescere -pūi, 3. to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Se. Co.

Intēre (ptep. with acc.), between, among, amid, *inter Segunos et Urucios*, Ca; *inter hostium tela*, C, among the darts of the enemy; sometimes after

its noun, *qui Fesulas inter Arretiumque jacent*, L.; *judicare — Marcellos et Claudios*, C; *discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *quod colloquimur inter nos*, C, one among another; *pueri amant inter se*, love one another; *inter nos*, C, between ourselves; (2) of time, during, while, — *decem annos*, C; — *ipsum pugnae tempus*, L; expresses simultaneous actions and circumstances, — *fulmina et tonitrua*, C, in the midst of thunder and lightning; *inter hæc*, L, in the mean time.

**Interstans -ntis*, Pl, — *stomachus*, rising frequently.

**Interamenta -orum*, *n.* — *navium*, L, the wood-work of a ship.

Intestinum, -i, *n.* a gut, intestine, Pl. Co.

Interaresco, 3. to become dry, C.

**Interbibō*, 3. to drink up, P.

**Interbitō*, 3. to perish, come to naught, — *questio*, P.

Interclāris -e, intercalary, C.

Interclārus -a -um, C, = *intercalaris*, *q.v.*

Interclātio, -ōnis, *f.* intercalation, Pl.

Intercolo, 1. (interculo), to tread or trample between, Co.

Intercolo, 1. to intercalate a day or month in the calendar (*id.* Roman Calendar); (2) to defer, put off, L.

Interclāpō -inis, *f.* an interval of time, intermission, pause, — *scribendi*, C.

Interclāpnatus -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, mortised together.

Intercedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go between, come between, *intercedente luna*, Pl; and hence of time, to intervene, *nox nulla intercessit*, C; (2) *met.* to interpose, withstand, protest against (said of the tribunes when they exercised their veto), — *legi*, C; — *alicui*, C; (3) *met.* to interpose, to help, stand surety, *intercede for*, — *pro aliquo*, C; *magnam pecuniam pro aliquo*, C; (4) to occur, happen, come to pass, — *magni casus*, Ca; — *nulum dictum*, C; (5) to be between, lie between, *pallus intercedebat*, Ca; and *met.* to be or exist between, *inter nos vetus usus intercedit*, C.

Interceptio -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Interceptor -ōris, *m.* one who takes away from before the very mouth, an emberzler, L.

Intercesco -ōnis, *f.* an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, C; (2) a protest or exercise of their veto by the tribunes, C.

Intercescor -ōris, *m.* a surety, bail, C; (2) one who protests, withstands (said of a tribune in the exercise of his veto), C; (3) an obstinate hinderer, C.

Intercessus -ūs, *m.* a coming between, interposition, P. Aug.

Intercedo -idi -itum, 3. to cut off, cut to pieces, cut asunder, — *arundinetum*, Co; — *radices*, Pl; (2) — *pontem*, Ca, to demolish, pull down; *jugum mediocri valle n castris intercessum*, Aug, cut off, separated; *intercisi dies*, Vr, half-holidays.

Intercedo -idi, 3. to fall between, L; (2) to perish, *oia e quibus multa intercedunt*, Pl; (3) to happen, occur, C; (4) to go to ruin, become extinguished, fall to decay, — *verba*, C, become obsolete, fall out of use; — *memoria*, L, be forgotten; *intercedit mihi aliquid*, H, I have lost something, forgotten something.

Interficio, 1. to sing between, *medias — actus*, H.

Interficio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take up between, take by the way, intercept, — *aliquem*, P; — *litteras*, C; *classis parata ad commercium interceptas*, L, to intercept the convey; — *interceptum a suis*, L, cut off from his own troops; hence, *perit*, to intercept or be struck by a missile, — *hastam*, V; (2) to interpret, — *sermone*, Q; (3) to take away, steal, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, L; — *aliquid alicui*, Q; (4) to snatch away, carry off (said of death, disease), *aperit cepe viribile interceptur*, Co.

Interfice, hit by hit, confusedly, interruptedly, C.

Interficio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting through, cutting to pieces, Vr.

Intercludo -si -sum, 3. to block up, hinder, cut off, — *alicui fugam*, C; — *aditum ad aliquem*, C; — *omnes seditionum vias*, C; *aliquem ab exercitu*, Ca; — *re frumentaria*, Ca; *intercludor dolore*, C, I am prevented by grief; hence, to enclose, shut in, C; *veriti ne angustiis intercluderentur*, Ca.

Interclusio -ōnis, *f.* — *animæ*, C, a holding or suspension of breath; (2) a parenthesis, Q.

Intercolumnium -ii, *n.* the space between two columns, C.

Interconcilio, 1. to conciliate favour, Q.

Intercurio -curri (-clucurri) -cursum, 3. to run between, Pl; (2) to run anywhere in the mean time, L; (3) to run along with, be among, mingle with, *his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit*, C; (4) to interpose, intercede, C.

Intercurso, 1. to run between, be between, L. Pl.

Interkursus -ūs, *m.* a running between, interposition, L.

Interkurs -ūtis, under the skin; — *aqua*, C, P, the dropsy.

Interkursus -ūs, *m.* a striking between, Sc.

Interdātus -a -um, distributed, Le.

Interdicto -dixi -dictum, 3. to say, remark among other things, Aug; usually, (2) to forbid, prohibit, *interdict*, C; — *Cassibellano ne Alaudubratu noccat*, Ca; — *sacrificiis*, Ca; — *mare Anliati populo*, L; — *aliquem aqua et igni*, C, to banish, send into exile; especially, (3) of the praetor, to issue a decree, *interdict*, make a provisional decree with respect to disputed property, C.

Interdictio -ōnis, *f.* a forbidding, prohibition, — *aqua et ignis*, C, banishing.

Interdictum -i, *n.* a praetor's interdict or provisional order, C; (2) a prohibition, C. P.

Interdū (interdūtis, P.), in the daytime, by day, Ca; *nocte et interdū*, L.

Interdūtum, P. = *interdum*, *q.v.*

Interductus -ūs, *m.* interpunctuation, C.

Interdum, sometimes, occasionally, now and then, C.

Interdū, 3. (*obsolete form of interdō, which does not occur*), to give for, *dum perdat, nihil interdū*, P, it is all the same to me; *ciccum non interdū*, P.

Interē, in the mean time, meanwhile, C; (2) nevertheless, notwithstanding, C.

Interemptio -ōnis, *f.* slaughter, slaying, — *Gal-lorum*, C.

Interemptor -ōris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, P. Aug.

Interio -ii -itum, 4. to perish, come to naught, be annihilated, cease to exist, die, — *ignis*, C; — *aetas*, H; *navis naufragio*, — Ca; of men, — *fas* et *ferro*, Ca.

Interīquito, 1. to ride between, — *ordines*, L.

Interfatio -ōnis, *f.* a speaking between, inter-ruction in discourse, Q.

Interfectio -ōnis, *f.* a slaying, Aug.

Interfector -ōris, *m.* a murderer, slayer, C.

Interfetrice -icis, *f.* a murderer, Te.

Interficio -fici -factum, 3. to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught, — *meus*, V; — *verba*, C; generally, (2) to slay, kill, — *anum aiti fameque*, P; *aliquem insidia*, C.

Interficio -fici, to perish, P. Lr.

Interficio -si -sum, 3. to flow between, L. Pl.

Interfusus -a -um, flowing between, Pl.

Interfudo -fudi -fudum, 3. to dig into, pierce, destroy, — *pupillas*, Lr.

Interfuso, 1. *deg.* to speak between, interrupt in discourse, L.

Interfuso -fraci -fractum, 3. to break in pieces, A. Aug.

Interfugio, 3. to fly, flee between, Lr.

Interfocens -ntis, shining or gleaming between or between, Le.

Interfundo -ūdi -ūsum, 3. to pour between; chiefly found *præp.* interfusus -a -um, — *mare*, Pl.; *maculisque tremantes interfusa genas*, V.

Interfudo, 3. to rage through or between, P. Aug.

Intergerium -ii, n. that which is put between, Pl.

Intergerivus -a -um, put or placed between; *subst.* intergerivus -i, m. (*sc.* paries), a partition-wall, Pl.

Interibi, meanwhile, in the mean time, P.

Interim, meanwhile, in the mean time, O; (2) sometimes, Sc. Q.

Interimio -imi -emptum, 3. to take away out of the midst, destroy, annihilate, kill, — *vitam*, P; — *stirpem fratris virilem*, L; — *se*, C, to commit suicide.

Interior -us (*no positive form in use*), inner, interior, — *pars adium*, O; *interiore epistolâ*, C, in the middle of the letter; *Palernum interiore notâ*, H, from the depth of the cellar; hence, *interior ietibus*, L, within shot; especially, (2) remote from the sea, inland, — *nationes*, C; *interiora regni*, L, the interior of the kingdom; (3) — *rota*, O; — *gyrus*, H, on the inside of the course; hence, — *cursus*, C, shorter; (4) more secret, more confidential, — *amicitia*, C; — *timor*, C, deeper; (tr.) *superl.* intimus -a -um, inmost, *intima Macedonia*, C, the very centre of Macedonia; (2) most secret, confidential, intimate, — *amicus*, C; — *familiaritas*, N; *subst.* intimus -i, m. — *alicujus*, C, an intimate friend; — *philosophia*, C; *disputatio*, C, most profound, requiring the deepest study.

Intertio -ōnis, f. interitus -ūs, m. destruction, extinction, ruin, decay, death, C.

Intertus, *vid.* interior, intra.

Interjaceo, 2. to lie between or among, — *Tiberi*, L; — *duas Syrtis*, Pl; — *inter eam et Rhodum*, Pl.

Interjacio -jaci -jectum, 3. (interjacio), to throw, cast, place, put among or between, — *legionarias cohortes*, Ca; to intermingle, — *pieces et minas*, Tc; *præp.* interjectus -a -um, interposed, thrown between, *nassis, quasi murus oculis*, — C; — *inter philosophos et alios*, C; *pauca* — *diebus*, L, after a few days' interval; *subst.* interjecta -ōrum, n. intermediate country; — *inter Romam et Arpos*, L.

Interjunctio -ōnis, f. a parenthesis, Q; (2) an interjection, Q.

Interjunctus -ūs, m. a putting between, interposition, intervention, C; — *noctis*, Tc, after an interval of a night.

Interjacio = interjacio, g.v.

Interjungo -mxi -nctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect, — *dextras*; (2) to yoke, unharness, — *equos*, M; (3) to rest, repose, Sc.

Interlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, fall, flow between, V.

Interlato, 2. to lie hid between or among, Sc.

Interlago -lgi -ectum, 3. to pluck, gather, collect between or among, V.

Interligo, 1. to bind between or among, P. Aug.

Interlino -lervi -lritum, 3. to damb between; hence, to erase, cancel, and to falsify by erasure, — *testamentum*, C.

Interlocutio -ōnis, f. an interlocution, speaking between, Q.

Interloquor -loquens (quutus), 3. *dep.* to interrupt a person speaking, T.

Interlucio -ōnis, f. a lopping off of boughs, thinning, pruning, Pl.

Interlucio -lucx, 2. to shine, gleam between, L; (2) to shine out, become visible, be manifest, Aug; (3) to shine through, be visible among, V.

Interluco, 1. — *arbores*, Pl, to thin, prune.

Interlunium -ii, n. the change of the moon, time of new moon, Pl.

Interludo -li, 3. to wash while doing any thing, A. Aug; (2) to flow between, wash between, *quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum*, Tc.

Intermāneo, 2. to remain among or between, P. Jug.

Intermedius -a -um, intermediate, Vr.

Intermenstrum -i, n. the period between two moons, time of new moon, C.

Intermenstrus -a -um, between two moons, Pl.

Intermo, 1. to go, pass through or between, Pl.

Intermestris -e, Pl. = intermenstruus, g.v.

Intermico -iti, 1. to shine between, gleam forth, P. Aug.

Intermīnatus -a -um, unbounded, boundless, C.

Intermino, 1. to threaten, forbid menacingly, P.

Interminor, 1. *dep.* to threaten, forbid with threats, — *alicui aliquid*, P.

Intermiscio -scui -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix with, intermix, — *rem rei*, Co.

Intermissio -ōnis, f. intermission, respite, interval, leaving off, — *forensis operæ*, C; — *epistolæ*, C; — *febris*, Cl.

Intermissus -a -um (*præp.* intermitto), interrupted, broken into, *planities* — *collibus*, Ca; *brevi tempore intermisso*, Ca, after a short interval; (2) *pars oppidi* — *a flumine*, Ca, not inclosed by; *verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis* — C, given up, dropped out of use.

Intermissus -ūs, m. Pl. = intermissio, g.v.

Intermitto -misi -missum, 3. (r.) *act.* to leave off for a time, discontinue, intermit, — *studia*, C; — *prælium*, iter, Ca; — *a labore*, Ca; — *obsequia dare*, Ca; (tr.) *neut.* to cease, leave off, C.

Pl; *quâ flumen intermittit*, Ca, leaves a vacant space.

Intermorior -moriūs, 3. *dep.* to die, perish, decay, — *adices*, Pl; — *reliquia conjurationis*, C; (2) to swoon, faint, — *ex profusio sanguinis*, Cl.

Intermundia -ōrum, n. an intermundane region; according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods, C.

Intermuralis -e, between walls, intermural, L.

Internascoe -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow between, — *herba*, Pl.

Internecio -ōnis, f. (internecio), entire destruction, extermination, — *civium*, C; massacre, general carnage, *Lucerini ad casti*, L.

Internecivus -a -um; internecivus -a -um, murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine, — *bellum*, C.

Interneco, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate, — *hostes*, P.

Internecto, 3. to weave together, bind together, V; — *plagas*, P. Aug, to bind up.

Intermidifico, 1. to build nests between or among, Pl.

Internigro, 1. to be interspersed with black, P. Aug.

Internitō -iti, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Pl.

Internodium -ii, n. the space between two knots or joints, Pl. O.

Internosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between, — *geminos*, C.

Internuncio, 1. to send messengers between two parties reciprocally, L.

Internuncius -i, m. (-a -æ, f.), a messenger, negotiator, C.

Internus -a -um, inward, inner, internal, — *certamina*, Tc.

Intéro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in any thing, — *aliquid aquæ*, Pl; *in aquâ*, in aquâ, Vr.

Interordinum -ii, n. the space between two rows, Co.

Interpellatio -ōnis, f. interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, C.

Interpellator -ōnis, m. an interrupter, disturber, C.

Interpello, 1. to interrupt a speaker, C; to harass, press upon with solicitations, St; (2) to disturb, hinder, impede, — *aliquem*, Ca; — *quin, quibus vellem, uter*, C; followed also by *quominus*, Aug; ne, L; inf. H.

Interpersiva -ōrum, *n.* cross-beams, tie-beams, *Vt.*

Interplico, 1. to weave or plait between, interweave, *P. Aug.*

Interpōlatiō -ōnis, *f.* an alteration in detached particulars, *Pl.*

Interpōlis -e, furnished, vamped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, *P. Pl.*

Interpōlo, 1. to alter, give a new appearance to, by furnishing, repairing, vamping up, — *togam proteclatam*, *C.* to re-dye; (2) to spoil, corrupt, falsify, — *tabulas*, *C.*; — *opus novā picturā*, *P.*

Interpōlus -a -um, *P. Aug.* = *interpolis*, *q. v.*

Interpōno -pōnū -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, *interpose*, — *elephantos*, *L.*; — *menses intercalares*, *L.* to intercalate; also to insert in discourse, intermingle, *ne "inquam" saepius interponeretur*, *C.*; used of an interval of time, *spatio interposito*, *C.* after some time; (2) *met.* — *moram*, *C.*; — *cunctationem*, *Tc.* to interpose delay; — *operam, studium, laborem*, *C.* to use, apply; — *judicium, edictum*, *C.* to bring forward; and of the tribune, *intercessionem*, — *P. Aug.* to interpose his veto; — *causam*, *N.* to bring forward, allege as a reason; — *fidem in eam rem*, *Ca.* to pledge one's word to; *se* — *in aliquā re*, *C.* to interfere, meddle in any thing.

Interpōsitiō -ōnis, *f.* a putting in, insertion, *C.*; (2) a parenthesis, *Q.*

Interpōsitus -us, *m.* interposition, intervention, *una interpositu terræ deficit*, *C.*

Interpres -ētis, *c.* a negotiator, mediator, messenger, — *judicii coramptendi*, *C.*; — *diūm*, *V.* Mercury; (2) an expounder, explainer, — *juris, poetarum*, *C.*; — *diūm*, *V. L.* prophet, prophetic; — *comitorum*, *C.* the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held; (3) an interpreter or translator out of one language into another, *C.*

Interpretatiō -ōnis, *f.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, *C.*; — *faderis*, *C.* the right interpretation or signification.

Interpretor, 1. *dep.* to explain, expound, interpret, translate, — *ius*, *C.*; — *monstra aut fulgura*, *C.* to view in a good or bad light; take in good part or the contrary, — *aliquid mihiorem in partem*, *C.*; — *male bene dicta*, *C.*; *beneficium fortunæ male*, — *Sc.* to decide, determine, *L.*

Interprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to crush or press to pieces, *P.*

Interpunctio -ōnis, *f.* interpunctum, — *i*, *n.* punctuation, *C.*

Interpungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to punctuate, point, *Sc.*; *narratio interpuncta*, well-divided, *C.*

Interpurgo, 1. to cleanse here and there, clean between, — *ficos*, *Pl.*

Interputo, 1. to cut or prune here and there, *Co.*

Interquēror -questus, 3. *dep.* to interrupt with complaints, *L.*

Interquiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time, *C.*

Interrado -si -sum, 3. to scrape here and there; to work in bas-relief, — *vasa*, *Pl.*; (2) to prune here and there, — *arbores*, *Co.*

Intertrāsilis -e, — *aurum*, *Pl.* worked in low-relief.

Interregnum -i, *n.* a period between two reigns, *interregnum*, *L.* applied to the interval between consulships, *C.*

Interrex -ēgis, *m.* a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, *L.*; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, *C.*

Interritus -a -um, unterrified, undaunted, *V.*

Interrōgatiō -ōnis, *f.* a question, questioning, interrogation, *C.*; — *testium*, *Tc.* the examination of witnesses; (2) an argument, syllogism, *C.*

Interrōgatiuncula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a short syllogism or argument, *C.*

Interrōgo, 1. to ask, question, interrogate, — *aliquem aliquid*, *C.*; *aliquem de aliquā re*, *C.*; *interrogatus sententiam*, *L.* being asked his opinion; especially (2) to interrogate judicially or legally, — *testem*, *C.* to examine; and also, to accuse, bring an action against, — *aliquem lege*, *C.* *legibus*, *S.*; (3) to argue, draw a conclusion.

Interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder, — *pontem*, *Ca.*; — *venas*, *Tc.* to open, cut; (2) *met.* to disturb, interrupt, — *orationem*, *Ca.*; — *iter amoris et officii*, *C.*

Interruptic, interruptedly, unconnectedly, *C.*

Interruptio -ōnis, *f.* the figure of speech called apostrophe, *Q.*

Interruptus -a -um (*ptep.* interrumpo), broken off, interrupted, — *pontes*, *Tc.*; — *et imperia itinera*, *Tc.*; also, isolated, separated, *C.*

Interscalium -ii, *n.* the space between two oarports on the side of a ship, *Vt.*

Interscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cut or hew asunder, — *pontem*, *C.*; — *renas*, *Tc.* to open; (2) *met.* to cut off, separate; *Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto*, *L.*

Interseribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write between, interline, *Pl.*

Intersēco -ūi -ctum, 1. to cut asunder, *Vt.*; (2) *met.* — *res in animis auditorum*, *Aug.* to impress deeply.

Intersectio -ōnis, *f.* an intersection; in *Vt.* the space between two teeth of an indented pattern.

Intersēpio -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge or fence in, enclose, hem in, block up, — *foramina*, *C.*; — *quadam operibus*, *L.*; hence, to hedge or fence off, cut off communication, — *urbem vallo ab arce*, *L.*

Intersēro -sēvi -sētum, 3. to sow or plant between, *Co.*; (2) *met.* *causam interserens*, *N.* alleging as a cause; *mediis* — *oscula verbis*, *O.* putting in, inserting.

Intersisto -stīti -statum, 3. to stand still in the midst; of a speaker, to stick to it, *Q.*

Intersōno -ūi, 1. to sound between or among, *P. Aug.*

Interspiratio -ōnis, *f.* a breathing between, a taking breath, *C.*

Interspiro, 1. to take breath; said of a vessel, to admit the air, *A. Aug.*

Intersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew or lay between or among, *Pl.*

Interstinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to extinguish, — *ignem*, *Lc.*; (2) to variegate, chequer with any thing, *candor interstinctus coloribus*, *Pl.*

Interstrēpo -tī -tūm, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, *V.*

Interstringo -inxī -ictum, 3. to squeeze tight, — *alicui gulam*, *P.* to throttle.

Interstruo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, *P. Aug.*

Intersum -sui -esse, to be between, *ut Tiberi inter eos interesset*, *C.* applied to time, to intervene, *C.*; (2) to be different, be distinguished from, *ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit*, *C.*; *inter hominum et beluum hoc maxime interest*, *C.* this is the greatest difference; *nihil omnino interest*, *C.* there is no difference at all; (3) to be present, take part in, — *crudelitati*, *C.*; — *prælio*, *L.*; — *in consilio*, *C.* (ii.) *interest, impers.* it concerns, it imports, it is of importance, *alicuius*, *C.*; *meū* — *C.* it concerns me; also constructed with *tuā, vestrā, nostrā*, etc., *meū magni* — *C.* it concerns me greatly.

Intertexto -xui -xtum, 3. to weave together, interweave, *Q. O.*

Intertignum -ii, *n.* the space between the ends of two tie-beams, *Vt.*

Interrūho -xi -ctum, 3. to take away, *P.*

Interrigo -inis, *f.* a chafing or galling of the skin, *Vr.*

Interrimentum -i, *n.* loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver, *L.*; (2) *met.* loss, damage, *C.*

Interturbatio -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disquiet, *L.*

Intervēans -antis, having vacant intervals, Co.

Intervallum -i, *n.* a space between two palisades; hence, an intervening space, interval, distance, *C; pari intervallo*, Ca, at an equal distance; (2) an interval of time, — *literarum*, O; *sine intervallo loquacitas*, C, without intermission; *longo intervallo*, C, after a long time; (3) difference, unlikeness, C.

Intervello -vulsi -vulsura, 3. to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin, *bardam*, Sc; — *poma*, Pl; — *arbores*, Co; also, to tear or take away, Q.

Intervēns -vni -ventum, 4. to come between, come up while any thing is doing, *cereus ne molesti vobis interveniremus*, C; *huic orationi Scrvius cum intervenisset*, L; and of inanimate objects, *plures cecidissent ni nox intervenisset*, L, had not night intervened; (2) to come up to interpose, interfere, hinder, oppose, C.

Intervēnium -ii, *n.* the space between the veins in a stone, Vt.

Interruptor -oris, *m.* an interrupter, interrupting visitor, C.

Interventus -us, *m.* intervention, interposition, interference, meditation, C.

Intersorsor, 1. *dep.* to turn in different directions, Pl.

Interverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn aside, Vt; to alter, Sc; (2) to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin, C, — *recignalia*, St; to spend, lavish, Te; — *aliquem aliquā re*, to chouse or cheat out of; — *me muliere*, P.

Intervēro, 2. to be green among, have a green appearance among, P. Aug.

Intervēso -si -sum, 3. to look after, inspect secretly, C; (2) to visit from time to time, — *aliquem*, C.

Intervōllo, 1. to fly about among, L.

Intervōlo, 1. to fly between or among, Co.

Intervōmo -di -itum, 3. to vomit forth among, Le.

Intestabilis -e, not allowed to bear witness in a court of justice or to make a will; hence (2) dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Te; applied also to inanimate objects, — *ars magica*, Pl; — *sacra*, Te.

Intestātus -a -um, having made no will, intestate, C; (2) not convicted by witnesses, P.

Intestātus -a -um, having no testicles, emascinate; used by P. in punning combination with the preceding words.

Intestinum -i, *n.* a gut, intestine; frequently *pl.* a -*trum*, *n.* the bowels, intestines, C.

Intestinus -i -um, inward, internal, — *ac domesticum malum*, C; — *opus*, Vr, fine carpenter's work, fittings for the interior of a house.

Intexo -xdi -ctum, 3. to weave in, plait in, interweave, *rem rei*, O; *tena toto corpore intexta*, C, interwoven with; *linea vestes intexta auro*, P. Aug, embroidered with; — *hastas foliis*, V, to enlacc round; *hedera solent* — *truncos*, O, to surround; — *nidum*, Pl, to form by interweaving; (2) *met.* to weave in discourse, — *lata tristibus*, O; — *tua facta chartis*, Tb, to describe.

Intextus -us, *m.* joining together, inweaving, Pl.

Intime, confidentially, intimately, N; — *commendare*, C, cordially, strongly.

Intimus, *super.* from interior, gr.

Intinctus -us, *m.* brine, pickle in which meat is dipped, Pl.

Intingo -nxi -netum, 3. (intingo), to dip in, — *facies sanguine*, O; *aliquid in aqua*, Vt; especially (2) to dip in brine, pickle, preserve, — *brassicam in acetum*, Co.

Intolerabilis -e, unbearable, intolerable, C.

Intolerabiliter, intolerably, unbearably, Co.

Intolerandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, C.

Intolerans -antis, intolerant, impatient, — *aliquem*, Te; (2) unbearable, Te.

Intoleranter, immoderately, excessively, impatiently, — *solere*, C.

Intolerantia -e, *f.* intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence, regis, C.

Intondēo, 2. to shear, clip off, Co.

Intōno -di, 1. to thunder, *partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris*, C; (2) *met.* to thunder, make a thundering noise, *silva intōnuere profunda*, V; especially of a speaker, *jam hesternā concione intonuit vox pernicioza*, C.

Intonsus -a -um, unshorn, with long hair, — *capilli*, H; — *ari*, O, long-bearded, as the ancient Romans allowed their beards to grow; hence, *met.* — *homines*, L, rude, uncivilized; — *montes*, V, covered with wood.

Intorquēo -orsi -ortum, 2. to turn, twist, writh, bend round, — *mentum in dicendo*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *paludamentum circum brachium*, L; — *jaculum alieu*, V, to hurl at; (2) *met.* — *contumelias*, C, to cast, throw.

Intortē, crookedly, Pl.

Intortus -a -um (*ptep.* intorqueo), twisted, interwoven, *angues* — *capillis*, H; — *capilli*, M, curled, crisped; — *oratio*, P, confused; — *mores*, Pr, corrupted.

Intra, (*L.*) *adv.* within, inside, *casā* — *picata*, Co;

(*n.*) *prep.* with *acc.* inside, within, — *narem*, P;

— *factum teli*, V, within shot; — *aquam manere*, Cl, to drink water only; *ea* — *se consumunt Arabi*, Pl, in their own country; — *verba desperare*, Cl, to show phrens only in words; — *silentium se tenere*, Pl, to keep silent; (2) of time, within, — *annos XII*, C; — *decimum diem quam Phoras teneat*, in less than ten days after his arrival; (3) with numerals, — *centum*, L, less than a hundred; (4) *met.* — *legem*, C, within the bounds prescribed by law.

Intrābilis -e, that can be entered, accessible, L.

Intractābilis -e, unmanageable, intractable, unmanageable, rough, V.

Intractatus -a -um, unfried, unattempted, — *seelus*, V; — *equis*, C, unbroken.

Intrēmisco -mūi, 3. to begin to tremble, Pl.

Intrēmo -ti, 3. to tremble, quake, V. Cl.

Intrēpido, without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly, L.

Intrēpidus -a -um, not trembling, undaunted, intrepid, O; — *minantibus*, Te; — *hiems*, Te, winter-quarters undisturbed by an enemy.

Intrēbullitus -a -um, pressed, pressed out, A. Aug.

Intribūo, 3. to pay taxes, pay tribute, Pl.

Intrēco, 1. to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion, C. P.

Intrigo, Vr, = intertrigo, *q.v.*

Intrīncus, inside, inwardly, internally, — *et exterius casa picare*, Co.

Intrita -m, *f.* a paste made of chalk, clay, etc. Pl; — *panis c vino*, Cl, a sop of bread soaked in wine.

Intritus -a -um, not worn away, complete, perfect, Co.

Intro, on the inside, inwardly, A. Aug; more generally, (2) within (with verbs of motion), *sequere intro me*, T; — *ad nos tenui*, T.

Intro, 1. to go into, enter, — *regnum, pomarium*, C; — *in hortos*, O; — *ad munimenta*, L; — *intra praesidia*, Ca; (2) *met.* to enter, penetrate, — *in verum naturam*, C; — *in alioquin familiaritatem*, C; (3) *poet.* — *hostem*, P. Aug, to attack; — *aprum, ursas*, M, to transfix, pierce.

Intrōduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or conduct into, — *copias in fines aliequos*, Ca; (2) to bring in, introduce, — *philosophiam in domos*, C; — *consuetudinem*, Aug, to introduce, quote in a speech, Q; also, to assert, maintain, C.

Intrōduco -m, *f.* a bringing in, introduction, C.

Intrōco -tri (-tū) -itum, 4. to go into, enter, — *in urbem*, C; *domum*, C; *ad aliquem*, T; — *portā*, C, by the gate.

Intrōfero -tūli -latum, ferre, to bear, carry in, C.

Intiōgrēdīor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to enter, V.

Intiōlūs -ūs, *m.* an entrance, — Smyrnam, C; — in urbem, C; (2) *met.* entrance into an office, — novi sacerdotii, St; beginning, introduction, preamble, C.

Intrōmittō -misi -missum, 3. to send in, cause to enter, — legiones, Ca; in ades meas, me absente, neminem volo intrōmitti, P, no one to be admitted.

Intrōsus (introrsum), towards the inside, inwards, inwardly, internally, Ca.

Intrōrumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break in, enter by force, Ca.

Intrōspecto, 1. to look into, P.

Intrōspēlo -eri -ectum, 3. to look into, look within, — domum tuam, C; (2) to look attentively, observe, examine, — in omnes i publicae partes, C; intrōspice in mentem tuam ipse, C, cast a look within; — aliorum felicitatem, Tc.

Intrōtrūdo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push into, A. Aug.

Intrōversus, A. Aug. = introrsus, *g.v.*

Intrōvoco, 1. to call in, call within, C.

Intrūdo -si -sum, 3. — se, C, to intrude.

Intrūbēcūs -a -um, of or belonging to endive or chicory, Pl.

Intrūbus -i, *m.* intrūbum -i, *n.* (ἐντροβών), chicory, succory, endive, V. Pl.

Intrūdeor -itus, 2. *dep.* to look at attentively, gaze at, — solem, C; — in aliquem, C; (2) of locality, to look towards, have an aspect towards, Pl; (3) *met.* to consider, contemplate, pay attention to, — aliquid, C.

Intrūtus -ūs, *m.* a looking upon, beholding, Pl.

Intrūtesco -mūi, 3. to swell, swell up, *fluctus flatu intumescens*, Pl; applied to dropsical persons, Pl; to elevations of the ground, Co; to raising the voice, — vox, Tc; also, to swell with pride, Q; with anger, O; to increase, augment, — motus, Tc.

Intrūmūlātus -a -um, unburied, O.

Intrōor, 3. *dep.* to look at, behold, see, P.

Intrūbātus -a -um, undisturbed, Pl.

Intrūbīdus -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, — annus, Tc; — vi, Tc, not turbulent.

Intrūsus, within, inside, — insidiae sunt, C; ea quae sunt — in corpore, C; estne frater — T; (2) with verbs of motion, in, into, to the inside, — novam nuptiam deduxi, P; — ire, Ca; (3) from within, from the inside, P.

Intrūsum = indusium, *g.v.*

Intrūsus -a -um, unprotected, unsafe, — castra, L; intula munitum, Tc, the unprotected parts of the walls; (2) unsafe, insecure, — latebrae, Tc; — amicitia, Tc.

Intrūla -m, *f.* the herb elecampane, Pl.

Intrūtus -a -um, unavenged, unpunished, — homo, C; — iniuria, C.

Intrūbro, 1. to shade, overshadow, cover with shade, V; (2) to cause shade or darkness, *innumbrante vespera*, Tc, as the shades of evening were coming on; (3) to cover, — ora coronis, Lc; (4) *met.* to darken, throw in the shade, Pl.

Intrūno, 1. to seize or catch with a hook, Co.

Intrūnecto -ōnis, *f.* an anointing with salve or ointment, Pl.

Intrūndātio -ōnis, *f.* an inundation, flood, Pl. Co.

Intrūndo, 1. to overflow, inundate, *terram — aqua*, C; (2) *met.* *estiam sanguine Iana inundabitur*, L; *hunc densi cursus inundant Troes*, V.

Intrūngo -uxi -actum, 3. to anoint, smear with ointment, H; (2) to smear, — aliquid aliquā re, Pl.

Intrūrbāne, unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour, C.

Intrūrbānus -a -um, rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish, C. Q.

Intrūrgēo -si, 2. to push, press forward, *ritulus — cornibus*, Lc.

Intrūrno, 1. to dive, *lacus piscinaque quibus possint aves*, Co.

Intrūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in, — foramer Co; used of the process of encaustic painting, P. (2) *met.* to impress forcibly, imprint indelibly brand, — *notam turpitudinis*, C; — *alicui dolorem* C; — *alicui formam superbiae*, C.

Intrūritate, unusually, strangely, C.

Intrūritātus -a -um, unusual, C; — *belli ratio*, Ca

Intrūsusque = usque in, P. Aug.

Intrūstus -a -um (*prp.* intrūro), *n.pl.* inusta -ūm, *n.* burnt places, burns, Pl.

Intrūsus -ūs, *m.* disuse, misuse, P.

Intrūstus -e, useless, unserviceable, unprofitable; — homo, C; — bello, Ca, for war; *naves — ad navigandum*, Ca; (2) noxious, — *aqua*, Sc; *seditionis et — civis*, C.

Intrūstilitas -ātis, *f.* uselessness, unprofitableness, C.

Intrūstiter, uselessly, unprofitably, Q; (2) noxiously, Vr.

Intrūvado -si -sum, 3. to go in, enter, come in, — in eas urbes, C; — *tria milia stadiorum*, Tc, to advance; — *aliquid magnum*, V, to attack, undertake; (2) to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade, — in hostem, C; — in urbem, V; of inanimate objects, *ventus invasit nubem*, Lc; *morbis — aliquem*, P; (3) *met.* to attack, assault verbally, — *aliquem minaciter*, Tc; — *consules*, Tc, to lay hold of, attack, befall; *pestis in vitam intravit*, C; *furor intraserat improbitis*, C; *aliquem libido intradit*, S; (4) to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize, — in aliquis praedia, C; — *dictaturam*, S; (5) — in collum, C, to fall upon the neck, embrace.

Intrūvālo -ūi, 2. to be strong, Lc.

Intrūvalesco -ūdi, 3. to gather strength, become strong, *tantum opibus intravit*, C; — *lubido, consuetudo*, St. Q; (2) — *verba*, Q, to come into general use.

*Intrūvāleōdo -ōnis, *f.* indisposition, C.

Intrūvāldus -a -um, weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill, L; (2) *met.* — *mania adversus irruentes*, Tc.

Intrūvecclūs -a -um, imported, not native, Pl; (2) *met.* — *gaudium*, Se, not hearty.

Intrūvecclio -ōnis, *f.* importation, C; (2) an inveighing against, invective, C.

Intrūvecus -ūs, *m.* a bringing, carrying to, — terrae, Pl.

Intrūvēho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring in, — *pecuniam in ararium*, C; — *peregrinas meces*, Pl, to import; *divitiis ararum intrare*, L, have introduced; (2) *se —, or intrahi*, to ride on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship, Lc; — *curru*, C; — *equo*, L; — *flumine*, C; also, to penetrate, force a way forward, *quum utrumque intrahi hostem, nunciaretur*, L; (3) to attack verbally, inveigh against, — in aliquem, C.

Intrūvendibilis -e, unsaleable, P.

Intrūvēno -ni -entum, 4. to find, meet with, discover, — *quoniam quillum iident*, P; — *aurum*, P; — *aliquam civem*, T, to discover to be a citizen; (2) to find out, discover, invent, devise, — *quandam fallaciam*, T; *copia intruendi*, Q, richness of invention; *intruerebat ex captivis*, Ca, he discovered from the prisoners, Ca; (3) to procure, acquire, get, earn, — *perniciem sibi*, Tc; — *hoc cognomen*, C.

Intrūvēntio -ōnis, *f.* inventive faculty, invention, C; especially, rhetorical invention, Aug.

Intrūvēntiōla -ae, *f.* a little invention, Q.

Intrūvēntor -ōris, *m.* inventrix -icis, *f.* an inventor, finder out, C.

Intrūvēntum -i, *n.* an invention, discovery, C.

Intrūvēntus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = inventio, *g.v.*

Invenuste, ungracefully, inelegantly, not wittily, Q.

Invenustus -a -um, inelegant, ungraceful, — orator, C; (2) unhappy in love, T.

Invenunde, shamelessly, Q.

Invenundus -a -um, shameless, impudent, P; — animi ingenium, C.

Invergo, 3. to pour upon, *fronti* — *una sacerdos*, V.

Inversio -ōnis, f. irony, C; (2) allegory, Q.

Inversura -ae, f. a turn, bend, Vt.

Inversus -a -um (ptep. *inverto*), turned upside down, inverted, changed, perverted, — *comer*, H; — *charta*, M; — *consuetudo*, Q; — *mores*, H.

Inverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn over, turn about, invert, *solum* — *tauri*, V; *Boreas* — *o nos*, H, overturn; (2) met. to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert, — *ordinem*, C; — *virtutes*, H; — *verba*, C, to speak ironically.

Invesperescit, it grows dark, becomes twilight, L.

Investigatio -ōnis, f. an inquiring into, investigation, — *veri*, C.

Investigator -ōris, m., an inquirer, investigator, — *conjuratio*, C.

Investigo, 1. to search out, track out, inquire into, investigate, *canes* — *omnia*, C; *ubi Lentulus sit*, — *non possum*, C.

Investio, 4. to clothe, cover, adorn, — *publicas porticus pictura*, Pl.

Inveterasco -āri, 3. to become old, grow old, C; *exercitum hēmare atque* — *in Gallia*, Ca, to become established; — *as altenum*, N; hence, — *consuetudo*, Ca, to become fixed, inveterate, *si malum inveteravit*, Cl.

Inveteratio -ōnis, f. a becoming old, inveterate, C.

Invetere, 1. to allow to become old, render old, Co; and pass. *inveterari*, to grow old, become old; ptep. *inveteratus* -a -um, — *ira*, *amicitia*, C, old, established, inveterate.

Invettus -a -um, not for bidden, P.Aug.

Invicem, by turns, alternately, one after another, reciprocally, mutually, C.

Invictus -a -um, unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible, — *a labore*, C; — *ad laborem*, L; — *adversum aliquid*, Tc; — *contra aliquid*, Pl; — *imperator*, C; — *necessitas*, Sc; — *defensio*, C, unanswerable.

Invidentia -ae, f. envying, envy, C.

Invidere -vidi -vīsum, 2. to envy, grudge, — *caribus aut inferioribus*, C; — *honori*, C, — *in qui tibi invidet*, C; — *alicui rei*, H; (2) followed by *inf*, to be unwilling, to hinder, prevent, H.

Invidia -ae, f. envy, grudging, C; (2) invidiousness, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity, — *alicui facere*, *conflare*, C, to excite ill-will against; — *habere*, C, to be unpopular.

Invidiose, enviously, odiously, invidiously, C.

Invidiosus -a -um, envious, O; — *alieni*, Pt; (2) envied, enviable, — *coluptas*, O; — *pecunia*, C; (3) hateful, odious, — *crimen*, *dammatio*, C.

Invidus -a -um, envious, applied to inanimate objects, — *cura*, *etas*, H; with gen. of the object envied or desired, — *laudes*, C.

Invigilo, 1. to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention and care to, V. Co.

Inviolabilis -e, inviolable, that cannot be injured, Lc.

Inviolatē, inviolately, *memoria nostrī* — *scrupare*, C.

Inviolatus -a -um, uninjured, unhurt, inviolate, C; (2) inviolable, L.

Invisibilis -e, invisible, Cl.

Invisitatus -a -um, unseen, Vt; (2) unvisited, L.

Invisio, 1. to go to see, to visit, look to, look after, look into, *domum nostram quoad poteris invisas*, C; — *ad aliquem*, P.

Invisus -a -um, unseen, secret, C. Ca.

Invisus -a -um (ptep. *invidēo*), hated, hateful, hostile, C.

Invitamentum -i, n. an invitation, attraction, allurements, — *natura*, C.

Invitatio -ōnis, f. invitation, — *in Epirum*, C; — *ut biberetur*, C; — *ad dolendum*, C.

Invitator -ōris, m. an inviter, one who invites, M.

Invitatus -ūs, m. an invitation, C.

Invite, unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will, C.

Invito, 1. to invite, request civilly; especially, to invite as a guest, — *aliquem in legationem*, C, to undertake an embassy; — *aliquem ad cenam*, C; — *aliquem domum suam*, C; — *aliquem poculis*, P, to drink wine with repeatedly; hence, jestingly, — *gladio*, P; — *se cibo rinoquo*, S, to eat and drink to one's heart's content; (2) met. — *aliquem praeiis ad rem*, C; — *smos*, H, to invite, allure to sleep.

Invitus -a -um, unwilling, against one's will, *cum involuntissimum dimisi*, C; *me invito*, C, against my will; thus also, *te*, *se invito*, etc.; (2) poet. involuntary, unwilling, *invitā ope*, O.

Invitus -a -um, impassable, — *sallus*, L; — *maria*, V; — *via*, O; *subst. invia* -ōrum, n. L, impassable places; poet. *lorica* — *sagittis*, M, impenetrable.

Invocatio -ōnis, f. a calling upon, invocation, — *deorum*, Q.

Invocatus -a -um, uncalled, C; uninvited, P.

Invoco, 1. to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke, — *Junonem*, C; — *deos in auxilium*, Q; — *fidem militum*, Tc, appeal to; (2) to call by name, to name, *hoc sublime quem invocant Jovem*, A.Aug.

*Involutus -ūs, m; a flying, flight, C.

Involto, 1. to fly in, flutter in or on; met. *comae* — *humera*, H.

Involo, 1. to fly to, fly into, *in villam intro involant columbae*, Vt; (2) to fly at, attack furiously, — *alici in oculos*, T; — *castra*, Tc, to attack; met. *animos cupido* — *Tc*.

Involvere -is, n. a dinner-naphin, P.

Involverum -i, n. a wrapper, cover, case, — *can-delabri*, C; met. — *simulationem*, C.

Involvere -vi -volutum, 3. to roll in or on, Ca; — *Olympum Ossae*, V; (2) to roll up, wrap up, cover, — *suaviter sagis*, Ca; *noxi involvit umbrā diem*, V; (3) met. *meā virtute me involvo*, H, I wrap myself up in my own virtue; *litteris me* — *C*; — *se laqueis*, Pl, to be entangled, involved in.

*Involutio -ōnis, f. a wrapping up, Vt.

Involutus -a -um (ptep. *involvere*), — *res*, C, obscure, confused, involved.

Involutus -i, m. a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves, P.

Invulgo, 1. to publish, make generally known, *quo die Allobroges invulgarunt*, C, gave information.

*Invulneratus -a -um, unvulnerable, C.

Io! an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! V.H; (2) of pain, oh! Tb. O.

Ion, n. (ἰών), the blue violet, Pl; (2) a precious stone of similar colour, Pl.

Ionēs -um, m. (ἰωνες), the Ionians, a people of Greece; one of the four great Grecian races; hence *adj. Ioniacus* -a -um, O; *Ionicus* -a -um, H; *Ionis* -idis, f. Sc; *Ionius* -a -um, V, Ionian, Ionic; *mare Ionium*, the Aegean Sea; P.Aug; the central Mediterranean, V; the Adriatic Sea, O; *Ionis* -ae, f. L, a country of Asiatic Greece.

Iōta, n. ἰδέλ. (ἰῶτα), the name of the Greek vowel i, C.

Ipse -a -um, self, himself, herself, itself, ego ipse, I myself; for which also stands *ipse* alone, *ipso interitus*, C; in *me ipso probavi*, C, in myself; *et ipse*; *rior ex Aequis in Volscos transit*, *et ipsos bellum molientes*, L, who on their side were preparing war; *qui et ipse crus frugerat*, St, who him-

self also; (2) *ipse* joined with a noun for the sake of emphasis; *eaque ipsa causa belli fuit*, L, and that very thing was the cause of the war; with numerals = just, exactly, *ipso vicesimo anno*, C; *ad ipsam horam*, C; (3) *ipse*, *ipsa*, used emphatically of some well-known person; master, mistress, teacher, etc., *ipse dixit*, C, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it; also = spontaneously, of one's own accord; *valere se ipsa aperuerunt*, C; (4) in the comic writers is found a superl. *ipsissimus*, P, in every possible way one's self.

Ira -m, f. wrath, anger, ire, *iram ei omne in aliquem*, Tc; *ira celestis*, L, divine wrath: with gen. of the cause of anger, — *dictatoris creati*, L; (2) of inanimate objects, violence, rage, — *belli*, S; — *ventor* um, P. Aug.

Irascunde, wrathfully, angrily, passionately, C.

Irascundia -m, f. an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility, rage, wrath, C.

Irascundus -a -um, inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful, C; — *in aliquem*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, II.

Irascor, 3. dep. to be angry, wrathful; — *alicui*, C; — *de nihilo*, P; of a bull, — *in cornua*, V, to butt wrathfully with the horns.

Irāte, angrily, Co.

Irātus -a -um, angry, full of wrath, — *alicui*, C, with any one; of inanimate objects, raging, — *mare*, i enter, II; — *sitis*, Pl.

Irius -a -um, of or belonging to the plant Iris, Pl.

Irio -ōnis, m. a plant, perhaps the winter-cress, Pl.

Iris -is, f. (-is -idis, ^(fere)), the messenger of the gods; (2) a rainbow, Pl. Sc; (3) a plant, the iris or sword-lily, Pl.

Irōnia -æ, f. (ειρωνία), irony, C.

Irrex -icis, m. a heavy rake, used as a harrow, A. Aug.

Irrādo, 1. to gleam forth, irradiate, P. Aug.

Irrādo, 3. to scrape or scratch into, A. Aug.

Irrāsus -a -um, unshaved, unpollished, rough, — *caput*, P.

Irrātūnūlis -e, not possessed of reason, unreasoning, irrational, Q.

Irrātūco -ausi, 2. to become hoarse, C.

Irrēdīrvus -a -um, that cannot be restored, irreparable, Ct.

Irrēdux -ūcis, — *via*, P. Aug, not leading back.

Irrēlīgātus -a -um, unbound, *ei oculos irreligata comas*, O.

Irrēlīgōsc, irreligiously, impiously, Tc.

Irrēlīgōsus -a -um, irreligious, impious, undeveloped, L.

Irrēmēdībīlis -e, from which there is no return, error, V.

Irrēmēdībīlis -e, incurable, irremediable, Pl.

Irrēpārābīlis -e, that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable, V. Co.

Irrēpertus -a -um, not discovered, not found out, H.

Irrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep, crawl in, *dracōnem irēpsisse in eam*, St; (2) met. to creep in, insinuate one's self into, — *in mentes hominum*, C; — *in testamenta locupletium*, C; *irrepsit hæc lues in Italiam*, Pl.

Irrēprēhēnsus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Irrēpto, 1. to creep, crawl, steal into, P. Aug.

Irrēquētus -a -um, restless, unresting, unquiet, O.

Irrēsectus -a -um, uncut, II.

Irrēsūtus -a -um, not loosed, not slackened, — *vincula*, O.

Irrēstinctus -a -um, unextinguished, P. Aug.

Irrētō, 4. to catch, entangle in a net, — *aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *aliquem coruptularum illecebris*, C, to ensnare.

Irrētortus -a -um, not turned or twisted back, H.

Irrēvērens -ntis, irreverent, disrespectful, Pl.

Irrēvēnter, irreverently, Pl.

Irrēvērentia -æ, f. want of respect, irreverence, — *juvenilis*, Tc.

Irrēvēcābīlis -e, that cannot be called back, irrevocable, *actas*, Lc; — *casus*, L; — *pondus*, Pl, that cannot be drawn back again, irrevocable.

Irrēvēcātus -a -um, not asked to repeat any thing, H; (2) not to be called or held back, O.

Irrēdō -īsi -īsum, 2. (i.) neut. to laugh at, make game of, — *in re*, T; — *mihi*, C; (ii.) act. to mock, ridicule, deride, — *deos*, C; — *meas malas res*, P.

Irrēdicīle, without wit or humour, Ca.

Irrēdicūm -i, n. a laughing-stock, *irridiculo haberi*, esse, P, to be made game of.

Irrīgātō -ōnis, f. a watering, irrigation, C.

Irrīgo, 1. to conduct water or any other liquid to any place, — *amurcam ad arbores*, A. Aug; and met. — *per membra quietem*; (2) to water, irrigate, *Ægyptum Nilus*, — C; — *hortulos fontibus*; met. — *fletus genas*, Sc; — *atatem vino*, P; — *fusus sopor irrigat artus*, V.

Irrīgūus -a -um, well-watered, — *herba*, P; — *hortus*, II; (2) watering, irrigating, — *fons*, V; (3) met. — *somnus*, Pr, strengthening; — *corpus mero*, II, well-watered, soaked.

Irrīso -ōnis, f. a laughing at, mocking, derision, C.

Irrīsor -ōris, m. a laugher, mocker, derider, C.

Irrīsus -ūs, m. laughter, mockery, derision, Ca; *irrisui esse*, Ca, to be a laughing-stock.

Irrītābīlis -e, irritable, easily roused, C, — *genus iatum*, II.

Irrītāmen -inis, n. an incitement, inducement, O.

Irrītāmentum -i, n. incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive, L. S.

Irrītātō -ōnis, f. a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation, L.

Irrītātōr -ōris, m. one who stirs up, provokes, irritates, Sc.

Irrītātus -a -um (ptcp. irrītō), provoked, angry, irritated, P. St.

Irrītō, 1. to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite, — *infantium ad descendum*, Q; — *suspiciones*, Tc; — *animos*, II; especially, (2) to excite to anger, irritate, — *aliquem*, C; — *ad bellum*, L; — *iraucundiam*, Sc.

Irrītus -a -um, void, invalid; *testamentum — facere*, C; *injurias rescindere et irritas facere*, C; (2) vain, ineffectual, without effect, — *inceptum*, L; — *dona*, tela, V; — *remedium*, Tc; (3) of persons, that do any thing in vain, *irriti legati mittuntur*, Tc. With a gen. of the fruitless effort, — *legationis*, Tc; — *incepti*, P. Aug.

Irrīgātō -ōnis, f. the imposing of a fine or penalty, C.

Irrōgo, 1. to propose to the people a measure against any one; — *leges priatis hominibus*, C; (2) to impose a penalty, adjudge a punishment, — *multam alicui*, C; — *supplicium*, Tc; — *sibi mortem*, Tc.

Irrōro, 1. to moisten with dew, bedew, — *aliquid*, Co; abs. *interdum Auster irorat*, Co, brings dew; (2) to wet, moisten, — *crumen aquas*, O.

Irructo, 1. to belch into, — *in os alicui*, P.

Irrūgo, 1. to wrinkle, P. Aug.

Irrumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break in, burst into, rush in, — *intro*, T; — *in casta*, C; *mare in teras irrumpit*, Pl; — *thalamo*, V; — *portam*, S; — *pontem*, Tc; (2) met. to penetrate forcibly, break in, *imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt*, C; — *in nostrum patrimonium*, C; also, to presume, venture, Q; — *in fletus alicujus*, C, break in upon, seek to prevent.

Irrūdo -īsi, 3. to rush into, rush upon, — *in aciem*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *in alienas possessiones*, violently usurp; — *in odium alicujus*, C.

Irruptio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking, bursting into, irruption, *C*; *facere* — in popinam, *C*.

Irruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsexed, — *copula*, *H*.

Irtōla -a, *f.* a particular kind of vine, *Co*.

Irta -i, *m.* (ἴρτα), the name of a beggar in the house of Ulys-s; hence, *meton.* = a poor man (*opp.* to Cræsus), *Irta est subito, qui modo Cræsus erat*, *O*.

Is, *Is*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*; or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned), *quis venit obiciam puer tuus*; *is mihi literas reddidit*, *C*; used *adj.*, in cum locum, *Ca*; ob eam causam, *N*; denotes also sometimes the first person; *atque hæc omnia is fecit*, *C*; when *it* is joined with a relative in the same number and case, it is usually omitted, or retained only for emphasis; *male se res habet enim, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur periculis*, *C*; when connected with *quis*, *quidem*, is repeated with emphasis a preceding idea; *Antonius cum unâ legione, equos vacillantē, C*, and that vacillantē; *tuis dolor humanus is gaudet, sed magnopere moderandus*, *C*; sometimes used in place of the reflexive pronouns; *Heliceti persuadent Rauracis ut una cum is proficerentur*, *Ca*; = *secum*; *is* is strengthened sometimes by the addition of the enclitic -*que*; *capite, corpore, P*; *is*, when followed by *ut* or a relative, = *such*, *such as*; *neque enim tu es, qui, quid sis, nescias*, *C*.

Isidra -is, *f.* (ἰσίδρα, *Isidis*), wood, a plant producing a blue dye, *Pl*.

Ischimon -ōnis, *f.* (ἰσχυμῶν), a herb which stains blood, *Pl*.

Ischius -a -um, suffering from «istias», *A. Aug.* *Ischidicus* -a -um, *Pl* = *ischias*, *g. r.*

Ischias -idus, *f.* (ἰσχίς), the scintilla, *Pl*; (2) a plant, the leucæantha, or white thorn, used medicinally for scintilla, *Pl*.

Ischistius -a -um (ἰσχυστικός), — *Iudi*, *Pl*, games at which the victors were conducted home in a triumphal procession; hence *subst.* -um -i, *n.* the prize given by the emperor to such a victor.

Isium -i, *n.* (ἰσιον), a temple of *Isis*, *Pl*.

Isis -is, *f.* (ἰσίς, *Isis*), the Egyptian goddess *Tis*, *C*; *Isis* is *sidus*, *Pl*, the planet Venus; *adj.*

Isis -a -um, of or belonging to *Isis*, *O*; *sybst.* **Isis** -i, *ri*, a priest of *Isis*, *St*.

Ischimon -i, *n.* (ἰσχυμῶν), an odoriferous plant re-embling cinnamon, *Pl*.

Isidomus -on, — *prunus*, *Vt*, masonry in which the courses of stone were all regular and of equal depth.

Isidra -is, *n.* (ἰσίδρα), the lesser houseleek, *Pl*.

Isis -is, this way, *T*.

Isidra -is, thus far, *T*.

Isis, *is*, *id*, *that*, or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to, and is thence called the demonstrative of the second person), — *vir* of *Isis*, *C*; *ut jam ne istius quædam res culpam iudicemus*, *C*. and like *is* = *talis*, *tantus*; *homines isti auctoritate præditi, quæ res estis*, *C*; from its frequent use in courts of justice, we sometimes carries with it a suggestion of contempt: *isto, ceteri*, = *therefore*, *P*.

Isthmus -i, *m.* (ἰσθμῶς), an isthmus, and especially the Isthmus of Corinth, *C*; (2) a strait, the Dardanelles, *Pl*, (*isth.*) *hence* *adj.* **Isthmici** -a -um, — *luct.*, *L*, or *Isthmici -orum, *n.* the Isthmian Games; **Isthmici** -a -um, *P*, *ist.**

Isis (isthic), *istice*, *istice* (istice), this time, this person or thing, *P*; used *adj.* — *istice*, *istice*, *P*; *homo istice*, *T*, a man of such an age; in interrogative sentences we use, *istice* — *istice*, *P*; *istice* — *istice*, *P*.

Isis (isthic), there, denotes the place of the person spoken to; here; *intelligi te — prædesti*, *C*; *istice* — *istice*, *T*, wait here; (2) in this matter, in

this affair, *C*; *istice* — *istice*, *C*, *T*, I pay attention to what you say.

Istine (isthic), thence, from thence, *O*; especially alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; *dimidium istine de præda*, *P*, half the booty.

Istismodell, of that kind or sort, such, — *ratio*, *C*.

Isto, thither, to that place, to the place where you are, — *tenire*, *C*.

Istoc, thither, *P*; from that place, *T*.

Istorem, thitherwards, in that direction, *T*.

Istuc (isthoc), thither, *P*.

Ist, so, thus, in such wise; followed by *ut*, *quemadmodum*, *quomodo*, *propterea*, *so* . . . *as*, in such a manner . . . *as*; *me consulens ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facis sunt*, *C*; used in interrogations, *istane censes ante coronam herbæ existisse semen* *C*; *quid ita passus est Tretriam capi* *in* answer, *ita* = *yes*, certainly, *T*; in wishes, *ita me di bene ament*, *T*, as truly as I wish that the gods may love me; *ita eram*, *C*; *non ita* = *not very*, not very much.

Istomellis -i, *f.* a kind of made wine, *Pl*.

Italia -æ, *f.* Italy, *C*; *adj.* **Italius** -a -um, *C*; **Italis** -idis, *f.* *O*; **Italus** -a -um, *V*, **Italus** -orum, *m.* the Italians, *C*; **Italus** -idis, *f.* *V*, an Italian woman.

Itaque, and thus, and so, *C*; (2) therefore, for that reason, on that account, *C*; *itaque ergo*, *T*, and thence, therefore, and so for that reason.

Item, also, likewise, in like manner, *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, *C*; followed, in comparison, by *ut*, *langquam*, *quemadmodum*, *quasi*, in like manner . . . *as*, *C*, *lapides aut quid item*, *Vt*, or something of the sort.

Iter, **itinens**, *n.* a going, walk, way, *dicam in itinere*, *T*, on the way; (2) a going to a distant place, a journey, the march of an army, — *conflere pulcherrimam viam*, *C*; — *mihi est Zanurum*, *C*; — *facere in Apuliam*, *C*; — *continuare die et nocte*, *Ca*; (3) a journey, considered as a measure of distance, *cum abessem ab Amiano iter unius diei*, *C*, one day's journey; *quam maximis itineribus potest*, *Ca*, with the longest possible stages; (4) a road, route, *itinibus decus præfiscisci in provinciam*, *C*; *dare — alicui per provinciam*, *Ca*; (5) a legal right of road, *C*; (6) *met.* a way, course, method, *C*.

Iteritio -ōnis, *f.* a repetition, iteration, *C*.

Itero, 1. to do a second time, repeat, — *aliquid*, *P*, *C*; — *pugnare*, *L*, to renew; — *æquor*, *Il*, to take ship again; especially, to plough a second time, *Co*; tell again, *P*.

Iterum, again, a second time, anew, *C*; — *atque* — *Il*; — *que* — *que*, *V*, again and again, repeatedly; (2) on the other hand, on the contrary, *Ca*.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise, also, *C* followed in comparisons by *ut*, *P*; *quasi*, *P*.

Itio -itis, *f.* a going, travelling, *C*.

Itio, 1. to go, *P*, *C*.

Itus -us, *m.* a going, gait, *L*; (2) = going out, departure, *C*.

Itulus -i, *m.* the down or moss of plants, a catkin, *Pl*.

Iynx, **Iynx**, *f.* (ἰνξ), a bird, the wry-neck, *Pl*.

J, *j*, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel *I*, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter. It is often interchanged with *i*, as, e.g. *Pompejus*, *Pompeius*; *iam*, *etiam*, *quoriam*; and *las* some affinity with *g*, as *magis*, *major*. In the compounds of *facio* it is sometimes

elided before the following *i*, as *abicit* for *abicit*, etc. *Vid.* also Table of Abbreviations.

Jacēo -ūi -itum, 2. to lie (*opp.* stare), — *humi*, C; — *in limine*, C; — *lecto*, O; — *super corpus alienus*, O; — *ad pedes alienus*, Q; (2) especially, to lie sick, C; to lie dead; — *qui bene pro patriā cum patriāque jacent*, O; to lie or remain for a long time, — *Brundisii*, C; to lie geographically, be situate, *quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam*, N; to lie low, be flat, *loco jacentia*, Tc, *terras jacentes*, O; to hang loosely, be loosely, *crines per colla jacebant*, O; to be cast down, lie on the ground, *vultus attolle jacentes*, O; *jacentes pisces*, Co, = plani, flat-fish; (3) *met.* to be inactive, — *in pace*, C, *C. Marius cum septimum annum post præturam jaceret*, C; to be cast down, out of spirits, *jacet in merore meus frater*, C; to be subdued, prostrate, *nobilitas sub amore jacet*, O; to be idle, be of no effect or influence, *cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant*, C; *jacet justitia*, C, *delectus*, C, *ratio Peripateticorum*, C; to stand in low esteem, *pauper ubique jacet*, O; *verba jacentia*, C, well-known, in common use.

Jāco, *jēci*, *jactum*, 3. to throw, cast, hurl, — *lapides*, C; — *fulmen in medium mare*, C; — *materiali de muro in aggerem*, Ca; — *ensem fluctibus*, V; especially used of dice, — *talos*, C, *facta esto alea*, St, let the die be cast; especially, to lay foundations, construct a mound, etc., — *fundamenta urbi*, C; *aggere jacto*, Ca; — *odorem*, Lc, to diffuse an odour; — *scuta*, P, to fling away; (2) *met.* to throw, cast, — *contumeliam in aliquem*, C; — *pacis fundamenta*, C, to lay the foundations of peace; also, to throw in speaking, to utter, — *ridiculum*, C, a bon-mot; — *assiduus ore querelas*, C; — *suspicionem*, C; — *de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus*, Tc; — *fortuitos sermones*, Tc.

Jactābundus -a -um, tossing up and down, stormy, — *mare*, P. Aug.

Jactans -ntis (*ptiop.* *jacto*), boastful, vain-glorious, C; (2) proud, arrogant, P. Aug.

Jactanter, boastfully, vain-gloriously, Tc.

Jactantia -æ, *f.* boasting, bragging, vain-glory, Q; — *sui*, Tc.

Jactatio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down, — *corporis*, C; (2) *met.* *jactationes animorum*, C, violent emotions; a boasting, vain-glory, — *eruditionis*, Q; — *popularis*, C, the effort to attain popularity, C.

Jactātor -ōris, *m.* a boaster, ostentatious person, Q.

Jactātus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, moving quickly up and down, O.

Jactō, 1. to produce in public, to utter, — *ridicula*, L.

Jacto, 1. to throw, cast, — *semen*, Vr; — *hastas*, C; — *testem de muro*, Ca; — *lapides in aliquem locum*, V; also, to cast dice, P; (2) to move up and down, throw about, — *brachia in numerum*, Lc; — *cerviculam*, C; — *a facie manus*, Jv, to throw kisses; (3) to drive about, *cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur*, C; *æstu febrigue jactari*, C; also, *merces*, P, to throw away; — *de corpore lucem*, Lc, to emit; (4) *met.* to torment, disquiet, *jactatus est clamore et convicio*, C; of money, to fluctuate in value, C; to discuss, examine, mention, *pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat*, Ca; *rem* — *sermonibus*, L; to threaten, throw out threats, Q; to boast, vaunt, — *urbanam dignitatem*, Ca; — *genus et nomen*, H; and especially *jactare se*, C, to boast one's self, brag, C; to be active, busy, in any matter, — *se in causis*, C; — *se in pecuniis*, C, to spend wastefully, be prodigal of money.

Jactura -æ, *f.* a throwing, throwing away, — *in mari jactare*, C, to throw overboard; and hence, loss, sacrifice, *jactura rei familiaris erunt faciendæ*, C; (2) expense, cost, C; (3) *met.* sacrifice, dignitatis — *facere*, C; — *crimini facere*, C, to forego the accusations.

Jactus -ūs, *m.* a throwing, cast, throw, — *fulminum*, C, — *testercrum*, L; a throwing over-

board, Sc; (2) the cast of a net, i.e. all that is taken at a cast, Cl.

Jaculābilis -e, that can be thrown or cast, — *telum*, O.

Jaculātor -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, hurling, Sc; *met.* — *ceriorum*, Q.

Jaculātor -ōris, *m.* a thrower, hurler, H; (2) *jaculatores*, javelin-men, a kind of light-armed troops, named from the *jaculum*, which was their weapon, L.

**Jaculātrix* -icis, *f.* the huntress, — *Diana*, O.

Jāclor, 1. *dep.* to hurl, cast, throw, V; especially, to hurl a dart or javelin, C; — *cerios*, H, to hurl a dart at; (2) *met.* to take aim at, assail, strive after; — *in ætorem obliquis sententiis*, Q; *quid brevi fortis jaculatur ævo multa* ? H; also, to emit, throw out, *oculi lucem jaculantur*, Pl.

Jaculum -i, *n.* a dart, javelin, C; (2) a casting-net, P.

Jaculus -i, *m.* a species of snake, P. Aug; (2) a rope with a noose at the end, which was thrown over the horns of oxen, Co.

Jam, now, already, *scio jam quid vis dicere*, P; *jam per fines Sequanorum copias transducent*, Ca; *jam ut*, P, as soon as; *jam* connected with a negative = longer, *nihil jam spero*, I no longer hope for any thing; (2) spoken of past time, already, *jam a primâ adolescentiâ*, C; *non jam*, N, not yet; (3) of future time, immediately, directly, presently, *ille quidem aut jam hic aderit*, aut *jam adest*, P; *id tu jam intelliges*, *cum in Galliam veneris*, C; (4) *jam . . . jam*, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, *gaudet equo jamque hos cursu jam præterit illos*, V; (5) as a connecting particle, now, now then, C.

Jamdū, *jamdūdum*, *jampriēdum*, *vid.* *nu*, *dūdum*, *priēdum*.

Jana -æ, *f.* Vr, = *Diana*, *g.v.*

Jānoctūm -i, *n.* one of the seven hills of Rome, C. L.

Jānigēna -æ, *c.* child of Janus, O.

Jānitor -ōris, *m.* a door-keeper, porter, janitor, C.

Jānitrāx -icis, *f.* a female door-keeper, P; *met.* *laurus* — *Cæsarum*, St, planted before the house, St.

Jānua -æ, *f.* a door, properly the outer door of a house, C; (2) *met.* gate, entrance, *quid noluit janui sum ingressus in causam*, C.

Jānuārius -ii, *m.* January, C, or used *adj.* *Januarius mensis*, C.

Janus -i, *m.* an old Italian deity, *Jani mensis*, O, January; (2) a vaulted passage or arcade, C; especially *Jani*, four arcades in the Roman Forum, where merchants and money-changers carried on their business; *adj.* *Jānuālis* -e, O, *Jānuālis* -e, Vr.

Jēcur -ōris, *n.* (*gen.* also *jēcūōris*, *jēcūōris*), the liver, C.

Jēcūōlūm -i, *n.* a little liver, C.

Jējūne, applied to discourse, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without ornament, C.

Jējūnosus -a -um, hungry, fasting, P.

Jējūntas -ātis, *f.* hungeriness, emptiness, P; (2) dryness, *calida humoris* —, Vr; (3) *met.* of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidly, plainness, C.

Jējūnium -ii, *n.* a fast, abstinence from food, — *Cereri instituire*, L; (2) hunger, *ejuncta pavore, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare*, O, to satisfy hunger; (3) leanness, V; (4) of soul, unproductiveness, sterility, Co.

Jējūnus -a -um, fasting, hungry, C; thirsty, Pl; *met.* — *oculi*, Vr, that have not been enough; — *orationis alienus*, C, not having heard, unacquainted with; (2) — *intestinum*, Cl, empty; (3) unfruitful, dry, barren, — *ager*, C; and *met.* — *cognito, calumnia*, C, wicked, contemptible; especially of discourse, dry, meagre, frigid, *n quis Antonium jējūniorem putet*, C.

Jenticulūm -i, *n.* a breakfast, the first meal of the day, P. St.

Jento, 1. to breakfast, *Vr. St.*
Jocundus -a -um, jocose, jocular, *P. Aug.*
Jocundo -onis, *f.* a joke, jest, *C.*
Jocor, 1. *dep.* (joco), to joke, jest, *tu hanc jocari credis?* *T?* — *hac*, *C.* to say jestingly.
Joculus -a -um, jocose, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, factions; of persons, — *Maccenas*, *H.* — *res*, *C.* — *furtum*, *H.*
Jocularis -e (-las -a -um), jocular, laughable, ludicrous, *C.*; *n. pl.* jocularia, *li. jests.*
Joculariter, jocularly, jestingly, *Pl.*
Joculator -oris, *m.* a joker, jocular person, *C.*
Joculatorius -a -um, jocular, jocose.
Joculor, 1. *dep.* to joke, jest, speak jocosely, *L.*
Joculus -i, *m. dim.* a little joke or jest, *P.*
Joculo dicere aliquid, *P.* to say any thing in jest; *oculi*, *Vt.* toys, playthings.
Jocus -i, *m.* (*pl.* also *joca* -orum, *n. C.*) a joke, jest, *qui causat*, *C.* for the jest's sake; *per jocum*, *P.* joco, in joke, jokingly; *extra jocum*, *remoto joco*, *C.* joking apart.
Juba -ae, *f.* the mane of any animal, *C.*; (2) meton. the hair on the human head, *Sc.*; the crest of a helmet, *V.*; the comb or crest of a cock, *C.*; the tui of a comet, *Pl.*; the foliage of trees, *Pl.*
Jubar -aris, *n.* a beaming light, radiance; especially of the heavenly bodies, the light of the sun, *O.*; the radiance of the moon, *O.*; of fire, *Lo.*; met. the majesty or radiance of the face, *Sc. M.*
Jubatus -a -um, having a mane, crested, *P. L.*
Jubdo, *jussi*, *jussum*, 2. to order, command, — *istos jolas exire*, *T.*; — *ut faciam quid*, *H.*; — *mhi*, *C.*; — *multibus suis*, *Ca.*; — *to aliquid*, *C.*; — *eadem jatria*, *Te.*; — *tributum iis*, *Te.*; (2) to wish, desire, request, bid, *Caesar te sine cura esse jussit*, *C.*; (3) to order the introduction of a law, resolve, decree, *legem Populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuend.*, *C.*; *postquam ei prouinciam Numidiam populus jussit*, *S.*
Jubilo, 1. to raise a wild cry, shout wildly, *Vr.*
Jubilum -i, *n.* a wild cry, shouting, *P. Aug.*
Juauide, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully, — *riueri*, *bibere*, *C.*
Juauiditas -tis, *f.* pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure, jollity, — *vita*, *C.*; *dare se juuanditati*, *C.* to give one's self up to pleasure.
Juauodus -i -um, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing, *jocund*, *est mhi* — *in malis vestra erga me voluntas*, *C.* — *multitudo*, *Ca.*
Judaea -ae, *f.* (*Ioudaia*), Judaea, Palestine, *Pl.*; hence *adi.* **Judaeus** -a -um, *Pl.* Jewish, and *subst.* **Judaei** -orum, *ri.* the Jews, *Te.*; also, **Judaeus** -a -um, *C.* Jewish.
Judex -icis, *m.* (*f. O.*) a judge, *apud* — *causam agere*, *C.*; *agnosce judicem vel alium praeber*, *C.*; *judicem ferre alium*, *C.* to propose to any one as a judge; *dare judicem*, to appoint as judge (*said of the praetor*), *C.*; *judices petere*, *Pl.* to ask that a suit shall be heard, not in the senate, but before the ordinary judges; (2) met. *quisquis eorum auditorum est iudex et judex*, *C.*
Judicatio -onis, *f.* a judicial investigation, *C.*; (2) judgment, opinion, *C.*
Judicatrix -icis, *f.* a female judge or decider, — *ars*, *Q.*
Judicatus -a -um (*ptep.* *judico*), resolved, decided, *mihi est judicatum*, *C.* I have resolved; *subst.* **Judicatum** -i, *n.* Aug. a decided case, a determined suit.
Judicatus -us, *m.* the office or business of a judge, *C.*
Judicialis -e, *C.* relating to a court of justice, judicial, *C.*
Judicialis -a -um, *C.* = judicialis, *q. r.*
Judicium -ii, *n.* a trial, law-suit, legal investigation, *C.*; (2) meton. the place of trial, court, hall of justice, *N. Q.*; (3) judgment, opinion, view, *C.*

meum semper — *fuit*, *C.*; — *facere*, *C.* to decide; *meo judicio*, *C.* in my opinion; (4) the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding, — *intelligens*, *C.*; — *subtle*, *H.*
Judico, 1. to investigate judicially, judge, decide, *si recte et ordine iudicaris*, *C.*; (2) to judge, pass judgment on, be of opinion, decide, *oculorum fallacissimo sensu* — *aliquid*, *C.*; *sic iudico*, *neminem rei habuisse ornamento dicendi*, *C.*; *iudicetur non rei bo sed rei hostis Antonius*, *C.* shall be declared a foe.
Jugalis -e, yoked together, — *equi*, *P. Aug.*; *subst.* **Jugales**, *V.* a team or yoke; (2) matrimonial, nuptial, — *vinculum*, *V.*; — *lectus*, *V.*; (3) — *os*, *Cl.* a bone in the head, above the ears, and beneath the temples.
Jugalis -ii, *m.* an ox or cow herd, *Co.*
Jugatio -onis, *f.* the training of vines on a trellis, *C.*
Jugerium, by acres, acre by acre, *Co.*
Jugerum -i, *n.* (*gen.* also -is, and declined according to the 3rd declension), an acre, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,800 square feet, *C.*; (2) used by *Pl.* as a translation of the Greek *ἀκρόα*, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet.
Jugis -e, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; applied to spring in opposition to eastern water, — *puteum*, *C.*; — *thesaurus*, *P.* inexhaustible.
Jugis -e, — *auspicum*, *C.* an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, *C.*
Juglans -ndis, *f.* a walnut, *C.*
Jugo, 1. to bind vines on a tiellis, *Vr.*; (2) met. to bind together, connect, *virtutes inter se jugatas sunt*, *C.*; *jugata cuba*, *Q.* words having a common root, *Q.*; (3) to marry, give in marriage, *V.*
Jugosus -a -um, mountainous, *O.*
Jugulum -arum, *f.* the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, or the constellation Orion itself, *P.*
Jugulatio -onis, *f.* a murdering, slaying, *Aug.*
Jugulo, 1. to cut the throat, slay, kill, murder, — *suum*, *C.*; *hominem*, *C.*; hence *quartana febris neminem jugulat*, *Cl.* is not fatal; (2) met. — *aliquem facis decredisque*, *C.*; *jugulari suo gladio*, *T.* to be beaten with one's own weapon; — *Talenum*, *M.* to adulterate.
Jugulum -i, *n.* *C.* **Jugulus** -i, *m.* *Pl.* the collar-bone; the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; — *dare*, *præbere*, *C.* offer re, *Te.* porrigere, *H.* of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke; met. *jugulum petere*, *Q.* to attack the chief objection or difficulty.
Jugum -i, *n.* a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen; a horse's collar, *C.* — *imponere bestus*, *C.*; (2) a team or yoke of oxen, *C.*; and meton. an acre of land, or such a piece as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day, *Vr.*; (3) a frame or tiellis on which vines were trained, *C.*; (4) the constellation *Libra*, *C.*; (5) of a weaver's beam, *O.*; (6) a rower's bench, *O.*; (7) the peak or height of a mountain, *in immensis quæ tumet Ida jugis*, *O.*; (8) the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass, in token of submission, *mittere sub jugum*, *C. L.*; (9) met. *alius a cervicibus jugum seruire deiecerant*, *C.*; also, need, misfortune.
Jugumento, 1. to fasten with transverse brams, *Vt.*
Jugumentum -i, *n.* the lintel of a door, *A. Aug.*
Jugus -a -um, belonging together, — *rasa*, *A. Aug.*
Julla gens, a patrician family at Rome, which appears in the first years of the republic to have gained distinction under the cognomen of *Indus*, and in the first century *n. c.* under that of *Cæsar*, *q. r.*; *adi.* **Jullus** -a -um, — *edicta*, *H.* decrees of Augustus; — *sideris*, *H.* the comet which appeared about the time of *Cæsar's* death; — *mensis*, or *abs.* the month July, formerly *Quintilis*, *M.*
Jumentum -i, *n.* an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, *C.*

Juncetum -i; *n.* a rushy place, spot full of rushes, *Yr.*

Juncus -a -um, of or relating to rushes, made of rushes, like rushes, *Co. Pl.*

Junctus -a -um, made of rushes, *Pl.*

Juncosus -a -um, full of rushes, rushy, *Pl. O.*

Junctim, successively, both together, *duos consulatus* - gessit, *St.*

***Junctio** -onis, *f.* a joining, connexion, junction, *C.*

Junctura -m, *f.* a joining, - *boum*, *Co.* a yoking together; - *verborum*, *H.*

Junctus -us, *m.* a joining, *Yr.*

Junctus -a -um (*ptcp.* *jungo*), joined together, yoked together, connected, united, coupled; - *oratio*, *C.* well put together; *junctissimus*, *O.* most nearly connected, very intimate.

Juncus -i, *m.* n rush, bulrush, *P. O.*; (2) a rush-like twig, *Pl.*

Jungo -nxi -netum, *3.* to join, unite, connect, - *equos curru*, *V.* to yoke; *res inter se*, *C.*; *aliquid cum aliquo re*, *C.*; - *libellum epistola*, *Pl.*; - *oscula*, *O.* to kiss; of wounds, to cause the edges to join, to heal, *Cl.*; - *fluvium ponte*, *L.*; - *pontem*, *Te.* to throw a bridge over a river; - *se alicui*, *V.*; - *aliquem secum matrimonio*, *L.*; - *aliquam alicui*, *O.* to marry, give in marriage; *se ad aliquem* - *C.* to become a companion of; - *amicitias cum aliquo*, *C.* to form friendship with; - *verba*, *Q.* to compound, form in composition; also, to join together in discourse, *Q.*

Jūna *Gens*, an ancient Roman family, in all likelihood originally patrician, as the first consul *L. Junius Brutus* belonged to it. It afterwards appears in history as plebeian. The best-known cognomens are *Brutus* and *Sulanus*.

Jūniculus -i, *m.* an old vine-branch, *Pl.*

Jūnior, *p. juvenis*.

Jūnipērus -a -um, the juniper-tree, *V.*

Jūnius -a -um, - *mensis*, *C.* or *abs. O.* the month of June.

Jūnix -icis, *f.* a calf, heifer, *P. Pr.*

Jūno -onis, *f.* the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; - *inferna*, *infera*, *V.* Proserpine; hence, *Jūnōnalis* -e, relating or belonging to Juno; *Jūnōnius* -a -um, - *hospitia*, *V.* Carthage; - *ales*, *O.* the peacock; - *custos*, *O.* Argus.

Jūnōnicola -m, *c.* a worshipper of Juno, *O.*

Jūnōnigēna -m, *m.* born of Juno, *i.e.* Vulcan, *O.*

Jūpiter, *Jōvis*, *m.* (Juppiter), the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the *Zeus* of the Greeks; *Jōvis satelles*, *C.*; *ales*, *O.* the eagle; - *Slygius*, *V.* Pluto; (2) the planet Jupiter, *C.*; (3) air, sky, heavens; *sub Jove*, *O.* in the open air.

Jūrandum -i, *n.* an oath, *P.*

Jūrator -ōris, *m.* a sworn witness, *P.*; (2) a sworn magistrate, censor, *P.*

Jūratus -a -um (*ptcp.* *jūro*) sworn, bound by an oath, *C.*

Jūreconsultus = *jurisconsultus*, *q.v.*

***Jūrjūro**, *l.* to swear, - *in eadem verba*, *L.*

Jūrjūritus = *jurisperitus*, *q.v.*

Jūreus -a -um, full of broth, *P.*

Jurgium -ii, *n.* altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, *C.*

Jurgo, *l.* to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, scold, - *cum aliquo*, *T.*; - *hæc*, *L.*

Jūridicālis -e, relating to right or justice, *C.*

Jūrisconsultus -i, *m.* one learned in the law, lawyer, *C.*

Jūrisdictio -ōnis, *f.* the administration of justice, jurisdiction, *C.*; (2) a place where justice was administered, *Pl.*; (3) legal authority, jurisdiction, *C.*

Jūrispēritus -i, *m.* one skilled or experienced in the law, *C.*

Jūro, *l.* (*jūror*, *l. dep.*) to swear, take an oath, - *falsum*, *vere*, *C.*; - *se cum non deserturum*, *Ca.*; - *per Jovem deosque penates*, *C.*; - *aliquid aliquid*, *P. Aug.* to vow, promise on oath; - *in verba*, *Ca.*,

to repeat the words of an oath; - *aliquid in se*, *L.* against one's self; - *in nomen aliajus*, *St.* to swear fidelity to; - *in legem*, *C.* to swear to observe a law.

Jūrlentus -a -um, having broth, made into broth, *Cl.*

Jūs, *jūris*, *n.* broth, soup, *C.*; (2) any juice or liquid, *Pl.*

Jūs, *jūris*, *n.* right, law; - *hominum situm est in generis humani societate*, *C.*; - *dicere*, *C.* to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the prætor); - *petis*, *P.* thou demandest what is right; *jus fasque est*, *P.* adv. jure, rightly, justly, with justice; (2) *meton.* a court of justice, *T. N.*; justice, *L.*; legal right, authority, - *cum plebe agendi*, *C.*; *jus patrium*, *C.* the legal right of life and death which a Roman father possessed over his children; *homo sui juris*, *C.* his own master, independent.

Juseūlum -i, *n.* dim. broth, soup, *A. Aug.*

Jusjūrandum, *jūrisjūrandi*, *n.* an oath, *C.*; - *dare alicui*, *T. C.* to take an oath, *opp.* - *accipere*, *Ca.*; - *servare*, *conservare*, *N. C.* to keep, observe an oath.

Jussum -i, *n.* a command, order, law; - *efficere*, *S.* to execute an order.

Jussus -us, *m.* a command, commanding; *vestro jussu*, *C.* by your order.

Juste, justly, rightly, *C.*

Justificus -a -um, acting justly, *Cl.*

Justitia -m, *f.* justice, *C.*; (2) justice as a personal quality, love of justice, equitable disposition, *C.*; (3) mildness, kindness, *T.*

Justitium -ii, *n.* a suspension of business in the courts of law; - *indicare*, *edicere*, *C.* to proclaim a suspension of legal business; (2) in general, a pause, cessation, suspension, - *omnium rerum*, *L.*

Justus -a -um, just, upright, impartial, - *judez*, *C.*; (2) as applied to objects, just, equitable, fair, - *supplicium*, *C.*; - *bellum*, *L.*; hence, well-grounded, justifiable, - *timor*, *C.*; *ira*, *O.*; (3) proper, perfect, complete, suitable, - *viduus*, *P.*; - *prælium*, *L.*; - *victoria*, *C.*; *plus justo*, *H.* longer, *justo*, *O.* *præter justum*, *L.* more than right, too much; *subst. justum* -i, *n.* that which is right, justice; *justa* -ōrum, *n.* due forms and observances, especially funeral rites, *C.*

Jūvenālis -e, youthful.

Jūvenālis, *Decimus Jūnius*, a Latin poet of great eminence, of whom we only know certainly that he flourished at the close of the first century, and that he frequently lived, if he was not born, at Aquinum. It is not improbable, also, that he is the person to whom three of Martial's Epigrams are addressed. The story of his banishment into Egypt is so confused both as to names and dates, that it is impossible to place any reliance upon it. His poems consist of sixteen Satires, in which he very powerfully portrays and inveighs against the corrupt morals of his age. Juvenal has been frequently translated and imitated in modern languages; in English, among others, by Dryden, Johnson, and Gifford.

Jūvenicus -a -um, young, - *equus*, *Le.* hence *subst. juvenicus* -i, *m.* a young bullock or ox, *V.*; and hence, neat's leather, *P. Aug.*; (2) a young man, youth, *H.*; *juvenica* -m, *f.* a young cow, heifer, *V.*; (2) a young woman, maiden, *O.*

Jūvenesco -nūi, *3.* to grow up to youth, - *ritulus*, *H.*; (2) to become young again, *O.*

Jūvenilis -e, youthful, juvenile, - *licentia*, *C.* hence, forward, violent, *C.*

Jūveniliter, youthfully, like a youth, *C.*

Jūvenilitas -atis, *f.* youth, juvenility, *Yr.*

Jūvenis -e, young, youthful, *O.* comp. *jūnior*, *H.*; (2) *subst. juvenis* -is, *c.* a young man, young woman; one in the prime of life, which the Romans considered to extend from the 20th to the 40th year, *C.*

***Jūvenor**, *l. dep.* to act like a youth, with youthful discretion and impetuosity, *H.*

Jūventa -m, *f.* youth, *L.*; (2) youth collectively, young people, *M.*

Juventus -ātis, *f.* youth, *Le. V*; and personified, the goddess of youth, Hebe, *C.*

Juventus -ūtis, *f.* youth, the period of life between the 20th and the 40th year; (2) youth collectively, young people; *princeps juventutis*, *C.* in republican times, the first among the knights.

Juvō, jūvi, jūtum, 1. to help, assist, aid, be of service, — *aliquem in aliquā re*, *C.*; *aliquem auxilio*, *O.*; — *hostes frumento*, *Ca.*; *juvante deo*, *dis* *juvantibus*, *C.* with God's help; (2) to delight, please, gratify, frequently used *impers.*, *juvat*, it delights, it pleases, *C.*; *juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse*, *C.*; *forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit*, *V.*

Juxta, 1. *adv.* close to, by the side of, near, hard by, *legio quae juxta constiterat*, *Ca.*; *sellam — ponere*, *S.*; (2) in like manner, equally, *vitam mortalemque — astimo*, *S.*; followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *quam*, *cum*, *as*; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.*, near to, hard by, — *murum castra posuit*, *Ca.*; (2) immediately after or upon, next to, *juxta deos in tua manu positum est*, *Te.*; — *Al. Farronem doctissimus*, *P. Aug.*; (3) together with, along with, *Te.*

Juxtim, near, close by, *Le.*

K. The letter K, k, though originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, in later ages, almost entirely disappeared from it, owing to the increased powers of the letter C.

Kalendā = Calendā, *g.v.*

Koppa, *n. indecl.* (κόππα), the Greek letter K, k. *Q.*

L, 1. corresponds to the Greek lambda (*A, λ*). For its use as an abbreviation, *v.* Table of Abbreviations.

Lābasco, 3. or lābascor, 3. *dep.* to totter, threaten to fall, *Le.*; *met.* to give way, *T.*

Lābēa -m, *f.* the lip = labia, *g.v.*

*Lābēcula -m, *f. dim.* a little spot or stain of shame, *C.*

Lābēfacto -fctō -factum, 3. (*pass.* lūbēfctō, *Se.*), to make to totter, shake, loosen, — *partem muri*, *Ca.*; — *epistolam a suis vinculis*, *O.* to open; (2) *met.* to cause to shake or waver, *quem nulla unquam vis, nulla minā, nulla invidia labefecit*, *C.*; and generally, to shake, weaken, destroy, — *fidem*, *St.*

Lābēfactio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking; — *dentium*, *Pl.* chattering.

Lābēfacto, 1. to cause to totter, shake violently, *C.*; to injure, weaken, destroy, — *sensu*, *Le.*; — *alienus fidem pretio*, *C.* to corrupt fidelity; — *amicitiam aut justitiam*, *C.*; — *ritas hominum*, *C.* to disturb, disquiet; — *aliquam raram munere vestis*, *Cl.*

Lābellum -i, *n. dim.* a little lip, *C.*

Lābellum -i, *n. dim.* a small bathing-vessel, *C.*

Lābō -ōnis, *m.* one who has a large lip, *Pl.*

Lābōrius, Declāus, a Roman knight, celebrated as a writer of mimes; born about *b.c.* 107, died 43. In the year 45 he was induced, if not absolutely compelled by the dictator, C. J. Caesar, to appear upon the stage, and is recorded to have amply avenged himself by his pungent extemporaneous verses. His reputation among his contemporaries was very high, and, from the very brief fragments of his works still extant, appears to have been deserved.

Lābes -is, *f.* a falling in, sinking in, *ut multis locis labes facta sint, terraeque desederint*, *C.* landslips; (2) ruin, destruction, *innocentia — ac ruina*, *C.*; applied to a person, *labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae*, *C.*; (3) a spot, stain, blemish, *sine labe toga*, *O.*; *victima labe carens*, *O.*; (4) mark of disgrace, stain of infamy; disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *animi, conscientiae*, *C.*; — *civitatis*, *C.*; *vita sine labe peracta*, *O.*

Lābia -re, *f.* lūbium -ii, *n.* a lip, *P. T.*

*Lābūdus -a -um, slippery, — *itineris*, *Vt.*

Lābūrenus, *T.*, a legate of the dictator C. J. Caesar in many of his Gaulish campaigns, in which he, as well as his master, acquired a great military reputation. Although personally much favoured by Caesar, he deserted to the Pompeian party at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was hailed by them as a general capable of opposing their great adversary. But it appeared that, however successful as a lieutenant, he was not fit for independent command: he fought against his old leader in the three great battles of Pharsalia, Thapsus, and Munda; in all was defeated, and in the last named, killed.

*Lābūsus -a -um, *Le.* = labeco, *g.v.*

Lābium -ii, *n.* = labia, *g.v.*

Lābō, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink, *signum nulla lababat ex parte*, *C.*; *labat ariele crebro janua*, *V.*; (2) *met.* to waver, totter, — *fides, consilium*, *C.*; *abs.* to waver in fidelity, *L.*; (3) to sink, fall, be ruined, *si unam literam moreris, labant omnia*, *C.*

Lābōr, lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, slide; glide, slide, fall down, *humor in genas furtim labitur*, *H.*; *stellas praecipites caelo labi*, *V.*; *lapsi de fontibus amnes*, *O.*; (2) to glide away, hasten away, *res subjecta sensibus, continenter labuntur*, *C.*; *sidera quae vagā et mutabili ratione labuntur*, *C.*; hence, to get off, escape secretly, *lapsus custodia*, *Te.*; (3) *met.* *res foras labitur*, *P.*; — *verba proclitius*, *C.* glide from the tongue; *quam nostro illius labatur pectore cultus*, *V.* of the voice, to fall to reach the ear, *C.*; to fall, sink, be destroyed, *C.* *fides lapsa*, *O.*; *mores lapsi*, *L.* corrupted; *spō lapsus*, *C.* deceived in, disappointed; *lapsus -a -um*, *Pl.* ruined, wretched, unfortunate; to fall into insensibly, glide into, *lapsus labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro*, *C.*; — *in adulationem*, *Te.*; to make a mistake, commit a fault, — *in aliquā re*, *C.*; — *per errorem*, *C.*; — *propter imprudentiam*, *Ca.*; — *in officio*, *C.*

Lābōr -ōris, *m.* work, labour, toil, effort, *res est magni laboris*, *C.* is difficult; — *insimere in aliquam rem*, *C.* impendere ad aliquam rem, *C.* to spend much labour on; (2) hardship, fatigue, — *militiae*, *C.* need, distress, difficulty; *labores solis*, *V.* eclipse of the sun; — *Lucinae*, *V.* pains of labour; and also sickness, *P.*; — *nervorum*, *Vt.* a nervous complaint.

Lābōrātus -a -um (*ptcp.* labōro), full of toil and hardship; *P. Aug.*

Lābōrifer -era -erum, bearing toil and hardship, — *Heracles*, *O.*

Lābōrōse, laboriously, with toil and fatigue, *Cl. Cl.*

Lābōrōsus -a -um, full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious, *C.*; (2) industrious, laborious, *C.*; (3) loaded with much toil and hardship, *C.*

Lābōro, 1. (1.) *neut.* to work, toil, labour, strive, — *sibi*, *C.*; in (*de*) *aliquā re*, *C.* *pro salute alienus*, *C.* in *aliquid*, *Sc.* *circa aliquid*, *Q.*; followed by *ut*, *ne*, *C.*; by *inf. N. H.*; (2) to suffer, labour under any thing, be oppressed with, *artus ejus laborant*, *C.*; — *ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus*, *C.* to suffer pain in; also, — *ex invidia*, *C.*; — *a re frumentaria*, *C.*; *laborantes utero puellae*, *H.*; (3) to suffer anxiety, be anxious or concerned, — *animo ut*, *etc.*, *Ca.*; *non (nihil) laboro*, *C.* it is nothing to me, I care not; (4) to be in difficulty, distress, peril, perplexity, *Ca.*; (11.) *act.* to elaborate, prepare, form, *arte laborata vestes*, *V.*

Lābōs -ōris, *m.* = labor -oris, *g.v.*

**Lābrōsus* -a -um, having a wide lip or border, Cl.

Lābrum -i, n. a lip, — *superius*, Ca, the upper-lip; *primoribus labris gustasse rem*, C, to have only a superficial knowledge of; *lincerelabra alieui*, M, to cheat, deceive; (2) *meton.* the edge, rim, lip, — *fossa*, Ca.

Lābrum -i, n. a basin, vessel, tub, Pl; and especially, a bathing-vessel, C.

Lābrusca -æ, f. the wild vine, Co. Pl; *vitis labrusca*, Linn.

Labruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, V.

Laburnum -i, n. a shrub, a species of cytisus, Pl.

Lābyrinthēus -a -um, labyrinthine, Ct.

Lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages, V. Pl.

Lac, lactis, n. milk, Ca. C; a *lacte cunisque*, Q, from earliest infancy; — *gallinaceum*, Pl, prov., of something very rare or non-existent; (2) the milky sap of plants, O; (3) *poet.* a milky or white hue, O.

Lacerna -æ, f. (Λάκερνα), Spartan, Lacedæmonian, — *virgo*, V; *subst.* a Spartan woman; especially Helen, V; Leda, M.

Lācedæmon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedæmon or Sparta; hence *adj.* *Lācedæmonius* -a -um, Lacedæmonian; — *mulier*, C, Helen.

Lācer -era -erum, torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces, disabled, — *corpus*, L. V; — *vestis*, T; — *puppis*, O; (2) = *lacerans*, tearing to pieces, O.

Lāceratio -ōnis, f. a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration, — *corporis*, C.

Lacerna -æ, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in inclement weather, C.

Lācernatus -a -um, clad in the lacerna, Jv.

Lācero, l. to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate, — *corpus*, Lc; — *viscera*, C; — *terbere terga*, O; (2) *met.* to rail at, scold, revile, pull to pieces verbally, — *aliquem verborum contumelias*, C; (3) to ruin, destroy, *meus me maror quotidianus lacerat*, C; — *patriam omni scelere*, O; — *pecuniam*, C; *bona patris*, S, to dissipate.

Lācerta -æ, f. Pl; *lācertus* -i, m. V, a lizard; (2) *lacertus*, an unknown sea-fish, C.

Lācētus -a -um, muscular, powerful, — *centuriones*, C.

Lācertus -i, m. the upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; and generally, the arm, especially as being brawny and muscular, C; (2) muscular strength, C.

Lācētus -i, m. = *lāceta*, g.v.

Lācesso -i -i (-i) -itum, d. to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate, — *vinum ferro*, C; — *me sponsione*, C; — *me scripto aliquo*, C, provoke me to write again; — *aliquem injuriā*, Ca; — *aliquem capitaliter ante centumviros*, Pl, to bring a capital charge against; (2) *met.* to urge, move, excite, *his se stimulis dolor percellacessit*, P. Aug; — *deos periculis*, H.

Lāchūsio, l. (-izo, l. λαχάιζω), to be faint, languid, St.

Lācides -æ, m. (Λακίδης), belonging to the Laccian deme, in Attica, C.

Lācinia -æ, f. (Λακίς), a lock of wool or tassel, which was fixed at the corners of a loose garment, to keep it in its place by its weight, C; (2) the dewlap in cattle, Pl; (3) any small piece, part, division, Pl; *met.* *aliquid obtinere lacinā*, C, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold.

**Lācinjose*, like lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lācinjōsus -a -um, full of lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lāco or *Lācon* -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedæmonian, C; *pl.* *Lācōnes* -um, m. the Lacedæmonians; especially, Castor and Pollux, M; hence, *Lācōnia* -æ, f. Pl; *Lācōnice* -es, f. N, Laconia, Sparta; *adj.* *Lācōnicus* -a -um, H, Lacconian; *subst.* *Lācōnicum* -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-

room, vapour-bath, Vt; also *Lācōnis* -idis, f. — *mater*, O, Spartan.

Lācrima -æ, f. (lacrīma, lacryma), a tear, C; (2) the exudation from certain plants, Pl.

Lācrimābilis -e, deplorable, lamentable, woful, O.

**Lācrimābundus* -a -um, breaking into tears, weeping, L.

Lācrimatio -ōnis, f. a disease in the eyes, of which the symptom is excessive weeping, Pl.

Lācrimo, l. (lacrīmor, l. dep.) to weep, shed tears, C; rarely *act.* — *aliquid*, T. N, to weep for, bewail; (2) to drip, drop down, said of the exudations of plants, Pl.

Lācrimōsus -a -um, tearful, shedding tears, causing tears, mournful, H. O; (2) of plants, weeping, dripping, Pl.

Lācrimūla -æ, f. *dim.* a little tear, C.

Lacta -æ, f. a kind of cassia, Pl.

Lactārius -a -um, relating to milk, containing milk, prepared with milk, milky, Pl.

Lactō, 2. to suck, *lactens Romulus*, C; *lactens hostia*, C; (2) to be milky, juicy, contain milk, Pl; *subst.* *lactentia*, Cl, dishes prepared with milk.

Lactōsus -a -um, *adj.* *dim.* milk-white, Cl.

Lactes -ium, f. the small intestines, guts, P; *prov.* *alligare canem fugitivum agnibus lactibus*, P, to apply a weak remedy to a great evil.

Lactesco, 3. to become milk, be changed into milk, C; (2) of a pregnant animal, to swell with milk, be filled with milk, Pl.

Lactūs -a -um, milky, Lc; full of milk, V; sucking, — *porcus*, M, a sucking-pig; (2) *meton.* milk-white, — *cervix*, V; — *circulus*, C, the Milky Way.

**Lactio*, l. to suckle, give suck, M.

Lacto, l. used only *ptep. pres.* *lactans* -antis, full of milk, giving suck, O.

Lacto, l. to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, P. T.

Lactōris -is, f. a milky plant, Pl.

Lactūca -æ, f. a lettuce, Pl.

Lactūcula -æ, f. a small, young lettuce, Co.

Lacūna -æ, f. a pool, pond, ditch, *lacunæ salzæ, Neptuniæ*, Lc, the sea; any abyss, — *vastæ Orci*, Lc; (2) a cavity, opening, hole, *qua aiatrum comere lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur*, Vr; (3) *met.* a gap, defect, loss, *ut illam lacunam rei familiaris explant*, C.

Lācunar -aris, n, a panel, or panelled ceiling, Vt; *prov.* *spectare lacunary*, Jv, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e. be absent in mind.

Lācuno, l. to hollow out, excavate, Pl; (2) to work in panels like a lacunar, O.

Lācunōsus -a -um, full of holes or cavities, C.

Lācus -ūs, m. a lake, pool, C; used *poet.* for any large body of water, V. O; (2) an open water-tough or basin, of which there are said to have been 700 in Rome, supplied from the various aqueducts, Vt. Pl; (3) the vessel of water in which a blacksmith cools his metal, V; (4) any large tank, vat, tub; especially, that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes, A. Aug; (4) a pit for mixing mortar, Vt; a b n in a granary, Co.

Lācuseulus -i, m. *dim.* a little lake, pond, Co; (2) a small bin for keeping olives, Co.

Lācuturris -is, m. a species of cabbage, Pl.

Lāda -æ, f. *lēdon* -i, n. (Λήδων), a Cretan plant, *cistus Creticus*, Pl.

Lādānum (lēdānum) -i, n. (λήδανον), the resin prepared from the plant lada, Pl.

Lādo -si -sum, 3. to dash violently against, — *nates ad saxa*, Lc; (2) to hurt, injure, damage, *lora lādunt brachia*, P; — *aliquem vulnerē*, O; (3) *met.* to annoy, vex, calumniate, attack, — *aliquem facto, dicto*, P; — *Cacina perjurio suo*, C; — *aliquem testis*, C.

Laelia Gen^a, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the two following individuals are known in history. (1.) C. Laelius, cons. 190 b.c., the constant companion and lieutenant of P. Cornelius Scipio Afri-

canus, with whom he bore a distinguished part in the second Punic War, and was present at the decisive battle of Zama.—(II.) C. Lælius Sapiens, son of the preceding, was joined in the fast friendship with Scipio Africanus, which forms the groundwork of Cicero's well-known treatise, "Lælius, sive de Amicitia." He was born about 185 B.C., and was consul 140. He is chiefly remarkable as a fine specimen of the philosophical Roman refined by the Greek culture which was in his day becoming common among his countrymen. We find him introduced as a speaker in two of Cicero's dialogues, besides that which bears his name; the "De Senectute," namely, and the "De Republica."

Læna -æ, f. an over-garment of thick cloth, C.

Læstōmos -i, f. (λαίστομος), the chord of a segment of a circle, Vt.

Lærtēs -m, m. (λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses, C; hence *adj.* Lærtius -a -um, — regna, V. Ithaca, H. — heros, O. Ulysses; Lærtiades -m, m. Ulysses, H.

Læsto -ōnis, f. an attack made by an orator on his adversary, C.

Lætābilis -e, joyful, gladsome, joyous, C.

Lætāmen -inis, n. dung, manure, Pl.

*Lætātio -ōnis, f. a rejoicing, joy, Ca.

Læte, joyfully, gladly, C.

Lætifico, 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful, *sol* — terram, C; (2) — agros, C, to dung, manure, make fruitful.

Lætificus -a -um, causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lc. C.

Lætilla -æ, f. joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight, — capere, percipere ex aliqua re, C; *res mihi esse lætitia*, N, causes me delight; (2) cheerful aspect, beauty, grace, luxuriance, fruitfulness, Co. Te.

Lætor, 1. *dep.* to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad, — bonis rebus, C; — in omnium gemitu, C; *qua perfecta esse vehementer lætor*, C.

Lætus -a -um, joyful, glad, C; — de amicis, T; — laborum, V; (2) willing, cheerfully willing, S;

(3) delighting, taking pleasure in, — equino sanguine, H; (4) making joyful, cheering, *virtus hæud læta tyranno*, P. Aug; (5) fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky, — ventus, — bellum, P. Aug; (6) fruitful, fertile, — ager, Vr; — sucs, V, fat.

Læve, on the left hand; hence, awkwardly, H.

Lævorsum, lævorsus, towards the left, P. Aug.

Lævus -a -um (λαῖός), on the left hand, left, — manus, C; — oculus, Lc; *subst.* læva -æ, f. (sc. manus), (a) the left hand, V. O; (b) (sc. pars) the left side, the left, O; læva -drum, O, places lying to the left; (2) left-handed, foolish, silly, V. H; (3) unlucky, ill-omened, H; (4) on the contrary, as the Romans, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand, lævus sometimes = lucky, favourable, fortunate, V.

Lævum -i, n. (λάγνον), a cake made of flour and oil, H.

Lægena -æ, f. (λαγγής), a large earthen jar or bottle, described as having handles and a narrow mouth, C.

Lægos -i, f. (λαγείος), a Greek kind of vine, V.

Lægois -idis, f. (λαγώϊς), a bird, perhaps a species of heathcock or grouse, H.

Lægōnōrōnos -i, m. (λαγώνων πόνορ), a pain in the bowels, the gripes, Pl.

Lægophthalmos -i, m. (λαγοφθαλμός), a disease of the eye, in which the upper eyelid only partially covers the eye, Cl.

Lægorus -ōdis, f. (λαγόρως), a species of partridge or grouse, perhaps the white grouse, Pl; (2) the herb hare's-foot, Pl.

Læguccella -æ, f. *dim.* a little bottle or flask, Co.

Lægus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy king of Egypt, *flumina Lægi*, P. Aug, the Nile; *adj.*

Lægus -a -um, *poet.* = Egyptian, M. P. Aug.

Læstio -ōnis, f. the foal of a wild ass, Pl. M.

Lama -æ, f. (λάμρ), a bog, slough, ditch, H; (2) a kind of mastich-tree, Pl.

Lambro, 1. to tear in pieces; *prov.* *lepide meo ludo lambras*, P, thou payest me off in my own coin.

Lambo -bi -bitum, 3. to lick, — *aliquid*, C; *met.* of a river, *que loca fabulosos lambit Hydaspes*, H; of fire, *flamma summum properabat lambere lectum*, H.

Lamella -æ, f. *dim.* a thin plate of metal, Vt.

Lamentābilis -e, lamentable, deplorable, — regnum, V; doleful, mournful, — *vox*, C.

*Lamentārius -a -um, doleful, mournful, P.

Lamentatio -ōnis, f. a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation, C.

Lamentor, 1. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to weep, wail, lament, C; (ii.) *act.* to bewail, weep over, lament, — *cecitatem*, C; — *seipsum*, P; — *suam matrem mortuam*, T.

Lamentum -i, n. (Lamenta -æ, f. A. Aug.), a wailing, weeping, lamentation, C.

Lamia -æ, f. (λαμία), a witch or enchantress said to suck children's blood, a vampire, H; (2) a kind of flat-fish, Pl.

Lamina -æ, f. (lamna), a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc. C. Ca; — *ferrea*, Tc; *argentea*, St; *auri*, O; *ex argenteo laminas ducere*, Pl; *as in laminas tenuare*, Pl; (2) *meton.* *laminæ ardentes*, C, an instrument of torture used on slaves; uncoined gold and silver, bullion, Sc. H; the blade of a sword, O; a saw, Sc.

Lamium -ii, n. a stinging nettle, dead-nettle, Pl.

Lampādās -æ, m. (λαμπαδίας), a comet resembling a blazing torch, Pl.

Lampas -adis, f. (λαμπάς), a torch, C, used at weddings; hence *primā lampade*, P. Aug, = *primis nuptiis*; also used at the torch-race, when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, *prov.* *lampada cursu alicui tradere*, Vr, to give up one's place or occupation to another; *vita lampada tradere*, Lc, to die; (2) brightness, brilliance, — *Phæbea*, V, the light of the sun; (3) a torch-like meteor, Pl.

Lampyrīs -idis, f. (λαμπυρίς), a glow-worm, Pl.

Lamyrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, O.

Lana -æ, f. (λῆνος), wool, — *ducere*, O, *trahere*, Jr, to spin; (2) a working in wool, Lc. O; (3) *meton.* of things like wool, hair, feathers, — *cygni*, M; *prov.* *ricari de lana caprina*, H, to quarrel about nothing; the down on leaves, fruit, etc. M.

*Lanaris -e, wool-bearing, woolly, — *pecus*, Vr.

Lanarius -a -um, of or relating to wool, woollen, Pl. Co; hence *subst.* lanarius -ii, m. P, a worker in wool.

Lanatus -a -um, wool-bearing, woolly, — *ovcs*, Co; and *abs.* lanatus -arum, f. Jr, sheep; (2) downy, covered with down, Pl; — *vitis*, Co.

Lancēa -æ, f. (λάνχη), a light spear or lance, used either as a pike or a missile, and provided with a leathern thong in the middle of the shaft, V. Te.

Lancino, 1. to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces, — *morsu aliquem*, Pl; (2) *met.* — *paterna bona*, Ct, squandered, destroyed.

Lancula -æ, f. *dim.* the scale or basin of a small balance, Vt.

Lanūs -a -um, made of wool, woollen, — *palium*, C; (2) downy, covered with down, *pira corio lanco*, Pl; (3) soft like wool, woolly in texture, M.

Langa -æ, f. a kind of lizard, from whose urine the amber-like stone langurium or lycurium is said to be produced, Pl.

*Languescō -feci -factum, 3. to make languid or faint, C.

Languens -ntis (*prpt.* languēs), faint, languid, inactive, powerless, — *senatus*, C; *vox*, C; — *stomachus*, Aug.

Languēo, 2. to be faint, weak, languid, *quum de via languerem*, C, weary with the journey; lan-

Largifidus -a -um, — *sons, Lc.* flowing with full stream.

Largifloquus -a -um, talkative, loquacious; *P.* **Largior**, 4. *dep.* (largio, A. Aug.; largitus, *prtep.* ass. Tb.), to give abundantly, bestow liberally, lavishly; — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *agros in servos*, Te; abs. — *ex alieno*, C; largiendo aliquid parare, S, by means of bribery; (2) *met.* to give, bestow, lavish; — *populo libertatem*, C; — *rationem homini*, C; — *alicui letitiam*, P.

Largitas -atis, *f.* liberality, bountifulness, *terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit*, C.

Largitor, abundantly, plentifully, largely, — *habere*, P, to be rich; — *posse*, Ca, to be powerful; *credo, ille inesse auri et argenti largitor*, P, plenty of gold and silver.

Largitto -onis, *f.* a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; bountifulness, liberality, *maximas — facere*, Ca; *largitio non habet fundum*, C, giving has no limits; especially (2) giving or spending in order to gain a purpose, bribery, corruption, C.

***Largitor**, 1. *dep.* to give, spend freely, lavish, P.

Largitor -oris, *m.* a free giver, spender, — *pecunia*, S; (2) especially, a briber, C.

Largus -a -um, abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious, large, *quum sol terras largâ luce compleverit*, C; — *imbres*, V; with the gen., rich in, abounding in, — *opidum*, V; with *abl.*, — *succo*, Pl; (2) liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse, — *homo*, C; — *animo*, Te, of a generous disposition; — *operâ*, P, not sparing of trouble; — *promissis*, Te, liberal in promises.

Laridum -i, *n.* = lardum, *g.e.*

***Larignus** -a -um, of or relating to the larch, Vt.

Larix -icis, *f.* (λαρίς), the larch, Pl.

Larus -i, *m.* (λαρος), a bird, perhaps the seagull, Pl.

Larva -æ, *f.* a ghost, spectre, P; (2) a frightful mask, P.

Laryalis -e, of or relating to a ghost, ghostly, spectral, *Lc.*

Larvo, 1. to bewitch, enchant, P.

Lascinum -i, *n.* (λασινον), a chamber-pot, close-stool, H.

Lascive, lasciviously, wantonly, M.

Lascivia -æ, *f.* playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness, wantonness, C; (2) in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, impudence, Te, St.

***Lascivibundus** -a -um, wanton, sportive, P.

Lascivio -ii -itum, 4. to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, C; frequently used *met.* by Q. as applied to style, *dicendi genus, quod puerilibus sententiis lascivit*, Q.

Lascivus -a -um, playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton, V. H. Q; (2) in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, lewd, V. O. St.

Laser -eris, *n.* the juice of the plant laserpitium, asafetida, Pl; (2) = laserpitium, *g.e.*

Laserpitium -a -um, flavoured or prepared with laserpitium, Pl.

***Laserpitifer** -era -erum, producing the plant laserpitium, Ct.

Laserpitium -ii, *n.* a plant called silphium, from which the laser was obtained, Pl.

Lassescio, 3. to become weary, grow tired, Pl.

Lassitudo -inis, *f.* weariness, lassitude, C, *exertationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est*, Cl; *nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant*, Ca.

Lasso, 1. (i.) *act.* to make weary, to tire, exhaust, Cl. O; (ii.) *neut.* to sink down, settle, — *fundamenta*, Sc.

***Lassilus** -a -um, somewhat weary, rather tired, Ct.

Lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid, — *de cid*, P; — *gaudio*, Pl; — *ab equo*, H; — *maris*, H; — *pondus*, Sc; — *meum vocare nomen*, Pl; applied to inanimate things, *fructibus assiduis* — *humus*, O; — *collum*, V, bent, curved.

Lastaurus -i, *m.* (λασταυρος), a lustful man, profligate, St.

Late, broadly, widely, extensively, *longo latæque*, C, far and wide; — *vagari*, Ca; (2) *met.* *ars late patet*, C; *fidei bonum nomen latissime manat*, C; — *referre*, O; — *loqui*, C; — *perscribere*, Ca, at length, amply, copiously.

Lâtebra -æ, *f.* a hiding-place, lurking-place, covert, V; (2) *meton.* a concealment, hiding, — *luna*, Lc, an eclipse of the moon; (3) *met.* hiding-place, secret place, in *animis hominum multe latebræ sunt*, C; (4) a subterfuge, pretence, shift, C.

***Lâtebricola** -æ, *f.* one who dwells in concealment, P.

***Lâtebröse**, secretly, in a corner, P.

Lâtebrösus -a -um, full of hiding-places, secret, retired, C; — *loca*, P, brothels; — *pumex*, V, porous.

Lätens -ntis (*prtep.* lätéo), concealed, hidden, C.

Lätenter, secretly, C.

Lätéo -üi, 2. to be hid, be concealed, — *in occulto*, C; *addite*, C; — *anguis in herbâ*, V; — *navis portu*, H; — *sub classicis æquior*, V, is concealed, covered; *portus* — V, is screened from the winds; (2) to be hid in order to escape legal capture, C; to live a private or retired life, O; (3) *met.* to be concealed or safe from misfortune, — *sub umbrâ Romanæ amicitie*, L; *res latet aliquem*, V, or, more rarely, *res latet alicui*, Vr, the thing is a secret, unknown to any one.

Läter -eris, *m.* a brick, tile, C. Ca; — *de terrâ ducere*, Vt, to make bricks; — *coquere*, Vt, to burn bricks; *prov. laterem lavare*, T, to labour in vain; (2) — *aureus, argenteus*, P, a bar or ingot of gold, silver.

***Läteramen** -inis, *n.* — *rasi*, Lc, an earthen vessel.

Läteranus, L. Sextius Sextinus, cons. n.c. 366, and the first plebeian who held that office, was the colleague in the tribuneship of C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, and his supporter in all his efforts to open to plebeians the highest office of the state.

Läterarius -a -um, of or relating to bricks; — *terra*, Pl, brick-clay; abs. *läteraria* -æ, *f.* Pl, a brick-kiln.

Läterarius -ium, *n. pl.* lateral or side beams, Vt.

Läterellus -i, *m. dim.* a brick, tile, Ca; (2) a cake in the shape of a brick or tile, P.

Lätericulus -a -um, brick, built of brick, — *turris*, Ca.

Läterilana -örum, *n.* (läterilana), a highly esteemed kind of pears, Co.

Läterna -æ, *f.* (laterna), a lantern, C.

***Läternarius** -ii, *m.* a lantern-bearer, C.

Läteresco, 3. to become broad or wide, Co. Cl.

***Läteresco**, 3. to hide one's self, be concealed, C.

Läter -icis, *m.* a fluid, liquid; used of water, *frugum laticumque eupido*, Lc, hunger and thirst; also wine, — *meri*, O; — *absinthii*, Lc, wormwood juice.

Läteris -idis, *f.* (λαθρίς), a plant, spurge, wolf's-milk, Pl.

Läterilis -e, belonging to Latium, Latian, Latin, — *Jupiter*, St, tutelary god of Latium.

Läteris -e, Latian, Latin, — *Jupiter*, C; *Lätiar* -is, *n.* a festival in honour of Jupiter Latiaris, C.

Lätibulum -i, *n.* a hiding-place, den, C; *met.* — *doloris*, C.

Läticlavus -a -um, having a broad purple stripe, broadly striped with purple, which was the distinguishing peculiarity of the senatorial robe, — *tunica*, P. Aug; and applied to the person who wore the robe, — *tribunus*, St.

Lätifolius -a -um, having broad leaves, broad-leaved, Pl.

Lätifundum -ii, *n.* a large landed estate, Pl.

Lätinensis -e, Latian, Latin, C.

Lätinitas -atis, *f.* a pure Latin style, Latinity, C; (2) = *jus Latii*, *vid.* Latium.

Lătīnus -a -um, of or belonging to Latium, Latin, — *lingua*, C; *vertere* in *Latium*, Q, to translate into Latin; — *feriae*, or *abs. Lătīnus* -arum, *f.* the festival of the confederate Latins, at which a bull was offered to Jupiter upon the Alban Mount; *subst. Lătīnus* -i, *m.* a Lătian, Latin, one who had the *jus Latī*; *adi. Lătīne*, — *loqui*, C, to speak Latin; — *reddere*, C, to translate into Latin.

Lătio -ōnis, *f.* — *auxili*, L, a bringing, affording help; — *suffragi*, L, a voting, right of voting; — *legis*, C, proposing, bringing forward.

Lătītātio -ōnis, *f.* a keeping in concealment, hiding, Q.

Lătīto, 1. to be hid, be concealed; especially, to escape legal consequences, C.

Lătītūdō -ōnis, *f.* breadth, latitude, — *possessio*, C, extensiveness; — *verborum*, C, a broad pronunciation.

Lătium -ii, *n.* a territory of Central Italy, in which Rome was situated; *jus Latī*, *Te*, the modified right of citizenship granted by the Romans, originally to the Latins, and afterwards to other nations.

Lătō -ūs, *f.* **Lătōna** -ae, *f.* (Ἀρτώ), the mother of Phoebus Apollo and Artemis or Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the island of Delos: hence *ady.*

Lătōnīus -a -um, — *virgo*, V, Diana; *subst. Lătōnia -ae, *f.* Diana, V; **Lătōnīgēna** -ae, *c.* offspring of Latona, O; **Lătōius** -i -um, — *proles*, O, and *abs.* Apollo, Diana, **Lătōus** -i -um, O; **Lătōis** -idis, *f.* O, Latonian; **Lătōides** -ae, *m.* O, Apollo.*

Lătōr -ōis, *m.* one who proposes or brings forward a law, — *legis Sēpmōne*, C.

Lătōrator -ōris, *m.* a barker; *poet.* = dog, hound, V, M; (2) *met.* a brawler, Q.

Lătōrius -ūs, *m.* a barking, V.

Lătōrina -ae, *f.* a bath, washing-place, A. Aug; (2) a privy, water-closet, St.

Lătō, 1. (i) *neut.* to bark, bay, C; *ptcp.* **Lătōans**, O, a barker, *c.* a dog; (2) *met.* of men, to bark, brawl, quarrel noisily, rant, C; of inanimate objects, *undae latrantes*, V; — *stomachus*, H, hungry, demanding food; (ii) *act.* to bark at, — *senem*, H.

Lătō -ōnis, *m.* (ἀντίρρ), originally, a hired servant, A. Aug.; used by P. for a hired or mercenary soldier; more usually, (2) a robber, free-booter, bandit, bigand, Ca, C; (3) = *latiunculus*, O, a piece or man on the draught-board.

***Lătōrēnātio** -ōnis, *f.* a highway robbery, Pl.

Lătōrēnīum -ii, *n.* mercenary military service, Pl; (2) robbery, highway robbery, piracy, C; also, villany, roguery, C; (3) a band of robbers, C.

Lătōrēnōi, 1. *dep.* to serve as a mercenary soldier, P; (2) to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, C; (3) applied to a physician who dissects a body, Cl.

***Lătōrēnūliū** -a -um, relating or belonging to the game of chess or draughts, Sc.

Lătōrēnū -i, *m.* *dim.* a highwayman, free-booter, bandit, C; (2) a chessman; piece with which draughts are played.

Lătus -a -um, broad, wide (*opp.* *angustus*), *fossa XT. pedes* —, Ca, fifteen feet wide; — *via*, C; in *latum crescere*, O, to grow broad, — *ab humeris*, St, broad-shouldered; — *finis*, Ca, *locus*, C, *regnum*, L, extensive, wide, large; of persons, proud, haughty, *latus ut in circo spatiare*, H; (2) *met.* — *gloria*, Pl, wide-spread; of pronunciation, broad, C; — *oratio*, C, diffuse, copious, in which sense it is also applied by Q. to persons.

Lătus -ūs, *n.* the side, flank of a human body, or of an animal, *lateris dolor*, C; *artifices lateris*, O, dancers who make pantomimic gestures; (2) the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, *nobilisatus ex lateribus et lacertis tuis*, C; (3) the side or lateral part of any object (*opp.* *frons*, *tergum*), *latus castrorum*, Ca; *insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam*, Ca; — *tegere alium*, H, to accompany; the rank of an army, *reliquos equites ad latera disponit*, Ca; a *latere*, a *lateribus*,

C, from the side, at the side, on the side; (4) *poet.* the body generally, H; (5) *met.* *latere lecto abscondere*, T, unhurt; *aliquem lateri aliequus adjungere*, Q, to give as a companion, (6) relationship, kindred, especially collateral, Pl.

Lătuscūlum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little side, Ct.

Laudābilis -e, praiseworthy, laudable, — *ita*, C; (2) good in its kind, excellent, — *crum*, Pl.

Laudābiliter, laudably, in a praiseworthy manner, C.

Laudāte, = *laudabiliter*, *q.v.*

Laudātio -ōnis, *f.* praise, laudation, *prægyric*, *quam lauream cum tuā laudatione conferrem?* C; (2) in a court of justice, a testimony to character, C; (3) a funeral oration or panegyric, C.

Laudātivus -a -um, consisting of or relating to praise, laudatory, Q.

Laudātor -ōris, *m.* a praiser, lauder, — *temporis acti*, H; (2) a witness who bears a favourable testimony to character, C; (3) one who delivers a funeral panegyric, L.

Laudātrix -icis, *f.* a praiser, *virtutum* — *fama popularis*, C.

***Laudicēnus** -i, *m.* one who praises, that he may get an invitation to dinner, Pl.

Laudō, 1. to praise, laud, — *aliquem*, C; *laudare laudibus*, C; especially, (2) to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, C; to deliver a funeral panegyric, C; to call happy, consider fortunate, *agricolam laudat juris peritus*, H; to name, mention, cite, quote, C.

Laurēa -ae, *f.* the laurel or bay tree, L; (2) the laurel crown or garland, the ornament of Apollo; of poets, of triumphant generals, &c. C.

Laurēatus -a -um, crowned with laurel, laurelled, C; — *literæ*, L, bringing tidings of victory.

Laurēōla -ae, *f.* a laurel branch, laurel crown, and *meton.* triumph, C; *prov.* *laureolam in mustaceam quære*, C, to seek fame in trifles.

Laurētum -i, *n.* a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Vr.

Laurius -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, — *corona*, L.

Laurēx -icis, *m.* a young rabbit, Pl.

***Lauricōmus** -a -um, — *montes*, Lc, laurel-haired, covered with laurels.

Laurifer -tra -erum, producing laurels, Pl; (2) — *juventa*, P. Aug, crowned with laurels.

Lauriger -tra -erum, crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, O.

Laurinus -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, Pl.

Laurus -i, *f.* (-us -ūs, H. Pl), the laurel or bay tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flamens, and ancestral busts were crowned, C; (2) *meton.* triumph, victory, C.

Laus, *laudis*, *f.* praise, fame, glory, in *laude vivere*, C; *aliquis laudes dicere*, V; *hoc in tuā laude pono*, C, I consider this praiseworthy in thee; *non laudem habet de me*, O, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned; *laudis supremæ*, Pl, a funeral panegyric, (2) a praiseworthy action, desert, *abundans bellis laudibus*, C; (3) the value of a thing, *Cors amphoris laus est mazima*, Pl.

Laute, splendidly, brilliantly, — *exornatus ambulat*, Pl; (2) admirably, excellently, *splendidz*, — *loquitur*, P.

Lautia -arum, *n.* the hospitality shown at Rome to foreign ambassadors at the expense of the state, L.

Lautilla -ae, *f.* domestic splendour, sumptuous and magnificent mode of life, C.

Lautimlæ -arum, *f.* (ἁλὸνμαρ, *lātūm*μαρ, *λατορία*), a stone-quarry, P, (2) a prison or dungeon excavated out of the rock, especially those at Syracuse and Rome, Vr.

Lautimlæus -a -um, of or belonging to a quarry, — *carcer*, Sc.

Lautus -a -um (*ptcp.* *lāvo*), washed, bathed

and hence, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous, — *supeller*, C, — *cana*, Pl; (2) met. *homines laudi et urbani*, C, magnificent, illustrious; — *negotium*, C, honourable.

Lavacrum -i, n. a bath, P. Aug.

Lavatio -ōnis, f. a washing, bathing, lavation, C; (2) bathing vessels and utensils, Ph; (3) a place for bathing, bath, Vt.

Lavatrina -ae, f. Vr. = *latrina*, g.v.

Laver -cris, f. a water-plant, also called *slum*, g.v., Pl.

Laverna -ae, f. the goddess of gain, whether just or unjust; hence, protectress of thieves and cheats, P; hence adj. *Lavernalis* -e, — *Porta*, Vr, a gate of Rome, near which stood an altar of *Laverna*.

Lavo, *lavi* (*lavavi*), *lautum* (*lavatum*), *lavare* (*lavare*), to wash, bathe, lave, — *manus*, C, pass. *lavari*, C, to wash one's self, bathe; (2) *me*, to moisten, wet, bathe, — *vultum lacrimis*, O; (3) to wash away, *quicquid mala vno*, — II; met. — *peccatum precibus*, T, to excuse, atone for.

Laxamentum -i, n. a widening, extending, Vt, (2) a wide space, Vt; (3) met. a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, *si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset*, L; no quidem *legi, quicquam per tributum laxamenti datum est*, C.

Laxatio -ōnis, f. a widening, width, Vt.

Laxatus -a -um (*præp* *lavo*), spread out, separated, extended, — *custodia*, L, separated, isolated; *laxatus corpore*, C, freed from the body, met. *libidinum vinculis* —, C, released from; — *vigna*, L, uninterrupted.

Laxe, widely, spaciouly, at wide intervals, — *habitare*, C, — *distare*, Pl; of time, *laxius proferre diem*, C, to put farther off, (2) loosely, laxly, — *aliquem vincere*, L; (3) met. loosely, without restraint, — *vivere*, L.

Laxitas -atis, f. wideness, roominess, in *domo clari hominis, adhibenda cura est laxitatis*, C.

Laxo, i. to widen, extend, enlarge, — *forum*, C; (2) to open, relax, — *vincula epistolæ*, N; (3) to relax, slacken, — *areum*, Ph, to unstring, *laxantur corpora rugis*, O, become flabby; (4) met. to relax, refresh, — *animos eunamque*, C, to mitigate, relax, remit, — *aliquid laboris*, L.

Laxus -i -um, wide, spacious, — *annulus*, O; — *spatium*, Sc; of time, *diem statuo satis laxum*, C, sufficiently distant; (2) loose, lax, relaxed, — *arcus*, V; — *habena*, V; — *funis*, H, male *laxus in pede calceus hæret*, H, the loose shoe; — *janua* O, open; (3) met. *laxissimas amicitia habenas*, C, *annonæ laxior*, L, a lower price of provisions.

Læa -ae, f. a honesty, Læ. O.

Læana -ae, f. (*Λαίνα*), a honesty, C.

Læbes -ētis, m. (*Λεβης*), among the Greeks, a metal kettle or cauldron used for cooking, often beautiful works of art, and hence given as prizes in the games, V; (2) a metal vessel used for washing the hands, O.

Leete, choicely, excellently, Vr.

Leetæa -ae, f. a palanquin or litter, much used by the Romans as a means of conveyance; (2) — *arboris*, Pl, that portion of the trunk of a tree where the branches spring.

Leetifera -i -ae, f. beloved of a litter-bearer, a term of reproach, M.

Leetiferus -i, m. a litter-bearer, porter, C.

Leetilla -ae, f. a little litter, C; (2) a bier, N; (3) a sofa, St.

Lecto -ōnis, f. a gathering together, collecting, — *lapidum*, Co, (2) a picking out, selecting, O, (3) a reading, perusal, — *librorum*, C, especially, the reading over by the censor of the list of senators, with a view of striking out the names of the unworthy, — *senatus*, L.

Leetistator -ōris, m. one who prepares the dinner-sofas, lays out the cushions, etc. P.

Leetisternium -ii, n. a religious ceremony among the Romans, which consisted of a sumptuous banquet offered to the statues of the gods, which

were placed on couches in the position of living guests, L.

Lectio, i. to collect frequently and eagerly, P. Aug; (2) to read with eagerness and attention, C.

Lectionella -ae, f. dim. a reading.

Lector -ōris, m. a reader, C; (2) a slave whose business it was to read aloud, Q.

Lectulus -i, m. dim. a small bed; a bed, couch, C; (2) especially a dining-couch, C; a funeral or state bed, To; a sofa, as part of the furniture of a library, Pl; marriage-bed, M.

Lectus -a -um (*præp* *lêgo*), chosen, choice, select, *lectissimi viri*, C; — *verba*, C.

Lectus -i, m. a bed, couch, C, *lecto teneri*, C, to be bed-fast; especially, (2) a marriage-bed, — *genialis*, C, a bride-bed (3) a dining-couch, C; (4) a studying sofa; frequently, an article of library furniture, Sc, (5) a funeral bed, bed of state, Tb Q.

Leda, *lédanum* = *lada*, *ladanum*, g.v.

Leda -ae, f. *Lêde* -es, f. (*Λήδε*), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Jupiter, in the form of a swan, two eggs; from one of which issued Pollux and Helena, from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra; hence adj. *Lédæus* -a -um, — *dei*, O, Castor and Pollux; — *otum*, M, a swan's egg, also = Spartan, M; Amyclæan, P. Aug, because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclæ.

Légilis -e, of or relating to the law, legal, Q.

Légarius -ii, n. Vr. = *legumen*, g.v.

Légarius -ii, m. a legatee, St.

Légatio -ōnis, f. the sending of an embassy; hence, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation, C, — *suscipere*, Ca, to undertake; in *legationem proficisci*, L; — *renunciare*, C, to make a report of one's embassy; (2) *libera legatio*, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, C; — *volua*, C, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow.

Légit -ōris, m. a testator, one who leaves something by will, St.

Légatum -i, n. a legacy, bequest, C.

Légatus -i, m. an ambassador, C, (2) a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command, sent out to assist a general, C; (3) in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Te.

Légitur -tra -trum, lawgiving, — *Afinos*, O.

Légio -ōnis, f. a legion; a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 800 cavalry, altogether between 4200 and 6000 men, O, applied also to the troops of other nations, L, (2) the army in general, P. V.

Légionarius -a -um, belonging or relating to a legion, Ca.

Légitur -ae, m. a law-breaker, P.

Légitiplo -ōnis, m. P. = *legitima*, g.v.

Légitime, lawfully, legally, C; (2) rightly, properly, P.

Légitimus -a -um, lawful, legal, legitimate, — *diem comitus habendis*, C; — *controversia*, C, legal, decided by law; subst. *Légitima* -orum, n. legal usages, N; (2) right, fit, proper, just, C, *legitimum est*, Pl, it is right, proper.

Légitimella -ae, f. a little legion, L.

Lêgo, i. to send or accredit an ambassador — *aliquem*, C; (2) — *alicui negotium*, P, to delegate, entrust; (3) to appoint as legate, or second in command, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, C, to bequeath to, leave as a legacy; — *aliquid alicui ab aliquo*, C, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the principal heir.

Lêgo, *lêgi*, *lectum*, 3. (*λέγω*), to collect, gather together, — *noces*, C; *herbas colubus*, O, poet. — *fila*, V, of the Paros, to wind up, spin, — *vela*, V, to furl the sails, (2) to take unjustly, to steal, — *sacra diuim*, H, (3) to pass or wander through a place, *ne me studiosius alitra vultu legi*, O, — *vestigia aliquid*, O, to follow or trace the footsteps

of any one; (4) to coast along, — *præli litoris oram*, V; (5) to choose, select, pick out, — *judices*, C; — *tiros ad bella*, O; (6) met. *alichus sermone*, — P, * to gather up, hear; (7) met. * to catch sight of, look at, regard, V; and especially, (8) to read, peruse, — *eos libros*, C; — *apud Clitomachum*, C, in the works of Clitomachus; (9) to read aloud, recite, deliver, C; (10) — *senatum*, L, to read over the list of senators (a terra applied to the censor-), *rid. lectio*.

* *Lēgūlicus* -i, m. a piff-fogging lawyer, C.

Lēgūlus -i, m. a collector, one who gathered up the fallen olives, Vr.

Lēgūmen -inis, n. any kind of pulse or leguminous plant, C; especially (2) the bean, V.

Lēma -æ, f. (*λήμη*), the matter which collects in the corners of the eye, Pl.

Lembus -i, m. (*λέμβος*), a small swift vessel propelled by oars, cutter, felucca, P. V. L.

Lemna -itis, n. (*λήμνα*), matter, theme, subject, Pl; (2) the title prefixed to an epigram or other poem, M; (3) an epigram, poem, Pl. M.

Lemniacūtus -a -um, adorned with fillets or ribands, C.

Lemniscus -i, m. (*λημνίσκος*), a fillet or riband given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc. L. Pl.

Lemnos -i, m. *Lemnus* -i, m. (*Λήμνος*), the island of Lemnos in the Ægean Sea, the abode of Vulcan, C; hence adj. *Lemnius* -a -um, — *pater*, V, Vulcan; — *furtum*, C, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos; *Lemniacus* -a -um, P. Aug, Lemnensis -e, P, Lemnias -idis, f. a Lemnian woman; *Lemniola* -æ, c. an inhabitant of Lemnos, Vulcan, O.

Lēmōnium -ii, n. (*λημόνιον*, *λημώνιον*), the wild beet, Pl.

Lēmōres -um, n. the shades or spirits of the dead; (3) ghosts, spectres, H; hence, *Lēmōria* -grum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the 9th May, O.

Lēna -æ, f. a procuress, bawd, P; (2) a female anticler, allurer, seducer; met. C.

Lēneus -a -um (*Ληνεός*), Bacchic; — *latices*, V, wine; — *pater*, V, Bacchus.

Lēne, gently, softly, *lene sonans aqua*, O.

Lēninen -inis, n. a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging, *testudo laborum dulces*, — H.

Lēnimentum -i, n. Pl. = *lenimen*, q.v.

Lēno -tri (-li) -itum, 4. (i.) act. to make milder, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, — *stomachum laniantem*, H; — *vulnera*, Pt; met. — *aliquem in animu*, C; — *desiderium crebris epistolis*, C; (ii.) neut. to become milder, *dum rixæ leniunt*, P.

Lēnis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle; used by C. opp. *asperum*; — *vinum*, T; — *ventus*, C; *leni igni coquere*, Pl, on a gentle fire; (2) met. — *servilitatem reddere*, P; *Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus*, C; especially, of discourse, — *oratio*, C.

Lēntas -ātis, f. gentleness, softness, mildness, lenity; — *locis, animi*, C; *oratoris*, C; *Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate*, Ca, slowness, gentleness.

Lēnter, softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly, C. Ca. O.

Lēntūdō -inis, f. gentleness, mildness, softness, C.

Lēno -ōnis, m. a procurer, bawd, pander, P. C; (2) an enticer, allurer, reducer, C.

Lēnōnium -ii, n. the business of a procurer or bawd, — *facere*, P, to follow the trade of a procurer; (2) met. an enticement, allurements, C; (3) an exaggerated or excessive ornament in dress, or of person, C. St; (4) of discourse, meretricious ornament, Te.

Lēnōclor, 1. dep. to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to, — *alicui*, C; (2) to advance, promote, serve, increase, — *formæ puerosum in utilitate ex-cisā*, Q.

Lēnōnūs -a -um, relating or belonging to a procurer, — *adēs, genus*, P.

Lēns -dis, f. a louse's egg, Pl.

Lēns -ntis, f. a lentil, V. Pl.

Lēnte, slowly, — *proceditur*, Ca; — *curritur*, O; (2) met. without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently, — *aliquid ferre*, C; — *respondere*, C, quietly, phlegmatically; hence, *arida ligna lentius scryæ cedunt*, Pl, yield more easily; — *aliquem probare*, C, deliberately.

Lēntesco, 3. to become pliant, soft, sticky, V. Co; (2) to slacken, relax, flag, O.

Lēnticūla -æ, f. a lentil, Cl; (2) the shape of a lentil, Pl; (3) a lentil-shaped vessel, Cl; (4) a freckly or pimply eruption, Pl.

* *Lēntiginōsus* -a -um, freckly, pimpley, P. Aug.

Lēntigo -inis, f. a lentil-shaped spot, Pl; (2) a freckly eruption, freckles, Pl.

* *Lēntiscifer* -era -erum, producing the mastich-tree, O.

Lēntiscinus -a -um, of or relating to the mastich-tree, Pl.

Lēntiscus -i, f. (-am -i, n.) the mastich-tree, C; *Pistacia lentiscus*, Linn.; (2) oil from the mastich-tree, Pl; (3) a toothpick of mastich-wood, M.

Lēntūta -æ, f. pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lēntitūdō -inis, f. slowness, sluggishness, Te; (2) met. insensibility, apathy, C.

Lēnto, 1. to make flexible, to bend, — *arcus*, P. Aug; (2) — *remos*, V, to row, ply the oar; (3) to retard, protract, — *ferida bella*, P. Aug.

Lēntor -ōris, m. pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lēntillitas -ātis, f. the nobility or aristocratic pride of the Lentuli.

* *Lēntulus* -a -um, dim. somewhat slow in paying, C.

Lēntulus: the name of one of the most aristocratic families of the patrician gens Cornelia. We may mention of its members, i. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, cons. 71, the person of chief note involved in the conspiracy of Catiline, and a man of infamous morals, having been expelled the senate with sixty-three others the year after his consulship. He was left by Catiline as chief of the conspiracy within the city, and perished, like his fellows, at the hands of the executioner. — ii. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, is chiefly known from his connexion with Cicero, whose recall from exile he proposed and carried during his consulship in 57. In the Civil War he took the side of Pompey, but we are unacquainted with his ultimate fate.

Lēntus -a -um, tough, — *radix*, V, flexible, pliant; — *brachia*, H; *lentior salicis ramis*, O; *gluten visco et piec lentius*, V, sticky, clammy, tenacious; (2) slow, sluggish, immovable, — *amnis*, Pl; — *marmor*, V; — *pondera*, Pt; (3) met. lasting a long time, — *militia*, Tb; — *spes*, O; slow, lingering, — *in dicendo*, C, drawing; — *infiltrator*, C, a bad payer; of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible, C.

Lēntulus -i, m. dim. a bawd, procurer, P.

Lēnuncūlus -i, m. dim. P. = *lenulus*, q.v.

Lēnuncūlus -i, m. dim. a small boat or skiff, Co.

Lēo -ōnis, m. (*λέων*), a lion, O. Pl; (2) meton. a lion's skin, P. Aug; the constellation Leo, H; a kind of crab, Pl; a plant, perhaps lion's-foot, Co.

Lēoninus -a -um, of or relating to a lion, leonine, Vr. Pl.

Lēonticē -es, f. (*λεοντική*), colt's-foot, Pl.

Lēontopēdalon -i, n. (*λεοντοπῆδαλον*), a plant, perhaps the lion's-foot, Pl.

Lēontophōnos -i, m. (*λεοντοφόνος*), a small animal whose urine is said to kill the lion, Pl.

Lēontopōdion -ii, n. (*λεοντοπόδιον*), = *leontopetalon*, q.v.

Lēpas -idis, f. (*λεπάς*), a shell-fish which adheres closely to the rock, a limpet, P.

Lēpide, pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitially, prettily, *salis nunc — te ornatam credo*, P; used as an affirmative reply, P; as an exclam-

of applause, = bravo! well done! P; especially of discourse, humorously, wittily, C.

Lepidum -i, n. (λεπίδιον), garden-cress, Co, *lepidum sativum*, Linn.

Lēpidus -a -um, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, amiable, C; and especially of discourse, witty, humorous, Aug.

Lēpidus, the name of a well-known branch of the patrician Gens *Emilia*.—1 M. *Emilius Lepidus*, praetor in Sicily B.C. 81, where his oppressions were very great, belonged at first to the party of Sulla, but proposed himself for the consulship in 70, with a view to becoming a leader of the opposite faction. He was elected in conjunction with Q. Lutatius Catulus, who was a member of the Sullan party. The death of Sulla in 78, during the year of office of Lepidus, served him as an opportunity to propose the rescinding of Sulla's regulations in the state; and the utmost animosity was manifested between the consuls. In 77 this broke out into civil war; but in a battle fought under the walls of Rome, Catulus was easily victorious, and Lepidus died, shortly afterwards, of chagrin.—2 M. *Emilius Lepidus*, first appears in history B.C. 52, when he was appointed by the senate interrex, for the purpose of holding the comitia. In the Civil War he joined the party of Caesar, and by him was rewarded with the consulship in 46. At Caesar's death he formed an alliance with Antony, in virtue of which he was chosen pontifex maximus in the place of the dictator, and when Antony and the senate came to an open rupture, he united his forces with those of the former. The result of this was the formation of the first triumvirate, between Lepidus, Octavius, and Antony; in which Lepidus obtained the provinces of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, which he was to govern by deputy, himself remaining in Italy as consul. He soon lost all real power; and from 46 to 36 was absent in Africa, a province which he had obtained in place of those before mentioned. At last he rebelled against the subordinate position in which he found himself compelled to remain, but succeeded without a struggle to Octavius, and gave up all his dignities except that of pontifex maximus. He appears to have died B.C. 18.

Lēpis -idis, *f.* (*lepis*), a scale (= squama), Pl.

Lēpista -v, *f.* a large vessel for holding water or wine, Vr.

Lēpros -ōris, m. (*lēpros* -ōris, m.), pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, *medeo de fonte leprosum sursum amari aliquid*, Ic; (2) of behaviour, agreeableness, amiability, *homo affluens omni lepore*, C, (3) of discourse, pleasantness, wit, humour, C.

Lēproscium -i, n. a place for keeping hares, Vr.

Lēproscinus -a -um, of or relating to hares, Vr. C.

Lēpros -ōris, = *lepro*, gr.

Lēpro -iram, *f.* (*lepro*), *leprosy*, Pl.

Lēpta centaurion, n. (*λεπτα κενταύριον*), the lesser centauri, Pl.

Lēptophyllon -i, n. (*λεπτοφύλλον*), a kind of small-leaved sedge, Pl.

Lēptorhynchus -i, m. (*λεπτορύνχος*), a kind of porphey with white spot.

Lēptōm -igis, *f.* (*λεπτόμα*), a species of vine producing very small grapes, Pl.

Lēpis -ōris, m. a hare, Vr, prov. *alitis leporem exanimare*, O, to labour for another's advantage; (2) a poisonous sea-fish, Pl; (3) a constellation so called, C.

Lēpū cilius -i, m. *dim.* a little hare, C.

Lērna -ae, *f.* *Lernē* -ēs, *f.* (*Λέρνη*), a lake or marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the *Lernæan Hydra* slain by Hercules; *belua Lērna*, Vr, hence *ad* *Lērnam* -i -um, — *gestit*, Lc, — *arguit*, Vr, *Lernæan*, — *regit*, P. Aug, *Aræna*.

Lēvō -i, *f.* (*λέω*), an island in the Euxine Sea, hence *a* *Lesbians* -i -um, C, — *liber*, C, a book of the virtues, against the immortality of the

soul; *Lesbians* -a -um, — *civis*, H, *Alcæus*; *Lesbia* *ates*, O, *Sappho*, **Lesbians* -a -um, H, *Lesbias* -idis, *f.* O, a Lesbian woman, *sem* *adj.* *Lesbias* -idis, *f.* *Lesbian*, O.

Lessus (found only *acc. sing.*), a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, *lessum alicui habere*, C, to bewail a dead man.

Lētalis -e, deadly, mortal, fatal, Vr.

Lētaliter, in a deadly, fatal manner, Pl.

Lēthargia -æ, *f.* (*ληθαργία*), drowsiness, lethargy, Pl.

Lēthargicus -i -um (*ληθαργικός*), drowsy lethargic, Pl; *subst.* m. a drowsy, lethargic person, H.

Lēthargus -i, m. (*ληθαργος*), drowsiness, lethargy, H. Pl. Cl.

Lēthē -ēs, *f.* (*Λήθη*), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of whose waters produced complete forgetfulness, O, hence *adj.* *Lēthicus* -a -um, relating to Lethē or the infernal regions generally; *Lēthæa vincula abrumpere alicui*, H, to restore to life; (2) drowsy, sleepy, causing forgetfulness, V.

Lēthor -tra -trum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal, — *a* *cus*, Vr; — *rabies*, Co, — *locus*, O, a place on the body where a wound is fatal.

Lēto, 1 to lull, slay, O Vr.

Lētois, *Lētoius*, = *Litois*, *Latiois*, q v.

Lētum -i, n. (*lētum*), death, C; — *sibi consciscere*, P; — *sibi parere manu*, Vr, to commit suicide, *lēto adjuvante alicquem*, H, to save the life of; *poet* ruin, annihilation, V.

Leucicanthia -æ, *f.* *leucicanthus* -i, m. (*λευκανθαία*), the white-thorn, Pl.

Leucichæles -æ, m. (*λευκαχάτης*), the white agate, Pl.

Leucædia -æ, *f.* *Leucas* -idis, *f.* (*Λευκαδία*), an island of the Ionian Sea; hence *adj.* *Leucædius* -a -um, *Leucædian*, — *deus*, O, *Apollo*.

Leucanthæmus -idis, *f.* (*λευκανθέμης*), the chamomile plant, Pl.

Leucanthæmon (-um) -i, n. (*λευκάνθεμον*), the chamomile plant, Pl, (2) a plant also called phalangitis, q v. P. q (3) a plant resembling abrotanum or southernwood in scent, Pl.

Leucargillos -i, *f.* (*λευκαργίλλος*), white clay, Pl.

Leucaspis -idis, *f.* (*λευκασπίς*), phalanx, L, having white shields.

Leucē -ēs, *f.* (*Λευκή*), the spotted stinging nettle, Pl; (2) the white poplar; (3) a kind of wild radish, Pl, (4) a species of white cutaneous eruption, Cl.

Leucēstion -i, n. (*λευκήστον*), Pl, = *leontopodium*, q v.

Leucochryseus -i, m. (*λευκοχρυσος*), a precious stone resembling a crysolite, Pl.

Leucodermus -a -um (*λευκοδερμος*), having white leaves or blossoms, Pl.

Leucodermus -i, n. (*λευκοδερμion*), white Coan wine.

Leucogæus -i -um (*λευκογαίος*), having white earth, chalky, Pl.

Leucorhynchus -idis, *f.* (*λευκορύνχης*), a species of thistle, Pl.

Leucōion -i, n. (*λευκώιον*), the white violet, Co.

Leucōnium -i, n. *Leuconic* wool, so called from a nation of Gaul, M.

**Leucophæatus* -a -um, clothed in dark-coloured garments, M.

Leucophæus -a -um (*λευκοφαίος*), grey, ashen-grey, Pl.

Leucophron -i, n. (*λευκοφρον*), gold size, a material used in gilding, Pl.

Leucophthalmus -i, m. (*λευκοφθαλμος*), the white eye, a precious stone, Pl.

*Leuco-*on (*λευκος*), white, Pl.

Leuamen -inis, n. a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, C.

Lēvamen -i, n. C, = *levamen*, q v.

Lēvātio -ōnis, *f.* * a lifting up, raising, *Vt.*; (2) an alleviation, mitigation, — *habere aegritudinum*, *C.*; (3) a diminution, — *vitiorum*, *C.*

Lēvātus -a -um (*ptcp.* *lēvo*), polished, smooth, *Vt.*

Lēvātilus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat vain, light-minded, *C.*

Lēvidens -e, lightly made, of thin texture, — *vestis*, *P. Aug.*; (2) *met.* slight, poor, *C.*

**Lēvifidus* -a -um, untrustworthy, *P.*

**Lēvigatio* -ōnis, *f.* a smoothing, polishing, *Vt.*

Lēvigo, *l.* to smooth, polish, — *aliquid*, *Vr. Co.*; (2) to pound, grind to a powder, triturate, *Co.*

Lēvipes -ēdis, light-footed, *Vr. Co.*

Lēvir -īri, *n.* a brother-in-law, husband's brother, *P. Aug.*

Lēvis -e, light, not heavy (*opp.* *gravis*), — *pondus*, *O.*; *levis armatura*, (*a*) light armour, *Ca.*, (*b*) light-armed soldiery, *C.*; — *terra*, *Vr.* light, hungry soil; (2) light or quick in movement, rapid, swift, — *cursor*, *Ph.*; — *cervus*, *V.*; — *hora*, *O.*, transitory; (3) of food, light, easy of digestion, *Cl.*; (4) gentle, soft, mild, — *aura*, *P. Aug.*; — *somnus*, *H.*; (5) of places, — *terra*, *locus*, *Vr.* unhealthy; (6) *met.* light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value, — *dolor*, *C.*; — *periculum*, *Ca.*; — *auditio*, *Ca.* a trifling, unfounded report; *subst.* *leve* -is, *n.* a trifle, in *levi habere*, *Te.* to regard as a trifle; (7) light of execution, easy, *Q. H.*; also, easy to bear, not burdensome, — *reprehensio*, *C.*; — *exsiliū*, *St.*; (8) light in disposition, — *alicui*, *P.*, obliging; more frequently in a bad sense, light-minded, unstable, unsteady, — *homo*, *C.*; *amicitia*, *C.*

Lēvis -e (often erroneously written *lævis*, *λῆος*), smooth, polished (*opp.* *asper*), — *corpuscula*, *C.*; especially (2) *poet.* smooth, beardless, — *juvenitas*, *H.*; — *senex*, *O.*, bald; — *sanguis*, *V.*, slippery; — *vir*, *O.*, decked out, spruce; (3) rubbed smooth, ground to a fine powder, *Cl.*; (4) *met.* — *oratio*, *C.*, flowing, smooth, well-compacted, *C.*

**Lēvisomnis* -a -um, lightly sleeping, *Le.*

Lēvitas -ātis, *f.* lightness of weight, — *armorum*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy, *C.*; — *opinionis*, *C.*, groundlessness.

Lēvitas -ātis, *f.* smoothness, — *speculum*, *C.*; — *instinctorum*, *Cl.*, slipperiness; (2) *met.* smoothness, polish of style, *Q.*

Lēviter, lightly, not heavily, — *armati*, *P. Aug.*; lightly, softly, without injury, *levius casura pila sperabat*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* slightly, not much, somewhat; — *savicius*, *C.*; — *agrotare*, *C.*; *ut levissime dicam*, *C.*, to say the very least; (3) lightly, with equanimity, *C.*

Lēvo, *l.* to raise, lift up, elevate, *V.*, *de cespite virgo se levat*, *O.*; (2) to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight, *ego te facse leabo*, *V.*; — *dentes*, *M.*, to brush the teeth; (3) *met.* to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate, — *curam et angorem animi mei*, *C.*; — *arida ora aqua*, *O.*, to refresh; — *fessos corporis artus*, *H.*; — *etiam vario sermone*, *V.*; to diminish, weaken, impair, *C.*; to set free from, relieve of, — *se hoc onere*, *C.*; *animum religionē*, *L.*

Lēvo, *l.* to make smooth, polish, *C.*; of discourse, — *aspera*, *H.*

Lēvor -ōris, *m.* smoothness, *Le. Pl.*

Lex, *lēgis*, *f.* a law, and (1) a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, a bill, — *ferre, rogare*, *C.*, to propose a bill to the people; — *sciscere, jubere*, *C.*, to accept or pass a bill; — *repudiare, antiquare*, *C.*, to reject, throw out a bill; (2) a law, legal enactment, — *ferre*, *L.*, to pass a law, enact; — *abrogare*, *C.*, to repeal; *leges duodecim tabularum*, the laws of the 12 Tables, enacted by the Decemvirs; *lege, legibus*, used *adv.* = legally, according to law; *lege agere*, (*a*) said of the dictator, to execute a sentence, *L.*; (*b*) to bring an action, *C.*; (*b*) *met.* a law, rule, regulation, precept, *C.*, *quā sidera lege nitentur*, *O.*; *sine lege*, *O.*, without order,

irregularly; *hæc ex lege loci commoda circus habet*, *O.*, from the nature of the place; (4) a contract, covenant, agreement, *C.*

Lexiphrētos -on (*λεξιπύρετος*), good against fever, driving away fever, *Pl.*

Lexis -is, *f.* (*λέξις*), a word, *Sc.*

Libadon -ii, *n.* (*libάδιον*), a kind of centaur, *Pl.*

Libāmen -inis, *n.* a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, *V.*; (2) the first diminution of any thing, *O.*

Libāmentum -i, *n.* a libation, *C.*

Libānūs -ii, *f.* (*libάνιος*), a kind of vine with a small like incense, *Pl.*

Libānōtis -idis, *f.* (*libανωτίς*), rosemary, *Pl.*

Libārius -ii, *m.* one who sells cakes about the streets, *St.*

**Libatio* -ōnis, *f.* a libation, *Aug.*

Libella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small silver coin, 1-10th of a denarius, and therefore equal in value to the as, *Vr. Pl.*; *met.* a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, *ad libellam*, *C.*, exactly, to the uttermost farthing; *heres ex libellā*, *C.*, heir to the whole property; (2) a carpenter's level, *locus ad libellam æquis*, *Vr.*, exactly level.

Libellio -ōnis, *m.* a notary, *Vr.*; (2) a bookseller, *P. Aug.*

Libellus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little book, small writing, *scripti etiam illud quodam in libello*, *C.*; *pl. meton.* a bookseller's shop, *Cl. M.*; (2) any kind of book or writing, and especially (*a*) a note-book, memorandum-book, diary, *C.*; (*b*) a memorial, *C.*; (*c*) a petition, *C.*; (*d*) a placard, hand-bill, play-bill, *C.*; (*e*) a letter, *C.*; (*f*) a satire, libel, *St.*; (*g*) a written complaint, *Jv.*

Libens -ntis (*libēns*), willing, with good-will, with pleasure, *libenti animo*, *C.*, willingly; *me libente*, *C.*, with my very good will; (2) joyful, pleased, glad, *faciam illos lubentiores*, *P.*; *fac te lubentem*, *T.*, be pleased, be glad.

Libenter (*libēter*), willingly, with pleasure, *C.*

Libentia -æ, *f.* (*libēntia*), cheerfulness, gladness, *P.*; personified, *Libentia* -æ, *f.* the goddess of mirth, *P.*

Libentina -æ, *f.* (*libēntina*), — *Venus*, *C.*, *Venus*, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

Liber -ēra -ērum, free, unrestrained, unchecked; (1) of free birth (*opp.* *servus*), *C.* and *subst.* a free man, *C.*; of states, free, independent, *Ca. L.*; (2) free from tax or tribute, *C.*; — *ædes*, *L.*, uninhabited; — *lectulus*, *C.*, not shared with a wife; — *ædes, locus*, *P.*, free from interruption, disturbance; — *res familiaris*, *C.*, unencumbered with debt; (3) free from chains, *P.* (*opp.* *vinctus*); (4) free from any thing, without, — *a deliciis*, *C.*; — *cura*, *C.*; free from restraint, unbridled, — *adolescens*, *C.*; — *toga, vestis*, *O.*, the toga virilis; — *custodia*, *O.*, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town; — *senus*, *L.*, unlimited by law; *liberum habere aliquid*, *L.*, to have in complete possession; *liberum est mihi*, *C.*, I am free to do it; *liberā linguā vti*, *P.*, to say what one pleases; (5) morally free, in the philosophical sense, *C.*; in a bad sense = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained, *P. C.*

Liber -bri, *m.* the inner bark of a tree, *C.*; and as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, (2) a book, writing, treatise, *C.*; (3) a division or book into which the whole work is divided, *tris — de Naturā Deorum*, *C.*; (1) *Libri*, the sacred books, and especially the Sibylline books, *C.*; (5) a register, catalogue, *C.*; (6) a letter, *N.*; (7) an imperial rescript, *Pl.*

Liber -ēri, *m.* an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture and vine-growing, and in later times identified with the Greek Dionysus, Bacchus, *C.*; (2) *meton.* wine, *C.*

Liber -īri = *liberi* -orum, *g.e.*

Libēra -æ, *f.* Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of *Liber*, *C.*; (2) Ariadne, wife of *Bacchus*, *O.*

Libēralis -īam, *n.* the festival of *Liber* on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, *C.*

* *Liberalis* -e, relating to freedom or free birth, *liberali causâ asserere aliquem manu*, T, to declare formally that any one is a freeman, — *conjugium*, T, a marriage where both husband and wife are free; (2) becoming or suitable to a freeman, noble, — *ingenium*, T, a noble character; *artes liberales*, C, liberal arts, such as a freeman ought to be versed in; — *sumptus*, C, expenses to keep up station and appearances (*opp. necessarii*), especially, — *responsum*, C, kind, benevolent; (3) liberal, generous, giving freely, C; *laudis acidi, pecuniarum liberales erant*, S.

Liberalitas -itatis, f, a noble disposition or character; kind, friendly disposition, C, (2) liberality, generosity, C, (3) a present, gift, donative, St.

Liberaliter, in a manner becoming a freeman, nobly, respectfully, C, (2) in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally, C, (3) richly, bountifully, abundantly, C.

Liberalis -onis, f, a setting free, liberation, C; (2) legal acquittal, C.

Liberalis -oris, m, one who sets free, a liberator, — *pativus*, C.

Libere, like a freeman, liberally, — *educare*, T, (2) freely, without restraint, without hindrance, — *erigere*, T, — *respirare*, C; (3) spontaneously, *tellus omnia liberius ferebat*, V, (4) frankly, openly, boldly, — *loqui*, C.

Liberalis -orum, m, children, C; *liberos procreare*, C, *liberos operam dare*, C, to beget children, sometimes used emphatically of a single child, T; (2) the young of animals, P.

Libero, l, to set free, liberate, especially, from slavery, to manumit, C, C, (2) met to set free, liberate, — *aliquem ab aliquo* re, C, — *aliquem culpâ*, C, — *aliquem periculo*, C, — *egem eus culpâ*, L; — *se ex his incommodis*, C, — *agros*, C, to exempt from taxes; — *fidem*, C, to keep one's word; so also, — *premissa*, C, especially, (3) to acquit legally, — *aliquem crimine aliquo*, C; (4) **templa liberata*, C, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view.

Libertas -e, f, rid *libertus*.

Libertas -itatis, f, freedom, liberty (*opp. slavery*), servitude, especially, as inclusive of certain political rights, *ad usurpandam libertatem vocare*, C, to summon to the voting; — *eripere*, L, to take away political privileges, (2) national freedom, independence, C, (3) freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint, — *vivendi, loquendi*, C, *dati populo* — *ut faciant*, C, permission, hence, licence, C, freedom of speech, frankness, candour, Q, (4) *Libertas*, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, C.

Libertinus -i -um, of or relating to the class of freemen, C, L, hence *subst* *libertinus* -i, m -a -æ, f, a freedman, freedwoman, C, H.

Libertus -i, m, *liberta* -æ, f, a freedman, freedwoman, C, P.

Libet (*libet*) -bâit or -bitum est, impers it pleases, is agreeable, — *mihi*, I choose, I will, it pleases me, — *plura scribere*, C.

Libethra -brum, n (*Λιβηθρα*), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, *adj.* *Libethris* -idis, f, — *nympha*, V, the Muses.

Libidinor, l, *dep* to gratify lust, St.

Libidinosus, lustfully, libidinosously, wilfully, wantonly, C.

Libidinosus -a -um, full of desire, passion, appetite, wilful, wanton, lustful, libidinosous, — *homo*, C, — *caper*, H; applied to abstract things, — *liberatio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Libido -inis, f, violent desire, appetite, longing, *ad libidinem*, C, according to inclination; *ex libidine*, S, *libidine*, C, wantonly, out of mere caprice, — *habere in armis*, S, to take pleasure in; (2) immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness, C, (3) sensual desire, lust, lewdness, C, the heat of animals, Pl, (4) *libidines*, obscenities in painting and sculpture, — *frangere*, C; *pungere*, Pl.

Libitina -æ, f, the goddess of Corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved; (2) the requisites for a funeral, L, (3) a bier, M; (4) *meton* death, *multaque pars mei vitabit* —, H.

Libitinarius -ii, m, an undertaker, Sc.

Libo, l, (*Λιβω*), to take away from, and hence, to taste, V; — *secur*, L, (2) *poet* to touch, — *cibos digitis*, O, — *oscula alicui*, V, to kiss, (3) to pour a libation in honour of a god, in *mensam lativum libavit honorem*, V, hence, also, to pour out, P Aug, (4) to sacrifice, offer, consecrate, — *dus dapes*, L, — *Augem Cei ei*, O, (5) to diminish or injure by taking away, Lc, O, (6) *met* to take, take away, *ex arvis ingenuis excellentissimâ quæque* —, C.

Libonotus -i, m (*Λιβονοτος*), a south south-west wind, Sc Pl.

Libra -æ, f (*Λιτρα*), a pound, consisting of 12 oz. and nearly equal in weight to 12 oz. avoirdupois, L, (2) a balance, pair of scales, C, (3) the constellation called the Balance, V, (3) a level, a plummet level, Vt, Ca.

Librâris -e, of a pound weight, weighing a pound, Pl Co.

Libramen -inis, n the swing, vibration, centrifugal force, *hunc speculo ad libramen pinnæ tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur*, L.

Libramentum -i, n that which gives a thing a downward motion, weight, — *plumbi*, L, (2) the fall or descent of water, Pl, (3) — *tormentorum*, Tc, the thong which gives the missile its impetus; (4) *a horizontal plane, flat superficies, C, (5) evenness, equipoise, counterpoise, Co.

Libraria -æ, f, a female superintendent, who weighs out the wool to the slaves, Jv.

Librariolus -i, m, dim a transcriber, copyist, secretary; (2) a bookseller, C.

Librarium -ii, n, a place for keeping books, a library, C.

Librarius -a -um, Co. = *libraris*, q.v.

Librarius -a -um, of or relating to books, Vt, C.

Libratus -onis, f, a weighing, poising, balancing, Vt, (2) *equipoise*, Vt.

Librator -oris, m, a leveller or surveyor, A Aug; (2) one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tu.

Libratus -i -um (*ptcep.* *libro*), level, Vt; (2) well-poised, set in motion, swung, hurled, — *glans*, L; — *ictus*, L.

Libs, *libis* (*Λιβς*), a west south-west wind, Pl.

Libum -i, n, a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, O Jv M.

Liburni -orum, m, the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the country now called Cioria, *sing.* *Liburnus*, a Liburnian slave, used in Rome as a litter-carrier, Jv, hence *adj.* *Liburnus* -a -um; *abs* *Liburnæ* -æ, f, a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, C, *Liburnicus* -a -um, Pl, and *abs.* *Liburnica* -æ, f, St = *Liburna*.

Libya -æ, f, (-æ, f, *Liby*), *Libya*, C; African, V, hence *adj.* *Libyicus* -i -um, V, H, *Libys* -jos, V, *Libyssus* -a -um, Ct; *Libystinus* -a -um, Ct; *Libystis* -idis, f, V, *Libys* -a -um, Vt, Tc, *Libyru*, African.

Libens -ntis (*ptcep.* *libet*), free, unrestrained, unbridled, Pt, (2) of abstract things, — *dithyrambus*, C, — *joci*, P Aug.

Libenter, freely, according to one's own pleasure, and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, C; of discourse, — *errare*, C, to wander on without rule or order.

Libentia -æ, f, freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty, — *pueris ludendi* — *dare*, C, — *sibi sumere*, L, — *dicendi*, C, (2) licence, excess, dissoluteness, licentiousness, C, — *Sullani temporis*, St, *magna est* — *gladiorum*, C, many murders are committed.

Libentissus -a -um, full of freedom or licence, licentious, Q.

Lico -*li* -*itum*, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price, *de Drusi hortis, quanti licuisse tui scribis*, C, at what sum they were valued; (2) of the seller, to set a price upon, to value at, ask such a price for, Pl. M.

Licetor -*itus*, 2. to bid for, offer a price, — *usque eo*, C, so much; followed by *acc.* of the thing bid for, — *hortos*, C.

Licessit, P. = *licuerit*, *vid.* *licet*.

Licet -*ult* or -*itum* *est*, *impers.* and *neut.* it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty, *licet rogare?* C, may I ask? *licet intelligi*, C, one can understand; with *acc.* and *inf.*, *nos frum liceret*, C; with *dat.*, *Themistocli licet esse otioso*, C; *civis Romano licet esse Gaditanum*, C; also with other *inf.*, *si ei liberæ ricere licitum fuisset*, L; with a *neuter* pronoun as subject, *quid deest ros, non quantum licet vobis, spectare debetis*, C; *quod per leges licet*, C; with *subj.*, *frement omnes licet*, C; *seguatur licet*, C, he may follow; as a strictly *impers.* verb, *licet* takes the dative of the person, *aliis si licet, tibi non licet*, T; (2) used also like a conjunction, granted that, allowed that, although, even if, notwithstanding, *omnia licet concurrant*, C.

Lichēnos -*i*, *m.* (λῑχανός), a note of the tetra-chord, — *meson* (M), — *hypaton* = D, Vt.

Lichen -*enis*, *m.* (Λῑχην), the moss or lichen growing upon trees, Pl; (2) the ringworm, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, Pl.

Licinia gens, a celebrated plebeian family, which became very distinguished in the later ages of the republic. Some of the cognomens which belonged to it were *Calvus*, *Crassus*, *Lucullus*, *q.v.*

Licitatio -*onis*, *f.* n. bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, C; *prædam ad licitationem dividere*, St, by auction.

Lictor, 1. *dep.* to bid for, P; (2) to contend; — *inter se*, A. Aug.

Lictus -*a* -*um* (*præp.* *licet*), allowed, permitted, — *sermo*, V; *abs.* *licita*, Tc, things permitted.

Lictum -*il*, *n.* the thrum, or remnant of old cloth to which the weaver attaches the new fabric, V; (2) in general, a thread, O.

Lictor -*oris*, *m.* the public attendant of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces (*q.v.*) as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a prætor by six.

Lien -*enis*, or *lĕnis* -*is*, *m.* the milt or spleen, P.

Lienosus -*a* -*um*, splenetic, P.

Lientericus -*a* -*um*, suffering from diarrhœa, Cl.

Ligamen -*inis*, *n.* a string, tie, bandage, O. Pt.

Ligamentum -*i*, *n.* a bandage, ligament, Q.

Ligarius, Q., a member of the Pompeian party, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Cæsar, though afterwards recalled and pardoned, in consequence of a speech in his favour, still extant, addressed by Cicero to the dictator; hence *adj.* *Ligariānus* -*a* -*um*, — *oratio*, C; and *abs.* *Ligariāna*, -*re*, *f.* C, Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius.

Lignarius -*il*, *m.* a dealer in wood; *inter lignarios*, L, in the wood-market.

Lignatio -*onis*, *f.* a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Vt; (2) a place where wood is cut, Co.

Lignator -*oris*, *m.* a wood-cutter, Ca.

Lignēolus -*a* -*um*, *dim.* wooden, C.

Lignēus -*a* -*um*, made of wood, wooden, C; (2) like wood, woody, Pl; *met.* — *conjug.* Ct.

Lignor, 1. *dep.* to fetch or get wood, Ca.

Lignosus -*a* -*um*, woody, like wood, Pl.

Lignum -*i*, *n.* wood, especially fire-wood (*opp.* *materia*, wood used for building), C; *prov. in silvam ligna ferre*, H, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) *meton.* a writing-table of wood, Jr; the hard part of fruit, shell, kernel, Pl.

Ligo, 1. to bind, tie, — *aliquem vinculo*, Tc; —

manus post terga, O; *piscis in glacie ligati*, O, frozen fast; — *rulneta veste*, O, to bind up, bandage; — *laqueo guttura*, O, to tie up; (2) *met.* to bind together, connect, unite, — *argumenta in catenam*, Q; *dissociata locis, concordia pace ligavit*, O.

Ligo -*onis*, *m.* a hoe, of which the blade was slightly turned inwards, H. O.

Ligula -*æ*, *f.* (lingula), a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Ca; (2) the flap of a shoe through which the strings pass, Jr; (3) a small spoon used for various purposes, as skimming a pot, eating sweetmeats, etc. Pl; (4) a small straight sword, Vr; (5) in carpentry, the tenon which fits into the mortise, Co; (6) the wedge-shaped end of the lever inserted under the heavy body to be moved, Vt; (7) the mouth-piece of a flageolet, Pl.

Ligūria -*æ*, *f.* a country of Gallia Cisalpina, now Piedmont; hence, *Ligur* -*uris*, *c.* C; *Ligusticus* -*a* -*um*, Vr; *Ligustinus* -*a* -*um*, L, *Ligurian*; *subst.* *Ligusticum* -*i*, *n.* Co, an umbelliferous plant common in Liguria.

Ligūrio, 4. (*Ligurio*), (*it.*) *neut.* * to beliquorish, dainty; (*it.*) *act.* to lick, lick up, H; (2) — *furia*, H, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily; — *improbissima luera*, C, to lust after, long for, C.

Ligūritio -*onis*, *f.* daintiness, liquorishness, C.

Ligustrum -*i*, *n.* privet, V.

Lilium -*il*, *n.* (λῑλον), a lily, V. O; (2) a species of military defence, consisting of low palisades, Ca.

Lima -*æ*, *f.* a file, P. Pl; *met.* used of the last polish given to style, H. O.

Limūte, elaborately, elegantly, C.

Limax -*icis*, *f.* a snail, slug, Co. Pl.

Limbolarius -*a* -*um*, one who made ornamental borders for robes, P.

Limbus -*i*, *m.* a border, hem, selvage, fringe, woven into cloth, so as to serve as an ornament round the edge of a robe, V; a girdle, P. Aug; (2) *met.* the zodiac, Vr.

Limen -*inis*, *n.* a threshold, — *superum*, P, the lintel; — *inferum*, P, the sill; (2) the gate, entrance to any building, *intra* — *cohēbere* se, P, to keep within doors; *fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur*, C; (3) house, dwelling, *iussi amati ad limen consulis adesse*, L; (4) the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus, V; (5) *met.* a beginning, entrance, — *leti*, L; — *belli*, Tc; — *ritæ*, Sc.

Limes -*itis*, *m.* a path or by-way through a field, Co; (2) the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, V; (3) a fortified boundary-line, Tc; (4) in general, a pathway, road, — *Appia*, L; — *acclivis*, O; — *transversus*, L; *solitus* — *fluminis*, O, river-bed; — *sectus*, O, the zodiac; also a fine line or vein on a precious stone, Pl; (5) *met.* a difference, interval, O; a way, path, *si maledictis vestro gradatim limite*, P, I'll follow in your track, I'll do the same.

Limūco -*i*, *n.* a plant, into the poisonous juice of which the Gauls dipped the points of their hunting-spears, Pl.

Limnaris -*e*, of or relating to a threshold, Vt.

Limfarris -*c*, — *iter*, Vr, separating two adjacent fields.

Limfatio -*onis*, *f.* a fixing, determining, Vt.

Limfo, 1. to mark off by paths, to enclose, bound, limit; (2) *met.* to fix, determine, Vr.

Limnē -*ēs*, *f.* (λίμνη), a lake, Vt.

Limo, 1. to file, *gemmas*, Pl; *plumbum limatum*, Pl, lead filings; (2) to rub, whet, sharpen, Pl; hence, — *caput cum aliquo*, P, to kiss; (3) *met.* to polish, finish, *quædam institui, quæ limantur a me politius*, C, especially, to investigate accurately, C; — *se ad aliquid*, C, to prepare one's self carefully for; — *aliquid de aliquo re*, C, to file off, take away from; — *commoda allicijus*, H, to diminish.

**Limo*, 1. to sprinkle with mud, P.

Limōnka -a, *f.* (Λιμονία), a kind of anemone, Pl; (2) = scolymos, *q. v.*, Pl.

Limōnītes -īdis, *f.* (Λιμονιάτες), a precious stone of a green colour, Pl.

Limōnion -īl, *n.* (-lum -u, *n.* Λιμονίων), wild-beet, Pl.

Limōsus -a -um, slimy, murky, muddy, V; *abs.* limōsus -drum, *n.* muddy places, Pl.

Limpidus -a -um, clear, limpid, translucent, — lacus, Ct; — riuum, Co

***Limpitudo** -inis, *f.* clearness, translucency, — maris, Pl.

***Limulus** -a -um, — oculi, P, a little squinting, a little askance.

Limus -i -um, askance, askew, sidelong, **limus oculis aspiciere**, P, to squint; *abs.* of persons, looking sideways, Vr.

Limus -i, *m.* slime, mud, mire, V. H.

Limus -i, *m.* an apron or petticoat trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, V.

Linamentum -i, *n.* linen cloth, linen, Pl; (2) lint, Cl.

Linctus -ūs, *m.* a licking, Pl.

Linča -e, *f.* a linen thread, — *margaritarum*, Pl, and *abs.* M, a string of pearls, the threads of which a net was composed, Pl, and *meton.* a net, Pl, (2) a fishing-line, M; — *mittere*, P, to cast the line; (3) the chalked thread used by carpenters to strike a line, *linčā discere uti*, C; *ad lineam*, C, exactly straight or perpendicular; (4) a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line; *prov. nulla dies sine lineā*, Pl, no day without doing something (5) a rope, whitened with chalk, stretched before the horses in the circus, to serve as a starting-point, hence, *met. tanquam transire lineas*, C, *mois ultuna* — *rerum est*, H, the final goal; *extremā linčā amare*, T, to love at a distance, (6) the line cut across the marble benches in the theatre, in order to apportion to each spectator his proper share of room.

Linēmentum -i, *n.* a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line, C, (2) *pl.* a drawing, delineation, sketch, C; (3) a feature, lineament, C; *met.* C.

Linēaris -e, relating to or consisting of lines, linear, — *ratio*, Q, geometry; — *probatio*, Q, mathematical proof.

Linēitio -ōnis, *f.* a line, Vt.

Linēo, 1. to make straight, reduce to a perpendicular, Vt.

Linēus -a -um, made of linen, linen, V.

Lingo -nxī -netum, 3. (Λείγω), to lick.

Lingua -a, *f.* a tongue, C; especially the tongue as the instrument of speech, — *continere*, C, *teuere*, O, to hold the tongue, *aliquis linguam retundere*, L, to stop the mouth of; (2) a language, tongue, — *Latina*, C; — *Gallica*, Ca; *utroque lingua*, H, Greek and Latin; a dialect, Q; (3) *poet.* applied to the natural sounds of animals, — *vulcrum*, V, — *canis*, Ph; (4) *meton.* of tongue-shaped objects, — *tridula*, Pl, the plant bugloss; — *canina*, Cl, the plant hound's-tongue; a tongue of land, promontory, L; a spoonful, Pl; the mouth-piece of a flute or flageolet, Pl; the small end of a lever inserted under the object to be moved, Vt.

***Linguarium** -i, *n.* tongue-money, a penalty for rash speech, Sc.

Lingulā -e, *c.* a chatter-box, P, (2) *f.* a fish, the sole, Vr; (3) *f.* a plant, perhaps the marsh crow-foot, Pl.

***Lingulatus** -a -um, tongue-shaped, Vt.

Lingit -era -erum, clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, O.

Linitus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, anointing, Pl.

Lino, lvi (lvi), lltum, 3 (lino, 4 Vt.), to smear upon, spread over, — *medicamenta per corpora*, O; (2) to besmear, anoint, — *spiramenta cerā*, V; — *labra alieu*, M, to cheat, cozen; — *tertia auro*, O, to cover; especially, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen

tablets, O; to besmear, dirty, — *ora luto*, O; *met.* — *splendida facta carmine facto*, H.

Linostraphon -i, *n.* (Λινόστραφον), Pl, = mar-rubrum, *q. v.*

Linozōstis -is, *f.* (-is -lidi, Λινόζωστις), Pl, = meicurrus, *q. v.*

Linquo, liqui, 3 (λειπω), to leave, quit, forsake, — *locum*, C, *lingui aneno*, St, or *abs.* *lingui*, O, to swoon, faint, — *lumen*, P; — *animam*, V, to die; (2) to leave, give up, abandon, — *hæc*, C, — *severā*, H; (3) to leave in the lurch, forsake in a difficulty, — *hæc um in obsidione*, P; (4) *impers.* *lingatur*, it remains, Lo

Lintæatus -i -um, clothed in linen, L.

Linteo -ōnis, *m.* a linen-weaver, P.

Lintēolum -i, *n.* *dim.* a small linen cloth, napkin, P.

Linter -tris, *f.* a boat used chiefly in marshes and shallow waters, C, from the swaying motion of such a boat, *prov. loqui a linter*, C, said of an orator who, while speaking, sways his body up and down, (2) a trough or tray used in the vintage, V. Tb.

Lintēum -i, *n.* a linen-cloth, napkin, towel, C, and generally, linen, L, (2) *meton.* a linen-sail, V; the linen-curtain of a litter, M.

Lintēus -a -um, linen, made of linen, C; — *libra*, L, written on linen.

***Linticulus** -i, *m.* *dim.* a small boat or punt, C.

Linum -i, *n.* (λενω), flax, C. V; (2) *meton.* a linen-thread, Cl; the thread with which letters were tied up, C, a fishing-line, O, a linen-cloth or garment, H V, a sul, Sc; a rope, cable, O, a net for hunting or fishing, O. V; a linen-corslet, P Aug.

Lippa -a, *f.* a mild paster, Pl.

Lippio, 4. to have sore eyes, be bleary-eyed, C; *met.* *lippunt fauces fame*, P.

Lippitudo -inis, *f.* inflammation or rheum in the eyes, C Cl.

Lippus -i -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, bleary-eyed, P. H, (2) sand-blind, half-blind, Jv; (3) drooping, running, M.

Liquamen -inis, *n.* a liquid, liquid mixture, Co; (2) a sauce prepared from fish, Co

Liquēfactio -fieri -factum, 3. to melt, liquefy, C, (2) *met.* to make weak, enervate, — *aliquem languidus voluptatibus*, C.

Liquē, liqui (leui), 2. to be fluid, liquid; hence *præp.* *liquens* -ntis, fluid, liquid, — *ima*, V; (2) to be clear; especially *met.* to be evident, apparent, *liquet mihi*, T, it is clear to me, I am convinced; *non liquet*, a phrase used by a judge when he declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, G

Liquesco, leui, 3 to become fluid, to melt, *cera liquescit*, V; (2) of water, to become clear, limpid, Aug.

Liquide, clearly, plainly, *liquidus audiunt talpæ*, Pl; (2) certainly, surely, positively, C.

***Liquidusculus** -a -um, somewhat milder, — *ero quam centus est Iunonius*, P

Liquido, clearly, plainly, certainly, C; *aliquid* — *confirmare*, C, positively.

Liquidus -a -um, fluid, flowing, liquid, — *moles*, Lc, the sea, — *iter*, Pl, a sea-voyage; — *center*, alius, Cl, loose bowls; *abs.* *liquidum* -i, *n.* water, H; (2) clear, bright, — *lumen*, Lc; — *fortes*, V; — *aer*, V; — *cor*, Lc; (3) *met.* — *genus sermonis*, C, fluent, flowing; — *tempestas*, P, *animus*, P, — *mens*, Ct, serene, cheerful, — *voluptas*, C, true, unmixed; also clear, evident, P; and *abs.* *liquidum* -i, *n.* certainty, L. Sc

Liquo, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy, Pl; (2) to strain, percolate, clarify, — *vinum*, H Co; (3) *met.* to purify, *liquata dicta*, Q.

Liquor, 1. *dep.* to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt, *loto corpore sudor liquitur*, V; (2) to melt away, pass away *in partem pyrore liquitur ætas* Lc.

Liquor -ōris, *m.* liquidity, fluidity, *C*; (2) a liquid, fluid, liquor, *C*, *liquores perlicidi amnium*, *C*; — *Slygius*, *O*; — *niveus lactis*, *Sc*; the sea, *H*.

Lira -æ, *f.* the ridge of soil between two furrows, *Co*.

Lirātum, in ridges or furrows, *Co*.

Lirion -i, *n.* (Λίριον), oil of lilies, *Pl*.

Liro, 1. to plough or harrow in the seed, *Vr. Co*.

Liræ (Λίροι), fooleries, *P*.

Lis, **litis**, *f.* a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel, — *componere*, *V*, to settle; — *discernere*, *V*, to decide, determine; *adhuc sub iudice* — *est*, *H*, is still unsettled; (2) a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit, — *alicui intendere*, *C*, to bring an action against; also, — *in aliquem inferre*, *C*; *item suam facere*, *C*, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself; (3) *met.* the subject or cause of a suit, *C*; *item lite resolvere*, *H*, to illustrate one obscure point by another, *H*.

Litamen -inis, *n.* a sacrifice, offering, *P. Aug*.

Litatio -ōnis, *f.* an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice, *L*.

Litēra -æ, *f.* (littēra), a letter of the alphabet, *C*; *literarum ordine*, *Pl*, in alphabetical order; *homo trium literarum*, *P*, = fur, a thief; *literam ex se longam facere*, *P*, to make the letter *I* of one's self, i.e. hang one's self; — *tristis* (*C*), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno; — *salutaris* (*A*), for Absolve; *meton.* a word, a line, *ad me literam nunquam misit*, *C*; (2) handwriting, *C*; (3) *literæ* -arum, *f.* (a) a letter, epistle, *dare alicui literas ad aliquem*, *C*, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person; *liber literarum missarum et allatarum*, *C*, a book of letters despatched and received; (b) a writing, document, — *publicæ*, *C*; (c) an account-book, *C*; (d) an edict, decree, *C*; (e) literature, letters; *Græcæ de philosophiâ literæ*, *C*, Greek philosophical literature; (f) letters, authorship, science, literary culture, *C*.

Litrarius -a -um, relating to reading and writing, — *ludus*, *Q*, an elementary school.

Litrâte, with distinct letters, distinctly, *C*; (2) literally, word for word, *Aug*; (3) learnedly, scientifically, *L*.

Litrator -ōris, *m.* a teacher of language, philologist, *Ct*; explained by *St.* as a less respectful and honourable term than *literator*.

Litratoria -æ, *f.* — **Litratrix** -icis, *f.* grammar, two words quoted in order to be condemned by *Q*.

Litratura -æ, *f.* a writing composed of letters, *C*; * — *Græcæ*, *Tc*, the Greek Alphabet; (2) philosophy, grammar, the science of language, *Q*; (3) * literary culture, *C*.

Litratus -a -um, lettered, inscribed with letters, — *urna*, *P*; — *servus*, *P*, branded; (2) learned, liberally educated, *C*; hence, * — *otium*, *C*, learned leisure.

Litrula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little letter, *C*; (2) *pl.* -arum, *f.* a little letter, note, *C*; (b) letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, *C*.

Lithanicus -a -um, suffering from stone in the bladder, *Pl*.

Lithargyris -i, *m.* (Λιθάργυρος), litharge, *Pl*.

Lithizon -ontis, *m.* (Λιθίζων), a species of Indian carbuncle, *Pl*.

Lithospermum -i, *n.* (Λιθόσπερμον), a plant, stone-crop, *Pl*.

Lithostrotus -a -um (Λιθόστρωτος), paved with stones; and especially laid in mosaic, *Vr*; *subst.* **Lithostrotum** -i, *n.* mosaic work.

Litteen -inis, *m.* a trumpeter, one who blows the lituus, *g.v.*, *Vr*.

Litigator -ōris, *m.* a party in a law-suit, litigant, *Q. Tc*.

Litigiosus -a -um, full of strife, contentious, *C*; (2) litigious, fond of law-suits, *C*; (3) — *prædolum*, *C*, disputed at law.

Litigium -ii, *n.* a quarrel, contention, *P*.

Litigo, 1. to quarrel, dispute, brawl, *quæ de re litigatis inter vos?* *P*; — *cum aliquo*, *C*; (2) to go to law, *Pl*.

Lito, 1. (*i.* *neut.* to bring an acceptable offering, make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, *proximâ hostiâ litatur sæpe pulcherrime*, *C*; *non auspicato nec litato aciem instrunt*, *L*, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice; *prov. molâ tantum salisâ litant, qui non habent tura*, *Pl*, no man can give more than he has; — *alicui deo*, *C*; *met. litemus Lentulo*, *C*, to satisfy, content; (2) of the victim, to give a favourable auspice, promise success, *victima nulla litat*, *O*; — (*ii.*) *act.* *Pt. O. V*.

Litrâlis -e, of or relating to the shore, beach, strand, *Ct*.

Litræus -a -um, *V*, = *litoralis*, *g.v.*

Litrösus -a -um, *Pl*, = *litoralis*, *g.v.*

Litûra -æ, *f.* a smearing or covering over, *Co*; especially, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written; an erasure, correction, *C*; (2) a blot, blur, *Pt*.

Litus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, anointing, *Pl*.

Litus -ōris, *n.* (littus), the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast, *C*; — *arare*, *O*, to undertake a fruitless labour; *in litus arenas fundere*, to do that which is supererogatory, carry coals to New castle; (2) a landing-place, *St*; the shore of a lake, *Ct*; the bank of a river, *C*; the sea-coast, territory near the coast, *V. Tc*.

Litûs -i, *m.* the carved staff or wand of an augur, *C*; (2) a trumpet, straight for the greater part of its length, but curved at the end, *O*.

Livens -ntis (*præp.* livō), lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *plumbum*, *V*; — *crura compedibus*, *O*, livid, black and blue; (2) envious, *M*.

Livéo, 2. to be of a bluish colour, *O*; (2) *met.* to be envious, envy, — *alicui*, *Tc*.

Livescio, 3. to become bluish, grow livid, *Lc*.

Livia Gens, a highly distinguished plebeian family at Rome, which at last in the person of Tiberius, son of Livia, ascended the imperial throne: its chief cognomens are, Denter, Drusus, Salinator.

Livia Drusilla, wife first of Tib. Claudius Nero, to whom she bore the future Emperor Tiberius; and secondly, of Augustus, by whom she had no family. Her good sense and power of dissimulation enabled her to retain her influence with the emperor to his death, and to procure the succession to the purple of her own son, — though she is not free from the suspicion of having removed by poison some of his competitors who were more nearly related to Augustus. On the accession of Tiberius, she was soon ordered to refrain from interfering in public business, and died in a species of exile at Capræ, A.D. 29, at a very advanced age, and to the great joy of her unnatural son.

Livius, T. Pâtavinus, the great Roman historian, was a native of Padua, as his name imports, where he was born, in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus, B.C. 59. Of his private life we have little trustworthy information. He was married, and had a daughter married to L. Magius, and a son, whom, in a letter, quoted by Quintilian, he exhorts to study Cicero and Demosthenes. He spent great part of his life at Rome, where, in common with other men of letters, he enjoyed the protection and friendship of Augustus, and is said to have encouraged the future Emperor Claudius to apply himself to the composition of history. In his old age he returned to Padua, and died there, full of fame, in the 76th year of his age, A.D. 17. His only extant work is the "History of Rome," originally consisting of 142 books; of which only 35 remain to us, the place of all the rest, except two, being supplied by epitomes, or short abstracts of their contents, which, in default of more detailed information, often supply us with valuable materials for history. The books are at present divided into decades, or series of ten; but it is quite uncertain whether this division was made by Livy

himself. The first decade (books i-x.), the third decade (books xxi-xxx.), the fourth decade (books xxxi-xli.), and part of the fifth decade (books xlii-xlv.) comprise, with the exception of a few unimportant fragments, the whole of the history which has descended to our times. The style of Livy is above all praise; and though some of his fastidious contemporaries pretended that they could detect a certain Patavinity or provincialism in it, this is of course imperceptible to us. As regards the matter of his history, he cannot be regarded as an altogether trustworthy. He seems to have taken but little critical pains to ascertain the truth: we know as an absolute fact, that he altogether neglected sources of information which were easily accessible to him, and he probably chose whatever version of a story would appear most picturesque in his own narrative, or most redound to the glory of the Roman name. The result is, however, a story of wonderful beauty and unceasing interest.

Lividus, with a leaden colour, of a dull blue, Pl.
Lividus -a -um, somewhat envious, Jv.
Lividus -a -um, lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *ceruleus*, H; especially, of the colour of a bruise or contusion, black and blue, *livid*, H; (2) envious, invidious, C.

Livor -oris, *m.* a bluish colour, livid spot on the body, Q; (2) envy, spite, malice, Aug.

Lix, *Hel.*, *m.* ashes, Pl.
Lixa -e, *m.* a sifter, L; *plur.* *lixæ* -arum, *m.* camp-followers of every kind, Q.

Lixivius -a -um, made into ley, — *cinis*, Pl. Co; or *abr.* *lixivium* -ii, *n.* -ii, *m.*, *f.* Co, ley.

Lixivus -a -um, made into ley; — *mustum*, A. Aug. the juice which flows from the grapes before they are pressed.

Lixillum -arum, *f.* pancakes made of flour, cheese, and water, Vr.

Loba -m, *f.* the stalk or haulm of Indian millet, Pl.

Locrum -ii, *n.* rent paid for the standing-room of a stall, Vr.

Locarius -ii, *m.* a person who farmed the seats at the public shows, N.

Locatio -onis, *f.* a placing, arranging, — *verborum*, Q; (2) a letting out to hire, leasing, C; (3) a lease, C.

Locator -oris, *m.* one who hires out, lets out to hire, Pl.

Loculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a compartment in a chest, H; (2) a crack, P. Aur.

Loco, 1. to let out to hire, T.

Loco, 1. to place, lay, put, set, — *insidias alicui*, P; — *cistra*, C; — *milites super altum*, S; — *sidimenta urbis*, V; (2) — *puellam in matrimonium*, P; — *in matrimonium*, C, or only *puellam locare*, to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; (3) to let out to hire, to farm out taxes, *Censurios rectagion* — *heri*, C; — *agrum frumentum*, L; hence, to give out on contract, contract, bargain for, *palam securi funera locabantur*, C; — *se*, — *agrum se*, *m.* to hire one's self out, let one's services on hire, P. Jv; (4) to lend money at interest, P; hence *se locare*, to yield an interest, profit; (5) *rel.* to place, put, — *locos in amplissimam gradum dignitatis*, C; — *studia, curam, operam, industriam in aliquo re*, C; *præsentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum*, C, consists of.

Locallimentum -i, *n.*, a compartment, cell, series of compartments, e.g. a book-case, Sc; a dove-cote, bee-hive, Co.

Locallitus -a -um, divided into cells or compartments, Vi.

Loculorum -a -um, full of cells or compartments, Pl.

Loculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little place, P; (2) a coffin, Pl; (3) *pl.* loculi, a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket, H.

Locupletus -a -um, possessing large landed property, C; (2) rich, wealthy, opulent, C; *arvus locupletis*

frugibus, H; — *aquila*, Jv, the well-salaried office of centurion; (3) *met.* rich, abounding in, *Lysias oratione* —, C; (1) reliable, credible, trusty, — *testis*, C; — *tabellarius*, C.

Locuplito, 1. to enrich, — *homines fortunis*, C; *met.* — *templum picturis*, C.

Locus -i, *m.* (*pl.* loci, distinct places; loca, *n.* places in near neighbourhood, regions), a place, omnes copias in unum locum concurere, C; Galli qui ea loca incolunt, Ca; ex loco superiore egere, C, said of the speaker from the rostrum, or of the judges who give judgment from the bench; ex equo loco, C, said of the speaker in the senate; ex inferiore loco, C, of a pleader in a court of justice; primus locus adium, N, the ground-floor; especially a place or seat at the public spectacle, C; a place, spot, small inhabited place, C, loci, loca, C, Cl, the female organs of generation; (2) *met.* a passage, portion of a treatise; topic or subject of discussion, philosophicæ notæ et tractati loci, C; especially, means or source of proof, — nosse debemus, C; (3) *met.* place, time, opportunity, occasion for any thing; dare suspicionem locum, C; dare locum dubitationis, C; habere locum, to find a place; qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem locum habet fortitudo? C; locum non relinquere, not to admit, to exclude; vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquat; in aliquo loco esse, P, to be in any position or situation; — noncui, C, to get an opportunity; loco, in loco, C, opportunist, at the right time; dulce est desipere in loco, H; ad id locorum, L, so far; post id locorum, P, thereupon; inde loci, Lc, since; (4) *met.* position, degree, rank, esse ex equestri loco, C; infimo loco natus, C; (5) loco, used *adi.*, in place of, instead of, C.

Locusta -æ, *f.* a locust, Tc; (2) a kind of lobster or crab, Pl.

Locutio -onis, *f.* (lōquutio), a speaking, speech, C; (2) pronunciation, C.

Locutela -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little counterpane, a rough blanket, St.

Loculus -i, *f.* a rough blanket, rug, counterpane, Jv.

Logum -i, *n.* (lōgum, λογιον), the part of the stage, nearest the orchestra, from which the actors delivered their speeches, Vr.

Logice -æ, *f.* (λογική), logic, C.

Logicus -a -um (λογικός), found usually *pl.*

Logica -arum, *n.* C, logic.

Logos -i, *m.* (λογος), a word, P; logi, T, mere words, idle talk; (2) a joke, jest, bon-mot, P; (3) a fable, Sc.

Lollicus -a -um, of darnel or tare, Vr.

Lollarius -a -um, of or relating to darnel or tare, Co.

Loligo -inis, *f.* the cuttle-fish, C.

Lolliguncula -æ, *f.* a little cuttle-fish, P.

Lollum -ii, *n.* darnel, cockle, tare, V. Pl.

Lomentum -i, *n.* an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice, M; (2) a blue pigment, Pl.

Lonchitis -idis, *f.* (Λονχίτις), a plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, Pl.

Longævitas -ātis, *f.* length of life, longevity, P. Aur.

Longevus -a -um, aged, o'd, — *parents*, V; — *caput*, Pt.

Longinon -i, *n.* (longino, longibo, longivo -onis, *m.*) a sausage, Vr.

Longi, long, far off, at a distance, — *absum*, C;

— *mihi odium cum suis omnibus processerunt*, C;

longe lateque, C, far and wide; (2) of time, long, *Parro ritam Nervi proleat longius*, C; (3) of discourse, lengthily, copiously, C; (4) — *esse abesse*, to be of no avail, be no good, Ca; — *esse ab aliquo re*, to be destitute of; — *ab eloquentia*, Q; (5) much, very much, by far, greatly, — *mea quidem sententia*, T; — *nobilissimus apud Hecleivæ*, Ca, by far the noblest; — *diuturne*, C; a quo mea longissima ratio adhibetur, C.

Longinquitas -ātis, *f.* length, — *itineris*, *Tc*; especially distance, remoteness, *C. Tc*; (2) of time, length, duration, — *temporis*, *m*, *C*; — *morbi*, *C*; — *bellorum*, *L*

Longinquus -a -um, long, — *linea*, *Pl*; (2) distant, far, remote, — *hostis*, *C*; *e (ex) longinquo*, *Tc*, from a distance; — *intueri*, *Pl*, — *homo*, *C*, living at a distance, foreign; (3) of time, long in duration, long, *C*, — *consuetudo*, *Ca*, *vitam dare alicui*, *P*, (4) distant, in — *tempus aliquid differre*, *C*.

Longinus, the name of a family of the well-known plebeian Gens Cassia. Of its members, we shall mention only C. Cassius Longinus, quaestor of Crassus, in his unfortunate Parthian campaign, *n.o* 53, in which, nevertheless, he earned considerable military reputation by the successful resistance which he opposed to the enemy after the death of his commander. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Cassius joined the aristocratic or Pompeian party, and was placed in command of a fleet. Thus, however, he shortly afterwards surrendered to Caesar; and was not only pardoned, but even employed by the dictator. In 44 he was praetor peregrinus; and it is said that disappointment at not being appointed praetor urbanus was the motive which induced him to form the well-known and successful conspiracy against Caesar's life. The subsequent history of the conspirators has been already narrated (*vid.* Brutus). Cassius was defeated by Antony at the battle of Philippi; and, unaware of the success which Brutus had achieved against Octavianus, ordered his freedman, Pindarus, to slay him. He is depicted by his contemporaries as possessing literary tastes and acquirements, and in many respects was a man of considerable ability; but his career nowhere displays any high moral qualities, and his crimes were committed for the single purpose of self-aggrandisement.

Longipes -ēdis, long-footed, *Pl*.

*Longiter, far, — *ab leto erare*, *Lc*.

Longitudo -īnis, *f.* length, longitude; — *itineris*, *C*, (2) length of time, — *noctis*, *C*; — *orationis*, *C*.

Longuscūlus -a -um, *dim* somewhat long, *C*.

Longile, somewhat far off, at a little distance, — *ex hoc loco*, *P*.

Longulus -a -um, *dim*, somewhat long, *C*.

*Longurio -ōnis, *m*, a very tall man, long fellow, *Vr*.

Longurius -u, *m*, a long pole, rod, rail, *Ca*.

Longus -a -um, long, — *epistola*, *C*; *Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur*, *Ca*; — *navis*, *Aug*, a man-of-war, — *versus*, *C*, the hexameter, — *homo*, *Ct*, = longurio, *q.v.*; (2) = longinquus, far, distant, *P Aug*, (3) *poet.* vast, spacious, — *freta*, *H*, — *Olympus*, *V*, (4) of time, long, of long duration, tedious, *horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur*, *C*, *longa interjecta mora*, *C*; *longum est dicere*, *C*, it is tedious to relate; *ne longum sit, ne longum faciam*, *C*, to make a long story short, in brief, *nihil est mihi longius*, *C*, I can hardly wait, in longum, *V. Tc*, for a long time; *ex longo*, *V*, for a long time back, as applied to persons, longus sometimes = prolix, tedious, *C*.

Lōquacitas -ātis, *f.* talkativeness, loquacity, *C*.

Lōquaciter, loquaciously, talkatively, *C*.

Lōquaculus -a -um, somewhat talkative, *Lc*.

Lōquax -acis, talkative, garrulous, loquacious, — *homo*, *C* — *ianax*, *V*; — *nidus*, *V*, full of nestlings; *stagna*, *V*, full of frogs, — *lymphæ*, *H*.

Lōquax -a, *f.* a speaking, speech, discourse, *P. V*; (2) *a word, *Vr*; (3) *a speech, language, — *Græca*, *O*.

Lōquentia -æ, *f.* fluency of speech, readiness in talk, *Pl*.

Lōquitor, *l. dep.* to speak.

Lōquor -cūtus (-quātus), *3. dep.* to speak; (*l.*) *neut.* *Scipio mihi sane bene loqui videtur*, *C*, — *pro aliquo*, *C*; — *apud aliquem*, *C*, — *adversus aliquem*, *T*, — *male loqui alicui*, *P*, to speak evil against, (*ll.*) *act.* to say, tell, name, *loquere tuum mihi nomen*, *P*; — *tuam rem familiarem tecum*, *P*; *ne singulas loquar in bes*, *L*, not to mention; (2) to talk of, speak of constantly, *nil nisi classes loquens*, *C*; *omnia magna loquens*, *H*; (3) *poet.* to whisper, rustle, *pinos loquentes*, *V*, *Cytorio in iugo loquente*, *Ct*.

Lōra -æ, *f.*, lōrēa -æ, *f.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, *Vr*.

Lōra -æ, = lura, *q. t.*

Lōrarius -i, *m*, a slave who flogged his fellow-slaves with straps or thongs, *P. Aug*.

*Lōritus -a -um, bound with thongs, *V*.

Lōrēus -a -um, made of thongs, *P*.

Lōrica -æ, *f.* a cuirass, corselet, coat of mail, *C. L*; (2) a breastwork, parapet, *Ca*; (3) plaster or stucco-work, *Vt*, (4) *met.* *libros mutare loriceis*, *ll*, to exchange study for war.

Lōricatio -ōnis, *f.* — *duplex*, *Vt*, double flooring

Lōrico, *l.* to arm with a corselet or cuirass, *Pl*, (2) *to cover with plaster, *Vt*.

Lōricella -æ, *f. dim.* a little breastwork, *Aug*.

*Lōrēla -æ, *f. dim.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, *Vr*.

Lōripes -ēdis, strap-footed, or, according to others, crooked-legged, bandy-legged, *P*.

Lōrum -i, *n*, a strap or thong of leather, *P. L*; (2) especially (a) a rein, *loris ducere equos*, *L*; — *dare*, *Vt*, to relax the rein; (b) a scourge, whip, *loris uti*, *H*; *loris cadere aliquem*, *C*; (c) the girth of Venus, *M*; (d) the leathern bulla (*vid.* bulla) worn by poor children, *Jv*, (e) a vine-tendril, *Pl*.

Lōtio -ōnis, *f.* a washing, *Vt*.

Lōtium -i, *n*, the urine, *St*.

Lōtōmētra -æ, *f.* (λωτομήτρα), a kind of lotus, *Pl*.

Lōtus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* λωτος), the Egyptian lotus, *Pl*; (2) a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters, *Rhamnus Lotus*, *Linn*; (3) the Italian persimmon, *Pl*, (4) *meton.* a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, *O*.

Lōtura -æ, *f.* a washing, bathing, *Pl. M*.

Lūbet, lūbido, etc = libet, libido, etc *q. v.*

Lūbico, *l.* to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate, *Jv*.

Lūbricus -i -um, slippery, *P. L*; *abs* lūbricūm -i, *n* slippery place, *Pl. Lc*, hence, smooth, polished, — *crus*, *M*; (2) slippery, slimy, easily gliding or moving; — *oculi*, *C*; — *anguis*, *V*; — *piscis*, *Pl*, (3) *met.* slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; *ætas puerilis maxime — alique incerta*, *C*; — *annus*, *O*, quickly passing, — *ars*, *V*, deceitful.

Lūcānia -æ, *f.* a country of Lower Italy, *C*, hence *adj.* Lūcānus -a -um, *C*, Lūcāneus -a -um, Lucanian, *subst.* Lūcānica -æ, *f.* a kind of sausage, *C*, *Lūca bos*, a Lucanian ox, *i. e.* an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus, *Vr*.

Lūcānus, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain, was the son of L. Annæus Milla, and nephew of M. Seneca. His father was a man of equestrian rank, and had amassed a large fortune by his connexion with the imperial revenues. It is said that the talents of Lucan manifested themselves at an early age, and even roused the jealousy of the Emperor Nero, who forbade him to read his verses publicly. On this, Lucan joined the conspiracy of Piso; and though, on discovery, he encountered the infamy of turning informer, and betrayed his accomplices, he was obliged to commit suicide to avoid the more disgraceful death reserved for him by Nero, *a. n.* 65. The only extant work of Lucan is the "Pharsalia," an unfinished poem in ten books, having for its subject the contest between Cæsar and Pompey. It displays many merits and defects characteristic of the author's youth, and has called forth very diverse

criticisms: the style is often forcible, and as often turgid; now rises into the sublime and now sinks into bathos. Yet it seems certain, that had Lucan lived in happier days, and been able to chasten his youthful excess of imagination by the taste of maturer years, he could hardly have failed to have taken a place in the first rank of Roman poets.

Lūcar -*aris*, *n.* the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, *Tc.*

Lūcellum -*i*, *n. dim.* a little profit, a small gain; *C.*

Lūcēo -*xi*, 2. to be bright, shine, glitter, *stella lucet*, *C.*; *lucēt oculi*, *O.*; frequently *impers.*, *lucet*, it is light, it is daylight, it is day, *C.*; *nondum lucebat*, *C.* it was not yet light; (2) to shine forth, gleam forth, be visible, *Pl. M.*; (3) *met.* to shine forth, be plain, evident, *nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet*, *C.*; *quoniam res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat*, *C.*

Lūcēs -*iam*, *m.* one of the three centuries of calvary established by Romulus; supposed to represent the Etruscan element in the old Roman state, as the Ramnes were the Latins and the Tatius the Sabines, *C.*

Lūcerna -*a*, *f.* a lamp, oil-lamp, *C.*; (2) a fish which emits a phosphorescent light in calm nights, *Pl.*

Lūcesco, 3. to begin to shine, *V.*; (2) used especially of the break of day, to begin to grow light, *O.*; and frequently *impers.*, *lucescit* or *luciscit*, it grows light, day is breaking, *P. Q.*

Lūci = *luce*, *cid.* *lux*.

Lūcide, clearly, plainly, *lucidly*, *C.*

Lūcidus -*a*, *um*, full of light, clear, bright, *lūcidus*, *aer*, *Le.*; — *amnis*, *O.*; (2) bright, brilliant, shining white, — *puella*, *O.*; — *oris*, *Tb.*; — *vestis*, *Pl.*; (3) *met.* clear; plain, *lūcidus*, *O.*

Lūcifer -*ēra* -*ērum*, light-bearing, light-bringing, *Le. O.*; *subst.* **Lūcifer** -*eri*, *m.* Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, *C.*

Lūcīfuga -*a*, *c.* one who turns night into day, *Se.*

Lūcīfugus -*a* -*um*, shunning the light, *C. V.*

Lūcilius, *C.*, the oldest of the Roman satirists, was born at Suessa Auruncorum B.C. 148, and was either the maternal grand-uncle or grandfather of the great Pompey. We are told that he served under Scipio in the Numantine War, and that he was the intimate friend both of Scipio and Lælius. He is said to have died at Naples B.C. 103, and to have been honoured with a public funeral. The works of Lucilius are recorded to have been wholly satirical, and to have been divided into thirty books, in some of which the hexameter verse, in others iambic and trochaic measures were employed. Of these no fewer than 800 fragments remain to us; but as they are very brief and unconnected, the longest extant passage consisting only of thirteen lines. It is impossible to form an independent judgment as to his style and merits. It is generally agreed that the characteristics of early satiric poetry are to be found in Lucilius; great boldness of invective, biting personality, and considerable wit, united with a carelessness of expression and continual want of polish. He is said by Horace to have been an exceedingly rapid and voluminous writer.

Lūcina -*a*, *f.* the goddess of births; used *abs. V.* or as a surname of Juno and Diana, *C.*; (2) a bearing of children, birth, *Lūcinam iustoque pati hymeneos*, *V.*

Lūcisco = *lucresco*, *g.v.*

Lūcius -*ili*, *m.* a common Roman prænomen; whence *Lūcipor* = *Lucii puer*, *Pl.* the slave of a Lucius.

Lūcivus -*a* -*um*, connected with gain or profit, *lucrative*, *Q.*

Lūcilla gens, a very old family at Rome, originally patrician, but appears to have had subsequently a plebeian branch also. *Vir.* **Lucretius**.

Lucretia, the wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus Tarquin, an event said to have

produced the abolition of monarchy at Rome, and the establishment of the consular form of government.

Lucretius, T. Carus, a philosophical poet of the first century B.C.; respecting whose life we have very little trustworthy information. We are told that he was born 95 B.C., and that he committed suicide in 52 or 51, but no reliance can be placed upon the dates. Lucretius lives only in his great poem "De Rerum Natura," addressed to G. Memmius Gemellus, prætor, 58, and which, judging from an incidental mention of it in the Letters of Cicero, may have been published about that year. It is divided into six books, contained 7400 hexameter lines, and is devoted to an exposition of the Epicurean theory of the gods. By demonstrating their total independence of the world and its affairs, by proving that the universe is the result of a concurrence of atoms, undirected by any creative will, he imagines that he shall liberate men's minds from the painful and degrading slavery of superstition. It will at once be seen that the subject is an ungrateful one. Yet it is impossible not to admire the art with which Lucretius has worked up his philosophical speculations into harmonious verse; and it is allowed that, in the episodes which occasionally relieve the abstract disquisitions which form the staple of the poem, he has taken a higher flight than any of his countrymen, and proved himself the sublimest of the Roman poets. Of these splendid passages may be mentioned the invocation to Venus in the first book, and the description of the baneful effects of superstition which immediately succeeds, and the picture of the Great Plague of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, with which the sixth book abruptly closes.

Lūcrifacio -*fecī* -*factum*, 3. to gain, receive as profit, — *pecuniam*, *C.*; — *tritici modios centum*, *C.*; (2) *met.* — *nomen*, *Vr.* to acquire a name; — *maleficiam*, *Aug.*; — *injuriā*, *Pl.* to commit with impunity.

Lūcrificabilis -*a*, gainful, profitable, lucrative, *P.*

Lūcrificus -*a* -*um*, *P.* = *lucrificabilis*, *g.v.*

Lūcrīfuga -*a*, *c.* one who shuns gain, *P.*

Lūcrinus -*i*, *m.* (*so. locus*), the Lago Lucrino on the coast of Campania; near Baia, *C. II.*; hence *adj.*

Lūcrinus -*a* -*um*, — *ostrea*, *Pl.* conchylia, *H.* or *abs.* **Lūcrina** -*rum*, *n. M.* Lucrino oysters, celebrated for their flavour; **Lūcrinensis** -*a*, — *res*, *C.* oysters.

Lūcrīpeta -*a*, *m.* one who seeks gain or profit, *P.*

Lūcor, 1. *dep.* to get gain, to gain, profit (*opp. perdere*), — *auri pondo decem*, *C.*; *missorum omne stipendium*, — *C.* to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket; *met. lucretur indicia veteris infamiae*, *C.* he shall have the advantage of, i.e. I will say nothing about.

Lūcrosus -*a* -*um*, full of gain, profitable, lucrative, *O.*

Lūcro -*i*, *n.* gain, profit, advantage, *luere* (*opp. damnum*), *lucri causā*, *C.*; *res ad prædam lucrumpque recovare*, *C.* to apply to gainful purposes; — *facere*, *P.* to make a profit; *luero est*, *P.* it is advantageous, gainful; *ponere*, *deputare* in *luero*, *C. T.* to reckon as an advantage; *lucri facere*, *N.* = *lucrificio*, *g.v.*; *de luero vivere*, *C.* to live as clear gain, i.e. beyond expectation, from the forbearance of another; (3) the love of gain, avarice, *Se.*; (3) *luere*, riches, *O.*

Lūctāmen -*inis*, *n.* effort, exertion, struggling, toil, *V.*

Lūctatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a wrestling, struggling, striving, struggle, fight, *sine adversario nulla* — *est*, *C.*; (2) *met.* a struggle, contention, — *cum Academicis*, *C.*

Lūctator -*ōris*, *m.* a wrestler, *O.*; *met.* a struggler, *P.*

Lūctatus -*us*, *m.* a wrestling, *Pl.*

Luctifer -ära -ërum, bringing grief, mournful, Sc.

*Luctificabilis -e, sorrowful, — cor, A. Aug.

Luctificus -a -um, causing grief, mournful, — clades, C. V.

*Luctisonus -a -um, sorrowfully sounding, — mugitus, O.

Luctor, 1. dep. (act. lucto, P. T.), to wrestle, luctabitur Olympiis Milo, C; (2) to struggle, strive, contend with, — in arido solo, L; — in turbâ, H; Africus luctatur fluctibus, II; followed by inf., — telum eripere, V; (3) met. — cum aliquo, C; — cum agro, Pl; — alicui rei, P. Aug; — aliquâ re, P. Aug.

Luctuose, mournfully, sorrowfully, Vr. L.

Luctuosus -a -um, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful, O diem republicæ —, C; misera tempora et luctuosa, C.

Luctus -ûs, m. mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement, C. Ca; (2) the outward signs of sorrow, in dress and gesture, mourning, erat in luctu senatus, C.

Luctubrâto -ônis, f. working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study, C; (2) that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration, C.

*Luctubratorius -a -um, serviceable for nocturnal study, — lectula, St.

Lucturo, 1. to work by night, L; (II.) act. — parvum opusculum, C; nox lucubrata, M, occupied in labour.

Luculente, luculenter, excellently, admirably, splendidly, C.

Luculentus -a -um, full of light, bright, C; (2) met. distinguished, splendid, excellent in its kind, — femina, P; — legio, Aug; — scriptor, C; — oratio, S; (3) respectable, wealthy, considerable, — familia, hereditas, P; (4) happy, lucky, — dies, P; (5) trustworthy, credible, — auctores, C.

Lucullus, the name of a plebeian family of the Gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, born probably about the year 109; and early in life attached to the party of Sulla, whom he accompanied as quaestor in the campaign against Mithridates, 88. He remained in Asia till the year 80, occupied with various civic duties entrusted to him by Sulla; and having then returned to Rome, was elected, in 79, curule ædile, and, by a special enactment of Sulla, prætor immediately on the conclusion of his ædileship. After a short interval spent in Africa, he again betook himself to Rome, to canvass for the consulship, to which office, in conjunction with M. Aurelius Cotta, he was elected for the year 74. At the expiration of his consulship, Lucullus, not without difficulty, obtained the chief object of his ambition—the command against Mithridates. The details of his long and successful campaigns, which lasted till his recall in 66, cannot here be narrated. It is enough to say, that he succeeded not only in driving the king of Pontus into Armenia, but followed him thither, and completely destroyed also the army of his host and ally Tigranes. But at the moment when complete triumph seemed certain, the efforts of Lucullus were paralyzed by two causes. The moderation, a rare virtue in a Roman general, which he had displayed towards the conquered provinces, had incensed the powerful body of knights at Rome, who were the farmers of the revenue; and, in the second place, his soldiers, with whom he never thoroughly ingratiated himself, mutinied and allowed the enemy to overrun once more the provinces which they had lost. The result was the recall of the unfortunate general, and the transference, by the Manilian law, of his command to his rival Pompey. After an interval of three years, Lucullus triumphed in great splendour in the spring of 63; but after that period he gradually withdrew himself from politics, and though he occasionally re-appeared upon the stage of public life, preferred a luxurious and indolent existence to the toils and hazards of party. Indeed, the

luxury of his old age is almost as well known as the victories of his manhood. But he was, besides, a man of considerable literary tastes and acquirements, and his house and library were the resort of both native and foreign literati. The exact date of his death is unknown, but we gather from one of Cicero's Orations that he was not alive B.C. 56.—Adj. Luculinus -a -um, Lucullian -a -um, Lucullianus -a -um.

Luculus -i, m. dim. a little wood or grove, St.

Lucuns -ntis, f. a kind of cake or biscuit, Vr.

Lucus -i, m. n. sacred grove, consecrated wood, C; (2) a wood, grove, forest, V.

Ludia -æ, f. a female actress or dancer, M; (2) a gladiator's wife, Jr.

Ludibrium -ii, n. derision, mockery, sport, jest, alicui esse ludibrio, C, to afford sport to; habere aliquem ludibrio, T, to make a laughing-stock of; per ludibrium auditu dimissique, L, heard and dismissed with scorn; (2) a laughing-stock, plaything, subject of sport or derision, is — verus quam comes, L; — for tunc, C.

Ludibundus -a -um, playful, sportive, P. L; (2) as easy as play, without difficulty or danger, calo sereno in Italiam ludibundi per venimus, C.

Ludice (ludicrus), -era -rum, done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or recreation, playful, sportive, — exercitatio, C; ludicras partes sustinere, St, to appear upon the stage; — tibie, P, used in the theatre; and hence, ludicrum -i, n. a theatrical performance, public spectacle, L.

*Ludificio -feci -factum, 3. to make game of, cheat, cozen, P.

*Ludificabilis -e, wherewith one makes game of another, — ludi, P.

Ludificatio -ônis, f. (-itus -ûs, m. P.) a making game of, deriding, deceiving, C.

*Ludificator -ôris, m. one who makes game of another, a derider, P.

Ludifico, 1. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen, — aliquem, P; abs, C.

Ludiflor, 1. dep. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat, C; — aliquem, P. T; — virginem, T, to misuse, abuse; (2) to make vain, cunningly frustrate, — ea quæ hostes agerent, L.

Ludimagister -tri, m. a schoolmaster, C.

Ludio -ônis, m. an actor, pantomimic actor, L.

Ludus -i, m. n. a pantomimic actor or dancer, C; (2) a gladiator, Jr.

Ludo -si, -sum, 3. to play at any game, — aleæ, C; trocho, talis, H; — aleam, St; — par impar, St; (2) to play, sport, toy, trifle with anything, C; — in munivum, V, to dance; marina in sicco ludunt fulcra, V; (3) to sport in love, lusisti satis, H; — aliquem, aliquid, Aug, to mimic, mock, counterfeit in sport; — operam, P, to spend labour in vain; — aliquem, C, to joke, make fun of, rally, banter; also, to deceive, delude, C; audis an me ludis amabilis insania? II.

Ludus -i, m. a game, sport, pastime, notum sibi aliquem exagitant in otio ludum, C; especially (2) ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods, ludos facere, C, edere, St, apparare, C, persolvere, O, to give, celebrate; found in conjunction with a n.pl., ludi Taurini, L; ludis, P. C, at the time of the games; (3) a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school, C; — fidicinus, P, for teaching music; — gladiatorius, C, for training gladiators; (4) met. play, sport, any thing done without trouble, C; (5) jest, joke, sport, fun, ludos facere aliquem, P, to make game of any one; ludos aliquem dimittere, P, to drive away with scorn and derision; ludos dare, præbere, T, to make one's self ridiculous; dare ludum alicui, P, to give pleasure to, indulge.

*Lûela -æ, f. punishment, expiation, scelerisque — carcer, Lc.

Lûes -is, f. a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, O. V; (2) any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction; applied to $\pi\alpha\iota$, Tc, tempest,

Te, conflagration, Sc; *saxa Thebarum lues*, Sc, the Sphinx.

Lūgēo -vi -ctum, II (i.) *neut.* to mourn, be in mourning, — *senatus*, C, (ii.) *act.* to bewail, lament, deplore, — *inortem alicuius*, C; and especially, to wear mourning for, *matronæ annum, ut parenti, eum luctu, unt*, L.

Lūgēbre, mournfully, plaintively, V.

Lūgūbris -is, relating to mourning, mournful, lugubrious; — *lamentatio*, C, for the dead; — *domus*, L, funeral house; — *vestis*, T, funeral attire; and *abs lūgūbria -lum*, n. funeral attire, O, (2) causing mourning, — *bellum*, II; (3) doleful, plaintive, — *vox, verba*, O.

Lūmbrīus -a -um, relating to thorns, — *faix*, Vr, for clipping thorns.

*Lumbifragium -il, n. a breaking of the loins, P.

Lumbrīcus -a -um, a worm in the intestines, Co; (2) an earth-worm, dew-worm, Co.

Lumbillus -i, m. dim a little loon, Pl.

Lumbus -i, m. the loon, C; (2) the private parts, Jr. Pr, (3) the part of a vine from which the branches spring, Co.

*Lūmectum -i, n. a thorn-bush, Vr.

Lūmen -inis, n. light, *tabulas collocare in bono lumine*, C; *lumina solis*, Lc, the beams of the sun; (2) a light, lamp, taper, *lumen oleum instillare*, C; brightness, brilliance, — *ferri*, P. Aug; shining or bright colour, Co; the light of day, V, the light of life, life, — *inquere*, P; the light of the eye, the eye, *Democritus luminibus amissis*, C, being blind, *lumina defixa tenere in aliquā re*, O, an opening through which light penetrates, window, Vr, the light which is in a house, C, hence, *luminibus obstruere et officere*, to block up the light by building; (3) *met* the light, that which is most conspicuous or distinguished, *clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt*, C, *luminibus alicuius obstruere, officere*, C, to darken any one's fame.

Lūminar -āris, n. a window-shutter, window, C.

Lūmīnōsus -a -um, full of light, — *adyficia*, Vr, (2) *met.* of discourse, bright, luminous, C.

Lūna -æ, f. the moon; — *plena*, C, full moon; — *laborans*, Jr, — *deficiens*, Pl, an eclipse of the moon = defectus lunæ, L, *quarta luna*, C, the fourth day after new moon, (2) *meton* the month, Pl, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon worn by Roman senators on their shoe, Jr.

Lūnāris -e, relating to the moon, lunar, C, (2) like the moon, — *cornu*, O.

Lūno, 1. to bend into a crescent or half-moon, O; hence, more frequently *præp* lūnātus -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped, — *yellow Amazonidum*, V.

Lūnula -æ, f. a crescent-shaped ornament or amulet worn by women and children, P.

Lūo, lūi, 3 (lūo), to wash, P. Aug, (2) *met.* to cleanse, purify, — *insonites errore*, P. Aug, to expiate, atone for, — *stuprum voluntariū morte*, C, hence, also, to avert by expiation, — *pericula publica*, L, to pay a mulct or fine, Pl, hence *luere penam* or *penas*, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for, *utque mihi peccati l. o. penas*, C, — *anguinum malis*, Pl, to suffer the evil predicted by the augurs.

Lūpa -æ, f. a female wolf, O H, (2) a public prostitute, C.

Lūpīnar -āris, n. a biotheel, P. Jr.

Lūpātus -i -um, provided with wolf's teeth, = iron points, — *fremit*, II; hence lūpī -ōrum, m. -i -ōrum, n. a very severe kind of bit, V.

Lūpēcal -ālis, n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, V, (2) pl. Lūpēcālta -lum, n. (-ōrum), the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lūpēcalis -e, of or relating to the Lupercal, — *sacra*, n, St.

Lūpēcas -i, m. in old Ital an deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with

the Arcadian Pan; (2) more frequently, a priest of Lupercus, C.

*Lūpillus -i, m. dim a small lupine, P.

Lūpīnārius -a -um, of or relating to lupines, A. Aug.

Lūpīnus -a -um, of or relating to a wolf, wolfish, C.

Lūpīnus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the plant lupine, V. Pl, the seeds of which children and actors on the stage used instead of corn, P.

Lūpus -i, m. a wolf, V; prov. *lupus in fabulā*, C, talk of the devil, and he'll appear; *lupum auribus tenere*, T, to be in great perplexity; *hac in get lupus, hac canis angit*, H, to be between two evils, *ovem lupo committere*, T, to put the fox to keep the geese, *lupo agnum cripere*, P, to snatch butter out of a dog's mouth, (2) *meton* a voracious fish, H. Pl, a kind of spider, Pl, a horse's bit, covered with prongs, O, a grappling-iron, L; *hops*, Pl, *humulus lupulus*, Linn.

Lūra -æ, f. the mouth of a large sack or skin used for holding fluids, A. Aug.

*Lureinbundus -a -um, voracious, greedy, A. Aug.

Lureo -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, P.

Lūridus -i -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale, — *pallor*, O, — *dentes*, II; — *horror*, O, producing paleness.

Lūror -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lc.

Luscīnia -æ, f. the nightingale, II.

Luscīnula -æ, f. dim. a little nightingale, P.

Luscīnatus -i, m. Ph. = luscina, q. v.

Luscīnus -a -um, one-eyed, Pl.

Luscīnus, C. Fabricius, cons. 282, 278, cens. 275; was famous in Roman history as an example of the old Italian simplicity of manners, and some of the last poetical touches, visible in the Roman annals, are traceable in his life. He commanded against Pyrrhus, and it was told with pride, how, when sent on an embassy to the victorious king, he sternly refused all his splendid bribes and flattering offers. Another characteristic story is that, when censor, he expelled from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for having in his possession ten pounds weight of silver plate.

Luscīosus -a -um, luscīfōsus -a -um, purblind, dim-sighted, P.

Luscus -i -um, one-eyed, C; — *statua*, Jr, hollow-eyed, blind.

Lūsto -ōnis, f. a playing, sport, O.

Lūsto, 1. to play, sport, P.

Lūstor -ōnis, m. one that plays, a player, O, (2) a humorous writer, O, (3) a mocker, P.

Lūstōrius -a -um, for or relating to play, — *pila*, Pl, balls to play with; (2) *met* serving to pass away time, jocose, — *questio*, Pl, (3) done or said merely in sport, empty, worthless, invalid, Sc.

Lūstrilis -e, relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning, — *sacrificium*, L, — *exla*, V; — *caput*, Sc, = of Iphigenia, (2) relating to a period of five years, because an expiatory sacrifice was offered at Rome by the censors every five years, Te.

Lūstrāmen -inis, n. a means of purification or expiation, P. Aug.

Lūstridō -ōnis, f. a purification by sacrifice, expiation, L. Co, (2) a going round, going over, travel, going, wandering, C.

Lūstrīcus -a -um, — *dies*, the eighth or ninth day after birth, on which a sacrifice of purification was offered for the child and a name given to it, St.

*Lūstrificus -a -um, purifying, expiatory, P. Aug.

Lūstro, 1. to purify by an expiatory sacrifice, — *exocitum, populi lūm*, C, *ter que scenem flammā, ter aquā, ter sulphure lūstrat*, O, (2) to muster or review an army, C, (3) to look at, regard, observe, examine, *quæ sit me circum copia, lūstro*, V; *sol qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lūstrat*, V, (4)

to wander over, traverse, pass through, *Pythagoras* *Aegyptum lustravit*, C.

Lustror, 1. *dep.* to frequent brothels, P.

Lustrum -i, n. a bog, morass, marsh, Vr; (2) the den or lair of a wild beast, — *ferarum*, V; a wood, forest, V; (3) a brothel, C. P; (4) *meton.* a dissolute life, C.

Lustrum -i, n. an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors, on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed, C; — *condere*, C, to offer the expiatory sacrifice; *sub lustrum censeri*, C, to be enrolled near the end of the census, C; (2) an expiatory sacrifice, L; (3) a period of five years, a lustre, C; transferred to mean any cycle of years, of whatever length, O. M.

Lusus -us, m. a playing, game, sport, — *aleæ*, St; — *calculeorum*, Pl; (2) loving dalliance, O; (3) mockery, derision, Q.

**Lutamentum* -i, n. that which is made of mud or clay, A. Aug.

Lutarius -a -um, that lives in or on mud, — *testudines*, Pl.

Lutulia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, the most distinguished members of which bore the surname *Catulus*, q.v.

Lutæa -æ, f. mountain-green, chrysocol, Pl.

**Lutensis* -æ, found in mud, living in mud, Pl.

Lutellus -a -um, dim. yellowish, V.

Lutesco, 3. to turn to mud, become muddy, Co.

Lutum -i, n. the yoke of an egg, Pl.

Lutæus -a -um, dyed with the plant *lutum*, yellow, saffron-yellow, V; also yellow-red, Ct; rose-coloured, V.

Luto, 1. to besmear with mud or dirt, M. Pr.

Lutuosus -a -um, full of mud, muddy, Pl.

Lutra -æ, f. (lytra), an otter, Pl.

Lutulentus -a -um, muddy, dirty, — *sus*, H; — *amnis*, O; (2) * smeared with ointment, M; (3) *met.* filthy, dirty, C; of style, muddy, turbid, H.

**Lutulo*, 1. to besmear with dirt, dirty, P.

Lutum -i, n. a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, V.

Lutum -i, n. mud, mire, dirt, *volutari in luto*, C; *crates luto contingere*, Ca; prov. *in luto esse*, *hærrere*, P. T, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, P. C; (2) loam, potters' clay, Tb. Jr; (3) the dust with which wrosters sprinkled themselves, Sc.

Lux, *lucis*, f. light, and properly the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies, — *solis*, C; the brightness of polished bodies, — *smaragdî*, Lc, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) daylight, day, *cum primâ luce*, *primâ luce*, C, as soon as it was day; hence used adv., *luce*, *luci*, *lucui*, by day, by daylight; (3) *meton.* a heavenly luminary, C; a day, *centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii*, C; poet. — *æstiva*, V, summer; — *brumalis*, O, winter; life, *corpora luce carentum*, V; the eye, eyesight, O; (4) *met.* publicity, the public view, the sight of men, *res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre*, C; (5) *met.* light, help, succour, *efferre* — *reipublicæ*, C; (6) *met.* light, ornament, *urbis*, *lux orbis terrarum*, C; (7) *met.* light, elucidation, C.

Luxo, 1. (λοῦω), to put out of joint, dislocate, Sc. Pl; (2) to displace, put out of its position, — *radices*, Pl.

Luxor, 1. *dep.* to riot, revel, P.

Luxuria -æ, f. *luxuriæ* -ti, f. luxurious growth of plants, — *ægetum*, V; (2) poet. the playfulness, sportiveness of animals, P. Aug; (3) luxury, excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, C.

Luxurio, 1. *luxurior*, 1. *dep.* to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth, — *humus*, *æges*, O; (2) of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton, *ludit et in præis luxuriatque pecoris*, O; (3) to be exultant, abound in, *faciem decet delivris* — *noctis*, O, hence, to swell, increase, — *membra*, O; (4) *met.* to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute, *ne luxuriaretur etio animi*, L.

Luxuriöse, wantonly, immoderately, A. Aug. (2) luxuriously, voluptuously, C.

Luxuriösus -a -um, luxuriant in growth, — *menta*, C; (2) *met.* immoderate, excessive, — *lætitia*, L; wanton, extravagant, — *dictum*, Jo; — *amor*, O; luxurious, dissolute, profligate, C.

Luxus -a -um (λοῦς), out of joint, dislocated, A. Aug.

Luxus -us, m. a dislocation, A. Aug.

Luxus -us, m. luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, C; (2) splendour, V.

Lyæus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus, V; (2) wine, *uda Lyæo terrena*, H.

Lyceion -önis, m. (Λυκῆον), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto, O; *adj.* *Lyceönus* -a -um, — *Arctos*, O, Callisto, as a constellation, whence — *aris*, O, the northern sky; *Lyceönis* -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon.

Lyceion -önis, m. (Λυκῶν), an animal of the wolf kind, Pl.

Lyceum -i, n., *Lyceum* -ii, n. (Λύκειον), a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught, C.

Lychnis -idis, f. (λυχνίς), a kind of rose with flame-coloured blossom, Pl; (2) a precious stone of a similar colour, Pl.

Lychnites -æ, m. (λυχνίτης), a kind of Parian marble, Pl.

Lychnitis -idis, f. (λυχνίτις), a plant, so called because used for wicks, Pl.

Lychnobius -i, m. (λυχνόβιος), one who turns night into day, Sc.

Lychnichus -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, C.

Lychnus -i, m. (λυχνός), a lamp, C.

Lydia -æ, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* *Lydius* -a -um, — *deus*, Pt, Apollo; — *sortes*, V, the oracle of Apollo at Patara; *subst.*

Lyell -orum, m. the Lycians, C; *Lyellum* -i, n. a kind of thorn used in medicine, Pl.

Lycephthalmos -i, m. (Λυκέφθαλμος), a wolf's eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Lycepsis -is, f. (Λυκοψίς), a species of bugloss, Pl.

Lyces -i, m. (Λύκος), a kind of spider, Pl.

Lydia -æ, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* *Lydius* -a -um, Lydian, — *regna*, Tb, of Gyges; — *aureifer amnis*, Tb, Pactolus; — *navis*, Sc, Omphale; — *lapis*, Pl, the touch-stone; (2) Etruscan, — *sternus*, V, the Tiber; (3) *meton.* — *undæ*, Ct, the lake Benacus; *Lydius* -a -um, Lydian, C, Etruscan, P. V.

Lydius -a -um (Λύδιος), white, — *lapis*, Pl.

Lygdos -i, f. (Λύγδος), a white stone, M.

Lygos -i, f. (Λύγος), a plant, the agnus castus, Abraham's balm, Pl.

Lympha -æ, f. clear spring-water, V. H. O.

Lymphaticus -a -um, raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic, L. Pl; — *paræ*, L, a panic terror.

Lymphatio -önis, f., *lymphatus* -a -um, madness, frenzy, Pl.

Lympho, 1. to make mad, strike with frenzy, M; *præp.* found neut., *lymphantes animi*, Pl, mad, frantic; hence *præp.* *lymphatus* -a -um, mad, frantic, insane, L. V.

Lyneus -i, m. (Λυνεύς), a Mæcedonian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence *adj.* *Lyneus* -a -um; *met.* C, sharp-sighted.

Lyneurion -ii, n. (Λυνεούριον), a precious stone, perhaps the jacinth or tourmaline, Pl.

Lyx -eis, c. (Λέξ), a lyx, V.

Lyra -æ, f. (λύρα), the lyre, a small and simple stringed instrument, O; (2) lyric poetry, a song, H. O; (3) a composition to be sung, O.

Lyricus -a -um, of or relating to the lyre, lyric, H; *subst.* *Lyrica* -orum, m. Pl, lyric poems; *Lyric* -orum, m. Pl, lyric poems.

Lyrístes -æ, *m.* (Λυριστής), a player on the lyre, *Pl.*

Lytton -i, *n.* (Λύττον), an aquatic plant, the water-plantain, *Pl.*

Lysimachia -æ, *f.* (Λυσιμαχία), a plant, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, *Linn. Pl.*

Lysimachus -i, *m.* (Λυσίμαχος), a precious stone with golden veins, *Pl.*

Lysis -is, *f.* (Λύσις), a loosening, opening, *Vt.*

Lytta -æ, *f.* (Λύττα), a worm, also called the greedy-worm, said to be under the tongue of a dog, which, if taken out, would prevent his going mad, *Pl.*

M, *m*, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in form and sound with the Greek *μ*, *μ*. *M* is more frequently interchanged with *n* than with any other letter, as *e.g.*, *candem*, *quorundam* from *eam*, *quorum*; and, on the other hand, in some of the compounds of *in*, *imbellis*, *imprimo*, *inimicus*. For the signification of *M* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Macedonia -æ, *f.* (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace; hence *adj.* **Macedonicus** -a -um, *C.* **Macedonensis** -e, *P.* **Macedonius** -a -um, *O.* **Macedonian**; *subst.* **Macedo** -onis, *m.* a Macedonian, *C.*

Macellarius -a -um, *of or relating to the provision-market*, *P. Aug.*; *subst.* **macellarius** -ii, *m.* a victualler, provision-dealer; seller of meat, poultry, fish, game, etc. *St.*

Macellum -i, *n.* a provision-market, meat-market, *C.*

Macellus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat lean, *Vr.*

Macco, *2.* to be lean, *P.*

Macer -era -crum, *lean, meagre*, — *tanus*, *V.*; — *homo*, *Q.*; (2) of inanimate things, — *solum*, *C.* thin, poor; — *ager*, *Vr.*

Maceratio -onis, *f.* a soaking, steeping, maceration, *Vt.*

Macresco, *3.* to become soft, tender, *A. Aug.*

Maceria -æ, *f.* a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, *C.*

Macero, *1.* to soak, steep in water, make soft by soaking, to macerate, *Co. Pl.*; (2) to make weak, bring down, reduce, *multos isto morbus homines macerat*, *Pl.*; (3) to torment, tease, vex, fret, *me macero*, *T. P.* I fret myself; *noli te macerare*, *T.* don't fret yourself.

Macresco, *3.* to grow thin, become lean, lose flesh, *Vr.*

Macedo -onis, *m.* the Macedonians, *P. Aug.*

Macellura -æ, *f.* (μάχαλα), a sword, knife, *P.*

Macellum -i, *n.* *dim.* (μαχαίριον), a little sword or knife, *P.*

Maccharophorus -i, *m.* (μαχαροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machera, *C.*

Machine -æ, *f.* (μηχανή), a machine; any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, *C.* pulling down columns, *C.* drawing ships to land, *H.*; a scaffold on which slaves were exposed for sale, *Q.*; a builder's scaffold, *Pl.*; and in war, various machines, the catapult, balista, etc. *S.*; (2) *met.* an instrument for any trick, cunning device, *P.*

Machinealis -e, *of or relating to machines*, *Pl.*

Machineamentum -i, *n.* a machine, instrument, *L.*

Machineatio -onis, *f.* contrivance, machinery, mechanism, *cum machineatione quâdam moreri aliquid videmus*, *C.*; (2) a machine, — *navalis*, *Ca.*; (3) a cunning device, machination, *C.*

Machinator -oris, *m.* a merchant, maker of machines, architect, *L. Te.*; (2) *met.* a machinator, contriver, originator, — *horum omnium scelerum*, *C.*; * *f. Sc. tu malorum machinatrix facinorum*.

Machinor, *1. dep.* to contrive, invent, devise, — *aliquid*, *C.*; (2) *met.* to plot maliciously, machinate, *P.*; — *aliquid alicui*, *C. L. S.*

Machinosus -a -um, *cunningly contrived*, *St.*

Macies -is, *f.* leanness, thinness, *C. Ca.*; applied to soil, poverty, barrenness, *Co.*; (2) *met.* meagreness of expression, *Te.*

Mactentus -a -um, *thin, lean*, *P.*

Mactr, *indcl.* (μάκερ), an aromatic Indian bark, of a red colour, *Pl.*

Mactis -idis, *f.* the name of a fictitious kind of spice, *P.*

Macresco, *maceri*, *3.* to grow lean, become thin, *Co. H.*

Macritas -itatis, *f.* leanness, thinness, *Vt.*

Macritudo -inis, *f. P.* = *macritas*, *g.v.*

Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, was a grammarian of the fifth century A.D., of whom we know nothing beyond the slight information which we can gather from his extant works. He appears to have been a Greek; lived in the reign of Theodosius, and had a son called Eustathius. His principal work is, "Saturnaliorum Conviviorum Libri III." consisting in great part of a commentary on Virgil, and containing much curious antiquarian lore. A second work is, "Commentarius ex Ciceroe in Somnium Scipionis," a philosophical treatise founded on the dream of Scipio related in the 6th book of Cicero's work "De Republica." The religious opinions of Macrobius have been the subject of much dispute, but it seems most probable that he was a Pagan.

Macroscolum -i, *n.* (μακροscolum -i, *n.* μακρόscolum), paper of the largest size, foolscap, *C.*

Macetabilis -e, *deadly*, *Le.*

Mactator -oris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, *So.*

Mactatus -us, *m.* a slaying, killing, *Le.*

Macte, *macti*, *rid. mactus*.

Macto, *1.* to honour, glorify, *quum puerorum extis deos manes — soleas*, *C.*; (2) to honour a god with a sacrifice, to sacrifice, *hostiam*, *H.*; — *bidentes*, *V.*; (3) to reward, honour with any thing, — *aliquem horroribus*, *C.*; more frequently, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with, *quo etiam maiore es malo mactandus*, *C.* without *abl.* — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, *C.* to ruin, destroy.

Mactus -a -um, *found only in the forms macte, macti*, joined with an *abl.* and some form, usually imperative, of the verb *esse*, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! *macte virtute!* *O.*; *macte esto virtute!* *H.*; *macte virtute diligentique esto!* *L.*; *macti virtute milites Romani estis*, *L.*; with *gen.*, *macte animi*, *M.*; (2) * = *mactatus*, *Le.*

Macula -æ, *f.* a spot, mark, *equus albis maculis*, *V.*; (2) the mesh of a net, *C.* of a spider's web, *Pl.*; (3) especially, a disfiguring mark, stain, blemish, *maculatur corpus maculis luridis*, *P.*; *maculas aufferre de vestibus*, *O.*; (4) *met.* a moral stain, blemish, fault, delenda vobis est illa macula, *Afridiatico bello susceperat*, *C.*; *hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspersis tuis!* *C.*

Maculo, *1.* to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute, *terram tabo maculant*, *V.*; (2) *met.* to stain morally, defile, pollute, *rex ille optimi regis cæde maculatus*, *C.*; *eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem — voluerunt*, *C.*

Maculosus -a -um, *full of spots, spotted, speckled, equus coloris nigri vel maculosi*, *Co.*; hence, stained, polluted, defiled, — *vestis Pompei*, *C.*; (2) *met.* morally defiled, polluted, filthy, — *senatores*, *C.*; — *nefas*, *H.*

Maculatio -onis, *f.* factum, *3.* (pass. *macti* to -factus -fieri), to make wet, moisten, wet, soak, — *lavam aceto et nitro*, *Pl.*; *gladii sanguine madefacti*, *O.*; (2) to moisten with wine, fill full of wine, *P.* *multo madefactus Iaccho*, *Co.*

Mādens -ntis (*ptēp.* *mādeo*), wet, moist, dripping; — *spongie*, P; — *campi*, T; *vestis mādens sanguine*, Q, dripping with blood; (2) drunk, *vir mersus rino et mādens*, S; (3) *met.* full of any thing, *jure mādens*, M, learned in the law.

Mādeo -ūi, 2. (*μαδέω*), to be wet, moist; to drip, flow; *nataant pavimenta rino, madabant parietes*, C; *fuso sanguine terra madet*, V; — *metu*, P, to sweat with fear; (2) to be wet with wine, to be drunk, P; (3) to boil to a soft state, make soft by boiling, V; (4) to be full of, abound in, overflow with, *madant generoso pocula Baccho*, T; *quantum Socrateis madet sermonibus*, H.

Mādesco -dūi, 3. to become moist, *met*, V; (2) to become soft, C.

Mādde, moistly, wetly, — *madere*, P, to be exceedingly drunk.

Mādidus -a -um, moist, wet, C; *capilli* — *myrrhā*, O; — *genae*, O, wet with tears; (2) dyed, coloured, *vestis cocco* —, M; (3) drunk, tipsy, P; (4) boiled to a soft state, P; (5) full of, abounding in, M.

Mādor -ōris, *m.* moisture, wetness, S.

Mādos -i, *f.*, —on -i, *n.* (*μαδός*), a vine producing a white grape, P.

Mādulsa -re, *m.* a drunken man, P.

Mēander -dri, *m.*, —dros -i, *m.*, —drus -i, *m.* (*Μαιάνδρος*), a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for the sinuosity of its course; hence, *more Mēandri*, Co, in a crooked fashion; (2) a crooked way, twisting, turning, meandering, C; and especially a peculiar pattern, often used as a border for garments, V; *adj.* *Mēandrius* -a -um, V.

Mēcenas, C. Cilnius, the minister of Augustus, whose name has become proverbial as a patron of letters. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it may be placed about the year 70 B.C.; his family was only of equestrian rank, but was said to have derived its origin from the old Etruscan Lucumos. We are unacquainted with the history of his early acquaintance with Augustus, but we find him acting as his confidential friend and agent soon after the assassination of Cæsar. He seems on all occasions to have been employed chiefly in diplomacy and civil government; and in the absence of the members of the triumvirate was more than once intrusted with the administration of all Italy. It is said that Augustus assumed the imperial power by his advice, instead of attempting to restore the republic; and it is certain that Mēcenas was the principal agent in the changes which took place in the Roman commonwealth, and occupied the post of what would now be called prime-minister. About the year 21, however, a coolness sprang up between Mēcenas and his master, though we are not informed from what cause, and though there was no open rupture, he could not, for several years before his death, be considered as the confidential friend and servant which he once was. His leisure was probably not altogether unwelcome to him. He was enormously rich, naturally indolent, and, in health, a confirmed valetudinarian. His intimate friends were Virgil and Horace, on whom he had conferred important pecuniary favours; he had held out a helping hand to many other men of letters, and his hospitality to such was almost too indiscriminate. In addition to this he was himself a voluminous author, though we may conjecture from the notices of his works in ancient writers, that we have suffered no great loss by their destruction. He was not without the vices of his age; he was debauched, luxurious, and dissipated, and at the same time of a mild and merciful disposition, which was not without good effect on the sterner nature of Augustus. He died, after a very long and harassing illness, in the year 8 B.C., and, being childless, bequeathed his enormous wealth to the emperor.

Mellis, *Sp.*, a wealthy Roman knight, to whom there was a great family in Rome, no. 130, bought large quantities of corn, which he retailed at a low price to the poor. The popularity which he thus

attained, excited the fears of the aristocratic party, and Mælius was accused of a design to restore monarchy in his own person. On this the celebrated Cincinnatus, then very old, was appointed dictator, and C. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse. Mælius, seeing from the armed preparations made in the city that his death was intended, refused to appear, when cited, before the dictator's tribunal, and was killed in the open street by Ahala himself; whom we find, in later ages, repeatedly lauded for this act of patriotism. But the very fact that he was violently and illegally slain, seems to prove that no crime could be proved against the unfortunate Mælius.

Mēna -re, *f.* (*μαῖνη*), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, C.

Mēnulus (-os) -i, *m.* *Mēnula* -ōrum, *n.*

(*Μαινάλος*), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan.

Mēnūlus -a -um, Mennalian, Arcadian, — *deus*,

Co, Pan; — *versus*, V, pastoral poetry; — *pater*,

Co, Bacchus; *Mēnūlides* -re, *m.* Pan, P. Aug;

Mēnūlis -idis, *f.* belonging or relating to Mennulus,

O.

Mēnas -adis, *f.* (*μαῖνας*), a bacchant, Pt. O;

(2) *Mēnades Priapi*, Jv, worshippers of Priapus;

(3) a prophesie, applied by Pt. to Cassandra.

Mēnānum -i, *n.* a balcony, C.

Mēnia Columna, *f.*, *vid.* Columna.

Mēnēmōnēon *mel* (*μανόμεν*), a kind of honey

found in Pontus, the eating of which produces insanity, Pl.

Mēōnia -re, *f.* (*Μαιονία*), Mœonia, a part of

Lydia, Pl, and, as the Etruscans were said to de-

rive their origin from Lydia, = Etruria, V; hence

Mēōnides -re, *m.* (a) Homer, as a native of Mæ-

onia, O; (b) an Etrurian, V; *Mēōnis* -idis, *f.* a

Lydian woman, Arachne, O; Omphale, O; *Mē-*

ōnulus -a -um, (a) Mæonian, Lydian, V; (b) relating

to Homer, Homeric, O; (c) Etruscan, O.

Mēro, 2. (*ι*) *neut.* to be sad, mournful; to

grieve, mourn, lament, *nemo mæret suo irrecon-*

modo, C; *pulei nos eramus; eos taciti maribus*,

C; (ii.) *act.* to deplore, lament, mourn over, —

filii mortem, C; — *calamitatem reipublicæ*, C;

ptēp. *mærens* -ntis, mournful, sorrowful, *quis*

Sullam nisi mærentem vidit? C.

Mæror -ōris, *m.* mourning, grief, sorrow, *ed-*

ness, maior est agritudo flebilis, C.

**Mæste*, Aug; = *mæstiter*, P, sadly, mournfully.

Mæstilita -re, *f.* sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection,

grief, C; *met.* — *oratoris*, C.

Mæstilitudo -inis, *f.* P. = *mæstilita*, *gr.*

Mæstus -a -um, sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast

down, melancholy, — *Elites*, C; — *sæp.*, C; —

— *manus*, O; (2) applied like *tristes* to the nature

of any thing, gloomy, sad, O; (3) connected with

sorrow, causing or indicating sorrow, — *vestis*, Pl;

— *tuba*, Pl; — *funera*, O.

Māgālla -lum, *n.* huts, cottages, hovels, V. (2

Carthaginian word.)

Māge, P. V, = *magis*, *gr.*

Māgic -is, *f.* (*μαγική*), magic, the black art

Pl.

magicus -a -um (*μαγικός*), relating to magic or

enchantment, magical, — *artes*, V; — *diu*, T;

gods invoked to aid enchantment, *de. Plaut.* He-

cate, *Proterpina*.

Māglā -re, *f.* *māglis* -idis, *f.* (*μαγίς*), a dish,

charger, platter, Vr.

Māglriclūm -i, *n.* *dr.* (*μαγρικλόν*), a little

cook, Pl.

Māris = *maris*, *gr.*

Māri, *corp.* *maxima*, *part.* of an *ed.* not

found in the positive, (1) *magis*, more, used to

form the comp. of any verb not introduced into the

comp. — *securior*, C; — *elegant*, T; and *et*

sed. — *saep.*, P; followed by a *cr.* or *adv.*, *magis*

without comparison, — *adillo esse non potuisset*, C; (3) particular combinations of *magis* are, non (*neque*) *magis* . . . *quam*, C; indicates equality, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, *quo magis* . . . *eo magis*, C, the more . . . the more; and in like manner, *quo magis* . . . *eo minus*, C; *quanto minus* . . . *eo magis*, T, etc.; *eo magis*, C, so much the more, all the more; *impendio magis*, T, C, considerably more; *multo magis*, C, much more, more by far; *nihilò magis*, C, just as little; *solutò magis*, L, more than usual; *magis magisque*, *magis et magis*, C, more and more; *magis aut minus*, *magis minusve*, Pl. Q, more or less; (4) = *potius*, rather, more willingly, *magis id diceret, si, etc.* C; *quod magis vellem evenire*, T. — (II.) *maxime* (*maxime*), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very (used to form the superlative of *adj.* which are not inflected in the superl.); — *necessarius*, C; — *idoneus*, Q; with verbs, *aliquem* — *colere*, T; — *cupere*, *velle*, T, C; used with verbs from which the meaning must in part be supplied, — *pugnare*, P, = *acerrime*; — *jubere*, P, = *instanter*; *unus omnium maxime*, N, most of all, far before all the rest; *quam maxime*, T, C, as much as possible; *ut quisque* . . . *ita* — C, the more . . . the more; *hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum opifulari*, C. — (2) = *potissimum*, principally, particularly, especially, *quæ ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit*, C, and especially, most of all, Homer; *quum* . . . *tunc maxime*, both . . . and especially; *scio et perspeti scire, verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime*, P; *quum maxime*, C, just now, now especially. In colloquial language *maxime* is used to express emphatic assent, and with *immo*, emphatic dissent, P, T, certainly, by all means, yes indeed; and with *immo*, by no means, no indeed.

Magister -tri, m. a master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent, — *populi*, C, Dictator; — *equitum*, L, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant; — *morum*, C, the Censor; — *operum*, Co, overseer, overlooker; — *societatis*, C, the director of a company formed for turning the revenue; *P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asia pro magistro dedit*, C, exercised the functions of vice-director; — *elephantum*, P, Aug, driver; — *auctionis*, C, director or conductor of a sale by auction; — *convicii*, Vr, the president or chairman of a feast; — *naris*, (a) master, captain, L, (b) helmsman, V; — *iudi*, C, discipline, Co, schoolmaster; (2) a teacher, — *artium*, *religionis*, *virtutis*, C; (3) met. an instigator, inciter, *magister ad despoliandum Diane templum*, C.

Magisterium -ii, n. the office or power of a master, president, chief, director, — *morum*, C, the censorship; (2) the office of an instructor of youth, *mastership, jam excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo*, P; (3) met. instruction, advice, P.

Magistra -æ, f. a mistress, directress, leader, T; (2) met. — *vita philosophica*, C; *lex* — *efficiatorum*, C; poet. used *adv.*, — *artes*, V, H.

Magistratus -us, m. the office or dignity of a magistrate, a magistracy, official dignity, office, — *gerere*, C; — *inire*, *ingredi*, S; — *deponere*, C; *magistratus abire*, C. Magistracies of Rome were of two kinds: (1) *ordinarii*, i.e. those constantly in existence; the consulship, prætorship, censorship, etc.; (2) *extraordinarii*, those created only on a special emergency, the dictatorship, mastership of the horse, etc. The ordinary magistracies were also divided into *maiores* and *minores*; the former being those to which elections took place in the *comitia centuriata*, as consulship, censorship, prætorship; the latter, in the *comitia tributa*. The magistratus *civiles* were those to which the honour of a *stola civialis* was attached, i.e. consul, prætor, and curule ædile. When found in opposition to *imperium*, *magistratus* signifies offices of dignity at Rome, *imperium*, command in the provinces; (2) one who holds an official position, a magistrate, public functionary, C.

Magma -ātis, n. (*μάγμα*), the dregs of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Magmentum -i, n. an addition made to a sacrifice or offering, Vr; hence *adj.* *magmentarius* -a -um, Vr.

Magnānimitas -ūtis, f. high-mindedness, magnanimity, C.

Magnānimus -a -um, high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, *magnanimous*, C.

Magnes -ētis, m. (*μάγνης*), used *adj.* with *lapis* or *abs.*, the loadstone, magnet, C.

Magnētia -æ, f. (*Μαγνητία*), a district of Thessaly; hence *adj.* *Magnētius* -a -um, Lc, *Magnētis* -idis, f. O; *subst.* *Magnes* -ētis, c. C, a Magnesian; *Magnēssa* -æ, f. H, a Magnesian woman; *Magnētarches* -æ, m. L, the chief magistrate of the Magnesians.

Magnificus -a -um, largely talking, boastful, P. *Magnifico* -fici -factum, S, to prize highly, make much of, P.

Magnifico, splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently, — *habitare*, *vivere*, C; — *collaudare aliquem*, L, in a lofty strain; — *se efferre*, T, haughtily, proudly; — *professe ad tussim*, Pl, to be of very great benefit.

Magnificenter, Vr, = *magnifice*, q.v.

Magnificētia -æ, f. loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity; and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language, C; (2) of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence, — *epularum*, *villarum*, C.

Magnifico, l. to prize highly, esteem greatly, P; (2) to praise, extol, — *aliquem*, Pl.

Magnificus -a -um, magnificent, delighting in show, splendour-loving, N. St; distinguished, conspicuous in deeds, *cir factis* — L; pompous in speech, lofty, sublime; and, in a bad sense, boastful, P, L; high-minded, great-souled, C; (2) applied to inanimate objects, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, — *villa*, *apparatus*, C.

Magniloquentia -æ, f. lofty or elevated language, C; (2) pompous, boastful language, magniloquence, L.

Magniloquus -a -um, speaking in a lofty or sublime style, P, Aug; (2) pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent, Tc. O.

Magnipendo, S, to prize or esteem highly, P, T.

Magnitudo -inis, f. greatness, size, magnitude, — *mundi*, C; *ad fæbe magnitudinem*, Cl, about the size of a bean: applied to number, — *fructuum*, C; — *pecunie*, C; (2) met. — *amoris*, C; — *animi*, C, magnanimity; especially, high station or dignity, — *imperatoria*, Tc.

Magnopere, greatly, exceedingly, very much, C; found also in the separate words *magno opere*, C; *opere magno*, A, Aug; and in the superl. *maximopere*, C; *maximo opere*, T, *opere maximo*, T, very greatly.

Magnus -a -um; *comp.* *major* -us; *superl.* *maximus* -a -um (*μεγας*), great, large, (1) of corporeal size, large, great, tall, long, broad, — *domus*, C; — *montes*, Ct; — *aque*, L, an inundation; applied to number, bulk, mass, *maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, O; — *multitudo pedatiss, magna voce*, C, with a loud voice; (2) met. great, exalted, important, considerable, — *vir*, C, a great man; — *hoc bello Themistocles fuit*, N; — *civicus*, Jr, respectable, wealthy; — *virtus*, Ca; — *infamia*, *eloquentia*, C; *neut.* used *abs.*, *magna dicuntur*, C; *magnum est efficere, ut quis intelligat*, C, it is a difficult thing; (3) *major*, *maximus* *natus* or *annis*; and also *abs.* older, oldest, *audiri ex majoribus natus*, C, from older persons; *annos natus major quadraginta*, C, forty years older; *Fabii Ambusti filius duæ nuptæ, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stolon erat*, L, the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius; *maiores* -um, m. ancestors, forefathers; *cujus instituti patres maioresque nostros non paviebant*, C; *maxima virgo*, O, the oldest of the Vestals; *major herus*, P, the old master (*opp.* *minor herus*, P, the young master,

son of the family); (4) *magni, magno*, at a great price, dear: in like manner, *majoris, maximi*; — *emere, vendere, C*; *conducere aliquid nimum magno, C*, at too high a price; *aliquem facere maximi, T*, to make very much of, prize very highly; *extollere aliquid in majus, Te*, more than its deserts: neut. *magnum, maximum*, adv. *P*, much, greatly, very much, very greatly. For *Maximus*, when used as a surname, *vid.* *Maximus*.

Magüdäris -is, f. (*mägüdäris, μαγüδαρίς*), the stalk (or, according to others, the seed) or juice of the plant *lasertium, P. Pl.*

Magus -i, m. (*μάγος*), *mäga -æ, f.* a learned man or magician among the Persians, *C*; *f.* an enchantress, *O*.

Magus -a -um, magical, — artes, O.

Mäja -æ, f. (*Μαία*), the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, *C*; hence *Μαϊά genitus, V*, Mercury; (2) one of the Pleiades, *C. V.*

Maia -æ, f. (*μαία*), a kind of large crab, *Pl.*

Majälis -is, m. a gelded boar, hog, *Vr*; used by *C.* as a term of reproach.

Majestas -ätis, f. grandeur, dignity, majesty; apphed to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *dei non censet esse sua majestatis, C*, to be consistent with their majesty; — *consultis, C*; — *patria, L*, the paternal authority; — *populi Romani, C*; — *minuere, C. T*; — *ledere, Sc*, to offend against the sovereignty of the people; *crimen majestatis, C*, treason; (2) honour, excellence, splendour, *L. Pl. Vr*.

Major -us; majores -um, vid. *magnum*.

Majörinus -a -um, of the larger sort, — oliveæ, Pl.

Majus -i, m. sc. mensis, or abs. the month of May, *C. O*; used adj. *Calendæ Majæ, C.*

Majuscülus -a -um, dim. somewhat larger, somewhat greater, somewhat older, *C. T.*

Mäla -æ, f. the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, *C. V*; (2) the cheek, side of the face, *P. V.*

Mällichē -ēs, f. (*mölichē -ēs, f. μαλάχη*), a species of mallow, *Co.*

Mällicola -æ, f. (*μαλακία*), a calm at sea, *Ca*; (2) total want of appetite, *Pl.*

Mällicisso, l. (*μαλακίζω*), to soften, render pliable, *P.*

Mällicus -a -um (*μαλακός*), soft, pliable, and *met.* effeminate, delicate, *P.*

Mälagma -ätis, n. (*μάλαγμα*), a softening or molifying application, a poultice, *Cl.*

Mällicon -i, n. the gum which exudes from the plant *bellium, Pl.*

Mäle, (comp. pëjus; superl. pessime), badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, — *alicui facere, P*, to do an injury to; also, — *facere, C*, to do wrong; — *telle alicui, P*, to wish ill to; — *habere aliquem (aliquid), T. Ca*, to harass, annoy; — *se habere, T*, to be unwell; *L. Antonio male sit, C*, evil be to L. Antonius; often gives to an adj. a meaning directly opposite to that which is usual, *ego illum — sanum semper putari, C*, for insanium; — *gratus, O*, unthankful.

Mällicéac -äcis, P. = *maledicus, q. r.*

Mällicéce, calumniously, abusively, scurrilously, C.

Mällicéens -ntis (ptep. mällicéce), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous, P. C.

Mällicéce -xi -etum, 3. to speak ill, slander, aspise, abuse, revile, — *alicui, C.*

Mällicéctio -önis, f. a reviling, abusing, *C.*

Mällicéctio, l. to revile, slander, rail at violently, *P.*

Mällicéctum -i, n. a railing accusation; foul, abusive language, — *in titam alicujus conjicere, C*; (2) a curse, malediction, *C.*

Mällicéctio -scel -factum, 3. — *alicui, P. T*, to do an injury to, injure.

Mällicéctio -ris, m. an evil-deer, malefactor, *P.*

Mällicéctum -i, n. an ill deed, injury, *C.*

**Mällicéce, — ago, P*, to the injury of others maliciously.

Mällicéctia -æ, f. mischievousness, maliciousness, *Pl.*

Mällicéctum -ii, n. an evil deed, crime, — *committere, admittre, C*; (2) fraud, deception, *Pl. Q*; (3) sorcery, *To*; (4) an injury, loss, hurt, damage, (*opp. beneficium*), *sine ullo — iter facere, Ca*; (5) that which causes injury, noxious animals, vermin, *Pl.*

Mällicéctus -a -um, wicked, malicious, mischievous, villainous, homo naturä —, C; — *mores, P*; (2) injurious, hurtful, — *superstitio, St.*

Mällicéctus -a -um, ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, P.

Mällicéctus -ntis, P. C. = *malevolus, q. r.*

Mällicéctia -æ, f. ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence, — *est voluptas ex male alterius sine emolumento suo, C.*

Mällicéctus -a -um, ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent, — alicui, C; — *in aliquem, C*; *subst. -us -i, m.* a spiteful person, *C*; *-a -æ, f. P.* a female foe.

Mällicéctum -ii, n. the kind of a pomegranate, *Pl.*

**Mällicer -ära -ërum, apple-bearing, V.*

Mällicne, maliciously, malignantly, enviously, L; (2) stingily, sparingly, *L. H*; (3) little, very little, — *virens, Pl.*

Mällicnitas -ätis, f. maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, *L. Te*; (2) stinginess, nigardiness, *P*; (3) bad condition, quality (applied to vines), *Co.*

Mällicnus -a -um (*opp. benignus*), of bad quality or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked, injurious, hurtful, *H. V. Se*; (2) frugal, stingy, *P*; (3) — *terra, Pl. colles, V*, barren, unfruitful; (4) small, little, scanty, *V.*

Mällicus -a -um (*μάλιος*), of or relating to the apple-tree, *Pl.*

Mällicia -æ, f. badness of quality; usually *met.* spite, malice, *est enim — versuta et fallax naccendit ratio, C*; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery," *tamen a mällicia non discedis, C.*

Mällicöse, maliciously, craftily, — facere aliquid, C.

Mällicör -öris, m. a hammerer, *M.*

Mällicütus -a -um, wrought with the hammer, beaten with a hammer, Co.

**Mällicüläris -e, of or relating to young vine-shoots, Co.*

Mällicölus -i, m. dim. a little hammer, *Cl*; (2) a vine-shoot cut off for planting, with a small piece of the old wood still adhering in the form of a mallet, *Co*; (3) a species of dart, having a large hammer-shaped head, filled with combustibles, *C.*

Mällicölus -i, m. a hammer, mallet, *Pl*; especially the mallet used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, *O.*

Mallas -i, m. (*μαλλός*), a lock of wool, *A. Aug.*

Mälo, mäliti, malle, to choose rather, wish more, prefer, — *bonos, Aug.* to prefer as friends; — *hunc animum, C*; — *servare quam pugnare, C*; with *acc.* *carere me malle quam, etc. C*; followed also by *potius, C. magis, L*; by *subj.* *malleum cognoscere, C*; (2) to be more favourable to, *in hac re malo universæ Asiæ et negotiatoribus, C.*

Mällicölithron -i, n. (*mällicölithron, μαλλιβόθρον*), an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly oil was prepared, *Pl*; (2) the oil itself, *H. Cl.*

Mällicölithron -i, n. the pomegranate, *Pl.*

Mällicölus -i, f. the mallow, *Pl.*

Mällicölus -i, f. (*μάλιστα*), a kind of petroleum or bitumen found in Samosata, *Pl*; (2) a kind of plaster made of slacked lime and hog's lard, *Pl.*

Mällicölus -i, n. evil, harm, misfortune, calamity, injury, bodily injury or distress; punishment, torture, *ut ei, quod posset mali facere, faceret, P*; *inopinato malo turbati, Ca*, by the unexpected mis-

fortune; — *enteris, stomachi*, Cl. diseases; *malò domare* (codrceci) *aliquem*, L. by harsh measures, punishment; (2) *malum* used by P. C. as a term of reproach.

Malum -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple; and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc. Pl. Co; prov. *ab oio usque ad mala*, H. from beginning to end, as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit.

Malus -a -um (comp. plior -us; superl. pessimus -a -um), bad, worthless, — *poeta, versus*, C; *in pejus iure*, V, to become rapidly worse; (2) bad, wrong, ill, — *opinio*, C; — *consuetudo*, H; (3) ugly, — *mulier*, P; (4) ill, indisposed, sick, Cl, (5) mischievous, roguish, capricious, — *puella*, Ct; (6) hurtful, noxious, baneful, V; oppressive, burdensome, — *ciitas*, P; (7) unfortunate, unfavourable, adverse, — *pugna*, C, (8) *hauri malum pondus*, T, no little weight: a common colloquial expression is, *abi in malam rem*, T, go to the devil!

Malus -i, f. (μῆλα), an apple-tree, V; (2) the mast of a ship, C; (3) the pole on which the awning of a theatre was erected, Lc; (4) the upright pillar in a clothes or wine press, Pl.

Malva -æ, f. the mallow, Pl. M.
Malvaceus -a -um, of or relating to the mallow, Pl.

Mamers -rtis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars, hence, *Mamertium* -trum, m. the inhabitants of the city Messina in Sicily, C; adj. *Mamertinus* -a -um, C.

Mamilla -æ, f. *dipi*, a breast, teat, pap, Jv; used as a term of endearment, P, (2) a little pipe inserted in a larger one, Vr.

**Mamillanus* -a -um, met. — *figus*, Pl. full-swelling.

Mamillare -is, n. a species of stays, used for confining the bosom, M.

Mamma -æ, f. (μῆμα), a breast, teat, pap (rarely used except of females, and sometimes applied to animals), *dare alicui mammam*, P, to give suck to, *puer* — *appetens*, C; (2) a protuberance on the bark of a tree, Pl; (3) in infantile language, mother, mamma, M.

Mammatus -a -um, furnished with little pipes, — *dolum*, Pl.

**Mammatus* -a -um, P. = *mammosus*, g.v.

Mammosus -a -um, full-breasted, having large breasts, Vr; (2) full, swelling, — *pura*, Pl.

Mammilla -æ, f. dim. a little breast, Vr. Cl.

**Manabilis* -e, flowing; hence met. — *figus*, Lc, penetrating.

Manachus, vid. *menæus*.

Manale -is, n. a jug or pitcher, Vr.

Manceps -cipis, m. a person who bought any thing at a public, legal auction; and especially one who publicly contracted to farm certain state property, a purchaser, farmer, contractor, — *operatorum*, St, one who hired labourers in order to let them out again; (2) * a surety, bail, P; (3) * one who hires persons to applaud, Pl.

Mancipatio -onis, f. a formal transfer of property; also, purchase, Pl.

Mancipatus -us, m. a sale, Pl.

Mancipium -i, n. (*mancipium*), in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of any thing; (2) the right of property or possession acquired by such purchase, *mancipi* to *dare*, *accipere*, C, to transfer into the possession of another, to receive into one's possession, C; *res mancipi*, C, property, (2) a slave, as acquired by the process of *mancipium*, C.

Mancipio, l. (*mancipio*), to transfer by *mancipium* or formal sale; to sell formally, — *alienos*, P; *quædam mancipia usus*, H, gives a title to.

Mancus -a -um, maimed, crippled, lame, especially in the hand, C; (2) met. imperfect, incomplete, defective, — *virtus*, C; — *præterit*, a, C.

Manductor -oris, m. one who suborns accusers or informers, St.

Mandatum -i, n. a commission, charge, injunction, order; and especially, a verbal commission,

mess age, *dare alicui mandata ad aliquem*, C; *mandata persequi, exsequi, conficere*, C; *efficere*, S; *perficere*, L, to execute a commission; — *negligere, fallere*, O, fail to execute; *mandato meo*, C, by my command; (2) *mandati iudicium*, C, an action for the non-performance of a contract; (3) an imperial command, *mandata*, Pl.

Mandatus -us, m (found only in *abl. sing.*) a commission, order, injunction, C.

Mando, l. to give a commission, order, command, commit to the charge of, — *alicui de aliquâ re*, C; — *alicui aliquid*, C; *Cæsar Trebonio mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur*, Ca; (2) to give over to, transfer to, commit to, entrust to the charge of, C; — *alicui magistratum*, Ca; — *aliquem alicui alendum*, V; — *filium viro*, P, to give in marriage; — *se fugâ*, Ca, to take to flight; — *aliquid memoria*, C, to commit to memory; — *litteris, scriptis*, O, to commit to writing; (3) to send word to, inform, give notice to, St.

Mando -di -sum, 3 (*mandô, μάσσω*), to chew, masticate, C; *eoni fulvum mandunt sub dentibus alicui*, V, champ the bit; — *humum*, V, to bite the ground (comp. *mordere humum*), said of those who fall in battle; (2) to eat, devour, consume, Pl.

Mandra -æ, f. (*μῆνδρα*), a stall, cattle-pen, M; (2) a herd of cattle, Jv; (3) a draught-board, M.

Mandrâgoras -æ, m. (*μαδραγόρας*), the mandrake, Pl.

Manducio, l. to chew, masticate, Vr. St.

Manducius -i, m. a mask with an enormous mouth filled with teeth, and intended to represent a glutton, P.

Mane, n. *incl.* the early morning, dawn of morning, *noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane*, H; *litteras multo mane mihi dedit*, C, very early in the morning; (2) more frequently used *adv.*, in the morning, at early morning; *hodie mane*, C, early this morning; *bene mane*, C, very early in the morning.

Maneo -nisi -nsium, 2. (*μένω*) (i.) *neve* to remain, stay in any place, *seu maneat, seu proficiantur*, Ca; — *in patria*, C; — *ad exercitum*, C; (2) to stay the night, make a stay, — *apud me*, C; — *sub Jove frigido*, H; (3) met. — *in eo, quod convenisset*, Ca, to abide by, persist in; — *in conditione*, C, to fulfil the condition; — *in sententiâ, voluntate, pristina mente*, C, to persist in, abide in; applied also to inanimate objects, *nihil semper suo statu manet*, C. — (ii.) *act.* to wish for, await, — *hostium adventum*, L; especially, to await as fate or destiny, *quis me manet exitus?* O; *longius aut propius mors sua quemque manet*, Pt.

Manes -ium, m. the shades of the departed; in ancient Roman history, regarded as divine, *deorum manium iura sancta sunt*, C; used also of the shade or soul of a single person, — *pateris Anchisæ*, V; (2) poet. the lower world, infernal regions, V. H; (3) the retribution in the lower world, V; (4) corpse, ashes, remains, *accipiet manes parvula testa meos*, Pt.

Mango -onis, m. (*μάγγανον*), a slave-merchant or dealer in other articles, which he seeks to push off by rubbing up, furbishing, fictitious ornament, etc.; a roguish dealer, Q. M. Pl.

Mangonicus -a -um, of or relating to the trade of a mango, g.v., Pl.

Mangonium -i, n. a rubbing up or furbishing of merchandise, Pl.

Mangonizo, l. to furbish or trim up for sale, Pl.

Mani, P, = *mane*, g.v.

Manileus -trum, f. the long sleeves of the tunic, which might be made to reach over the hand, and supply the place of gloves, mud, etc. V. Tc; hence (2) a species of armband or gauntlet worn on the arm, Jv; (3) a fetter for the hand, handcuff, P. H; (4) * a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, P. Aug.

Manicatus -a -um, having long sleeves, — *tunicæ*, C.

Manicos -on (*μανικος*), causing madness, Pl.

•*Mānifēla* -re, *f. dim.* a little hand, P.
 •*Mānifēla* -re, *f. dim.* the handle of a plough, Vr.
Mānifestārius -a -um, plain, visible, evident, manifest, P.
Mānifeste, *mānifesto*, plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, C.
Mānifesto, 1. to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover, O.
Mānifestus -a -um, clear, visible, evident, manifest, — *et aperta res*, C; — *atque deprehensum scelus*, C; (2) caught or apprehended in any thing; plainly betraying signs of any thing, *manifestam mendacii, mala, te tenes*, P; — *rerum capitalium*, S; — *vilæ*, Tc, giving evident signs of life.
Mānillus, C., tribune of the people B.C. 66; the author of the *Lex Manilia*, supported by Cicero in his oration bearing that title, and which gave to Pompey the sole command in the Mithridatic War.
 — ii. M. Manilius, the supposed author of an astrological poem in five books, entitled "Astronomica." The period at which this poem was written is altogether uncertain, some critics supposing that it was produced during the reign of Tiberius, and others placing it, with perhaps less probability, as late as Theodosius the Great. It affords much information as to the astronomical notions of the ancients, as it was undoubtedly compiled with care and learning, though, as a poem, it has but little value.
Mānīprētium = *manupretium*, *q.v.*
Mānīpūlaris -e (*mānīplāris*, O.), — *miles*, or *abs.* a soldier belonging to a company or manipulus; a private or common soldier, C. Ca; — *judex*, C, who had formerly been a private soldier.
Mānīpūlaris -a -um, belonging or relating to a private soldier, St.
Mānīpūlātīm, in bundles or handfulls, Pl; (2) in military language, in troops or companies, L. Tc.
Mānīpūlus -i, *m.* (*poet. mānīplus*), a small bundle or handful of hay, corn, etc. V. Co. Pl; (2) a company of foot-soldiers; a division of the Roman army, of which four united to form one cohort, Ca.
Manlus. *Manlia* gens, a very ancient and distinguished patrician house, the chief cognomen belonging to which were, *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*, *q.v.* As omitted under the former head we may mention here, M. Manlius Capitolinus, cons. B.C. 392, to whom belongs the honour of having discovered and repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol. He subsequently left the patrician party, to which he naturally belonged, and, from the demagogue's part which he played, is thought by some to have entertained the idea of making himself king or tyrant of the city. His career was summarily cut short by his execution for treason, 384.—*Adj.* *Manliānus* -a -um, *met.* severe, rigid, C, deriving this signification from the character of the Manlii Torquati, *q.v.*
Manna -æ, *f.* (*μάρνα*), a vegetable juice hardened into grains, Pl.
Mannūlus -i, *m. dim.* a pony, Pl.; *vid.* *manus*.
Mannus -i, *m.* a little horse or cob, of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for the swiftness of its paces, Lc. H.
Māno, 1. (i.) *met.* to flow, *fons nigra sub ilice manat*, O; — *aliquā re*, to flow, run, drip with any thing; *Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit*, C; hence the expression, *alvei manantes per latea*, Tc, leaking; (2) *met. aer, qui per maria manat*, C, diffuses itself; *sonitus manare per aures*, Lc; *rumor manat tota urbe*, L; hence *oratio manatura*, C, about to be made public; (3) to arise from, proceed from, *peccata ex vitis manant*, C; a *Socrate hanc omnis philosophia manavit*, C; (ii.) *act.* to exude, give out, — *sudorem purpureum*, Pl; *met.* — *mella poetica*, H.
Manon -i, *n.* a species of soft sponge, Pl.
Mansio -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, stay, sojourn, — *in vita*, C; (2) a place of abode, Pl; (3) a station, such as were distributed at equal intervals along

the high roads, and sometimes served as a measure of distance; lodgings, quarters, Pl. St.
Mansito, 1. to abide, stay, sojourn, remain, Pl. Tc.
Manstātor -ōris, *m.* a protector, P.
Mansuēficio -feci -factum, 3. to tame, subdue, Ca; — *animalia*, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, pacify, C; — *plebem*, L.
Mansues -is or -ētis, A. Aug. = *mansuetus*, *q.v.*
Mansuesco -suevi -sutum, 3. (i.) *act.* to tame, Vr; (ii.) *neut.* to become tame, grow tame, Co; (2) *met.* to become mild, softened, *nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda*, V.
Mansuēte, mildly, gently, quietly, Aug.
Mansuetudo -inis, *f.* tameness, P. Aug; (2) *met.* mildness, clemency, gentleness, *imperu*, C; *uti clementia et — in aliquem*, Ca.
Mantium -ii, *n.* (*μαντήριον*), a place where oracles are delivered, an oracle, Pl.
Mantile -is, *n.* (mantle), a napkin, table-napkin, V.
Mantellum -ii, *n.* Vr. = *mantelo*, *q.v.*
Mantellum -i, *n.* (mantellum), *met.* a covering, veil, concealment, mantle, P.
Mantica -æ, *f.* a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, H.
Mantichōra -æ, *f.* (*μαντιχώρας*, *μαντιχώρας*), a fabulous Indian animal, having the countenance of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion, Pl.
Mantiscōr, 1. *dep.* to prophesy, P.
Manto, 1. to remain, wait, wait for, P.
Mandūle -is, *n.* the case or binding of a book, M.
Mānūlis -c, adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand, *manūlis*, — *sacra*, Tc; — *poten*, Pl.
Mānūbāt -arum, *f.* the money for which spoils obtained in war were sold, of which part was deposited in the *ærarium*, part distributed among the soldiers, and part given to the general, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; *porticum de manubus Cimbricis fecit*, C; *sacratas ab Augusto manubias*, Tc, i.e. the temple of Apollo at Actium; (2) any possession obtained by violence and robbery, St; (3) in the augural language, a particular species of lightning, Sc.
Mānūbālis -e, of or relating to warlike spoils, St.
Mānūbārius -a -um, of or relating to warlike spoils; *met.* — *amicus*, P, profitable.
Mānūbrōlium -i, *n. dim.* a little haft or handle, Cl.
Mānūbrīum -ii, *n.* a haft, handle, C; *prov. ezimere alicui e manu manubrium*, P, to deprive any one of the opportunity of action.
Mānūlē -æ, *f.* a long sleeve, = *manica*, P; (2) that part of the catapult which held the cord on the stretch, Vt.
Mānūlēarius -ii, *m.* a sleeve-maker, muff-maker, P.
Mānūlēatus -a -um, provided with long sleeves, St.
Mānūmissio -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation or manumission of a slave, C.
Mānūmitto -isi -issum, 3. to manumit, emancipate a slave, — *aliquem*, C.
Mānūprētiosus -a -um, costly, precious, valuable, A. Aug.
Mānūprētium -ii, *n.* (often found in two words, *manūs pretium*), wages, hire, pay, P. L; (2) *met.* a reward, — *perditæ civitatis*, C.
Mānus -ūs, *f.* the hand, *vas in manum sumere*, C; *tenere in manu*, C; *ad manum accedere*, Vr, said of animals who come when called by name; *prov. manum de tabulā*, C, enough! it is enough.—(ii.) Particular phrases are, (1) *uti aque manu*, M, willingly; (2) *manu tenere*, C, to have for certain; *manus teneri*, C, to be plain, visible, evident; (3) *oratio est in manibus*, C, is published, is well-known; *habere in manibus*, C, to have in

hand, be at work upon; *esse in manibus*, to be near, Ca. V; to be present, C; (4) *habere in manibus aliquem*, C, to caress, fondle; (5) *prælium in manibus facere*, S, hand to hand; *ad manum esse*, L, *habere*, C, at hand, close at hand; *sub manu*, *sub manum*, at hand, near, Aug. easily, without effort, Sc. St; (6) *de manu*, with one's own hand, C, at one's own expense, Co; (7) *de manu in manum*, C, from hand to hand; (8) *plena manu*, Tb. C, with full hand, liberally; (9) *manibus pedibusque*, T, with all one's might; (10) *per manus*, with the hands, by the hands, C. Ca, from hand to hand, from father to son, L, by force, forcibly, S; (11) *præ manu*, at hand, in readiness, P. T; (12) *inter manus*, between one's hands, within reach, Aug. palpable, evident, V; (13) *sub manus succedere*, T, according to one's wish; (14) *manum alium adire*, P, to cheat, cozen; (15) *manibus æquis*, L, *æquā manu*, S, with equal advantage, said of a drawn battle; (16) *manum dare*, to help, assist, Q, to give up, surrender, V; (17) *toltere manum*, C, to lift up the hands in astonishment; (18) *manum non certare*, C, to take not the least trouble about; (19) *manu tenerari*, Tc, to kiss one's hand to; (20) *sevus a manu*, St, a secretary, amanuensis.—(III.) The fist; used met. for courage, force, violence, *manu capere urbes*, S; *res tenuit ad manus atque ad pugnam*, C; hard-labour, *manu sata*, Ca, sown by hand; *urbis manu munissima*, C, by hand-labour, artificially; *morbis, quos manu fecimus*, Sc, which we have ourselves caused; (2) power, jurisdiction, *hæc non sunt in manu nostrâ*, C, are not in our power; the hand or labours of an artist, *extrema — non accessit ejus operibus*, C, the last hand or polish was wanting to his works.—(IV.) meton. handwriting, *redde ad meam manum*, C, I have begun again to write with my own hand; (2) a stake, played for at dice, St; (3) a thrust or stroke in fencing, Q; (4) the trunk of an elephant, C; (5) the fore-paw of a bear; (6)—*ferrea*, Ca, L, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare; (7) a body or troop of soldiers, C; and met. a band or body of men, however engaged,—*conjuratorum*, C.

Mâpale -is, n. a hut, hovel; distinguished by some to mean the moveable habitations of the rural population of North Africa, S. L.

Mappa -æ, f. a table-napkin, II. M; (2) a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Q. Jv.

Mârâthrites -æ, m. (= *μαρᾶθριτης ὄλιος*), wine flavoured with fennel, Co.

Mârâthrum -i, n. (= *μαρᾶθρον*), fennel, O.

Marcellus, the cognomen of an illustrious plebeian family of the Gens Claudia.—I. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Sicily, five time cons., n.c. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208; may have been born about 265 n.c. The year of his first consulship was signalled by a complete victory over the Gauls and the slaying of their king Viridomarus by the consul's own hand; the third and last instance in Roman history in which the spolia opima were offered to Jupiter Feretrius. The rest of Marcellus' life was spent in the defence of the republic against the Carthaginians; and though the story of his exploits is obscured by much partiality, it seems certain that he succeeded in checking the career of Hannibal, though he may never have gained a decisive victory over him. The capture of Syracuse, after a long siege, and the almost entire conquest of Sicily, are, however, events on which no doubt can be thrown. Marcellus was finally slain in a skirmish with the Carthaginians, while consul for the fifth time, n.c. 208.—II. M. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 51, a friend of Cicero, on whose behalf the oration "Pro Marcello," usually ascribed to the orator, was spoken. He was a member of the Pompeian party, and, after the battle of Pharsalia, pardoned by Cæsar. He was assassinated by one of his own servants, while on his way to Rome, from the literary retirement to which he had devoted himself at Mitylene. His talents as an orator were

undoubtedly great, though, as a practical statesman, he appears to have been overrated by the friendly partiality of Cicero.—III. C. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 50, cousin of the above, and husband of Octavia, sister of Augustus. Though a hot partizan of Pompey, he did not commit himself so far as to join his army, a fact which, coupled with his relationship, enabled him to retain the favour of the dictator. He died n.c. 41, and, like his cousin, was an early friend of Cicero.—IV. M. Claudius Marcellus, son of the above; nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It was generally supposed that he was designed by Augustus to succeed him in the empire; but he died in the twentieth year of his age, n.c. 23, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Livia.

Marceo, 2, to wither, droop, P. Aug; (2) *met.* to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age, etc. or with immoderate indulgence, II;—*luxuriâ*, L.

Marcesco, 3, to begin to droop, wither, *fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt*, Pl; (2) *met.* to languish, grow dull, feeble, — *senio vires*, Pl; — *vinô*, O.

Marcia Gens, a Roman family, once patrician, but in later times plebeian. The only patrician cognomen is Coriolanus; plebeian are Philippus, Rutulus, &c.—*Adj.* *Marcius -a -um*, — *agua*, Pl, an aqueduct, first formed by king Ancus Marcius, and afterwards restored by the prætor Q. Marcius Rex; *Marciânus -a -um*, C.

Marcidus -a -um, faded, withering, drooping, — *lilia*, O; — *assere*, Vt, rotten, decayed; (2) enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping, — *somno aut libidinis egulus*, Tc.

Marcipor -oris, m. (= *Marci puer*), the slave of a Marcus, Pl.

Marcor -oris, m. rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Pl; (2) *met.* languor, sloth, torpor, Cl.

Marculus -i, m. dim. (*martulus*), a little hammer, Pl.

Mareus -i, m. a common Roman pronomen, abbreviated M.

Mare -is, n. the sea, C; found in apposition with *oceanus*; *proximus mare Oceanum hienarat*, Ca; *maris pontus*, V; prov. *ter rû marique aliquâ quære*, P, by sea and by land, everywhere; *mare celo miscere*, to put everything into confusion; *maria et montes polliceri*, O, to make unbonded promises; *in mare fundere aquas*, O, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) of particular seas; — *nostrum*, Ca, the Mediterranean Sea; — *superum*, C, the Adriatic; — *inferum*, C, the Tuscan Sea; (3) seawater, *Chium maris expert*, H, unmixed; (4) * a sea-green colour, Pl.

Mârêa -æ, f. or *Mârêôta -æ*, f. (*Μάρια*), a city of Lower Egypt; hence *adj.* *Mârêôtiens -a -um*, *Marœotic*, Egyptian, — *cortex*, M, the papyrus plant; — *labor*, M, the Pyramids; *subst.* *Mârêôtis -idis*, f. Pl, a part of Libya.

Marga -æ, f. *marz*, Pl.

Margârides -um, f. (*μαργαρίδες*), a kind of dates, Pl.

Margârîta -æ, f. C. *margârîtum -i*, n. Vr. (*μαργαρίτη*), a pearl.

* *Margârîffer -era -erum*, pearl-producing, Pl.

Mârgîno, l. to make a border to; — *tiam*, L, provide with side-paths.

Mârgo -inis, m. f. a border, edge, boundary, margin, O, Pl.

Mârînus -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine; *marini terrenique humores*, C; — *ros*, H, rosemary.

Mârîsea -æ, f. n. kind of large fig of poor quality, Co; (2) a tumour on the podex, the piles, Jv.

Mârîscus -i, m. (-os-i), a species of rush, Pl.

Mârîla, *vid.* *maritus*.

Mârîtus -us, *relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital*, O.

* *Mârîtâus -a -um*, — *dos*, P, at the wife's own disposal.

Māritimus -a -um, (māritūmus), of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; — *homines*, C, seafaring men; — *loci*, C, on the coast; — *imperium*, C, naval command; *subst.* māritima -grum, n. maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, C; (2) *met.* *changeable like the sea, — *mores*, P.

Mārīto, 1. to wed, marry, give in marriage, — *filiam Vitellii*, St.; (2) *maritari*, of animals, to pair, couple, Vt; to be impregnated, Co; (3) of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, H; *ulmi vitibus maritantiur*, Co.

Māritus -a -um, of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; — *facies*, Pt, marriage-rites, marriage; — *sedus*, O; — *Venus*, O, conjugal love; (2) of plants, tied or trained together, — *arbores*, A. Aug; — *ulmus*, Ct; (3) *subst.* māritus -i, m. a husband, C; mārita -a, f. a wife, H; n. beloved person, suitor, betrothed lover, Pl. V; applied also to animals, *olens maritus*, H, the he-goat.

Mārius, the name of a Roman plebeian family, the founder and only distinguished member of which was the famous C. Marius; seven times consul, b.c. 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 86. He was born near Arpinum, b.c. 157, of humble parents; though the fact that he subsequently married the patrician Julia, aunt of C. Julius Caesar, seems to disprove the allegation that he ever earned his livelihood by agricultural labour. He entered the army at an early age, and is said to have attracted the favourable notice of the great Scipio by his conduct in the Numantine campaign. For many years we know little of his career, except that the rude simplicity of his manners, and his plebeian birth, endeared him to the people. In 119 he was made tribune of the people, in which capacity he successfully withstood the illegal procedure of the senate and aristocratic party, then flushed with their recent victory over C. Gracchus. The praetorship followed in due course, but for the brilliant execution of its functions the talents of Marius, wholly warlike, were not adapted. In the year 109 we again find him employed in a congenial occupation; as legate of the consul Q. Caecilius Metellus in the war with Jugurtha. This was the opportunity of which Marius made use to rise to the highest dignities of the state. He ingratiated himself with the soldiery, spread the report at Rome that Metellus was purposely dragging on the war, and at last, having wrung from his reluctant general, permission to return to Rome, was enthusiastically elected consul, and entrusted with the chief command in Numidia. In two campaigns Jugurtha was subdued; and for two more years Marius remained in Africa, confirming the Roman dominion. In the mean time the Cimbri and Teutones, warlike nations from the north, were hanging on the frontiers of Italy, and had destroyed all Roman armies sent against them. The last of these misfortunes produced the utmost consternation at Rome; in 105 two armies, consisting of 80,000 men, commanded by the consul Cn. Mallus Maximus and the proconsul Cn. Servilius Cæpio, were completely routed, with the loss of both generals. To meet this formidable enemy Marius was elected consul for four successive years, 104, 103, 102, 101; and in 102 was completely victorious over the Teutones at Aix, in 101 over the Cimbri near Verellæ. It is at this point that the character and career of Marius begin to lose their lustre. To obtain the consulship for the sixth time, in which he was successful, he allied himself with the basest demagogues, whom, in return, he did not scruple to sacrifice and to crush at the command of the senate. L. Sulla was now rising into fame and popularity, and in the Social War, when both were employed, eclipsed by his youthful vigour the exploits of his aged competitor. Both men were unscrupulous; and the contest which in 88 broke out between them, for the command against Mithridates, ended in civil war. Marius was driven from the city, and for a time was a wretched fugitive,

shunned by all as a public enemy, and on more than one occasion in imminent danger of death. But when Sulla had departed for the East, leaving behind him as consuls Octavius and Cinna, Marius coalesced with the latter, who had been driven out of the city by his colleague, and with him laid siege to Rome. The city soon capitulated, and Marius signalled the event by a frightful butchery of all whom he knew or supposed to be his enemies, for the most part the noblest of the Roman aristocracy. As he and Cinna were now absolute, they elected themselves consuls for the year 86, without the formality of an election; but the old man was worn out with the hardships which he had recently endured, and died in the third year of his consulship, at the age of 71. — *Adj.* Māritus -a -um, C. Mārianus -a -um, C.

Marmāritis -idis, f. (μαρμαρίτις), a plant which grows in marble-quarries, Pl.

Marmor -ōis, n. (μάρμαρος) marble, C; (2) pulverized marble, A. Aug; (3) a monument or statue of marble, Pl. H; (4) a marble mile-stone, M; (5) *poet.* the surface of the sea, *marmora pelagi*, Ct; — *Libycum*, V.

Marmōrarius -ii, m. a marble-worker, Vt. Sc.

Marmōratum -i, n. a plaster or stucco of pulverized marble and lime, Pl.

Marmōreus -a -um, marble, made of marble, C; (2) relating to marble, — *ars*, Vt, sculpture; (3) like marble, — *cervix*, V; — *color*, *candor*, Lc.

Marmōro, 1. to overlay with the species of stucco called marmoratum, g.v., Vr.

Marmōrosus -a -um, like marble, as hard as marble, Pl.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Virgilius; *vid.* Virgilius. — *Adj.* Mārōnus -a -um, Mārōnianus -a -um, P. Aug, relating to Virgil, Virgilian.

Marra -a, f. a hoe for extirpating weeds, Co.

Marrābūm -ii, n. the plant horehound, Pl. Co.

Mars -rtis, m. (*poet. form.* Māvōrs), Mars, the god of war, C; (2) *met.* war, battle, fight, the art of war; — *alienus*, L, a foreign mode of fighting; — *forensis*, O, a legal contest; *prov. suo Marte*, by one's own resources; *rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit*, C; (3) the fortune or issue of war, C; (4) the planet Mars, C. — *Adj.* Martius, Martialis, g.r.

Marsūplum -ii, n. (μαρσώνιον), a money-bag, purse, P.

***Martes** -is, f. the Marten, M.

Martialis -e, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars, O. H; *subst.* Martiales -um, m. (a) the priests of Mars, C; (b) the soldiers of the Legio Martia, C.

Martialis, M. Valerius, the author of upwards of 1,500 epigrams, divided into fourteen books, which are still in existence, was born at Bithynia in Spain, A.D. 43. We learn from his own writings that he came to Rome in 66, and there resided thirty-five years, after which he returned to his native place. His death cannot be assigned to any particular year, but certainly did not take place before the year 104. He appears to have possessed considerable property, and his reputation among his contemporaries was great. The word Epigram, originally signifying an inscription and used to designate any short poem, is applied to the poems of Martial in the sense in which we now use it. Their merits are very high; a constant fertility and pungency of wit, joined with great felicity of diction; but at the same time they do not leave a favourable impression of their author; for they are deformed by most shameless adulation of the reigning tyrants, and a constant flow of obscene and licentious expressions.

Martellus -i, m. a worshipper of Mars, O.

Martigēna -a, f. begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, O.

Martius -a -um, of or relating to Mars, sacred to Mars; — *campus*, *vid.* campus; — *mensis*, Pl, the month of March; — *proles*, O, Romulus and Remus; *poet. form.* Māvortius -a -um, V. O;

subst. -us -i, *m.* Meleager, son of Mars; (2) *met.* warlike, martial, *V. O*; (3) of or relating to the planet Mars, *O*.

Martulus = *marculus*, *g.v.*

Mārum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* μάρον), an aromatic herb, perhaps valerian, *Pl*.

Mas, māris, m. the male (*opp.* *femina*), applied to men, animals, and plants; *a primā congressione maris et feminae*, *C*; used sometimes adj., *mares homines*, *P*; — *ritellus*, *H*, a male yoke, i.e. that would produce a male chick; applied to plants, *ure mares olus*, *O*; (2) manly, vigorous, — *Curii*, *H*; *male mas*, *Ct*, unmanly, effeminate.

**Masculēscō*, 3, to become male, *Pl*.

Masculētum -i, *n.* a place where male plants are planted, *Pl*.

Masculinus -a -um, of the male sex, masculine, *Ph. Pl*; (2) in grammar, of the masculine gender, *O*.

Masculus -a -um, of the male sex, male; *subst.* *masculus* -i, *m.* a male, *L. V*; (2) — *cardo*, *Vt*, that which is inserted into another (*opp.* *cardo femina*, that into which another is inserted); (3) *met.* masculine, manly, bold, courageous, *rusticorum mascula militum proles*, *H*.

Masphitum -i, *n.* (μάσπιτον), the leaf of the asarum, *g.v.*, *Pl*.

Massa -a, *f.* (μάζα), a lump, mass, — *piceis*, *V*; — *lactis coacti*, *O*, of cheese; *cris*, *Pl*; — *marmoris*, *Pl*; and *abs.* *O*, a lump of gold.

Massaris -is, *f.* a grape from a wild vine, *O*.

Massicus -i, *m.* a mountain in Campania; hence *Massicum vinum*, or *abs.* *V. H*, *Massic wine*.

Massilia -a, *f.* *dim.* a little lump or mass, *Co*.

Mastiche -es, *f.* (μαστίχη), mastic, an aromatic gum, *Pl*.

Mastigia -a, *m.* (μαστιγία), a worthless fellow; scoundrel; literally, one who deserves a whipping, *P. T*.

Mastos -i, *m.* (μαστός), a plant good for the breast, *Pl*.

Mastruca -a, *f.* (μαστράγα), a rough garment of sheep-skins, *C*; used as a term of reproach, *P*.

**Mastrucatus* -a -um, clothed in the *mastruca*.

Matra, mataxa = *materis, metaxa, g.v.*

Matella -a, *f.* *dim.* a chamber-utensil, *P. M.*

Matello -a, *m.* *dim.* a chamber-utensil, *C*.

Matella -a, *f.* a kind of hammer or mallet, *A. Aug.*

Mater -tris, *f.* (μήτηρ), a mother, *de pietate in matrem*, *C*; *matrem fieri de Jove*, *O*, to become pregnant by; (2) applied to a nurse, *V*; to priestesses, in token of respect, *P*; to goddesses; and especially to Cybele, called *magna mater*, or *abs.* *mater*, *O*; to the earth, *mater terra*, *L*, mother earth; — *florum*, *O*, *Flora*; — *anorum*, *H* — *cupitulum*, *H*, *Venus*; also used of animals and plants, *V. Pl*; (3) *met.* source, origin, producer, *apes mellis matres*, *Vt*; *mater omnium bonorum artium sapientia est*, *C*; *utilitas justi prope mater et equi*, *H*.

Matercula -a, *f.* *dim.* a little mother, *O*.

Materia -a, *f.* *māteris* -i, *f.* matter, material, stuff of which any thing is composed; — *verum, ex quā et in quā sunt omnia*; *C*; — *rudis*, *P. Aug.*, chaos; especially, building materials, *Vt*; means of nutrition, food, *Ct*; (2) especially, wood, timber, used for building (*opp.* *ligna*, wood for fuel), *C. Te*; (3) race, breed, kind, *Co*; (4) *met.* matter, stuff, materials, — *ad jocandum*, *C*; — *artis*, *C*, instrument, occasion, cause, — *seditionis*, *C*; *aurum summi materiem mali*, *H*; *materiam dare tuidia*, *C*; natural disposition, abilities, talent, — *Calonis*, *C*.

Materficus -a -um, of or relating to timber, *Pl*; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a timber-merchant, *P*.

**Materatio* -ōnis, *f.* timber-work, *Pl*.

**Materiatura* -a, *f.* working in wood, carpentry, *Vt*.

Māteries -is, *f.* = *materia, g.v.*

Māterio, 1, to build, construct of wood, *C. Vt*.

**Māterior*, 1, *dep.* to fell wood, provide wood, *Ca*.

Māteris -is, *f.* (*māteris, mātica*), a Celtic javelin, *Ca. L*.

Māternus -a -um, of or relating to a mother, maternal, — *sanguis*, *C*; — *tempora*, *O*, period of pregnancy; — *nobilitas*, *V*, on the mother's side.

Mātertera -a, *f.* a mother's sister, maternal aunt, *C*.

Māthemāticus -a -um (*μαθηματικός*), mathematical, *Vt*; *subst.* *māthemāticus* -i, *m.* (a) a mathematician, *C*; (b) an astrologer, *Te*; *māthemātica* -a, *f.* (a) mathematics; *Sc*; (b) astrology, *St*.

Mātralla -ium, *n.* the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, *O. Vr*.

Mātricide -a, *c.* a matricide, *C*.

**Mātricidium* -i, *n.* the slaying of a mother, *C*.

Mātrimōnium -ii, *n.* marriage, matrimony; in *matrimonium ire*, *P*, to marry; in — *filia dare*, *Ca*, collocare, locare, *C*, to give in marriage; *matrimonio uorem exire*, *P*, to put away one's wife, also *dimittere aliquam e matrimonio*, *St*; (2) *pl.* married women, *Te*.

Mātrinus -a -um, having mother still living, *C. L*.

Mātrix -icis, *f.* a female animal of any kind, kept for breeding, *Vr. Co*; (2) of plants, the parent stem, *St*.

Mātrōa -a, *f.* a married woman, matron; especially, an honourable, noble, respectable lady, *C*; hence, an epithet of Juno, *H*.

Mātrōnālis -e, of or relating to a married woman; fit for a matron, *matronāly, L*.

Mātrōum -i, *n.* (Μητροῶν), the temple of Cybele, mother of the gods, *Pl*.

Mātra -a, *f.* a mat of rushes, *O*.

Mātea -a, *f.* (*matryn, mactea, ματρία*), a dainty dish, dainty, *St. M*.

Māttiūcus -a -um, of or relating to *Mattiacum*, now Wiesbaden; — *pila*, *M*, soap-balls for dyeing the hair.

Māttilla -a, *f.* a chamber-utensil, *P*; (2) a term of reproach, *simpleton*! *P*.

Mātrūre, quickly, soon, *P. L*.

**Mātrūtio* -ōnis, *f.* hastening, accelerating, *Aug*.

Mātrūte, at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, *C. Ca*; (2) in good time, betimes, soon, early, quickly, *C. Ca*; (3) too soon, prematurely, *N*.

Mātrūresco -rūti, 3, to ripen, become ripe, *quum — frumenta inciperent*, *Ca*; (2) *met.* to come to maturity, *C*; *nubilibus maturui annis*, *O*.

Mātrūritas -itatis, *f.* ripeness, — *frugum*, *C*; (2) ripeness, maturity, perfection, *succum ad maturitatem perducere*, *Pl*; ad — *venire, advenire*, *Pl*, to come to maturity; (3) *met.* full development, ripeness; maturity, *scelerum — in nostri consilii tempore erupit*, *C*; said also of the development of the mind, — *etatis ad prudentiam*, *C*; (4) the right moment of time, fullness of time, — *cujus rei*, *C*; (5) promptness, expedition, *precari — penae*, *St*.

Mātrūro, 1, (i.) *act.* to make ripe, ripen, *C*; — *uras*, *Tb*; *maturari*, *Pl*, to become ripe; (2) to make ripe or soft, mature, bring to maturity, — *partus conceptos*, *Pl*; (3) *met.* to hasten, accelerate, — *huic mortem*, *C*; — *insidias consili*, *S*; followed by (*inf.*), to hasten, make haste to do any thing, *flumen exercitum transducere maturavit*, *Ca*; *te oro ut matures cenire*, *C*; (ii.) *neut.* to hasten; make haste, *successor tuus non potest ita maturare*, *C*.

Mātrūrus -a -um, ripe, — *poma*, *C*; — *uca*, *V*;

(2) ripe, mature, perfect, timely, seasonable; *filia* — *viro*, V, marriageable; — *ovis*, Co; — *atlas*, V, mature; of mental and moral development, C; *annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes*, V; — *centuriones*, St, having accomplished the term of service; (3) early, speedy, — *faba*, Co, the early bean; — *satio*, Co, the early seed-time; — *judicium*, C, quick, speedy.

Mātūta — *e*, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess, by some identified with Juno, by others with Ino or Leucothea. She is also called by *Lc.* the goddess of the morning, *i.e.* Aurora.

Mātūtino, early in the morning, Pl.

Mātūtinus — *a* — *um*, early in the morning, matutinal; — *tempora*, C; — *frigora*, H; — *equi*, O, horses of Aurora; — *pater*, H, Janus, invoked in the morning: *subst.* *mātūtinum* — *i*, *n.* the early morning, Pl.

Mauri — *orum*, *m.* (Μαυροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, *Maurus* — *a* — *um*, H. M, Moorish, African, Carthaginian; *adv.* *Maurice*, V; *Mauritania* — *e*, *f.* Mauritania; also, *Maurisia* — *e*, *f.* Mauritania; *adj.* *Maurusiacus* — *a* — *um*, M, *Maurusius* — *a* — *um*, Moorish, African.

Mausolus — *i*, *m.* (Μαυσολος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. *Adj.* *Mausolus* — *a* — *um*, — *sepulchrum*, or *abs.* *Mausolium* — *i*, *n.* the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, St. M.

Māvōlo = *malo*, *g.v.*

Māvors, *Māvortius* = *mars*, *Martius*, *g.v.*

Maxilla — *e*, *f.* *dim.* the jaw-bone, jaw, Pl. St.

Maxillaris — *e*, relating or belonging to the jaw, *maxillary*, — *dentes*, Pl. Co.

Maxime, *superl.* of *magis*, *g.v.*

Maximitas — *ātis*, *f.* greatness, size, *Lc.*

Maximōpere, *vid.* *magnopere*.

Maximus, *superl.* of *magnus*, *g.v.*

Maximus, a surname in the Fabian family, borne among others by the following: — I. Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, cons. 322, dict. 315, cons. 310, 308, censor 304, cons. 297, 295; the ablest of the Roman generals in the long and arduous Samnite Wars. We cannot follow the details of his campaigns, which, indeed, have been much obscured by the partiality of the annalists of the Fabian house. — II. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, cons. 233, cens. 230, cons. 228, dict. 221, 217, cons. 215, 214, 209; great-grandson of the preceding, and the successful opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic War. The cautious policy of delay which he adopted, and which has become proverbial under the name of Fabian, afforded breathing-time for the exhausted resources of Rome to recover themselves, while the neglect of it by the consuls *Emilius* and *Varro* was the cause of the fatal rout of *Canne*. In the later years of the war, when the Roman tactics were necessarily more bold and decisive, the military talents of Fabius hardly displayed themselves to so much advantage as before. He died in 203, and was buried at the public cost.

Maximus, P. (M.) *Valerius*, the compiler of a collection of historical anecdotes bearing the title "*De Factis Dictisque Memorabilibus Libri ix.*," appears, so far as we can judge from the indications afforded in the work itself, to have flourished in the age of the *Cæsars*, and probably in the reigns of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. The collection contains much that is curious and interesting, though a comparison of its statements, when possible, with those of well-known authors, does not lead us to place implicit confidence in it in cases where such comparison cannot be made. The style of the work is so inferior to the Augustan standard, that many critics have either referred it to a later age, or regarded the work, as it at present exists, as an abridgment of the original work of *Valerius*. Against the latter hypothesis, however, the internal evidence appears to be conclusive.

Māzōnōmus — *i*, *m.* (— *on* — *i*, *n.* μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, H.

Mēābilis — *e*, passable, Pl; (2) penetrating, — *aër*, Pl.

Mēāmet, *mēāpte*, *vid.* *meus*.

Mēātus — *ūs*, *m.* a going, passing, motion, — *agula*, *Te*, flight; — *spirītūs*, Q, a breathing, respiration; (2) a way, path, passage, *cur signa meatus deseruere suos*, *Lc.* have left their courses, *i.e.* have become eclipsed.

Mēcastor, *vid.* *Castor*.

Mēchānēus — *i*, *m.* (μηχανός), a mechanician, mechanic, Co.

Mēcon — *ōnis*, *f.* (μήκων), a kind of poppy, Pl.

Mēcōnis — *īdis*, *f.* (μηκωνίς), a kind of lettuce, having a soporific quality like the poppy, Pl.

Mēcōntes — *e*, *m.* (μηκωνίτης), an unknown precious stone, Pl.

Mēcōnium — *īl*, *n.* (μηκωνίον), poppy juice, Pl; (2) a plant also called *peplis*; (3) the excrement of new-born children, Pl.

Meddix — *īcis*, *m.* the name of a magistrate among the *Oscans*; with the addition *tuticus*, *meddix tuticus*, *L*, chief magistrate.

Mēdens — *antis*, *m.* (*prcp.* *mēdēor*), a physician, *Lc.* O.

Mēdēor, 2. *dep.* to heal, to cure; of a person, — *alicui*, C; *alicui rei*, C; *prov. quum capiti mederi debeam, reduriam curo*, C, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one; of things, to do good to, be good for, *canceri contra serpentium ictus medentur*, Pl; *picca resina capitis vulneribus optime medetur*, Pl; (2) *met.* to heal, assist, alleviate, — *incommodis omnium*, C; — *afflictis et perarato reipublica*, C; with *acc.* — *cupidiatis*, T.

Mēdīa — *e*, *f.* (Μηδία), a country of Central Asia, V; *adj.* *Mēdus* — *a* — *um*, V, *Mēdicus* — *a* — *um*, N, Median, Assyrian, Persian.

Mēdianus — *a* — *um*, in the middle, middle, midst, — *utrimque*, Vt.

Mēdiastinus — *i*, *m.* a slave who performed all sorts of menial office, C. H.

Mēdīca — *e*, *f.* (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, V.

Mēdicabilis — *e*, curable, O, (2) wholesome, Co.

Mēdicamen — *īnis*, *n.* a drug, medicine, medicinal substance, C; *met. irata — fortia praebe*, O; (2) poison, poisonous draught, Tc; (3) colouring matter, dye, and especially, rouge, paint, C; (4) an artificial means of improving any natural product, *optimus cascus est, exiguum medicamentis habet*, Co, *rennet*.

Mēdicamentāria — *e*, *f.* pharmacy, the apothecary's art, Pl.

Mēdicamentarius — *īi*, *m.* an apothecary, Pl.

Mēdicamentōsus — *a* — *um*, having a healing power, Vt.

Mēdicamentum — *i*, *n.* a drug, medicine, remedy, *dare — alicui*, C; — *componere*, Pl, to prepare, used also of an external application; (2) a poisonous drug, poison, C; (3) a colouring substance, dye, C; (4) a seasoning, condiment, Co; (5) paint, rouge, Sc; (6) *met.* help, relief, alleviation, — *multorum laborum*, C.

**Mēdicatio* — *ōnis*, *f.* a watering of plants with a peculiar preparation to preserve them from vermin, Co.

Mēdicātus — *a* — *um* (*prcp.* *mēdico*), sprinkled with medicinal juices, drugged, manured, Co; V; — *rina*, Co, drugged; — *somnus*, O, produced by drugs or by a charm; *lana — fuso*, H, dyed, coloured; (2) wholesome, medicinal, — *aque*, Sc.

Mēdicātus — *ūs*, *m.* a means of enchantment, charm, O.

Mēdicēna — *e*, *f.* the healing art, medicine, C; *pars medicinae quae manu curat*, Cl, surgery; (2) *sc.* tabernā, a surgery, apothecary's shop, P; (3) a means of healing, drug, medicine, — *facere morbo*, P, to cure; (4)* the pruning of vines, Pl; (5) *met.* a remedy, assistance, alleviation, — *consilii atque orationis meae*, C; — *doloris*, C.

Mēdicinālis — *e*, relating to medicine, medicinal, Pl.

Mēdicēnus -a -um, relating or belonging to the art of healing, Vr.

Mēdicō, 1. to heal, cure; — *aliquem*, Co; (2) to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; — *semina*, V; — *aquam thymo*, Co; (3) — *capillos*, O, to dye.

Mēdicor, 1. *dep.* to heal, cure, — *alicui*, V; — *aliquid*, V; *met.* P. T.

Mēdicus -a -um, healing, wholesome, medicinal, — *ars*, O; — *vis*, Pl; — *digitus*, Pl, the third finger, ring-finger; (*) magical, P. Aug.

Mēdicus -i, m. a physician, surgeon, doctor, C.

Mēdie, moderately, Tc.

Mēdiētās -ātis, f. the middle, midst, that which is in the middle; used by C. as a translation of the Greek *μεσότης*.

Mēdimum -i, n. C. **mēdimnus** -i, m. N. (*μεδμινος*), a Greek measure of capacity; mostly used for dry measure; containing six Roman modii.

Mēdīcris -e, moderate, neither much nor little, middling; hence used in a bad sense, middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent; — *orator*, Vir, C; (2) of the passions, moderate, calm, tranquil, — *animus*, Ca.

Mēdiēritas -ātis, f. moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect; — *illa quæ est inter nimium et parum*, C; — *cultus*, Aug, neither too serious nor too gay; of the passions, moderation, tranquillity, C; (2) mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance, — *ingenii*, C.

Mēdiēster, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily, *nemo* — *doctus*, C; in *aliqua re* — *versatus esse*, C; (2) with moderation, *aliquid non* — *ferre*, C.

Mēdiōtime (*mēdiōtime*), moderately, Vr.

Mēdiōsimus -a -um (*mēdiōsimus*), that which is in the middle, the midst, *diu superi atque inferi et mediocri*, P, between the celestial and infernal deities.

Mediopontus -i, m. a species of thick rope, A. Aug.

Mēditamen -inis, n. P. Aug. = *meditamentum*, q. r.

Mēditamentum -i, n. a thinking upon any thing, preparation, — *belli*, Tc.

Mēditare, *aliquid* — *tenere*, P, to be perfectly acquainted with; — *effundere probra*, Sc, designedly.

Mēditatio -ōnis, f. a thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation, — *futuri mali*, C; (2) a preparation for any thing, — *obcundi sui muneri*, C; (3) practice, use, Pl.

Mēditatus -a -um (*ptep. mēditōr*), meditated, considered, well weighed, thought over, studied, — *scelus*, C, deliberated; — *et composita oratio*, St. (*opp. extempore*.)

Mēditerrāneus -a -um, inland, far from the sea (*opp. maritimus*), — *regiones*, Ca; in very late ages, — *mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, for which the classical term is *Mare Magnum*; (2) *subst. mēditerrāneum* -i, n. -a -ūrum, n. Pl, inland parts.

Mēdīr, 1. *dep.* to think over, consider, meditate, — *hec multa*, C; — *de sub ratione*, C; — *meum, quid dicerem*, C; (2) to think upon any thing in preparation, study, prepare one's self for, meditate, intend, — *alicui peslem*, C; — *accusationem*, C; — *nugis*, P; — *ad prædam*, C; — *in prælia*, V; — *proficisci*, N; (3) to practise, exercise one's self, *Demosthenes perfect meditando*, ut, etc. C.

Mēditriāla -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Meditriā, who presides over the art of healing, held annually on the 11th of October, Vr.

Mēdium -ii, n. the middle, the midst, *Lucretiam in medio cadium sedentem inveniant*, L; *so medio* = in the middle, in the midst, *medio tutissimus ibis*, O; *medium ferre*, C, (of an arbitrator), to make a just award; *medio temporis*, Tc, in the mean time, meanwhile; (2) the public, the public view, publicity, *rem in medio proponere*, C, publicly, *rem in medium proferre*, C, to publish, make known; *rem in medium vocare*, C, to bring before

a public tribunal; *iacentia verba sustulimus e medio*, C, we have adopted common, popular expressions; *tollere de medio*, (a) to abolish, C, (b) to destroy, kill, C; *e medio excedere, abire*, T, to die; *in medio esse*, T, to be present, to be there; *in medium venire, procedere*, C, to be present, appear, show one's self; *in medium*, publicly, for the common use or benefit; (3) the half, *scilla conterera cum aqua*, Vr.

Mēdus -a -um, the middle, midmost, midst, *terra complexa medium mundi locum*, C; *in foro medio*, C, in the midst of the forum; applied to time, *ultimum, proximum, medium tempus*, C; *medio tempore*, St, in the mean time; *Megara, media Corintho Athenisque urbs*, Aug, midway between Athens and Corinth; *quam inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit*, C, no middle thing, no medium; *medium arripere aliquem*, T, to seize by the middle; (2) half, *hieme demunt cibum medium*, Vr; (3) *met. vir etatis media*, Ph, of middle age; — *ingenium*, Tc, moderate, middling; *nam medios esse jam non licebit*, C, neutral; — *responsum*, L, undecided, ambiguous; — *arces*, Q, indifferent, neither good nor bad; *medium sese offert*, V, as a mediator; *nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis*, O, oaths in which the gods are invoked as mediators.

Mēdus fidius, *vid. fidius*.

Medix, *medixtuticus*, *vid. meddix*.

Mēdulla -æ, f. marrow of bones; the pith or kernel in plants, H. Pl. Co; (2) *met.* the utmost part, *michi hæres in medullis*, C, I love you most entirely.

Mēduillus, in the very marrow, most inwardly; *met.* cordially, intimately, P.

Mēduillosus -a -um, full of marrow, Cl.

Mēduillula -æ, f. *dim.* marrow, Ct.

Mēdusa -æ, f. (*Mēdovæ*), the snake-haired daughter of Phœreus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune; slain by Perseus. — *Adj.* **Mēdusæus** -a -um, — *eguius*, O, Pegasus; — *ions*, O, Hippocrene.

Mēgālesiā -ium, n., **Mēgālesiā** -ium, n. the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater, C. — *Adj.* **Mēgālesiā** -æ, Pl. M. **Mēgālesiācus** -a -um, Jr, relating to this festival.

Mēgālium -ii, n. (*μεγαλίων*), a kind of salve or ointment, Pl.

Mēgālogrāphā -æ, f. (*μεγαλογραφία*), a large or sublime style of painting, Vt.

Mēgīstānes -um, n. (*μεγιστάνες*), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tc. Sc.

Mēhercle, *mēherclie*, *mēherclies* = *hercle*, q. r.

Mejo, 3. to make water, H.

Mēli, *mellis*, n. (*μέλι*), honey, C; (2) *met.* that which is sweet, agreeable, delightful, *hoojuvat et melli est*, H; *prov.* of a vain attempt, *mella petere in medio flumine*, O.

Mēla, Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography, was born, as appears from his work, at some town on the bay of Algesiras, most probably in the reign of one of the first emperors. His work is entitled "De Situ Orbis Libri III;" and though, from the necessities of the subject, not very interesting to the general student of literature, is written in a good, pure style, and affords much valuable information to the geographer and historian.

Mēliamphylōn -i, n. (*μελιамφύλλον*), a species of acanthus, Pl.

Mēlampōdion -ii, n. (*μελαμπόδιον*), black hellebore, Pl.

Mēlampsythium -ii, n. (*μελαμψύθιον*), a dark-coloured raisin wine, Pl.

Mēlanēktos -i, f. (*μελαναέτος*), a species of small eagle, Pl.

Mēlanchoileus -a -um (*μελαγχολικός*), having black bile, melancholy, C.

Mēlanorānis -is, f. (*μελάνρανις*), a kind of rush, with black seeds, Pl.

Mēlandryum -i, n. (*μελάνδρυν*), a piece of salted tunny-fish, Pl.

Melanía -æ, *f.* (μελαία), a blackness, black spots on the skin, Cl.

Melanspermon -i, *n.* (μελάνσπερμον), the Roman coriander-seed, Pl.

Melanthémon -i, *n.* (μελάνθεμον), the chamomile, Pl.

Melanthium -ii, *n.* (μελάνθιον) = melanspermon, *q.v.*, Pl.

Melánthus -i, *m.* (μελάνθος), a kind of sea-fish, O.

Meláplum -ii, *n.* (μηλάπιον), a kind of pear-like apple, Pl.

Mélas -ānos, *m.* (μέλας), a black spot upon the skin, Cl.

Meicūlum -i, *n.*, meicūlus -i, *m. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

Melēāgrīs -idis, *f.* a Guinea-fowl, Vr.

Méles -is, mélis -is, *f.* (μελής), an uncertain quadruped, perhaps a badger, Vr.

Méles -ētis, *m.* (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born: hence *adj.* Melēteus -a -um, Tb, Homeric.

Melēctris -idis, *f.* (μελκτρίς), a kind of ulcer, the yellow matter of which is like honey, Pl.

Melichlōros -i, *m.* (μελίχλωρος), a precious stone, of the colour of honey, Pl.

Melichrōs -ōtos, *m.* (μελιχρός) = melichlōros, *q.v.*

Melichrysos -i, *m.* (μελίχρυσος), a honey-coloured chrysolith, Pl.

Mellicus -a -um, musical, Lc; (2) lyrical, lyric, C; and *abs.* -us -i, *m.* a lyric poet, Pl.

Melilotos -i, *f.* (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, O. Pl.

Melīmēlum -i, *n.* (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Vr. Co.

Melīna -æ, *f.* a wallet or pouch of badger's skin, P.

*Melīna -æ, *f.* mead; a beverage made from honey, P.

Melīnum -i, *n.* (μήλινον), oil of quinces, Pl; (2) a salve or unguent of the same; (3) a quince-coloured garment, P.

Melīnum -i, *n.* a kind of white paint, so called from the island Melos, P.

Melior -us, *comp.* of bonus, *q.v.*

Melīsphylūm -i, *n.* (μέλις-φύλλον, μελί-φλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, V.

Mēlita -æ, *f.* (-ē -ēs, *f.* Μελίτη), the island of Malta, C. *Adj.* Melitēus -a -um, Pl, Melitensis -e, C, Melitæe -æ, *vestes*, C; and *abs.* Melitensis -ium, C, garments.

Melītūsus -a -um (μελίτινος), mixed with honey, Pl.

Melītis -idis, *f.* (μηλίτις), a quince-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Melītites -æ, *m.* (μελίτις), a drink made of honey and new wine, Pl; (2) a precious stone, Pl.

Melīttena -æ, *f.* (μελίτταια), = melīsphylūm, *q.v.*, Pl.

Melīturgus -i, *m.* (μελιτουργός), a bee-keeper; one who has the charge of bees, Vr.

Mellum = mellum, *q.v.*

Mellusculē, somewhat better, C; (2) — *bibere quam cui fuerit*, P, somewhat more.

Mellusculus -a -um, somewhat better in health, somewhat better, Cl; *de te mellusculam spem habeo*, Vr.

Mella -æ, *f.* honey-water, Co.

Mellārium -ii, *n.* a bee-hive, Vr.

Mellārius -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellārius -ii, *m.* a bee-keeper, Vr.

Mellatio -ōnis, *f.* the taking of honey from the hive, Co.

Mellus -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellucium -i, *n.* P. = meicūlum, *q.v.*

Mellifer -æ -arum, producing honey, O.

Mellifex -icis, *m.* Co. = mellārius, *q.v.*

Mellificium -ii, *n.* the making or producing of honey, Vr.

Mellificus -a -um, producing honey, Co.

Melligēnus -a -um, like honey; Pl.

Melligo -īnis, *f.* bee-glue, hive-dross, Pl; (2) the juice of unripe grapes, Pl.

*Melilla -æ, *f. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

*Mellina -æ, *f.* sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, P.

Mellitus -a -um, made of honey, sweetened with honey, as sweet as honey, H. Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Mellum -i, *n.* a dog's collar, made of leather and studded with iron-headed nails, Vr.

Melōsolia -ōrum, *n.* apples with a leaf on the side, Pl.

Melōmēli, preserved quinces, Co.

Melōpēro -ōnis, *m.* (μηλόπειρον), an apple-shaped melon, Pl.

Mēlos -i, *n.* (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, C.

Melōthron -i, *n.* (μήλωθρον), the white bryony, Pl.

Melpōmēne -ēs, *f.* (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry, H.

Membrāna -æ, *f.* a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body, C; (2) the skin or membrane in vegetable substances, *tenuissimis membranis velatur allium*, Pl; (3) especially, skin prepared to write on, parchment, O. H; (4) * the superficies, surface of any thing, Lc.

Membrānāceus -a -um, of or relating to membrane, membranous, Pl.

Membrāneus -a -um, made of parchment, M.

Membrānula -æ, *f. dim.* a little membrane or skin, Cl; (2) a deed written on parchment, C.

Membratūm, limb by limb, limb from limb, Pl; (2) singly, severally, Pl; — *enumerare*, Vr; (3) of discourse, in short, detached sentences, — *dicere*, C.

*Membratūra -æ, *f.* structure of the body, natural constitution, Vt.

Membrum -i, *n.* a limb or member of the body, C; (2) *met.* a limb, member, part, portion of any thing, C, — *partesque imperii*, St; especially, a clause in a sentence, C.

Mēmēcydon -i, *n.* (μημεκύνδον), the fruit of the arbutus-tree, Pl.

Mēmūi -isse (*defective verb*, occurring only in certain forms of the perfect, which have nevertheless a present meaning), to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind, — *alienius rei*, C; — *omnia Epicuri dogmata*, C; — *de aliquo re*, C; — *quantum hominum casus admiratio*, C; — *Catonem mecum disserere*, C; (2) to mention orally or in writing, *de aliquo*, C.

Mēmō -ōris, mindful, not forgetful, C; — *alienius rei*, Ca; — *Lucullum peritisse*, Pl; — *quantis acti brevis*, H; applied to inanimate objects, — *pectus*, O; (2) having a good memory, C; (3) *post* reminding one of any thing, H.

Mēmōrābilis -e, remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable, — *vir*, L.

Mēmōrātor -ōris, *m.* a narrator, *relator*, Pt; — *trix* -triciis, *f.* P. Aug.

Mēmōrātus -a -um (*ptcp. mēmōrō*), celebrated, well-known, Pl.

Mēmōrātus -ūs, *m.* a mention, mentioning, P.

Mēmōria -æ, *f.* memory, faculty of remembrance; *in memoriam redigere*, C, to recall to memory; *memoria comprehendere*, C, *tenere*, *custodire*, C, to remember. *deponere aliquid in memoriam*, C, to forget; — *memoria exponere*, C, from memory; (2) remembrance; *ex aliqna memoria*, C, worthy remembrance; *memoriae prædere sermonem alienius*, C, to commit to writing, leave on record; *traditæ memoria*, L, it is handed down by tradition; (3) the time or period recollected, *Cratippus princeps lupus memorie philosophorum*, C, first of the philosophers of the present day; *post hominum memoriam*, C, within the memory of man; (4) an historical narrative, account, memoir, C. H, St.

Mēmōriālis -e, memorial, intended to preserve the remembrance of any thing, — *libellus*, St.

Mēmōrīter, by heart, from memory, *memoriter*; *orationem* — *habere*, C.

Mēmōrīo, l. to mention, call to mind, recount, relate, — *aliquam rem*, C, — *de naturā*, C, *quem infestum sibi esse memorabat*, P.

Memphitis -is (-is -idos, *Μεμφίς*), a celebrated city of Lower Egypt: hence *adj.* *Memphites* -a, — *dos*, Tb, Apis, *Memphitibus* -a -um, O, *Memphitis* -idis, f. Jv, *Memphine*, Egyptian.

Mēmōris -i, m (*μνηστήρ*), the circle of the ecliptic on a sun-dial, Vt.

Menda -a, f. a bodily defect, blemish, O; (2) a mistake in writing, St.

Mendacium -i, n. a lie, falsehood, untruth, C; (2) a deception, counterfeiter, Pl.

***Mendacunculū** -i, n. *dim* a little lie, C.

Mendax -ācis, lying, mendacious, — *homo*, G, *abs. mendax* -ācis, m a liar, P; (2) of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue, C, — *fundus*, H, bearing less than the expected crop.

Mendicabulum -i, n. a beggar, P.

Mendicatio -ōnis, f. a begging for, St.

Mendice, in a beggarly fashion, meanly, Sc.

Mendiculus -i, f. the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, C.

Mendico, l. mendicō, l. *dep* to beg, beg for, go begging; *mendicantem enire*, P, to live by begging.

***Mendicula** -e, f. a beggar's garment, P.

Menducus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent, P; *subst.* *menducus* -i, m a beggar, mendicant, C; (2) paltry, pitiful, beggily, C.

Mendōsus, faultily, erroneously, incorrectly, C.

Mendōsus -a -um, full of faults, faulty, C; (2) making a mistake, C.

Mendura -i, n. a bodily defect, blemish, O, (2) an error, mistake in writing, *quod mendum ista littera correxit*, C.

Mēmōridēs -is, m (*Μνησίδης*), the son of Menecius, i. e. Patroclus, Pt.

Mens -ntis, f. the mind, heart, soul, disposition, character: *ita nihilum mentis animi habeo*, P, — *animi*, Ct, *mala mens*, *malus animus*, T, bad disposition, bad heart; *hominum eiga so mentes*, St, dispositions, inclinations; (2) especially, the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment, *mens cum regnum totius animi a naturā tributum est*, C; *mente complecti aliquid*, C, to comprehend; *mentis sua esse*, *mentis competentem esse*, O, to be in possession of one's faculties, *animum mentis esse*, P, to be of sound mind, *captus mente*, C, insane, *addere mentem*, H, to inspire courage; also *demittere mentem*, V, to lose courage, *venit hoc mihi in mentem*, P, it occurs to me, *classam eā mente comparavit*, ut, C, with that intention.

Mensura -is, f. a table, especially a table for eating upon; — *ponere*, O, to bring in dinner, — *auferre*, P, to take, C, *removere*, V, to take dinner away; *prima* —, the first course; — *secunda*, C, the dessert; (2) — *lanonina*, St, a butcher's block, (3) the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; — *publica*, C, a public bank, (4) a portion of a military engine, which cannot be exactly defined, Vt; (5) a sacrificial table, V.

Mensurarius -i, m. a money-changer, banker; especially, public bankers who traded on state authority and with state capital, C; — *truncari*, *quinqueviri*, l.

***Mensurō** -ōnis, f. a measuring, C.

Mensus -is, m. a month, C; (2) *plur* the monthly courses, menses, Pl.

Mensor -ōris, m. a measurer, H, (2) a land-surveyor, Co, (3) an architect, Pl.

Mestrālis -is, monthly, P; (2) relating to the monthly courses, menstruating, Pl.

Menstruum -i, n. a month of service, month of office, Pl; (2) victuals, rations for a month, L; (3) frequently *plur.*, the monthly courses, Pl. Cl.

Menstruus -a -um, monthly, happening once a month; — *usura*, C; — *purgationes*, Pl, the monthly courses; (2) lasting a month, — *spatium*, C.

Mensula -e, f. *dim* a little table, P.

Mensurarius -i, m. a money-changer, Sc.

Mensura -e, f. a measuring, — *faccie*, O, *agere*, Pl, to measure; (2) a measure, that by which any thing is measured, C, *qui modus mensuræ modum appellatur*, N, which species of measure; (3) met *dare alicui mensuram bibendi*, O, to prescribe a limit, — *beneficui*, Pl, *mensuræ eorum*, Q, the quantity, metrical length, *mensuram nominis implere*, O, to be as great as one's name; — *legati*, Tc, character, capacity.

Menta -e, f. (*mentha*, *μινθῆ*), the herb mint, O.

Mentūgra -e, f. a scab or eruption upon the chin, Pl.

Mentastrium -i, n. wild-mint, Pl. Co.

Mentiens -itis, m. (*ptipce*, *mentior*), *a fallacy, sophism, C.

Mentigo -inis, f. a scab, eruption to which lambs are subject, Co.

Mentio -ōnis, f. a speaking of, mention; — *faccie* *alcuius rei*, *de aliquid* *re*, C, to make mention of, to mention, *non consulto*, *sed casu* *in eorum mentionem incidit*, C, I mentioned them accidentally; *alcuius rei* — *movere*, *habere*, L, to mention, — *faccie* *de puellā*, P, to woo, court.

Mentior, 4 *dep.* (sometimes *pass.* P. V.) (i.) *neut* to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intention ally or not, *si te mentiri dicis*, *verumquid dicis*, *mentiris*, C, — *aperte*, C, — *adversus aliquem*, *apud aliquem*, P; — *in aliquid* *re*, *de aliquid* *re*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead, *frons, oculi, cultus perperce mentuntur*, C; (3) to fail in a promise, break one's word, *quod promissum mihi, quod mentita, nunqua es*, Ct; (ii.) *act.* — *tantum rem*, S; *res*, *quas mentiris*, O, — *noctem*, P, to promise falsely, of inanimate objects, *seges n entia spem*, H, — *auspicium*, L, to falsify; — *juvenem tinctis capillis*, M, to counterfeit.

Mentula -e, f. the male organs of generation, Ct.

Mentum -i, n. the chin, C; applied to animals, — *caprarum*, Pl; (2) the projection of a cornice, which keeps off the rain, Vt.

Mēo, l. to go, pass, *domus Plutonis, quo simul meatus*, H, of inanimate objects, — *irremes*, Tc; — *sidera*, O.

Mēopte, *vid.* *meus*.

Mephitis -is, f. a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, V, (2) personified, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tc.

Mērice, pure, without mixture, Cl.

Mēricus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, — *inum*, C, also — *helleborum*, H; met. — *libertas*, C.

Mēriculus -a -um, *dim.* (*mīraculus*), tolerably pure, unmixed, P.

Mēriculus -e, that can be bought, O.

Mēricor -ōris, m. a merchant, wholesale trader, C. (*opp.* *cupo*, a shopkeeper, retailer), (2) a buyer, C.

Mēricorūsus -a -um, — *navis*, P, a merchant-ship.

Mēricūra -m, f. trade, traffic; *mercaturā facere*, C, to carry on trade; (2) goods, merchandize, P.

Mēricus -ūs, m. trade, traffic, business, C; (2) a market, fair, public place of business, C; — *frequens*, L, a full market.

Mēricūla -e, f. *dim* a small reward, low wage; (2) — *prædiorum*, C, low rent.

Mēricarius -a -um, hired, *puj.* mercenary, — *miles*, L, — *testes*, C, suborned; of things, — *arma*, L, — *liberalitas*, C; *subst.* *mēricarius* -i, m. a hired servant, hurling, P. C.

Mērces -dis, f. hire, pay, wage, reward, fee, salary, — *opera*, C; *hec autem merces erat dia-*

lecticorum, C, the fee; especially, an unrighteous reward, bribe, — *accipere ab aliquo*, C; *lingua adstricta mercede*, C; (2) price, reward, condition, stipulation, retribution, cost, — *alicujus rei constitueret*, C; — *exigere ab aliquo*, C; *non alia bibam mercede*, H, on no other condition; *non sine magna mercede*, C, not without great cost or loss; (3) rent, hire, income, — *dotalium praediorum*, C; — *habitationum*, C, house-rent.

Mercomonium -i, n. goods, merchandize, P.
Merco, 1. *dep.* to carry on trade, to traffic, buy, & *aliquid de (ab) aliquo*, C; — *aliquid tanto pretio*, C.

Mercurius -ii, m. Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; patron of merchants and thieves; *dies Mercurii*, Wednesday, P. Aug; (2) the planet Mercury. — *Adj.* *Mercurialis* -e, of or relating to Mercury; *Mercuriales* (sc. viii), scholars and poets, as being beloved by Mercury; also, the members of a college or chamber of commerce at Rome, C.

Merda -æ, f. excrement, filth, H.

Mêre, purely, without mixture, P. Pl.

Mêrenda -æ, f. an afternoon luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 P.M., P.

Merendarius -a -um, one who takes an afternoon luncheon, Sc.

Mêrens -antis (*ptcp.* *mêreo*), deserving, i.e. in a good sense, worthy of reward, honourable; in a bad sense, guilty, worthy of punishment, *consul laudare, increpare merentes*, S; *laurea decreta merenti*, O.

Mêrô -ôii -ytum, 2. *mêrô* -ytus, 2. *dep.* to deserve, merit, be worthy of, — *præmia, laudem*, Ca; — *ut honoribus decoraretur*, C; — *perdere cuncta*, O; — *supplicium*, O, to merit punishment; (2) to earn, gain, — *non amplius duodecim aris*, C; *quantum quisque uno die mereret*, St; (3) to buy, purchase, *uxores quæ eos dote meruerunt*, P; *quid æbitramini Reginos merere velle, ut ab eis mar morea Penus illa auferatur?* C, what price would they take? (4) *mereri, merere stipendia*, or abs. *merere*, to serve as a soldier for pay, perform military service; — *equo*, C, serve in the cavalry; — *pedibus*, L, in the infantry; (5) *bene mereri de aliquo*, to deserve well of; and hence, to behave well towards; also with *adv.*, male, optime, etc. *dixit te bene meritum de P. R. nomine*, C; *cum cogito me de i. e. publicâ meruisse optime*, C.

Mêrtricle, after the manner of a harlot, P.

Mêrtricius -a -um, of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; — *amores*, C: *subst.* *mêrtricium* -ii, n. the trade of a harlot, prostitution, Sc.

Mêrtriciâ -æ, f. *dim.* a public prostitute, C.

Mêrtrix -icis, f. a public prostitute, harlot, C.

Mêrga -æ, f. a fork for loading sheaves into a cart, P.

**Meiges* -ytis, f. a sheaf, V.

Mergo -si -sum, 3. to dip, plunge into water, immerse, *aves quæ se in mari mergunt*, C; *neq. me deus aquare mergit*, V; (2) to sink down, plunge in, fix in, *palmitem per jugum* —, Pl; *canes mergunt iostri in corpore Actæonis*, O; *fluvius in Euphratem mergitur*, Pl, flows into; (3) to hide, conceal, — *suos in corice vultus*, O; of travellers by sea, — *Polion et templum*, P. Aug, to lose sight of; (4) *met.* to sink, immerse, — *me his malis*, V; — *funere acerbo*, V, to destroy by a bitter death; *se in voluptates*, L; *vino somnoque mergi jacent*, L, sunk in wine and sleep; *mersus foro*, P, bankrupt.

Mergus -i, m. a diver, didapper, V; (2) a vine-branch layered, Co.

Mêrica vitis, an unknown species of vine, Co.

Mêridianus -a -um, of or relating to midday, meridian; — *tempus*, C; — *somnus*, O; *abl.* *meridianum*, used *adv.*, at midday, Pl; (2) southern, *ad meridianam cæli partem*, Vr; — *circulus*, Sc, the equator; *subst.* *mêridianum* -i, n. Aug, the south; *mêridiâna* -ûrum, n., — *India*, Pl, the southern parts.

**Mêridiatio* -onis, f. a noontide repose, midday sleep, siesta, C.

Mêridies -ei, m. midday, noon, C; — *noctis*, Vr, midnight; (2) the south, C.

Mêridio, 1. *mêridior*, 1. *dep.* to take a siesta or midday sleep, Ct. Cl.

Mêrito, 1. to earn, Pl.

Mêrito, deservedly, with reason, rightly, C.

Mêrtorius -a -um, that for which hire is paid, by which money is made; — *rheda*, St, a hackney-coach; — *salutatio*, Sc, for which one hopes to get something; *subst.* *mêrtoria* -ûrum, n. lodgings, Jr; (2) gaining money by prostitution; — *pueri*, C; — *scorta*, St.

Mêritum -i, n. desert; and hence, reward, punishment, T. P. Aug; (2) desert, merit; any action which deserves thanks or reward; *magnitudo tuorum in me meritum*, C; especially, a good action, benefit, C; demerit, blame, fault, C; *nullo meo in se merito*, L, though I am guilty of no offence against him; (3) worth, value, importance of a thing, O.

Mêritus -a -um (*ptcp.* *mêreo*), deserving, having deserved; *Cæsarum imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum*, Ca; (2) deserved, due, just, merited, *ignarus laus an pœna merita esset*, L; — *traeundâ*, C.

Mêro -onis, m. wine-bibber, a nickname of the emperor Nero, St.

**Mêrôribus* -a -um, drinking unmixed wine, P.

Mêrops -ôpis, f. (*μῆροψ*), a bird, the bee-eater, V.

Merso, 1. to dip in, immerse, — *gregem fluvio*, V; *met.* *mersor civilibus undis*, H.

Merthryx -ygis, f. (*μερτρυξ*), a plant, also called geranium, Pl.

Mêrula -æ, f. a blackbird, C, (2) a fish, the scarp, O; (3) a kind of hydraulic machine which produced sounds like a blackbird's notes, Vr.

Mêrum -i, n. unmixed wine, the drinking of which was considered disgraceful, H. Pl.

Mêrus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, *vino corpus corumpit meo*, Vi; also to other things, — *argentum*, P; — *lac*, O; (2) naked, uncovered, — *pes*, Jr; (3) mere, only, nothing but, *inmo nihil, nisi spem meram*, T; *Charrypus mera monstra nunciatur*, C; (4) *met.* — *libertas*, H, real, genuine.

Merx -reus, f. merchandize, goods, wares, *proba merx facile emptorem reperit*, P; — *fallaces et fucosæ*, C; — *femineæ*, O, for women; *sarmenia quoque in merce sunt*, Pl, are on sale; (2) a thing, mala — hæc, P.

Mêsa -æ, f. (*μέση*), the middle, Pl.

Mêsaula -ûrum, f. (*μέσaula*), a passage or corridor in a Greek house, Vr.

Mêse -is, f. (*μέση*), the middle note, note A, Vr.

Mêses -æ, m. (*μέσος*), a north north-east wind, Pl.

Mêsôlôbium -ii, n. (*μεσολόβιοι*), a mathematical instrument for determining mean proportional lines, Vr.

Mêsôleucos -i, m. (*μεσολευκος*), a precious stone, black with a white stripe, Pl.

Mêsômêlas -ânos, f. (*μεσόμελας*), a precious stone, white with a black stripe, Pl.

Mêsosphærum -i, n. (*μεσόσφαιρον*), a species of spikenard, Pl.

Mêsplum -i, n. (*μέσπιλον*), a medlar, Pl.

Mêsplus -i, f. (*μεσπιλῆς*), the medlar-tree, Pl.

Messalla (*Messala*), a cognomen of the Gens Valeria. Among those who bore it were, — i. M'. Valerius Maximus Corvinus Messalla, cons. 263, censor 252, who for his services in Sicily and especially at Messana, in the first Punic War, acquired the surname which became hereditary in his family. — ii. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, a man of some mark in the civil wars which terminated with the downfall of the republic, in which, after some tergiversation, he finally adopted the cause of Augustus, and commanded a detachment of the fleet at the battle of Actium. Messalla was also

distinguished in the world of letters, and was himself orator, poet, grammarian, and historian, though none of his works have descended to us.

Messallina, Valeria, the third wife of the emperor Claudius; infamous, and almost proverbial for her shameless licentiousness. Her numerous intrigues, the command which by help of the freedmen Polybius and Narcissus she established over the feeble emperor, and the astonishing impudence of her profligacy, are all painted in the liveliest colours by Tacitus. She was at last assassinated by order of Claudius, A.D. 48.

*Messio -ōnis, *f.* a reaping, *Vr.*

Messis -is, *f.* a reaping, gathering in of crops, harvest, *C.*; applied to the collecting of honey, *V.*; (2) the grain gathered in, harvest, *illius immense ruperunt horrea messes, V.*; (3) the crop, standing crop, *Tb.*; (4) the time of harvest, harvest-tide, *V.*; and *poet.* the year, *sexagesima messis, M.*; (5) *met. pro benefactis mali messem metere, P.* to receive evil for good.

Messor -ōris, *m.* a reaper, mower, *C.*

Messōrius -a -um, of or relating to a reaper; *C.*
Mēta -m, *f.* any conical or pyramidal object, and especially (1) the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus. The race consisted in making the circuit seven times, and the object was to go as near as possible to the meta without touching it. The column from which the race began, and at which it also ended, was called *meta prima*, that at the other extremity *meta secunda*, *nunc stringam metas interiores rotis, O.*; *metaque feridis evitata rotis, II.*; (2) *ipse collis est in modum mete, L.* like a cone; *buzus in metas emittitur, Pl.* shoots up conically; also, a haystack, made by the Romans in a conical form, *Co.*; — *lactantes, M.* — *lactis, M.* conical cheeses; — *sudans, Sc.* a cone-shaped fountain at Rome; (3) *met.* the goal, end, term, boundary, — *mortis, ævi, V.*; — *vita tangere, O.*

Mētalēpsis -is, *f.* (μετάληψις), a figure of speech, a metaphor, or rather a species of double metonymy, e.g. where *arista* is put for harvest, and that again for year, *O.*

Mētālicus -a -um, of or relating to metals; *metall.* subst. *metall.* -i, *m.* a miner, worker in mines, *Pl.*

Mētāllifer -era -erum, producing metal, metalliferous, *P. Aug.*

Mētāllum -i, *n.* (μετάλλιον), a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.; *potiore metallis libertate caret, H.* gold and silver; (2) applied to other minerals; marble, *P. Aug.*; chalk, *Pl.*; (3) a mine, quarry, *L.*; — *aurifera, P. Aug.* gold-mine; *damnare aliquem in metallum, Pl.* St. to condemn to labour in the mines.

Mētāmelos -i, *m.* (μεταμέλος), repentance, *Vr.*

Mētāmorphōsis -is, *f.* (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; *pl.* Metamorphoses, the title of the well-known poem by Ovid.

Mētāphōra -m, *f.* (μεταφορά), a figure, metaphor, *C.*

Mētāplasmus -i, *m.* (μεταπλασμός), a grammatical irregularity, *Q.*

Mētāto -ōnis, *f.* the measuring, marking off (of a place), *Co.*

Mētitor -ōris, *m.* — *castrorum, C.* an officer whose business it was to select a site for a camp, to mark out its divisions, etc.

Mētixa -m, *f.* (μέταξα), a rope, cord, *Vt.*

Mētillus, a cognomen in the plebeian Cæcilia gens. The family of the Metelli were rather remarkable for the general splendour of their position than for the talents of any single member. The number of high offices in the state which they successively occupied was very great, and gave rise to the satirical line of the old poet-Navius, "Fato Metelli Romæ sunt consules." We may briefly mention, — I. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus, cons. 143, censor 131, who received his surname from successful campaigns in Macedonia, and who is quoted as an instance of rare good for-

tune, having been consul and censor himself, and having lived to see four sons successively attain to the former dignity. — II. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, cons. 109, censor 102, the predecessor of Marius in the command against Jugurtha. (*Vid. Marius.*) He is also favourably known as a patron of literature and art. — III. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, son of the preceding, cons. 80, one of Sulla's generals in the war with Marius, and also commander against Sertorius in Spain. — IV. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, cons. 60, prætor 63, when he cooperated with Cicero in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline; a distinguished and energetic aristocratic partizan. — V. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, brother to No. IV., tribune 63, when he vehemently accused Cicero of having put Roman citizens to death without trial, and prevented him from delivering the usual address to the people on laying down the consulship. When cons. 57, Metellus did not however oppose the return of Cicero from exile, though his conduct to the great orator exhibits many traces of inconsistency and tergiversation. He probably died in the year 55. — VI. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, son of P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of No. III., cons. 52 with Pompey, who had married his daughter Cornelia. Both when in office and subsequently he distinguished himself as a violent partizan of Pompey, whose army he ultimately joined in Greece, and under whom he commanded at the battle of Pharsalia. He thence fled to Africa, but was defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Thapsus, 46, and shortly afterwards put an end to his own life.

Mēthōdōce -m, *f.* (μεθοδική), the methodical part of grammar, *Q.*

Mēthōdōicus -a -um (μεθοδικός), — *medici, Cl.* physicians having a peculiar mode of treating diseases.

Mētōdōsus -a -um, full of fear, fearful, *P.*; (2) exciting fear, fearful, *P.*

Mētor, mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure, — *agrum, frumentum, C.*; — *pedes syllabis, C.*; (2) to measure, traverse, pass over a road, — *agrorum curru, V.*; — *iter annum, Ct.*; (3) *met.* to measure, estimate, judge of, — *sonantia auribus, C.*; — *oculo latius alicuius, H.*; — *omnia quæstus, C.* estimate every thing with reference to gain; — *odium aliorum suo odio, L.*; — *fidelitatem ex meti consensit, C.*

Mēto, messui, messum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to reap, mow, gather harvest, *Vr.*; applied to the vintage, *Q.*; prov. *ut sententiam feceris, ita et metes, C.* as a man sows, so shall he reap; *mihi istic nec scribitur, nec metitur, P.* I have no manner of interest in it; *sibi quisque ruri metit, P.* every one takes care of himself; (II.) *act.* to mow, reap, — *area, Pt.*; — *vindemiam, Pl.*; *apes metunt flores, V.*; (2) to crop off, pluck off, cut off, *evigda lilia summa metit, O.*; — *bardam forcis, M.*; (3) in war, to hew down, mow down, *proxima quæque metit gladio, V.*; (4) *poet.* to inhabit a place (*conf. serere, arare, bibere*), *qui Batiolum Auresque metunt, P. Aug.*

Mētōpa -m; *f.* (μετόπη), a metope, the panel between two triglyphs of the Doric architecture, *Vt.*

Mētōplon -ii, *n.* (-um -i, *n.* μετόπιον), the gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum, *Pl.*; (2) oil of bitter almonds, *Pl.*; (3) an Egyptian ointment, *Pl.*

Mētōposcōpus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* μετωποσκοπός), a caster of nativities, *St.*

Mētor, 1. *dep.* to measure, etc. — *calum, O.*; — *Indium, Pl.*; (2) *poet.* to measure by traversing, pass through, — *agros, P. Aug.*; (3) to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot, — *regiones, L.*; — *castra, S.*; — *frontem castrorum, L.*

Mētreta -m, *f.* (μετρητή), the principal liquid measure of the Greeks, containing rather more than 8 gallons 7 pints English; (2) a large tub, cask, *Co.*

Mētricus -a -um (μετρικός), of or relating to

measure; and especially, relating to metrie, metrical, Pl. Q.

Mētum -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and especially, the measure of verses, metre, Q.

Mētūens -nis (prtep. mētūo), feasting, standing in awe of, — legum, C.

Mētūla -re, f. dim. a little cone or pyramid, Pl.

Mētūo -ti -ūtum, 3. to fear, be afraid of (especially, of some threatening evil, while timere is rather of fear of an object actually present), (x.) neut., — de sub rūdā, C, for his life; — ab Hannibale, L; — pueris, P; — senectū, V; metui, quid futurum esset, T, I waited in fear; metuo, quid agam, T, I am perplexed; (ii.) act., — aliquem, C; — insidias ab aliquo, C; metuit tangi, H, he is afraid of being touched; metuo ne . . . I fear lest any thing should happen, that something not wished for will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something wished for will not happen; (2) used of inanimate things, fides metuit culpam, H; (3) to shun, seek to avoid, — nocentem corporibus Austrum, H.

Mētus -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread; in metu esse, to be afraid, T, to be an object of fear, C; metum habere, to be afraid, Aug, to cause fear, O. The object feared is expressed by the gen., ab with abl., or ne, etc. — hostium, L; a Romanis, L; — ne lasescat fortuna, Pl; — propter te, C; — de me, C; (2) reverence, awe, laus us multos metu scrutata per annos, V; (3) meton. the object of fear, — Libya, P. Aug, the Medusa's head.

Mētum -i, n. (μῆτον), a plant, bear-wort, spicknel, Pl.

Mēus -a -um (μέος -ή -όν), my, mine, my own, meus gnatus, T; crimina mea, L, accusations against me; meus est, it is my custom, my character, T, it is my duty, falls to my lot, C; meus hic est, P, he is in my power; ego meorum solus sum meus, T, I am the only property left to myself; nisi plura esse vellem meus, C, except I wished to be quite original; Nero meus, C, my friend Nero; subst. meum -i, n. mēa -drum, n. that is mine, my possessions; mēi -drum, m. my attendants, slaves, my people, C. Voc., both sing. and plur., mī, gen. plur. mēum, P. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions met, pte; meopte, meapte, meamete, P. T.

Mica -m, f. a crumb, morsel, grain, — salis, marmoris, Pl; (2) * a small eating-apartment, M.

Micans -ntis (prtep. mīco), shining, glittering, sparkling, — stella, O.

Mico -di, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse, tēnē et arteriā — non desinunt, C; corda timore micant, O; gemantemque micant oculi, V (sud of a head after decapitation); — auribus, V (of a horse, to prick up the ears); (2) to play at a game which consisted in holding out the hand or hands at the same moment with the opponent, and guessing at the number of fingers displayed by both; pror. of a thoroughly honourable man, dignus quicum in tenbris mices, C; (3) to shine, glitter, sparkle, — ignibus æther, V.

Micropsēlus -a -um (μικρόψελος), little-souled, mean, Pl.

Micturio, 4. to desire to make water, Jr.

Micula -re, f. dim. a little crumb, a little morsel, Cl.

Migadibys -ybia, m. one of mixed African and Tyrian race, C. (Arabian), P.

Migratio -onis, f. a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, L; met. — recti, C, metaphorical r.

Migro, 1. (i.) nūi. to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart, etiam in ceteris, a. rui, C; — ab largimur, L; — exsul, a. rui, T; (2) met. — de civitate, C, to die; — omnia migrare, L, all things change; — in colorem, a. rui, P, to be changed into; — colorem, a. rui, P, to change in a place; — in locum, a. rui, P, to remove from one place to another, trans-ject,

migratu difficilia, L, difficult of transportation; (2) — jus civile, C, to transgress.

Miles -itis, c. a soldier, and especially, a foot-soldier; — legere, Aug, to levy; — scribere, S, to enrol; — ordinare, L, to draw up in order; — mercede conducere, L, to take into pay; used opp. eques, C, opp. imperator, S; (2) collectively, the soldiery, L. Pl.

Miliarius -a -um, of or relating to the grain called millet, Vr; — aces, Vr, birds that eat millet, ortolans.

Miliarium -ii, n. a copper for heating water in the baths, Sc; (2) an uncertain portion of an obolus, A. Aug.

Militaris -e, of or relating to a soldier or war, military, — tribuni, C; — panis, Pl; — labor, C; — signa, C; — ætas, L, the legal period of military service, from the 17th, namely, to the 44th year; — leiba, Pl, = milifolia, g. r. subst. militaris -is, m. a soldier, warrior, H.

Militariter, in a military or warlike manner, L.

Militarius -i -um, soldierlike, military, Pl.

Militia -re, f. the condition of a soldier, military service, warfare; munus militiæ sustinere, Ca, — discere, C; militia vacatio, Ca, exemption from military service; domi militiæque, domi et militia, C, at home and abroad, at peace and in war; (2) the military, soldiery, Pl; (3) — urbana, C, civil service, especially if difficult and laborious.

Militiola -re, f. short, insignificant military service, St.

Milito, 1. to serve as a soldier, be a soldier, — in exercitu alicuius, C; sub signis alicuius, L, under any one's command; (2) met. to serve under the banners of love, militavi non sine gloria, H.

Millum -ii, n. millet, Vr.

Mille, a thousand; used adj., mille passibus, C; subst., mille hominum versabatur, C, a thousand men; plur. milia (or, according to some, more correctly written milia), i. a. n. milibus pedum, quatuor equitum, L; (2) mille passuum, C, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans less by some yards than the English mile); (3) post. innumerable, countless, V. H.

Milifolia -re, f. the plant milfoil, Pl.

Milieni -m -a, a thousand each, P.

Millepeda -re, f. a millepede, a species of woodlouse, Pl.

Millemus -i -um, the thousandth, C.

Milivirius -a -um, containing a thousand, having a thousand in each, — decurie, V; — apud, Sc, a thousand pounds weight; — porticus, H, a thousand feet in length; (2) subst. miliarium -ii, n. (a) a mile-stone, C; — aureum, or ab, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, (b) a mile, Sc.

Milles, a thousand times, plur. illi usque, T; used generally, innumerable times, countless times, C.

Milvus = melior, g. r.

Milo, T. Annianus Papiannus, a man of low and ferocious character in the last days of the republic, known to us, because the miserere of P. Clodius, and hence, for the furtherance of his own purposes, a zealous partizan of Cicero. His character and conduct he is hardly to be pardoned for his infamous rival, whom he killed at the age of 22, in an accidental encounter on the Appian Way. The speech of Cicero in his defence, "Pro Milone," was never spoken, as the orator was interrupted by the band of armed men with a mob. Pompey had fled the forum, and Milo went into voluntary exile. He never returned to Rome, and died in exile in the Civil War.

Milvius -us, Latin (adjective Milvius), a species of woodcock, Pl.

Milvius -i, f. a hawk, a bird of prey, Pl.

Milvius -i, f. a hawk, a bird of prey, Pl.

Milvius -i, f. a hawk, a bird of prey, Pl.

puvis, C; — *pes*, Pl. a species of plant, supposed to bear some resemblance to a kite's foot; (2) *subst.* * *milvina* -*a*, *f.* ravenous hunger, P.

Milvus -*i*, *m.* (*poet.* *mildus*), a kite, hawk, C; hence *met.* a rapacious man, P; *prov.* of a very extensive estate, *quantum non milvus oberret*, Pr. Jv; (2) a fish, the gurnet, = *milvago*, H. O.

Mima -*a*, *f.* a female mime, C. H.

Mimallōnis -*idis*, *f.* a Baccante, C; also *plur.* *Mimallōnes* -*um*, P. Aug; *adj.* *Mimallōneus* -*a* -*um*, Pr. Baccanalis.

Mimilambi -*drum*, *m.* a mimic poem in iambic verse, Pl.

Mimice, like a mime or buffoon, Ct.

Mimicus -*a* -*um* (*μῑμικός*), *mimic*, farcical, — *Jo-* *cus*, C; (2) — *res*, Pl. apparent, not real, counterfeit.

Mimographus -*i*, *m.* (*μῑμογράφος*), a writer of mimic poems, St.

Mimula -*a*, *f.* *dim.* a female mime, C.

Mimus -*i*, *m.* a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, C; (2) a dramatic piece so called; broad indecent farce, C; (3) *met.* like our word Farce, for something unreal and absurd, St. Pl.

Min = *mihine*, Pr.

Mina -*a*, *f.* (*μῑνα*, *μῑνᾶ*), a Greek weight = 100 drachm, Pl; (2) a Greek silver and gold coin = 100 drachm, C; — *argenti*, *auri*, P.

Mina ovis, Vr. a sheep with a smooth belly, having no wool on the belly.

Minacia -*arum*, *f.* threats, menaces, P.

Minacter, threateningly, C.

Minio -*arum*, *f.* the battlements, parapets of a wall, — *murorum*, V; more frequently (2) threats, menaces, — *jaclare*, C; to threaten; applied to animals, e.g. to the bull, *nulla in fronte mina*, O, and to abstract things, — *liberna*, Tb; — *frigoris*, O.

Minanter, threateningly, O.

Minatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a threatening, threat, menace, C.

Minax -*icels*, overhanging, — *scopulus*, V; (2) threatening; full of threats, minacious, C; — *cituli*, O; — *littere*, C; — *furis*, V.

**Minio*, 2. to project, overhang, Lc.

Minerva -*a*, *f.* the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene; *prov.* *crassā (pingui) Minervā*, without skill, rudely, infartificially, C; *sus Minervam* (*so. doct.*), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, O; *invita Minervā*, C. against the grain, contrary to one's inclination; (2) *poet.* a working in wool, V. Hence *Minervium* -*ii*, *n.* Vr. a temple of Minerva.

Minerval -*alls*, *n.* a fee paid to a teacher, Vr.

Mingo -*uxi* -*ictum*, 3. to make water, H. Cl.

Miniacus -*a* -*um*, made of cinnabar, vermillion, Vt.

Minianus -*a* -*um*, coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, Vt.

Miniarus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to cinnabar, — *metallum*, Pl. or *abs.* -*um* -*i*, *n.* -*a* -*a*, *f.* a cinnabar-mine.

**Miniatilis* -*a* -*um*, somewhat coloured or tinged with vermillion, C.

Miniatius -*a* -*um* (*prpt.* *minio*), coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, C.

Minime, *rid.* minus.

Minutus, *eid.* parvus.

Minio, 1. to colour with cinnabar or vermillion, Pl.

Minister -*tra* -*trum*, that promotes, furthers, helps any thing, O.

Minister -*tri*, *m.* -*tra* -*a*, *f.* servant, attendant, assistant; — *puer Fulcrni*, Ct. a cupbearer; — *Paripius*, M. the cupbearer Ganymede; especially of a god, — *Martis*, C; and *abs.* *Ministra*, O. a Vestal virgin; — *imperii tui*, C. delegates of your authority, subordinate officers; — *legum*, C. functionaries of the law; — *regis*, S. supporter, minister; — *ac satellites cupiditatum*, C; *ales* — *falciis*, H. the eagle.

Ministerium -*ii*, *n.* service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, ministry, — *scriburum*, L; — *nauteum*, L; *cameli junctorum ministeris funguntur*, L; — *belli*, Tc. military service; (2) a retinue of servants, Pl. Tc.

Ministra -*a*, *f.* *eid.* minister.

**Ministratio* -*ōnis*, *f.* service, assistance, — *commoda*, Vt.

Ministrator -*ōris*, *m.* a servant, attendant, assistant, St; (2) especially, one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, C; *ministratorem exhibere*, St, to play the part of an instructor.

Ministro, 1. to serve, wait upon, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquem*, P; especially, to wait at table, minister to, — *cibus*, Tc; — *potula*, C; — *canam*, H; (2) to attend to, take care of, govern, direct, — *celis*, V, to attend to the sails; — *navem*, Tc; — *jussa medicorum*, O; (3) *met.* to afford, procure, provide, minister to, — *faces furris Clodiani*, C; — *prolem*, Tc; *furor arma ministrat*, V; *vinum verba ministrat*, H.

Minitandus -*a* -*um*, threatening, menacing, L.

Minitor, 1. *dep.* (*minito*, P.), to threaten, — *mihi malum*, P; — *malum alicui*, O; — *huic orbi ferro ignique*, C; — *facere aliquid*, T.

Minium -*ii*, *n.* native cinnabar, red-lead, vermillion, Pl.

Minor, 1. *dep.* to jut out, project, hang over, *rupes, gemique minantur in calum scopuli*, V; (2) to threaten, menace, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquid alicui*, C; *ab hac minatus sese abire*, P; (3) to promise boastfully, H.

Minor -*ōria*, *compar.* parvus, *q. r.*

Minos -*ōis*, *m.* (*Μῑνως*), a mythical king and law-giver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus, C; (2) a second king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, and Deucalion; O; hence *Minōis* -*idis*, *f.* a female descendant of Minos, Ariadne, C; *adj.* *Minōius* -*a* -*um*, Minolian, Cretan, V; — *virgo*, P. Aug. Ariadne; *Minōus* -*a* -*um*, O.

Minotaurus -*i*, *m.* (*Μῑνοταυρος*), a monster, half-bull, half-human being, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus, C.

Mintha -*a*, *f.* minthe -*es*, *f.* (*μῑνθῆ*), mint, Pl.

Minho -*di* -*ctum*, 3. to make smaller, lessen, diminish, — *ligna*, O, to chop up; (2) *met.* — *simpliciter civitatum*, C; — *rem familiarem*, H; — *gloriam alicuius*, C; — *molestias vite*, C; *minuente æstu*, C, at the ebbing of the tide; — *controversiam*, C, to settle; — *magistratum, censuram*, L, to limit the authority, dignity; — *majestatem* P. R. *per vim*, C, to offend against; — *consilium*, T, to change, alter; — *mirari*, Lc, to cease to admire.

Minus, *comp.* of parvus, *q. r.*

Minus, adv., *comp.* of parum, *q. r.*

Minusculus -*a* -*um*, *dim.* somewhat less, somewhat small, C.

Minutal -*ilis*, *n.* a dish made of mince-meat, Jr.

Minutatum, in small pieces, to pieces, — *consecare*, Vr; (2) *met.* bit by bit, piecemeal, — *interrogare*, C; (3) gradually, — *aliquid addere*, C.

Minute, small, in small portions, — *concidere*, C; — *sal terere*, Co; (2) meanly, pettily, paltrily, C; (3) minutely, accurately, Q.

Minutia -*a*, *f.* smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sc.

Minutum, in small pieces, — *concidere*, A. Aug.

Minutio -*ōnis*, *f.* a lessening, diminution, Q.

Minutulus -*a* -*um*, quite small, very little, P.

Minutus -*a* -*um* (*prpt.* *minio*), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling, — *pisciculi*, T; *res minutæ*, C, trifles; — *philosophi*, C, petty, insignificant.

Minyæ -*arum*, *m.* (*Μῑνᾶες*), the Argonauts, companions of Jason, so called from their progenitor Minyas, king of Thebes, O.

Minyanthes -*eos*, *n.* (*μῑνυανθῆς*), a species of large-leaved clover, Pl.

Mirabilis -*e*, wonderful, astonishing, strange,

admirable, marvellous; *hoc inopinatum et* —, C; — *pugnandi cupiditas*, N; also followed by *quam*, *quantum*; *mirabile est* . . . *quam non multum differat in iudicando*, C; — *dictu*, V, marvellous to relate.

Mirābiliter, wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily, C.

Mirābundus -a -um, full of wonder, wondering, L.

Mirāculum -i, n. a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; *miracula philosophorum somniantium*, the wonderful opinions; *adjunctum miracula huic pugna*, L, wonders; *arbor digna miraculo*, Pl, wonderful, extraordinary; — *magnitudinis*, L, wonderfulness.

*Mirāto -ōnis, f. a wondering, wonder, astonishment, C.

Mirātor -ōris, m. a wonderer, admirer, O; — *-trix* -trix, f. Jv. Sc.

Mire, wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly, C.

Mirifice, wonderfully, extraordinarily, very much, — *dolere*, *diligere*, C.

Mirificus -a -um, causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; — *homo*, C; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa*, Ca; — *convicium*, *voluptas*, C.

Mirmillo -ōnis, m. a species of gladiator, generally matched with the Thracians or retiarii, C.

Miror, 1. *dep.* (mīro, A. Aug.), to wonder, be astonished at, admire, — *negligentiam hominis*, C; — *tabulas pictas*, S; — *se*, Ct, to admire oneself, be vain; — *me ad aecusandum descendere*, C; — *quod non rideret haruspex*, C; — *ejus rei quæ causa esset*, Ca; *miror*, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know, — *unde sit*, T; — *quid aberit*, T.

Mirus -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; — *et magnum facinus*, P; — *me desiderium tenet urbis*, C; *mirum quam inimicus erat*, C, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e. exceedingly hostile; *mirum, ni (nisi)*, . . . it is wonderful, if not . . . ; *mira sunt, nisi irascitur sese in canē*, P; *quid mirum*! O, what wonder!

Misargyrides -æ, m. gold-hater (a name invented by Plautus, and applied to a usurer), P.

Miscellūda -drum, n. a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Jv.

Miscellus -a -um, mixed, mingled, — *uræ*, A. Aug; — *genus*, Vr, hybrid.

Miscēo -ēdi -stum or -xtum, 2. (*miscō*, *μίσκω*), to mix, mingle, *sortes pueri manu miscetur*, C; — *mella Falerno*, II; — *aquas neclare*, O; *prov. cælum ac terras* —, *mare cælo* —, L, to make a great confusion; (2) to have bodily intercourse, — *corpus cum aliquo*, C; (3) to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing, — *mulsum*, C; — *poecula aliqui*, O; (4) to mix with, mingle among a number of persons, — *se ciris*, V; (5) — *manus, prelia*, Pl, to join battle, engage; (6) of the action of storms, to mingle every thing in confusion; *cælum terramque* —, V; *magno misceri murmure pontum*, V; (7) *met*, to mix, mingle, intermingle, unite; *gratitate mixtus lepos*, C; *cum amico omnes curas misce*, Sc; (8) *met*, to stir up, excite to confusion, embroil, confound; — *republicam malis concionibus*, C; — *seditiones*, Tc.

Miscellus -a -um, *dim.* miserable, wretched, unhappy, C; applied to inanimate and abstract objects, — *pallium*, P; — *spes*, Lc.

Miscer -eri -um, miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, C; *miserum mihi habere aliquem*, C, to torment greatly; *miserum fuit fugiandum*, T, I have quite exhausted myself with running; *quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum*, P, under which disease I now suffer; *miserum esse ex quo*, P, to suffer mentally; — *cæcus*, II, wretched, mean: often introduced as an exclamation in the midst of a sentence, *miserum!* O wretched! V.

Miserabilis -e, miserable, wretched, lament-

able, deplorable, sorrowful, C; — *homo*, Q; — *corpus*, O; — *vox*, C, L; — *aspectus*, C.

Miserabiliter, miserably, lamentably, pitifully, C.

Miserandus -a -um, pitiable, deplorable; — *in modum*, C.

Misere, wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; — *ricere*, C; (2) wretchedly, badly, — *scriptum esse*; (3) violently, exceedingly, — *amare*, T; — *derepore amore*, P.

Miserere -rui -ritum (-ertum), 2. *miserere* -eris (-ertus), 2. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; — *sociorum*, C; — *laborum tantorum*, V; (2) *impers.*, *me miseret alicujus* (less frequently *miseretur*), I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; *me miseret tui*, C; *neque te mei tergi miseret*, P; *me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum*, T.

Miserescere, 3. to pity, have compassion on, V; *impers.*, *me miserescit alicujus*, T, I am sorry for, have compassion on; (2) * to become miserable, P.

Miseria -æ, f. wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; *ubi cirtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest*, C.

Misericordia -æ, f. pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; — *tribuere alicui*, C, to compassionate; and — *inducere*, C, to move to pity; (2) * miserable condition, distress, need, C.

Misericors -dis, pitiful, compassionate, tenderhearted; — *esse in aliquem*, C.

Miseriter, wretchedly, lamentably, Ct.

Misericor, 1. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on; bewail, lament, deplore; — *hujus centurii fortunamque* —, C; *eos multa pollicendo ac mirando casum suum confirmat*, S, by bewailing his own lot.

Misissius -a -um, dismissed from military service; having served the full time, St.

*Missiculus, 1. to send frequently, P.

Missile -is, n. a missile, javelin, dart, L, V; (2) *missilia* -ium, n. largesses distributed by emperors and wealthy individuals at Rome (so called because thrown among the crowd from a window, etc.), St.

Missilis -e, that can be thrown, missile; — *lanceis*, L; — *ferrum*, V, a javelin.

Missio -ōnis, f. a sending off, sending away; — *legatorum, litterarum*, C; hence — *significatio*, Vt, a discharging; (2) a letting go, releasing, e.g. of a prisoner, C; a dismissal from military service, — *nondum justa; injusta*, L; — *honoris*, L, honourable discharge; a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; *sine missione non gladiatorium dare*, L, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death; (3) applied to things, — *exiguus*, Cl, blood-letting; — *ludorum*, C, evacuation, termination.

Missito, 1. to send repeatedly, L.

Missor -ōris, m. one who shoots, an archer, C.

Missus -us, m. a sending; *missu Caesaris tentare*, Ca, having been sent by Caesar; (2) a throwing, shooting, — *pili*, L; (3) * the distant shot, *missus bis mille sagittæ*, Lc; (4) in the public nomenclature, a course, heat, St.

*Mixtum (mixtum), mixedly, confusedly, Lc.

Misto -ōnis, f. a mixing, Vt.

Mistura -æ, f. (mixtura), a mixing, mixture, — *verrum*, Lc; — *et campantio unguentorum*, Pl; (2) — *Feneris*, P. Aug., *als. Pl.*, earned interest; (3) that which is mixed, a mixture, Co; (4) *mel*, a mixture; — *argenti siliciorum atque vitulorum*, St; — *mira figurarum*, Q.

Mistus -us, m. (mixtus), a mixing, mixture, Co.

Misc -is, n. (*misc*), a kind of truffle, Pl; (2) a mineral, probably copper ore, Pl.

Misc, softly, gently; — *ferre, perire*, O.

Miscere -æ, f. a kind of wine, head-ache, properly, a female article of attire, but sometimes worn by drunken persons to counteract the effect of wine, C; (2) a kind for the crim, Ct.

Miscella, f. a little reading for scholars, etc.

Miscere, 3. to become mild; and hence, of a drink, to ripen, become ripe, and milder, C, *et* —

mus, arbutus, prunus, piri, Co; (3) of the weather, to become mild, — *hiems*, L; — *frigora*, H; (3) met. — *seditio*, Tc, *discordia*, L; *ira*, O, to grow mild, become calm, subside; — *ferax*, L, to become tame.

Mithrax -acis, m. (*mithrax, μίθραξ*), a precious stone, perhaps the opal, Pl.

Mittico, I, to make mild, soft; *cibus mitificatus*, C, well digested; — *elephantum*, Pl, to tame.

Mitificus -a -um, mild, gentle, — *mens*, P, Aug.

Mitigatio -ōnis, f. an assuaging, alleviating, mitigation, C.

Mitigātorius -a -um, assuaging, alleviating, Pl.

Mitigo, I, to make mild, soft, — *fruges*, C, to make ripe; — *cibum*, C, to make soft by cooking; — *agros*, C, to make fruitful; (2) to tame, subdue, restrain; — *rabiem*, Pl; — *animal*, Sc; (3) met. — *animum alicujus*, C, to soothe; — *aures*, Q, to charm, enchant; — *tristitiam et severitatem*, C; *dolorem*, C, to assuage, alleviate, mitigate.

Mitis -e, mild, gentle, ripe; — *poma, uva*, V; — *Bacchus*, V; — *solum*, H, fruitful; — *fluvius*, V, gentle; — *taurus*, O, tame; (2) met. — *oratio*, C; — *doctrina*, C; — *servitium*, Pt; — *consilium*, O.

Mitra -æ, f. (*μίτρα*), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and exceedingly effeminate men, C, Pt.

Mitritus -a -um, wearing the mitra, Pl, P.

Mitto, misi, missum, 3, to send, let go, send off, send away; — *filium qd propinquum suum*, C; — *legatos de deditione ad eum*, Ca; — *Delphos consultum*, N; *missus sum*, te ut requirerem, T; *ego huc missa sum ludere*, P; *misi, qui hoc diceret*, C; *Deiotarus legatos ad me misi, se esse venturum*, C, with the intelligence that he was about to come; *Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur*, C, I sent word to Curio; *missum facere*, Aug. = *mittere*;

— *aliquem morti*, P, *ad mortem*, C, to put to death; (2) to dismiss, put away, remove, — *ma-*

rum timorem, V; — *leces spes*, H; in discourse, to pass over, omit, *mitto praelia, praterito oppugnationes oppidorum*, C; *mitte male loqui*, T, give over speaking evil; (3) to let go, release, let loose, unde mittuntur equi nuno dicuntur carceres, Vr; *mitte me*, T, let me alone; — *aliquem in negotium*, C, to depute business to; — *edes sub titulum*, O, to put up for sale or hire; — *judices in consilium*, C, to allow the judges to deliberate; — *se in aliquem*, C, to attack; — *se in federa*, V, to conclude a treaty; *missos facere honores*, C, to care nothing about, totally neglect; (4) to let out, put forth, emit, — *sanguinem*, Cl, to let blood; — *radices*, Co, *folium, florem*, Pl, to put forth; — *ecdem*, C, L, *orationem*, Ca, to give forth, utter; — *signa timoris*, Ca, to show signs of fear; (5) to hurl, cast, throw, — *hastam*, O; *pila*, Ca; *fulmina*, H; — *se saxo ab alto*, O, to cast one's self down; — *talos*, H, to throw dice.

Mitulus -i, m. (*μύτιλος, μυτίλος*), a species of edible mussel, Pl, H.

Mixtio, mixtura, etc. = *mistio, mistura*, etc., q.v.

Mina = *mina*, q.v.

Mnēmosyne -ēs, f. (*Μνημοσύνη*), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses, Ph; hence *Mnēmosines -um*, J, O, the Muses.

Mnēmosynon -i, n. (*μνημόσυνον*), a memorial, Ct.

Mobilis -e, moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; — *oculi*, C; — *penna*, O; (2) pliable, flexible, quick, agile; *dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas*, V; — *pedibus*, P, swift of foot; *gens ad omnem auram spei* — *L*; — *ingenium*, Vt, versatile; (3) changeable, inconstant, — *animus*, C; *Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis* — *Ca*.

Mobilitas -atis, f. agility, faculty of easy and rapid motion, mobility; *animal mobilitate celeritatis*, C; — *lingua*, C; — *equitum*, Ca; — *ful-*

minis, Lc, rapidity; (2) met. inconstancy, changeableness, C; — *fortuna*, N.

Mobiliter, rapidly, with quick and easy motion, C, Ca.

Mobilis, 1. to make moveable, put into rapid motion, Lc.

Moderabilis -e, moderate, governable, O.

Moderāmen -inis, n. a means of governing or guiding (e.g. a helm, rudder), O; (2) met. — *rerum*, O, the management, government of the state.

Moderanter, moderately, with moderation, Lc.

Moderate, moderately, with moderation, C.

Moderatim, moderately, gradually, Lc.

Moderatio -ōnis, f. moderateness, moderation, temperateness; — *dicendi*, in *dicendo*, C; — *in cibo*, Cl; — *effrenati populi*, C, a moderating, restraining; — *mundi*, C, government.

Moderator -ōris, m. a governor, guide, manager, ruler, C; — *equorum*, O, a driver; — *arundinis*, O, a fisher; — *juventa*, M, a teacher.

Moderatrix -icis, f. a directress, governess, P, C.

Moderatus -a -um (*ptep. moderō*), moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure; of persons, *frugi homo et in omnibus vite partibus ac temperans*, C; of things, — *convivium*, C; — *ventus*, O; — *otium*, C; — *oratio*, C.

Moderō, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; — *voci meæ*, P.

Moderor, 1. dep. to set bounds to; *non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent*, P; (2) to keep within bounds, to regulate, moderate, restrain, — *alicui*, C; — *lingua*, P; — *vici*, H; — *gaudium*, Tc; — *duritiam legum*, St; (3) to govern, direct, guide; — *equos*, Ca; — *naciv*, C; — *habenas*, O; *Deus qui regit et moderatur et morat id corpus*, C; — *cantus numerosque*, C.

Moderō, moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly, C.

Modestia -æ, f. moderation, temperateness, C; *modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum*, Aug.; especially (2) applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct, C; and also, modesty, shame, delicacy, — *virginalis*, A, Aug; — *vultus*, Q; (3) * as translation of the Stole phrase *εὐτατία*; sic fit, ut — *hæc, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum*, C; (4) — *hiemis*, Tc, mildness.

Modestus -a -um, moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate, calm, gentle, C; (2) modest, unassuming, unpretending, C; (3) modest, chaste, delicate, virtuous, C; — *mulier*, T.

Modialis -e, containing a modius, q.v., P.

Modice, moderately, tolerably, rather much than little; — *locuples*, L, tolerably well off; — *vinosus*, L, no great wine-bibber; (2) moderately, with moderation, temperately, C.

Modicus -a -um, moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; — *convicia, potiones*, C, not excessive; — *fossa*, L, not very deep; — *aceruus*, H; — *tempus*, Q; — *laus*, Tc; — *equites, senatores*, Tc, possessing moderate wealth; (2) moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending, — *severitas*, C; *modicus voluptatum*, Tc, temperate in enjoyment; *animus belli ingens, domi* — *S*.

Modificatio -ōnis, f. a measuring; — *versuum*, Sc, scanning.

Modifico, 1. to measure off, measure; (*pass. ptep.*) *verba ab oratore modificata*, C.

Modimperator -ōris, m. the chairman, president of a banquet, Vr.

Modiolus -i, m. dim. a little modius, q.v.; hence, the box or nave of a wheel, Pl, Vt; (2) the bucket affixed to a water-wheel, used for raising water, Vt; (3) a surgical instrument for cutting out portions of bone, a trepan, Cl.

Modius -ii, m. (modium -ii, n. Pl.), a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons (usually translated, bushel), C; *pleno modio*, C, in full measure, abundantly.

Mōdo, only, alone, but; *quod dixerit solere modo*, non etiam oportere, C, because he had said only; *semel* —, P, only once; *nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat*, Ca, only to go, so much as to go; *ut ea modo exercitus satis superque foret*, S, that it alone was more than enough for the army; (2) with wishes, commands, etc., only, just, — *teniat*, C; *sequere huc modo*, P; *vide modo*, C, only see; (3) *modo ut*, or *modo*, provided that, if only, scies, *nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit scribitur*, C, if he only be, provided only that he is; *si modo*, if only; *tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse*, C: *modo non*, only not, i.e. nearly, almost, all but, *modo non montes auri pollicens*, T; (4) *non modo . . . sed (verum)*, not only . . . but; *non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam*, not only . . . but also; *non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem*, not only . . . but not even; *non modo . . . sed et*, not only . . . but hardly; *non modo non . . . sed, sed potius, sed etiam*, not only not . . . but rather; *non modo non . . . sed ne quidem*, not only not . . . but not even; (5) applied to time, now, but now, just now, *adonisi modo?* T, are you just come? used also of a remoter past, lately some time ago, *modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit*, C (when the event referred to had happened 70 years previously); sometimes used of an immediate future, *modo domum ibo*, T; (6) *modo . . . modo*, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, *modo ait, modo negat*, C; in place of the second *modo* is found *nunc*, L, *interdum*, S, *aliquando*, Te, *nonnunquam*, St, *sæpe*, S, *rursus*, Pt; *modo . . . tum* (deinde, paullo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, C.

Mōdūlate, — *canentes tibiæ*, C, in good time, and tune.

Mōdūlatio — *ōnis*, f. a regular measure, proportion, — *operis*, Vt; (2) rhythm, harmony, melody, modulation, in music and poetry, Q.

Mōdūlātor — *ōris*, m. one who observes a regular rhythm, composer, musician, H.

Mōdūlātus — *a* — *um* (ptep. *mōdūlor*), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious, O. Pl.

Mōdūlātus — *ūs*, m. a modulating; — *canoro*, So, playing on the lute.

Mōdūlor, 1. *dep.* to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Pl; (2) to keep rhythmical time, mark rhythmical time; *virgines sonum vocis pulsū pedum modulantes*, L; hence, to sing, — *carmina*, V.

Mōdūlus — *i*, m. *dim.* a measure, standard of measurement, *metiri quendam suo modulo*, H; (2) in architecture, a measure or standard, by which the relative proportion of the parts of a building is determined, Vt; (3) rhythm, musical time, Pl.

Mōdus — *i*, m. a measure, standard of measurement, *modos quibus metirentur pura, alius alios constituit*, Vr; hence, size, quantity, length, etc. *modum altitudinis et latitudinis abunde est esse bipedaneum*, Co; of ingredients mixed together, *sicut omnium par modus sit*, Cl, an equal quantity of each; (2) the right or proper measure, due quantity, *suus cuique rei modus est*, C; *quum laeus præter modum crevisset*, C, beyond its bounds; (3) in music, rhythm, time; in poetry, metre, rhythm; *non potest surdus modos nascere*, C; *fidibusque Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, H; *flexibilibus modis concinere aliquid*, C; (4) a measure which is not to be transgressed, bound, limit, boundary, — *orationi facere*, C; — *imponere alicui*, L; — *alicui rei statueret*, C; — *legendi aliquando facere*, C, to make an end of bawling; (5) manner, mode, fashion, way, method, *modo servorum*, L, after the manner of slaves; in *modo ramorum*, Co, like

branches; *servilem in modum*, C, in a slavish manner; *ad hunc modum*, Ca, in this way; *tali modo*, N, in such a manner; *nulli modo*, C, in no way; *omni modo*, C, omnibus modis, T, multis modis, T, very much, exceedingly; *bono modo*, C, moderately; (6) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q; (7) *cujusmodi*, of what kind or fashion; *cujusque modi*, of what kind or fashion soever, C; *cuiusmodi*, C, of what sort soever.

Mœcha — *æ*, f. (μοιχή), an adulteress, H. *Mœchisso*, 1. to commit adultery with, ravish, — *aliquam*, P.

Mœchor, 1. *dep.* to fornicate, commit adultery, Cl.

Mœchus — *i*, m. (μοιχός), a fornicator, adulterer, P. T.

Mœnæra, Lc, = *munera*, q.v.

Mœnia — *ium*, n. the walls or fortifications of a city, C; (2) the walls, external compass, enclosure, — *navis*, O; — *cali*, Lc; — *theatri*, Lc; (3) the city enclosed within the walls; *monia triplici circumdata muro*, V; (4) a mansion, dwelling, V.

Mœnio = *muniō*, q.v.

Mœrus = *murus*, q.v.

Mœrō, *mæior*, *mæstus*, etc. = *mæico*, *mæror*, *mæstus*, etc. q.v.

Mōla — *æ*, f. a mill (for grinding corn, olives, etc.), C; (2) coarse meal or flour, usually of spelt, which, when mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims, before the sacrifice, C; (3) in midwifery, a false conception, Pl.

Mōlaris — *c*, of or relating to a mill, — *lapis*, Pl; *subst.* *mōlaris* — *i*, m. (a) a mill-stone, V; (b) a miller tooth, grinder, Jr.

Mōliarius — *a* — *um*, of or relating to a mill; — *asinus*, A. Aug, that turns a mill.

Molemonium — *i*, n. a plant which acts as an emetic, Pl.

Mōles — *i*, f. a heavy, shapeless mass; a lump; load, burden, *chaos, rudis indigestaque moles*, O; *stetit æquore moles pinea*, Pl, a huge fleet; (2) a massive construction, building, dam, mole; *molim atque aggerem ab utraq; parte litoris jacebat*, Ca; — *opposite fluctibus*, C; *instantæ substructionum moles*, C; used by Te. to mean preparations for war, *tota moles belli*, To; (3) *met.* *sic*, weight, burden, load, — *pugna*, L, — *invidia*, C, — *malis*, C; *vis consilii expers mole ruit sua*, H; *transire nares hauri magnā mole*, L, with no great difficulty; *tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem*, V, so great a labour was it.

Mōleste, unwillingly, with vexation, with an annoyance, — *aliquid ferre*, C; (2) in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, affectedly, St.

Mōlestia — *æ*, f. annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike, *fascēs habent molestiam*, C, occasion annoyance; *sine molestia tua*, C, without troubling or annoying you; *ex perniciē republicæ molestiam trahere*, C, to be chagrined at; — *alicui aspergere*, C, to cause annoyance to; (2) *molestia in facie*, Pl, spots upon the face.

Mōlestus — *a* — *um*, burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome, *provincia negotiosa est*, C; *tu autem, nisi molestum est, patiphris exurge*, C, if it be not inconvenient; (2) of discourse, affected, laboured, C. Q.

Mōlle — *i*, n. the trace or harness by which the horse or other animal was yoked to the mill, A. Aug.

Mōlimen — *inis*, n. a great effort, exertion, undertaking, L.

Mōlimentum — *i*, n. a great effort, exertion, endeavour, Ca; *motam sede sua parvi molimentū adminiculis*, L, by machines of small power.

Mōlior, 1. *dep.* (x.) *neut.* to strive, exert one's self, endeavour, struggle, *agam per me ipse et moliar*, C; *nares quædam, dum moliantur a terrâ, captae*, L. — (ii.) *act.* to set in motion, remove, displace, — *majora onera postremis pedibus*, Pl; *anchoras*, L, to weigh anchor; — *nares ab terrâ*, L, to unmoor; — *montes sede sua*, L; *fulmino*

dextra, V; to cast, hurl; — *habenas*, V, to guide, direct; (2) to cause to totter, undermine, — *portam*, L; — *fundamenta murorum ab imo*, P. Aug; met. — *scdm*, L, to undermine credit; (3) to work, cultivate the earth, — *terram*, V. L. Co; — *arca ferro*, Lc; (4) to build, erect, rear, raise, — *muros, arcem*, V; — *classum*, V; — *tiam*, V; and met. to cause, produce, — *morbos*, V; — *sonnum*, Cl; — *sibi opem*, V; *struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis*, C, to plot, devise; — *alicui insidias*, C, to lay snares; — *peregrinum regnum*, L, to strive after, endeavour to obtain; *nil est quod molire*, C, what thou undertakest is in vain.

Molitor -onis, f. a setting in motion; — *agri*, Co, digging, cultivating; (2) — *calli*, L, a demolition, demolishing; (3) an effort, laborious preparation, C.

Molitor -oris, m. C. *molitrix* -icis, f. St. a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author, Deus — *mundi*, Co; *Antonia* — *rerum nostrarum*, St.

**Molitura* -æ, f. a grinding, Pl.

Mollesco, 3, to become soft, Ct. O; (2) met. to become soft, effeminate; *tum genus humanum primum mollescere cepit*, Lc.

Mollicellus -a -um, dm. somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Ct.

Molliculus -a -um, dm. somewhat soft or tender; and met. somewhat effeminate, Ct.

Molumentum -i; n. a means of alleviation, — *calamitatum*, Sc.

Mollus, 4, to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple; — *lanam trahendo*, O, to spin; — *artus oleo*, L; — *ceram pollice*, O; — *cibum vapore*, Lc; *frigorebus durescit humor*, et *idem molitur tepescit*, C; — *glebas*, O, to loosen, soften; — *centrem, aleum*, Cl, to open the bowels; — *clivum anfractuibus modici*, Cl, to diminish the steepness of the ascent; — *fructus sevis colendo*, V, to render less harsh; (2) to make milder, make gentle, render effeminate; *pollo molliunt animos nostros*, C; — *feroces militum animos*, S; *lacrimæ meorum me molliunt*, C, *unnam me*; *ferro mollita iuventus*, Lc, emasculated, castrated; (3) to make milder, less disagreeable; render bearable; — *verba usu*, C; — *pœnam*, O; (4) to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; *Hannibalem exultantem patientiâ suâ molliant*, C; *cedere motus et animos eorum* —, S.

Molles -pêdis, soft-footed, C.

Molli -e, soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding; — *juncus, acanthus*, V; — *vrura, colla*, V; — *brachia*, O; — *littus*, Cl, of soft sand; — *alvus*, Cl, open, not costive; — *cibus*, Cl, mildly aperient; — *arcus*, O, unstrung; — *zephyri*, O, gentle; — *hiems*, P. Aug, *æstas*, V, mild; *molli bruchio oburgare aliquem*, C, to reprove gently; *subst. mollia* -orum, n. Pl, molluscous animals; *mollia panis*, Pl, the crumb of bread; (2) met. tender, sensitive; — *anni*, O, the years of tender youth; — *os*, O, easily blushing; *mollissime aures*, Pl, too modest to listen to praise; (3) effeminate, unmanly, weak; — *philosophus*, C; — *disciplina*, C; — *erit*, O; (4) gentle, mild, complaisant, easy; — *oratio*, C; — *jussa*, V, easy of execution; — *versus*, O, elegiac or erotic poetry (opp. *durus versus*, heroic poetry); *ridere mollia*, O, to laugh gently; *cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollis relate*, Te, extenuated, put in a milder form; *hora mollior*, O, more favourable; *mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem*, C.

Mollior, softly, easily, gently, C. V; *ferre aliquid* —, C, patiently, calmly; — *terre*, C, effeminately; *eis nimis* — *agritudinem pati*, S, too sensitively; — *considere*, L, complacently, yieldingly; *aliquid* — *interpretari*, Te, in a palliative manner.

Mollitia -æ, f. *mollities* -ti, f. softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy, — *cericam*, C; — *lanæ*, Pl; (2) met. tenderness, gentleness, mildness, effeminacy, sensibility, weakness, — *animi*, C; — *natura*, C; *erilatum mores lapsi ad mollitiem*,

C; — *corporis*, Te; and *abs. Pl*, licentiousness, unchastity.

Mollitudo -inis, f. softness, pliability, flexibility; — *cocis*, Aug, flexibility; (2) met. tenderness, softness, sensitiveness, C.

Mollugo -inis, f. a species of the plant called lap-pago, g. r. Pl.

Mollusca -æ, f. a species of soft nut with a very thin shell, Pl.

Mōlo -ti -tum, 3, to grind in a mill; — *hordeum in subtillem farinam*, Pl.

Mōlōche = malache, g. r.

Mōlōchianus -ii, m. one who dyes the colour of the moloche or mallow, P.

Mōlōchites -æ, m. (μολοχίτης), an Arabian precious stone of a colour like the mallow, Pl.

Mōlon -ōnis, m. Pl. = moly, g. r.

Mōlossi -ōrum, m. (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus, C; hence *adj. Mōlossus* -a -um, — *canis*, H; *subst. Mōlossus* -i, m. (a) a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, V, (b) a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (— — —); Q; *Mōlossus* -a -um, — *parasitus*, P, greedy as a Molossian hound.

Mōly -yos, n. (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the enchantments of Circe, Pl.

Mōlybdæna -æ, f. (μολύβδαινα), a species of lead ore, Pl; (2) the plant also called plumbago, g. r., Pl.

Mōlybditis -idis, f. (μολύβδεις), lead-ashes, Pl.

Mōmen -inis, n. movement, motion; *e salto con-surgere nomine ponti*, Lc; (2) momentum, impulse, Lc.

**Mōmentōsus* -a -um, momentary, lasting but a short time, Q.

Mōmentum -i, n. a balancing motion, equipoise, equilibrium; *astra formâ ipsâ figurâque suâ momenta sustentant*, C; (2) a change, alteration, *nullum momentum annonæ facere*, L; (3) a particle sufficient to turn the scale, a point, part, — *myr-rha*, Pl; *sol quotidie ex alio calis momento quam pridie oritur*, Pl, in another spot of the heavens; especially (4) applied to time, a small portion of time, a minute, moment, C; *parvo momento*, Ca, in a short time; *momento temporis*, L; *momento horæ*, H, in the short space of an hour; *momento*, Sc, in an instant; (5) a cause, influence, circum-stance; *minimis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum sunt*, Q, the greatest changes spring from the smallest causes; — *omnia observare*, C, all the circumstances; *parva res magnam* — *habuerunt*, Ca, have had great weight; *quorum ad-ventus hoc tamto momenti fecit*, ut, etc. L, produced this effect; *leri momento astinare aliquid*, Ca, to think of small importance; *nullius momenti*, N. C, of no weight or importance; *id est marini momenti et ponderis*, C, is of the greatest moment.

Mōnāulus -i, m. (-os -i, m. μόνανλος), a single flute or pipe played through the mouthpiece at the end, like our flageolet, Pl.

Mōnēdila -æ, f. a daw, jackdaw, C.

Mōnēto -ti -tum, 2, to remind, warn, advise, admonish, teach; — *tridentiam de testamento*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquem alienius rei*, Te; — *te, ut republicam incumberes*, C; — *abstinent man-us*, C; — *quid facio opus sit*, T, applied to inanimate and abstract things, *res ipsa moribatur*, C; *immortalia ne speres, monet annus*, H; (2) to teach, instruct; to predict, foretell *tu ratem, tu, dica, morte*, V; — *nulla horrenda*, V.

Mōnēris -is, f. (μονήρης), a vessel having only one bank of oars, L.

Mōnēta -æ, f. the mother of the Muses (= Μνηστήρις), C; (2) a surname of Juno, C; and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta; (3) the mint; the place where money was coined; *met. quædam ex nostrâ, ut ita dicam, mon-eth*, Sc, doctrine from our mint, i. e. of the Stoic philosophy; (4) coined metal, money, O. Pl.; (5) the die or stamp with which money was coined, M; met. *communis feriat carmen triviale moneth* Jr.

Mōnētālis -is, *m.* one who asks for money, a word jestingly used by C.

Mōnīle -is, *n.* a necklace, C; also an ornamental collar round the neck of a horse or other animal, V.

Mōnimentum = **monumentum**, *q.v.*

Mōnītō -ōnis, *f.* a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition, C.

Mōnītōr -ōris, *m.* an adviser, admonisher, monitor; *sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui*, S, to remind him of his duty; especially (2) one who reminds an orator or supplies him with facts; a remembrancer, C; a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, C; an overlooker, overseer, Co.

Mōnītōrius -a -um, that reminds or warns; **monitory**, admonitory, Sc.

Mōnītum -i, *n.* a warning, admonition, prophecy, C.

Mōnītus -ūs, *m.* a reminding, warning, admonition, O; (2) an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc, C.

Mōnōcēros -ōtis, *m.* (μονοκέρος), the unicorn, Pl.

Mōnochrōmāta -ōrum, *n.* (μονοχρόματα), pictures painted with a single colour, Pl.

Mōnochrōmātēs -a -um (μονοχρόματες), monochromatic, in one colour; — *genera picturae*, Pl.

Mōnochrōmātēs -on = **monochromateus**, *q.v.*

Mōnōcūlus -a -um (μονόκωλος), having only one leg, one-legged, Pl.

Mōnogrammos -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, consisting only of outlines, sketched; *Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est*, C, incorporel.

Mōnōpōdium -ii, *n.* (μοινοπόδιον), a table with one leg, L. Pl.

Mōnōpōlīm -ii, *n.* (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale, St.

Mōnōptēros -on (μονόπτερος), — *wings*, Vt, having only one wing.

Mōnōsyllābus -a -um (μονοσύλλαβος), monosyllabic, Q.

Mōnōtrīgylphus -a -um (μονοτρίγυλος), having only one triglyph, Vt.

Mōnotrōphus -i, *m.* (μονότροφος), one who eats by himself, P.

Mōnoxylus -a -um (μοιόξυλος), — *linter*, Pl, made from a single tree.

Mons -ntis, *m.* a mountain, C; *prov.* of large promises followed by small performance, *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, H; (2) *met.* a large mass, heaped up mass, great quantity, — *argenti*, P; *prov.* *montes auri polliceri*, T; *maria montesque polliceri*, S; *magnos montes promittere*, Fr, to make large promises; (3) rock, stone; — *Graii*, St, Greek marble.

Monstāblis -e, noticeable, conspicuous, Pl.

Monstrāto -ōnis, *f.* a showing, pointing out, T.

Monstrātor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, teacher; *unelique puer — aratri*, V, Triptolemus.

Monstrifer -ēra -ērum, producing monsters, P, Aug; horrible, monstrous, Pl.

Monstrificus -a -um, wonderful, strange, singular, Pl; *adv.* monstrifice, Pl.

Monstro, I. to show, point out, — *aliquid digito*, N; *proceram palmam Deli monstrant*, C; *queso, mulier, monstra quod bibam*, P; (2) to ordain, institute, appoint, — *pinacula*, V; (3) to inform against, denounce, *alii ab amicis monstrabantur*, Tc; (4) to advise, urge, *qui tibi nequiequam saepe monstravi bene*, P.

Monstrum -i, *n.* any supernatural or prodigious event by which the gods announce a coming misfortune; a monster, C; (2) in general, — *hominis*, T, a monster of a man; — *mulieris*, P; — *fatale*, H, said of Cleopatra; of inanimate objects, — *infelix*, V, the Trojan horse; *monstra narrare*, C, *dicere*, C, to tell incredible tales.

• **Monstruōse**, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, C.

Monstruōsus -a -um, strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous, C.

Montānus -a -um, of or relating to a mountain, like a mountain, full of mountains, mountainous, — *locus*, Q; — *ager*, Vr; — *Ligures*, C, inhabitants of mountains; *subst.* **montānus** -i, *m.* a mountaineer, Ca; **montāna** -ōrum, *n.* L. mountainous districts.

Monticōla -ae, *c.* a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, O.

• **Montifer** -ēra -ērum, mountain-carrying; — *Titana*, Sc.

Montivāgus -a -um, wandering over the mountains, C.

Montuōsus -a -um, mountainous, full of mountains, C; *subst.* **montuōsa** -ōrum, *n.* Pl, mountainous districts.

Mōnumentum -i, *n.* (mōnimentum), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of any thing; a memorial, monument, C; *pecunia monumentaque, quae ex fano Heculis collata erant*, Ca, votive tablets, pictures, etc; *sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui*, N, in the sepulchre of his uncle; *monumenta rerum gestarum*, C, annals, historical memoirs; *commendare aliquid monumentis*, C, to the memorandum-book; (2) *met.* *insigne honoris et monumentum laudis*, C, memorial.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from *Mopsopia*, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; — *juvenis*, O, Triptolemus; — *muri*, urbs, O, Athens.

Mōra -ae, *f.* delay; — *atque impedimentum rei alicui inferre*, C, to cause delay; — *afferre*, C; — *facere*, L; — *creditoribus facere*, C, to put off the day of payment; — *trahere*, V, to prolong; — *removere*, P, to hasten; *nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorē ducam*, T, I will without delay; (2) a pause in discourse, C; (3) a hindrance, L.

Mōra -ae, *f.* (μώρα), a division of the Spartan army, of 300, 500, or 700 men, N.

Mōrālis -is, *m.* moral, ethical (translation of the Greek ηθική), C.

• **Mōrāte**, slowly, tardily, Sc.

Mōrātio -ōnis, *f.* a delay, delaying, Vt.

Mōrātor -ōris, *m.* a delayer, retarder, loiterer, L; (2) a make-shift, an advocate who talked against time, C.

Mōrātus -a -um, constituted, of morals (good or bad); *multis male morata*, P, of bad morals, of bad disposition; *bene morati*, C, of good morals; *genus hominum optime moratum*, C; (2) adapted to the character, characteristic, — *poema*, C; *recta fabula*, H, in which the characters are correctly drawn.

Morbūsus -a -um, sickly, diseased, morbid, Vr, Pl; (2) unwholesome, causing disease, Lc.

• **Morbōna** -ae, *f.* the land of disease; used in a Roman imprecation, *abi in Morboniam*, St, go and be hanged!

Morbōsus -a -um, sickly, diseased, A. Aug; especially, diseased, worn out with lewdness, Ct.

Morbūsus -i, *m.* disease, sickness, C; *in morbo esse*, C, to be sick; *morbos affectum esse, laborare*, C; *confictari*, N; *morbos ingravescent*, C, grows worse, increases in violence; *ex morbo contrahere*, C, to get well; — *comitialis*, Cl, major, Cl, epilepsy; — *regius*, Cl, jaundice; *in morbo consumat*, Sc, (a form of imprecation,) may he spend it (the money) in sickness; (2) of mental diseases, *animi morbi sunt cupiditates immenses et inanes*, C.

Mordāctas -ātis, *f.* a power of biting; — *ut-tice*, Pl.

Mordāctēr, bitingly, sharply, O.

Mordax -ācis, biting, given to biting, snappish, — *cantis*, P; (2) stinging, sharp, biting, — *urtica*, O; *mordaci ferro icta pinus*, H; — *pumex*, fel, O; *acetum*, P; (3) *met.* biting, satirical; *Cynicus*, H, snappish, snarling; — *sollicitudo*, H.

Mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, 2. to bite; *canes mordere possunt*, C; — *terram*, V, to bite the ground, die; to bite, eat, devour, consume, *grandidia que mediis jam noctibus ostraea mordet*, Jv; (2) to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of, — *Abulis*

vestem, O, *id quod a lino mordetur*, Cl. where the thread cuts in; *arbor moi det humum*, P. Aug. takes fast hold of the ground; (3) to nip, bite, sting, *matutina parum cautus jam frigora mordent*, H, *rad. x smyrnu gustu acris moi det*, Pl; (4) met. *invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum*, T, *moi deas opprobriis falsis*, H; *jocus mordens*, J, a biting jest, *valde me memorderunt epistolae tuae*, C, have pruned me greatly, *morderi conscientia*, C, to feel the sting of conscience.

Mordiculus = *mordicus*, *q. v.*

Mordicus, with the teeth, by biting, C; *os denasabit tibi mordicus*, P, he will bite off thy nose; *equus eum — interfecti*, Vr, bit him to death; (2) *persecutatem, quam — tenere debemus*, C, to keep fast hold of

Möre, foolishly, like a fool, P.

Mörticum -i, *n.* a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc. O, (2) the title of a short poem ascribed to Virgil

Mörtibundus -a -um, dying, expiring, *acentem mortibundumque vidistis*, C, — *membra*, V, subject to death, mortal, (2) causing death, deadly, Ct

Mörtigöror, 1 *dep.* (*mörtigro*, P) to accommodate one's self to, comply with, *gratias*, — *alicui*, P, T, *voluptati avrum moi gerari debet oratio*, C

Mörtigörus -a -um, compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, — *alicui*, P.

Mörtio -öms, *m.* (*μωρτος*), a fool, idiot (kept as an object of amusement in great Roman houses), P.

Mörtion -ii, *n.* (*μωρτιον*), a plant which possesses a soporific power, nightshade, Pl; (2) the male mandrake, Pl

Mörtior, *mörtius*, 3 *dep.* to die, — *ex vulnere*, Aug; — *ferro*, L, *moi bo*, N, *frigore*, H, *desidero*, C, *locos, artus mortientes*, C. O, of a dying man; *mortiaris* (*mi*), C, (a form of imprecation,) I wish I may die if . . . or if not . . . ; to die of love, perish with love, Pl O, met. of inanimate objects, *virgine in tergo meo mortientu*, P, will be beaten to pieces, (2) to die away, wither away, decay, lose strength, *segetes moriuntur in herbis*, O, of fire, *flammas et cidi nullo concutiente mori*, O; of individual parts of the body, *id quod supra vinculum est, moritur*, Cl, of unguents, to lose their strength, Pl

Mörtitilo, 4 to desire death, wish to die, C.

Mormyr -fris, *f.* (*μορμυρος*), an unknown species of fish, O.

Mörtörigus -a -um (*μωρτοριγος*), talking like a fool, foolish; *subt* -us -i, *m.* P, a fool

Mörtör, 1 *dep.* (*r*) *neut* to linger, loiter, tarry, delay, *Luceus narravit, Brutum calde morari*, C.

Brandis, C, — *m. provincie*, C — (*r*) *act* to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder, — *ac sustinere impetum hostium*, Ca; — *aliquem*, C, *carminis quae possunt oculos auresque*, — *Cassars*, H,

(2) *nil morari*, to be satisfied with, care nothing for, to have nothing to say against, *negavit se orae*, H, I care nothing for, do not like, *nil moror*, *eos saltem esse, et ut quo iubetis*, C

Mörtör, 1 *dep.* to be foolish, to be a fool, St.

Mörtöse, peevishly, morose, C.

Mörtösitas -ätis, *f.* peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Ca, pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style, St.

Mörtösus -a -um, peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful, — *senes*, C, — *canities*, H; excessively careful, fastidious, St, of things, *cupressus natu morosa*, Pl, slowly thriving, — *morbos*, O, obstinate

Mörtöphos -i, *m.* (*μορτφωσ*), a species of sea-eagle, Pl.

Mors -rtis, *f.* death, *omnium rerum mors est extremum*, C, *mortem sibi consciscere*, C, to commit suicide, *aliquem ad mortem dare*, P; *moi tem alicui inferre*, C, to slay, kill, *morto sua mori*, Sc, to die a natural death; (2) a corpse, dead body, C; and jestingly, an old man, P.

Morsuncula -a, *f.* *dim.* a little bite; *tenebris labellis molles morsunculae*, P, kisses.

Morsum -i, *n.* a little bite, morsel, Ct.

Morsus -üs, *m.* a bite, biting, — *serpentis*, C; *morsu apprehendere*, Pl, to bite; — *mensurarum*, V, an eating, (2) a seizing, laying hold of, like a bite; that which seizes; — *roboris*, V, (3) a biting taste, a tree, holding fast a javelin, V; (3) a biting taste, pungency, — *aceti*, M, (4) *met* a bite, sting, mental pain, vexation, H; — *curarum*, O, — *doloris*, C.

Mortalis -e, subject to death, mortal, *omne animal esse mortale*, C, *subst.* *mortalis* -is, *m.* a mortal man, a man, and especially, *plur.* mortals, men, C, (2) transitory, temporary, passing away, — *leges, inimicitiae*, C, (3) relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly, — *conditio vite*, C, *subst.* *mortalia* -ium, *n.* mortal things, mortal affairs, Q; and especially, human sufferings, the fate of humanity, V

Mortalitäts -ätis, *f.* mortality, and concrete, dying, death, *omne, quod ortum sit, — consequitur*, C; — *explere*, Te, to die; (2) mortal men, the human race, Pl.

Mortarium -ii, *n.* a mortar in which substances are pounded, A. Aug. Pl, (2) a large trough in which mortar is made, Vr; the mortar itself, Vr; (3) the basin in which the olives were crushed in an oil-press, A. Aug.

Morticinus -a -um, dead; applied to animals that have died a natural death, carrion, *morticinis carnis vesci*, Vr, used as a term of reproach, P; — *clavi*, Pl, corns on the feet.

Mortifier -ära -örum, causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal, C.

Mortificare, — *exigolare*, Pl, to be sick unto death. *Mortuall* -ium, *n.* funeral songs, dirges, P.

Mörtius -a -um (*prap* *mörtior*), dead, C, *subst.* *mörtius* -i, *m.* a dead man, corpse, a *mörtius exeat*, C, to raise from the dead, *amandare aliquem nisi a mortuos*, Q, to kill, slay, *mörtio facere verba*, T, to speak in vain, *nil mecum tibi*, — *tibi sura*, P, I am dead to thee, don't wish to have any thing to do with thee, (2) dead, decayed, passed away, — *flores*, Pl; — *leges, plausus*, C.

Mörtulus -i -um, *dim.* black, dark-coloured, P.

Mörum -i, *n.* (*μωροι, μωροι*), a mulberry, V; a blackberry, O.

Mörus -i, *f.* a mulberry-tree, O.

Mörus -a -um (*μωρος*), silly, foolish, P, *subst.*

mörus -i, *m.* -a -um, *f.* P, a fool.

Mos, *mörös*, *m.* manner, custom, fashion, wont, way of life, and in *plur* manners, *morals*, conduct, *legi morique parendum est*, C, law and custom; *ibam forte via sacrä, sicut meus est mos*, H, as my custom is; *mos est alicui*, V, *moi est alicuius*, C, it is the custom, *præter ceterum morem*, T, contrary to custom, *sine more*, P. Aug. *nullo more*, P. Aug. *supra moi em*, V, contrary to custom; *perducere aliquid in morem*, C, to make customary; *morem alicui gerere*, T, to be compliant, obsequious, (2) *plur.* manners, character, disposition, *morals*, — *suavissimi, justis, feri*, C; *totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere*, C, — *meretrices*, P, the favours of a harlot, (3) quality, nature, manner, use and wont, — *siderum*, Pl, the qualities of the stars; *Can neadeo more dispulare*, C, after the manner of Carneades, *Græco moi e bibet*, H, after the Greek fashion, (4) rule, law, *mos est viris ponere*, V, *quid ferri duritia pugnacius sed cedit et patitur mores*, Pl.

Mostellaria -a, *f.* "The Spectre," the title of a comedy by Plautus

Mötlicula -o, *f.* the water-wagtail, Vr. Pl.

Mötio -öms, *f.* movement, motion, — *corporum*, C; (2) an agree fit, Cl; (3) met. *mötiones animi*, C, emotions.

Mötünacula -a, *f.* *dim.* a little motion, slight movement, St; (2) an agree fit, Sc

Möto, 1. to move up and down, move frequently, — *lacerlos*, O.

Mōtor -ōris, *m.* a mover, *M.*

Mōtus -ūs, *m.* a motion, movement, *orbes qui versantur contrario motu*, *C.*; — *tertiū*, *P. Aug.*, an earthquake; (2) an artificial or artful movement, gesticulation of an orator, dancing; *dare — Ciceri*, *H.*, to celebrate dances; — *palastrici*, *C.*, the movements of a wrestler; also, military evolutions, *N.*; applied to the growing of plants, *tres esse motus in vite, seu potius in omni surculo, naturalis*, *Co.*; (3) *met.* a mental operation, whether of the intellect or the passions; cogitation, emotion; *motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus*, *C.*; (4) political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion, *omnes Catilinæ — prohibere*, *C.*; — *afferre rei publicæ*, *C.*; (5) in rhetoric, a trope, figure of speech, *Q.*; (6) a motive, *Pl.*

Mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (*r.*) *neut.* to move, *tertiū dies duodequadraginta mori*, *L.*; generally (*tr.*) *act.* to move, put in motion, *cum signifer signum non posset — loco*, *C.*; *præcepit eis, ne se ex loco moverent*, *L.*, not to depart; — *castra*, *Ca.*, or *abs.* *C.*, to remove the camp; *hostem statu movere*, *L.*, to drive from his position; — *aliquem possessione*, *C.*; — *aliquem senatu*, *C.*, to expel; — *heredes*, *C.*, to get out of the way, get rid of; — *consulem de sententiâ*, *L.*, to cause to change his opinion; *movit et ad certos nescia membra modos*, *Tb.*, to dance; also, *ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus*, *H.*; — *fila sonantia*, *O.*, to play upon the lute; *atharam cum voce*, *O.*; (2) to move, produce, bring forth, occasion, *sole et exercitatione sudor movetur*, *Cl.*; — *stetum populo*, *C.*, *risum*, *C.*; — *indignationem*, *L.*; — *misericordiam, suspicionem*, *C.*; — *aliquid*, *T.*; — *bellum*, *C.*, to undertake, begin; — *mentionem alicujus rei*, *L.*, to mention; *movere ac moliri aliquid*, *L.*, to excite a commotion; (3) — *aliquem sententiâ*, *C.*, to shake, change his opinion; to offer a sacrifice, *A. Aug.*; *intoleranda vis æstus corpora movit*, *L.*, disquieted, tormented; of the buds of plants, *si se gemmæ nondum movent*, *Co.*, if they do not yet appear; (4) to move, influence, excite mentally or morally, *pulchritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat*, *C.*; *quæ me causæ movent*, *C.*; — *aliquem ad bellum*, *L.*; *moverat plebem oratio consulis*, *L.*; — *animos judicum*, *Q.*

Mox, soon, presently, *jussit mihi nunciari, mox se venturum*, *C.*; *quam mox?* *P.*, how soon! (2) afterwards, at a later period, *St.*; (3) of past time, just now, but now, *Co.*; (4) applied to position, afterwards, in the next place, *Pl.*; (5) of relative value, *post amyllum Chium, maximo laudatur Creticum*, — *Ægyptium*, *Pl.*

Mu, *indecl.* an inarticulate grumbling sound; whence *mu facere*, *A. Aug.*, to mutter; (2) a trifle, mere nothing, *P.*

Mucō -ūi, 2. to be musty, *A. Aug.*

Mucēco, 3. to become musty, grow mouldy, *Pl.*

Mucidus -a -um, mouldy, musty, *Jv.*; (2) snotty, *P.*

Mucia Gens, an ancient patrician family, the most celebrated member of which bore the cognomen *Scaevola*, *q.v.*

Mucor -ōris, *m.* mould in bread, mustiness in wine, an injurious exudation from vines, etc. *Co.*

Mucōsus -i -um, slimy, mucous, *Co.*

Mucro -ōnis, *m.* a sharp point or edge, — *falcis*, *Co.*; — *dentis*, *Jv.*; and especially, a sword's point or edge; *meton.* the sword, *mucrones militum tremere*, *C.*; (2) the edge, point, extreme part, end, *Le.*; (3) *met.* sharpness, point, — *tribunicus*, *C.*; — *defensoris tunc*, *C.*

Mucronātus -a -um, pointed, having a sharp point, *Pl.*

Mucus -a -um, the mucons, mucus of the nose, *Cl. Cl.*

Mugil -is, *m.* (mugilis -is, *Jv.*) a fish, perhaps the mullet, *Pl.*

Mugnor, 1. *dep.* to loiter, trifle away time, *C.*

Mugnor -ivi (-itum, 4. to bellow as an ox, low, *L. H.*; (2) applied to the clangor of trumpets, *V.*; *sub pedibus mugire solum*, *V.* rumbles; *si mugiat Africa malis pro ocellis*, *H.*, groans, creaks.

Mugitor -ōris, *m.* a bellower, *P. Aug.*

Mugitus -ūs, *m.* the lowing, bellowing of cattle, — *boum*, *V.*; (2) a rumbling, groaning, creaking, *C. Pl.*

Mula -æ, *f.* a female mule, *C.*; and, as the mule does not breed, *quum mula peperit*, *St.*, = never.

Mulāris -e, of or relating to a mule, *Co.*

Mulcō -si -sum, 2. to stroke, touch lightly, *manu mulcens barbam*, *O.*; *zephyri mulcebant flores*, *O.*; *igniferum mulcens tremebundis æthera pennis*, *C.*, gently moving; (2) *met.* to soothe, appease, flatter, delight, caress, — *tigres*, *V.*; — *aliquem dictis*, *V.*; — *fluctus, iras*, *V.*; — *ulnura*, *O.*, to allay pain; — *puellas carmine*, *H.*, to delight.

Mulcifer -ēris and -ēri, *m.* a surname of Vulcan, *O.*; (2) *meton.* fire, *O.*

Mulco, 1. to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly, — *aliquem usque ad mortem*, *T.*; *male mulcati claris ac fistibus repelluntur*, *C.*

Muleta, muleto = multa, multo, *q.v.*

Muletra -æ, *f.* a milk-pail, *V.*; (2) the milk in a milk-pail, *Co.*

Mulctrāium -ii, *n.* a milk-pail, *V.*

Mulctrum -i, *n.* a milk-pail, *H.*

Mulctus -ūs, *m.* a milking, *Vr.*

Mulgō -si (-xi) -sum (-ctum) (μᾶλγω), to milk, *V.*; — *hircos*, *prov.*, of a fruitless and impossible undertaking.

Muliebri -e, of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine, — *vox*, *C.*; — *testis*, *N.*; — *bellum*, *C.*, certain, *L.*, on account of a woman; *Fortuna Muliebris*, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, *L.*; (2) womanish, effeminate, unmanly, *C.*

Muliebriter, after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly, *C.*

Muliebrōsus -a -um, fond of women, *P.*

Müller -ēris, *f.* a woman, *C.*; especially, a wife, matron, *H.*; (2) used as a term of reproach, cowardly, effeminate fellow, *P.*

Mulierārus -a -um, womanish; — *manus*, *C.*, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman.

Müllerella -æ, *f. dim.* a little woman, *C.*

Mulierōstas -itis, *f.* love of women, *C.*

Mulierōsus -a -um, fond of women, *C.*

Mulinus -a -um, of or relating to a mule, *Vt.*

Mullo -ōnis, *m.* a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, *Vr. St.*; (2) a species of gnat, *Pl.*

Mullōneus -a -um (mullōneus), of or relating to a muleteer, *C.*

Mulleus -a -um, — *calceus*, or *abs.*, a species of purple shoe, worn only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile, *Pl.*

Mullus -i, *m.* mullet, *C.*

Mulsus -a -um, sweetened with honey, sweet as honey, *Pl.*

Mulsus -a -um, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, — *agua*, *Co.*; *acetum*, *lac*, *Pl.*; *subst.* mulsus -i, *n.* wine sweetened with honey, *C.*; (2) as sweet as honey; *met. dicta mulsas*, *P.*, sweet words, and *subst. mea mulsas*, *P.*, my sweet honey (a term of endearment).

Multa -æ, *f.* (muleta), a punishment consisting in loss of property; therefore originally a fine in cattle, usually a money-fine, fine, mulet; — *dicere*, *C.*, to fix a fine; — *petere, irrogare*, *C.*, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount; — *certare*, *C.*, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine; *aliquem multâ multare*, *C.*, to punish by a fine; — *committere*, *C.*, to incur a fine.

Multangulus -a -um, many-cornered, multangular, *Le.*

Multatilis -a -um, belonging or relating to a fine, *L.*

Multatio -ōnis, *f.* a penalty, fine, mulet, *C.*

*Multulus -a -um, very small, — *pars*, *Le.*

Multifidus -a -um, drinking much, *P.*

Multicaulis -e, having many stalks.

Multicavatus -a -um, excavated in many places, Vr.

***Multicavus** -a -um, — *pumex*, O, having many holes, porous.

Multicola -ōrum, n. soft and almost transparent garments, Jr.

Multicolor -ōris, many-coloured, Pl.

Multicupidus -a -um, having many desires, Vr.

Multifido -feci -factum, 3. to make much of, prize highly, P.

Multifarium, on many sides, in many places, L. C.

Multifarie, in many places, P.

Multifera -ēra -ērum, producing much, fruitful, Pl.

Multifidus -a -um, cloven into many parts, manifold; — *Ister*, M, having many branches.

Multiforis -e, Pl. **Multiforus** -a -um, O, having many openings, holes, or entrances; — *specus*, Pl.

Multiformis -e, having many shapes, multi-orm, manifold, of many kinds; — *qualitates*, C. **Multiformiter**, in many ways, variously, Pl.

Multigenis -e, of many kinds, of many sorts; P.

Multigenus -a -um, Pl. = *multigenis*, g. r.

Multigenus -a -um, L. = *multigenis*, g. r.

Multijugus -a -um (-is -e, C.), yoked many together; — *equi*, L; (2) manifold, of many sorts; — *littere*, C.

***Multiloquax** -ācis, talking much, loquacious, P.

Multiloquus -a -um, P. = *multiloquax*, g. r.

Multimodis, in many ways, variously, P. T.

***Multimodus** -a -um, various, manifold, L.

Multimonus -a -um (*multimanus*), costing much money, dear, Vr.

Multipartitus -a -um, much-divided, Pl.

Multipeda -a, f. Pl. = *millepeda*, g. r.

Multipes -ēdis, having many feet, many-footed, Pl.

Multiplex -icis, having many folds, *alvus est* — *et tortuosa*, C; (2) having many winds and turnings, C; — *domus*, O, the labyrinth; (3) having many parts, various, manifold; — *lorica*, V; — *corlex*, Pl; — *felus*, C, numerous offspring; — *spatium loci*, L, extensive; — *ingenium*, C, versatile, changeable.

***Multiplicabilis** -e, having many folds, C.

Multiplicatio -ōnis, f. an increasing, multiplication, Co.

Multipliciter, in many ways, in various manners, Q.

Multiplico, 1. to increase many times, multiply; — *es alienum provincie*, C; *flumina collectis multiplicantiur aquis*, O; — *roces*, Pl, to repeat, echo; especially, (2) to multiply arithmetically, Co.

Multipotens -ntis, having much power, powerful, P.

Multisonus -a -um, sounding much, loud-sounding, M.

Multitudo -ōnis, f. a large number, multitude; — *sacrorum*, C; — *nacium*, N; (2) especially, a large number of men, crowd, multitude, *tanta* — *lapides ac tela jaciebat*, Ca; and, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude, *samā et multitudinis iudicio moreri*, C; (3) in grammar, *numerus multitudinis*, or abs. *multitudo*, the plural, Vr.

Multivagus -a -um, much-wandering, straying about, Pl.

Multivolus -a -um, having many wishes or desires, Ct.

Multo, 1. (*muleto*), to punish, *aliquem morte*, C; *erisio*, L; — *citia hominum damnis, ignominia, vinculis*, C; — *aliquem pecunia*, N, to punish with a fine; *Feneri essa multatum*, C, with a fine to be paid to Venus.

Multo, multum, used *acc.*, *tid.* multus.

Multus -a -um (*comp.* plus, plaris, *superl.* plurimus -a -um), much, many; (1.) many, — *tiri*, C;

and abs. *multi*, many persons; *multi alii*, T, many other persons; *minime multi*, C, exceedingly few; *quam minime multa vestigia*, N, as far as possible; *multis verbis*, C, diffusely, copiously; *quid multa verba*? T, what is the use of many words? elliptically, *ne multa, ne multus*, C, briefly, in brief; followed also by a partitive gen., *multi hominum*, Pl. = *multi homines*; *multi* (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; *inus de multis*, C; *orator multis*, C; *poet. sing. for plur.*, *multa victima*, V, = *multa victimae* (as in English, many a victim); applied to time, *multum diem*, S, a large part of the day; *ad multum diem*, C, till late in the day; *multa nocte*, C, late at night; *multo mane*, C, very early; *multus homo*, P. Ct, abandoned, extravagant in vice; *multum est*, V, it is a great thing, a weighty matter; *multa, poet. used acc.*, much, greatly, — *gemens*, V; (2) particular uses of *multus* are, (a) excessive, extravagant, *suppellex modica, non multa*, N; (b) copious, diffuse in discourse, C; (c) frequent, often, much, in *operibus*, in *agmine*, *atque ad vigilias multus adesse*, S. — (II.) *Comp.* plus, plaris, more (used both *subst.* and *acc.*), *Eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam æquum fuit*? P; *plus minus*, Aug, more or less; *et, quod plus est*, etc. L, and, what is more, etc.; with partitive gen., *vultis pecuniam plus habere*, C; — *virum*, C; *hostium*, L; frequently followed by *quam*, more than, *ne plus reddat quam acceperit*, C; *nulle navis plus quam triginta remis agatur*, L, with more than thirty oars; *plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi*, T, more than fifty cuffs; *plus unio*, H, by far too much; frequently occurs in the gen. of price, *pluris emere, vendere*, C, dearer, at a higher price; *mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo*, C, is of more value to me; *aliquem* — *estimare*, C, to think more highly of, for *pluris* in this sense the abl. *plure* is sometimes, but very rarely, found, P. C; *plus plique*, C, more and more; (2) *plures* -ium, more persons, things; more in number, more numerous, *omnes qui erant alieno prementur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram*, C; — *insignia*, C; and in general, a great number, many, *summus dolor plures dies manere non potest*, C; *quod, pluribus presentibus, eas res factari nolebat*, Ca; *plura*; used elliptically (*severba*), *quid plura dicam*? C, or *quid plura*? C, why need I say more? what need of more! *plures*, euphemistically, the dead (cf. *παιδες*); P. — (III.) *Superl.* plurimus -a -um, the most, very numerous, very many, *hujus dei sunt plurima simulacra*, Ca; *hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt*, C; not very frequently in singular, except in the formula used at the beginning of a letter, *S. P. D., salutem plurimum dico*, I greet thee heartily; *plurimus sol*, O, very hot; — *coma*, O, very thick: the neut. plurimum used *subst.* and *adv.*, *capit autem est quam plurimum scribere*, C, as much as possible; *et is colebat in suffragio plurimum*, C; *ut te plurimum diligam*, C, very much; followed by partitive gen., — *gravitatis*, C; — *auctoritatis et ponderis*, Q; also found in the gen. of price, *quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat*, N, prized very highly. — (IV.) *Adv.* (1) *multum*, much, very, greatly, — *salve*, P; — *vale*, P; *non* — *confidere*, Ca; with *adv.*, — *dispar*, C; — *loquaces*, P; with comparatives = *multo*, by far, non — *est majus*, C; — *improbiores*, P; of time, often, frequently, much, *multum et diu cogitans*, C; (2) *multo*, by far, far, by much; used with expressed or implied comparatives, — *pauiores*, C; *minus*, C; — *prestat*, S, it is much better; — *malle*, C, to prefer greatly; with *superl.*, — *formosissimus*, N, by far the most beautiful; with *adv.* of time, non — *post*, C, not long after; — *ante*, N.

Mulus -i, m. a mule, C.

Mumulus, L. Achaicus, cons. 146 B.C., cens. 142, derived his surname from his conquest of the Achaean league, and destruction of Corinth. The spoils of art obtained from this latter event were exceedingly numerous and valuable; so much so as to form an epoch in the history of Roman refinement

ris, C; — *ventusum*, V, noise of the wind; of the sound of wind-instruments, — *cornutum*, H; — *inflati buxi*, O.

Murmuratio -ōnis, *f.* a murmur, murmuring, Pl. Sc.

**Murmurillum* -i, *n. dim.* a slight murmur, P.

Murmio, 1. (*murmior*, 1. *dep.*) to murmur, make a humming, growling noise, P; especially, to murmur with discontent, growl, grumble, Pl; applied to the roaring of the sea, *mare murmurans*, C.

Murra -æ, *f.* (*murra*, *myrrha*, *μύρρα*), a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence *poet.* the goblets themselves, M.

Murheus -a -um (*murreus*, *μυρρηεύς*), — *popula*, Pt, made of fluor spar.

Murhinus -a -um (*murrinus*, *μυρρινός*), made of or relating to the mineral called *myrrha*; — *vitrum*, Pl, glass, painted so as to resemble the myrrine vases; *subst.* *myrrina* -drum, *n.* the myrrine vases, Pl.

Murhobatharius -ii, *m.* a perfumer of ladies' shoes, P.

Murus -i, *m.* a wall; and especially a wall round a city, — *urbis*, C; also the wall of a building, C; (2) a bank or dyke of earth, Vr; (3) the rim or edge of a pot, Jr; (4) the wooden tower on an elephant's back, P. Aug; (5) *met.* protection, defence, C; *Graivm murus Achilles*, O.

Mus, *muris*, *c.* (*μῦς*), a mouse, C. (under the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.), *mures domestici*, *agrestes*, *aranei*, *Pontici*, *Lilyci*, etc., Pl; used as a term of endearment, M.

Mus, the name of a family of the Gens Decia, of whom we may mention, — I. P. Decius Mus, cons. 340, who in the year of his consulship had, with his colleague T. Manlius Torquatus, the command in the Latin war. It is said that on the eve of a great battle near Capua he was informed by a vision that the general on one side and the army on the other were devoted to destruction; and that on the next day he accepted the alternative of throwing himself unarmed in the midst of the enemy, and thus purchasing victory for his country.

— II. P. Decius Mus, cons. 312, 308, 297, 295; is said in his last consulship to have conquered the Etruscans at the battle of Sentinum, by imitating his father's act of devotion.

Musa -æ, *f.* (*Μοῦσα*), a Muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number; namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia; *crassiore Musa*, Q, in a ruder, plainer, more intelligible manner; (2) song, poetry; — *pedestris*, H, poetry approaching in tone and subject to prose; (3) *musæ*, learning, studies; — *agrestiores*, C.

Musca -æ, *f.* a fly, C; applied also to troublesome, inquisitive persons, P.

Muscarius -a -um, of or relating to flies, Pl; — *clavus*, Vr, a broad-headed nail; (2) *subst.* *muscarium* -ii, *n.* a fly-trap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's tail, M; also the fibrous or downy part of plants, Pl.

Muscicida -æ, *f.* mouse-dung, Pl.

Muscipula -æ, *f.* (-um -i, *n.*) a mouse-trap, Ph. Sc.

Muscosus -a -um, covered with moss, full of moss, mossy, V.

Musculus -a -um, made of muscle, muscular, Cl.

Musculus -i, *m. dim.* a little mouse, C; (2) a species of whale, Pl; (3) a shell-fish, the mussel, Cl; (4) in anatomy, a muscle, Cl; (5) a contrivance employed by a besieging army to protect their sappers and miners from the enemy's missiles, Ca.

Muscus -i, *m.* moss, H. Ct.

Museum -i, *n.* (*mûsion*, *Μουσείον*), a museum, library, place for study, St.

Museus -a -um (*Μουσείον*), of or relating to the Muses; poetical, musical, Lc.

Musica -æ, *f.* C, *musice* -ës, *f.* Q. (*μουσική*) music, Q.

**Musice*, splendidly, pleasantly, — *hercle etatem agitis*, P.

Musicus -a -um (*μουσικός*), belonging or relating to music, musical; — *leges*, C, rules of music; (2) of or relating to poetry, poetical; *applicare se ad studium musicum*, T, to poetry; (3) *subst.* *musicus* -i, *m.* C, a musician; *musica* -drum, *n.* C, music.

Musimo -ōnis, *m.* (*musmo*, *Μουσίων*), a Sardinian animal, perhaps the muskox, the progenitor of the common sheep, Pl.

Musito, 1. (*i.*) *scut.* to murmur to one's self, to mutter to one's self, be quiet; *si sapiis, musitabis*, P; (*ii.*) *act.* to mutter to one's self, *ego hæc mecum musito*, P; — *injuriam*, T, to bear in silence.

Mus-so, 1. (*musso*, 1. *dep.* Vr.) to murmur, mutter, whisper to one's self; *musantes inter se rogabant*, L; of bees, *musant oras et limina circum*, V; *aliquid per metum musari*, P, to bear in silence; (2) to be afraid to do or say any thing, be in fear and uncertainty, V. Pl.

Mustea -ës, *f.* a species of laurel, Pl.

Mustarius -a -um, of or relating to must, A. Aug.

Mustela -æ, *f.* (*mustella*), a weasel, P; (2) an uncertain fish, Pl.

Mustellus -a -um, of or relating to a weasel, T. Pl.

Mustus -a -um, of or relating to must, Co. Pl; (2) new, fresh, — *casus*, Pl.

Mustum -i, *n.* new wine, *must*, V; *plur. poet.* = Autumn, O; (2) fresh oil, Pl.

Mustus -a -um, new, fresh, — *agua*, A. Aug; — *vinum*, A. Aug.

Mutabilis -e, changeable, variable, inconstant; mutable, C.

Mutabilitas -atis, *f.* changeableness, mutability, C.

Mutatio -ōnis, *f.* a changing, change, mutation; — *facere*, C, to change; (2) a mutual change, exchange, — *vestis*, T; — *officiorum*, C.

Mutator -ōris, *m.* a changer, exchanger, P. Aug.

Muticus -a -um, curtailed, docked, — *spica*, Vr.

Mutilo, 1. to maim, mutilate, cut off; *naso auribusque mutilatis*, L; — *caudam colubæ*, Q; (2) *met.* to curtail, shorten, diminish, T; *Antonius in Galliam mutilatum ducit exercitum*, C.

Mutilus -a -um (*μῦτλος*, *μῦτλος*), maimed, mutilated; especially of animals which have lost one or both horns; *alces mutila sunt cornibus*, Ca; — *bos*, Vr; (2) *met.* *mutila loqui*, C, briefly, elliptically.

Mutlo, 4. (*mutllo*), to mutter, mumble, murmur, P. T; *neque opus est adeo mutlo*, T, it must not be hinted at.

Mutllo -ōnis, *f.* (*mutllo*), a muttering, mmbiling, P.

Muto, 1. to move away, remove; *neque se luna quoniam mutat*, P, nor does the moon leave her place; *ne quis irritus civitate mutetur*, C, should be removed from the state; more frequently (2) to change, alter, — *sententiam, consilium, voluntatem*, C; *facilis mutata gens*, Tc, changeable; *bona facile mutantur in pejus*, Q; sometimes *neve* to change, alter, *annonæ nihil mutat*, L; (3) — *vellera luto*, V, to dye yellow; — *vinum*, H, *balsamum*, Pl, to spoil, adulterate; (4) to change reciprocally, exchange, interchange, barter, — *res inter se*, S; — *uvam strigili*, H; — *porcos ære*, Co, to sell; — *jumenta*, Ca, to change horses; *mutata verba*, C, used metaphorically, metonymically; — *restem cum aliquo*, T; — *locum ex loco*, Pl.

Muto -ōnis, *m.* the private parts of a man, H.

Mutonatus -a -um, M, = grandi mutone præditus.

Mutatio -ōnis, *f.* a borrowing, C.

Mūtūc, mutually, reciprocally, in return, C.
Mūtūter, Vr. = mutue, *q.v.*
Mūtūlus -i, m. a projection from the face of a wall; and especially, an ornament placed over a Doric triglyph, and originally intended to represent the head of a beam, Vr. Vt; (2) = mytilus, *q.v.*

Mūtūo, mutually, reciprocally, me — diligas, Aug.

Mūtūor, 1. *dep.* to borrow, — pecunias, C; — *ab aliquo*, C; — *auxilia ad bellum*, Aug; (2) *met. orator subtilitatem ab Academiā mutuatur*, C; — *verbum a simili*, C, to speak metaphorically; (3) the *ptcp.* mūtūatus -a -um, is found in a *pass.* signification, *luna in totum mutuatā a sole luce fulget*, Pl.

Mūtus -a -um, unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb, — *bestia*, C; *mutum dices*, T, thou shalt call me dumb, I won't say a word; hence *met. mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet*, Q; *nunquam vox est de te mea muta*, O, I never cease to praise thee; (2) uttering no sound, mute, silent, — *imago*, C; — *effigies*, Q; in grammar, — *consonantes*, Q, the mutes (b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t, v); of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet, — *forum*, C.

Mūtūus -a -um, borrowed, lent, *nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum*, P, to lend thee money; — *argentum querere*, P, to wish to borrow money; (2) *met. saltem tute, si pudoris egeas, sumus mutuum*, P, borrow modesty, if thou hast none; (3) *mutui al. recipere, olores mutui carne rescuntur inter se*, Pl, eat one another; *nox omnia erroris mutui implevit*, L, on both sides; *bene tibi vult: edepol mutuum mecum facit*, P, he does the same as I, returns like for like; *per mutua*, V, mutually.

Mūa -æ, f. (μύα), a species of mussel found in the Thracian Bosphorus, Pl.

Mūcanthos -i, f. (-on -i, n. μύκανθος), the wild asparagus, Pl.

Mūx -icis, m. (μύξ), a kind of mussel, Pl.

Mūcēne -ūrum, f. (Mycēna -æ, f., -æ -æ, f. Μυκῆναι), an Argive city, whereof Agamemnon was king; hence *adv.* Mūcēnus -a -um, relating to Mycēne, or to Agamemnon, O; Mūcēnenses -ium, m. C, inhabitants of Mycēne; Mūcēnis -idis, f. a Mycēne in woman, Iphigenia, O.

Mydrius -i, f. (μυρίασις), a disease of the eye, undue dilatation of the pupil, Cl.

Mūgtrus -i, m. (μυίατρος), the fly-disperser (a deity mentioned by Pl.)

Mūscā -æ, f. mūscus -i, m. a small species of mussel, Pl.

Mūscus -i, m. (μύσκος), a kind of moth frequenting mills, Pl.

Mūscotoxus -i, m. (μυσοτόκος), a species of acornite, the smell of which is said to be fatal to mice, Pl.

Mūstāro -ōnis, m. (μυστάρων), a small piratical skiff, C.

Mūstōxon -i, n. (μυστόξων), = mycetoxos, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mūstā -æ, f. (-is -idis, f. μυστῶνη), the herb mouse-ear, Pl.

Mūstōton -i, n. the plant also called alme; perulæ chelidoneæ, Pl.

Mūstūpā -æ, f. a species of odoriferous plant, Co. Cl.

Mūter -æ, f. (-is -idis, f. μύτη), the tamarisk, Pl.

Mūtriphylon -i, n. (μυτρίφυλλον), milkwort, Pl.

Mūtridās -æ, m. (μυτρίδας), a kind of precious stone, Pl.

Mūtrifolium -i, n. (μυτρίφυλλον), a kind of wart, Cl; (2) a species of spider, Pl.

Mūtrū -i, n. (μύτρον), the fruit of an Arab nut-tree, the Lichen-nut, from which a balsam was made, Pl.

Mūtrōpōla -æ, m. (μυτροπώλης), a seller of unguents, P.

Mūtrōpōllum -ii, n. (μυτροπώλειον), a shop where unguents are sold, P.

Mūtrrha -æ, f. (murrha, murra, μύρρα), the myrrh tree, Pl; (2) myrrh, a spice with which the ancients flavoured their wine, and mixed in their unguents, O. Pl.

Mūtrrha -æ, f. (-is -idis, f. μύρρα), a plant called sweet-cicely, Pl.

Mūtrrhēus -a -um (murrhēus, murrhēus), perfumed or anointed with myrrh, H; (2) myrrh-coloured, yellow, — *onyx*, Pl.

Mūtrrhinus -a -um (murrhīnus, murrhīnus), — odor, P, of myrrh; *subst.* mūtrrhina -æ, f. wine flavoured with myrrh, P. Pl.

Mūtrrhites -æ, m. (μυρρῖτης), a species of -purge, Pl.

Mūtrrhēus -a -um, of or relating to the myrtle, Cl.

Mūtrrhātum -i, n. a species of sausage, Vr.
*Mūtrrhēus -a -um, *dim.* of the colour of myrtle-blossom, Co.

Mūtrrhētum -i, n. (myrtēta), a grove or thicket of myrtles, P. S. V.

Mūtrrhēus -a -um, of or relating to the myrtle, — *sila*, V; (2) myrtle-coloured, Tb.

Mūtrrhādum -i, n. wine made from the berries of the wild myrtle, Pl.

Mūtrrhēs -æ, m. myrtle wine, Co.

Mūtrrhōpētalon -i, n. a plant also called polygonon, Pl.

Myrtum -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, V. Pl.

Mūtrrhōsus -a -um, like the myrtle, Pl.

Mūtrrhus -i, (-us -ūs, f. μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, H. V.

Mūtrrus -i, m. (μύρρος), the mrie of the murra, Pl.

Mys, mōs, m. (μῦς), the mouse, Pl.

Mysta -æ, m. (-as -æ, m. μύστης), a priest of the mysteries or secret rites, O.

Mūstāgōgnus -i, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers, Cl.

Mūstērta -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια), mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, C; (2) ecrets, mysteries, C.

Mūstēus -a -um, relating to the mystic, secret, mystic, V.

Mythicus -a -um (μυθικός), relating to mythology, mythic, Pl.

Mūthūs -i, m. the edible mussel, H.

Mūx -æ, f. (mūxa), a kind of plum-tree, Pl.

Mūxus -i, m. (-as -i, m. μύξος), the projector socket or nozzle of a lamp, in which the wick is fixed, M.

N, n, the thirteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponds in sound with the Greek nu (ν, η). Before l, m, r, n passes by assimilation into the letters, as *illabor*, *innuere*, *innuere*, and before labials is changed into *nn*, as *innuere*, *innuere*. For the uses of N, as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Nabathæa -æ, f. (Nabathæa), a country, a country of Arabia Petraea; hence *adv.* Nabathæa -æ, f. Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, a Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, the Nabathæan name of the river, or name of a city, Pl.

Nabathæa -æ, f. (Nabathæa), a river, a river of Arabia Petraea; hence *adv.* Nabathæa -æ, f. Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, a Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, the Nabathæan name of the river, or name of a city, Pl.

Nabathæa -æ, f. (Nabathæa), a river, a river of Arabia Petraea; hence *adv.* Nabathæa -æ, f. Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, a Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, the Nabathæan name of the river, or name of a city, Pl.

Nabathæa -æ, f. (Nabathæa), a river, a river of Arabia Petraea; hence *adv.* Nabathæa -æ, f. Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, a Nabathæan, or Nabathæan, the Nabathæan name of the river, or name of a city, Pl.

conculissas, C; with other affirmative particles, *ne ista edepol exarumis est optima*, P.

Nenia = *nenia*, q.r.

Nevia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, is best known as having produced the poet C. Nevius. He is said to have been a native of Campania, and was probably born in the first half of the third century B.C. His first public appearance was as a dramatic poet; and we are told by Gellius that his first play was produced in the year 235 B.C. Imitating the licence of the old Attic comedy, Nevius appears to have used the stage as a means of expressing his plebeian opinions, and so unsparingly lashed the great family of the Metelli (*vid.* Metellus) that he was on two occasions compelled to go into exile. On the last occasion he returned to Utica, where he occupied his old age by writing an epic poem on the first Punic War, and where he died about the year 202. The extant remains of his poetry are too small to enable us to form an independent judgment of his merits, but it is certain that he was highly esteemed and frequently copied by his successors. He appears to have written above thirty comedies as well as several tragedies, and the epic poem above mentioned.

Nevus -i, m. natural blemish on the body, mole, mark, C.

Naias -adis; *Naias* -idis (-idos), f. (Ναΐς, Ναΐς), a water-nymph, Naiad, V. O; used *adj.*, *puella Naiades*, V; (2) a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, O.

Naius -a -tin, of or relating to a Naiad, Pt.

Nam, for (differs from *enim* in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition): it introduces an explanation, *is pagus appellabatur Tivertinus; nam omnis civitas Holvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est*, C; sometimes introduces a parenthesis, C, or takes up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, = I say, I. It also introduces examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, *cito Catone minores natu nulli uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit*, etc. C. (3) *Nam*, for, introduces a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, C. S; also used in answers, when the thought implied in the question is confirmed, C; thus often found in connexion with *hercle*, *mehercle*, *edepol*, C. (3) Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, *nam quem ego aspicio?* P. *quis est nam ludus in undis?* V.

Namque, a more emphatic form of *nam*, q.r., standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word: *prodigium exemplo dedicationem scutum; namque lapidibus pluit*, L; *Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consilique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terra*, N.

Nanescor, *nactus*, 3. *dep.* to get, obtain, meet, find, fall on, — *anulum*, T; — *morbum*, N; — *epm*, C; — *fidem*, O; *ritis claviculis suis, quicquid est nactus, complectitur*, C; — *consules*, C, to find, meet with.

Nanus -i, m. (Νάνος, Νάνος), a dwarf, Pl. Jr; (2) a small, flat water vessel, V.

Napus -is -um (-arator), of or relating to the forest, — *nymphæ*, Co; (2) *subst.* *Napure* -drum, f. wood-nymphs, V.

Naphtha -æ, f. (Νάφθα), naphtha, Pl.

Napina -æ, f. a turnip-field, Co.

Napus -i, m. a species of turnip, Co. Pl.

Napus -yos, n. (Νάπος), mustard, Pl.

Narces -is, f. (Νάρκισσος), torpor, numbness, Pl.

Narcissus -us -um (Ναρκίσσος), of or relating to the narcissus, Pl.

Narcissus -us, m. (Ναρκίσσος), a precious stone, Pl.

Narcissus -i, m. (Ναρκίσσος), the narcissus, Gaffield, Pl.

Nardus -is -um, of or relating to nard, perfume with nard, flavoured with nard, — *unguentum*, P; — *vinum*, P; (2) smelling like nard, — *pinus*, Pl.

Nardus -i, f. *nardum* -i, n. (Νάρδος), nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Pl; (2) the unguent or balsam of nard, H.

Naris -is, f. the nostril; usually *plur.* *nares* -ium, f. the nostrils, C; (2) the nose, as a feature, by which scorn and anger are expressed; *Esopus naris emblema senex*, Ph; of sharp insight (*opp.* homo naris obscurus, H, a stupid fellow); *ad aliquid naribus uti*, H, to laugh at, mock at; *ne mappa nares corrumpat*, H, cause the guest to turn up his nose; (3) the mouth, orifice of a canal, Vt.

Narita -æ, f. a species of shell-fish, P.

Narrabilis -e, that can be told or narrated, O.

Narratio -onis, f. a telling, narrating, relating, narration, C.

Narratunculæ -æ, f. *dim.* a little narrative, Q.

Narrator -oris, m. a relator, narrator, C.

Narratus -us, m. a narration, narrative, O.

Narro, I. to make known, relate, tell, narrate; *ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis*, C; — *virtutem aliquid*, T; — *tibi de meâ sollicitudine*, C; *male*, bene —, C, to bring good or bad tidings; of inanimate objects, *quid ista tabella narrat?* P; *narratur*, H, *narrant*, Pl, it is narrated, it is told; *versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna*, M; (2) to say, speak, tell, *narra, quid est, quid ait?* P; *ego quid narres, nescio*, T; *narro tibi*, C, (a form of asseveration) I assure you, in sober earnest.

Narthecia -æ, f. (-ῥα -æ, f. *vapθῆκία*), a species of fennel, which grows to no great height, Pl.

Narthecium -ii, n. (Νάρθηκίον), a small cylindrical case for perfume and urgers, C.

Narthex -eicis, f. (Νάρθηξ), the herb fennel, Pl.

Narus = *gnarus*, q.r.

Nascentia -æ, f. birth, Vt.

Nascentia -iam, n. organic bodies; especially, vegetables, Vt.

Nascor, *natus*, 3. *dep.* to be born, *ex me atque hoc natus es*, T; *si tibi fortuna non dedit ut patre certo nascere*, C; *aves omnes in pedes nascuntur*, Pl; (2) to arise, take an origin, be produced, *nascitur tibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus*, C; *onx nascitur circa Thebas Egyptias*, Pl; *ex palude nascitur omnis*, Pl; hence also, *ab eo flumine collis nascebat*, C, began to rise; (3) *met.* to arise, proceed, be produced, *nulla tam destabilis petis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur*, C; *quærelæ veræ nascuntur pectore ab ino*, Cl.

Nastica, as a proper name, *vid.* Scipio.

Nasterna -æ, f. a watering-pot, with a long spout, P.

Naso, the surname of the poet P. Ovidius; *vid.* Ovidius.

Nassa -æ, f. (Νάσσα), a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, P; (3) *met.* a trap, net, snare, *ex hac nassa exire constitui*, C.

Nasturtium -ii, n. = kind of cress, Pl.

Nasus -i, m. (Νάσος -i, n.), the nose, C; *abripere alium nasum mordicus*, P; *naso clamare magnam*, P, to snore; (2) the nose as the seat of smell; as an instrument of expressing anger, scorn, etc. *aliquem naso suspendere adunco*, H, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock; (3) the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Jr.

Nasute, mockingly, scornfully, Ph.

Nasutus -a -um, having a large nose, H; (2) *met.* acute, sagacious, satirical, M.

Nata -æ, f. a daughter, V.

Natalitas -a -um (-itus -a -um), of or relating to birth, and especially to the time of birth; — *predicta*, C, a horoscope; *subst.* *natalitia* -drum, n. a birth-day festival, C.

Natalis -is, of or relating to birth, natal, — *dies*, C; — *lux*, O; — *hera*, H; *rites natali et ingenuâ sterilitate laborantes*, Co, natural, innate; (2) *subst.* *natalis* -is, m. a birth-day, C; *Phyllida mitte nati, meus est natalis, Iola*, V; applied by Pl. to the day of the foundation of Rome; *pl.* *natales* -ium, m. birth, origin, condition, *Cornelius Tuscus, claris natalibus*, Tc, of illustrious origin;

quis, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi inveniet quicquam sublimius, Jr; applied to inanimate objects; — arborum, Pl, the seeds, germs.

Nātans -ntis (ptēp. nāto), swimming; poet. natantes, V, fish.

Nātatio -ōnis, f. a swimming, C; (2) a place for swimming, swimming-bath, Cl.

Nātator -ōis, m. a swimmer, O.

Nātatus -ūs, m. a swimming, P. Aug.

Nātō -ōnis, f. a being born, birth; hence personified, the goddess of birth, C; (2) a breed, race, species, stock, — optimatum, C; — officiosissima candidatorum, C; of animals, venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Vr, an inferior breed; (3) a nation, people, omnes — servitutem ferre possunt, C; omnes eterne gentes ac —, C.

Nātis -is, f., usually plur. nātes -um, f. the posteriors, rump, buttocks, H.

Nātivus -a -um, born, that which has come into existence by birth, mortali consistere corpore mundum, nativumque esse, Le; Anaximandri opinio est, natos esse deos, C; (2) inborn, innate, native, N; (3) natural, not artificial, beluæ nativis testis inhaerentes, C; montes nativi salis, Pl; (4) in grammar, nativa verba, primitive words, roots, C.

Nātō, I. to swim, — in oceano, C; natant a quore pisces, O; natat uncta carina, V, floats; poet. followed by acc., — caeca freta, V; (2) to stream, spread abroad, quæ se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, O; (3) to swim with any thing, be full of, overflow, natabant pavimenta vino, C; omnia plenis rura natant fassis, V; (4) of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy, nox erat, et cinis oculique animique natabant, O; (5) to move to and fro, vibrate, totter, O; (6) met. to totter, be uncertain, insecure, fluctuate, waver, in quo quidem magis tu mihi — visus es quam ipse Neptunus, C.

Nātrix -icis, f. a water-snake, C; meton. a dangerous man, St; (2) a plant, Pl; Ononis natrix, Linn.

Nātūra -æ, f. birth, natū a tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, T; (2) nature, natural qualities of any thing, hæc est natura propria animæ et vis, C; — montis, Ca; — loci, Ca; (3) of men, nature, natural disposition, character, quæ tua — est, C; si ipse in omnes mitis Hannibal contra — suam esse velit, L; naturam expellās juv es, tamen neque recurret, II; facere sibi naturam alienius rei, Q, to accustom one's self to any thing; (4) nature, the order and constitution of the world, quod rerum natura non patitur, C; naturæ satisfacere, cedere, C, to pay the debt of nature, to die; (5) an element, substance, essence, C; (6) the organs of generation, C.

Nātūrālis -e, that which has arisen or been produced by birth; — pater, C, own father (opp. adoptive father); (2) natural, — societas, lex, C; — dies, the natural day (from sunrise to sunset, opp. dies civilis); — mors, Pl, a natural death; — excrementa, C, the excrements; — desideria, Co, the sexual desires; — loca, or abs. nātūrālia -um, n. Co, the organs of generation; (3) relating to nature, — quæstiones, C.

Nātūrāliter, naturally, by nature, according to nature, C. Ca.

Nātus -a -um (ptēp. nascor), born; — alicui rei, — ad aliquam rem, born for, fitted by nature for any thing; — non sibi soli, sed patriæ, ard quis, C; Judæi et Syrac nationes — servituti, C; cetera ad omnia summa natus, C; poet. with inf., animal natum tolerare labores, O; (2) naturally constituted, alius ager bene —, alius male, Vr; illa — locus est, L; pro re natā, C, e re natā, T, under present circumstances, as things are now; (3) with a date, expresses age, eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, C, almost ninety years old; annos natus major quadraginta, C, older by forty years.

Nātus -i, m. a son, C; nātū, pl. children, C. H.

Nātus -us, m. (found only in the abl. sing. nātū), birth (particularly applied to denote age), magnus natu, grandis natu, C, of considerable age; qui tantu natu, deorum necis nomina, P, at such an

age; qui fuit major natu quam Plantus et Navius, C, older; ex his omnibus natu minimus, C, the youngest.

Nauci, vid. naucum.

Nauclicus -a -um (ναυκληρός), of or relating to a ship's captain, P.

Nauclicus -a -um, P, = nauclicus, q. r.

Nauclicus -i, m. (ναυκληρος), a ship-owner, ship's captain, skipper, P.

Naucum -i, n. (naucus, -i, m.) a trifle, something very small; used only in the expressions, non nauci habere, facere, P, to value not a straw; non nauci esse, P, not to be worth a straw.

Naufragium -ii, n. a shipwreck, — facere, C, to suffer shipwreck; naufragio interire, Ca, perire, C; prov. naufragia alienius ex terrâ intueri, C, to behold danger from a place of safety; (2) poet. the storm which produces shipwreck, Le; the wreck, remains of a shipwreck, P. Aug; (3) met. misfortune, ruin, loss, — fortunarium, C; — luenti patrimonii, C; tabula ex naufragio, literally, a plank from a shipwreck; met. a means of safety, way of deliverance, C; colligere naufragium republicæ, C, to gather up the wrecks of the state.

Naufragus -a -um, that suffers or has suffered shipwreck, Marium Africâ deiecit expulsum et — vidit, C; — puppis, O; subst. m. C. Jr. Sc; (2) poet. causing shipwreck, — mare, II; — unâ, Tb; (3) ruined, — patrimonio, C.

Naulum -ii, n. = nabulum, q. r.

Naulum -i, n. (ναῦλοι), fare, passage-money, Jr.

Naumachia -æ, f. (ναυμαχία), a naval battle, exhibited as a spectacle, St; (2) the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, St.

Naumachiarus -a -um, of or relating to the spectacle of a naumachia, Pl; (2) subst. -us -i, m. St, one who fought in the spectacle of a naumachia.

Nauplius -ii, m. (Ναῦπλιος), a king of Eubœa, father of Palamedes; hence, Naupliades -æ, m. O, Palamedes.

Nauplius -ii, m. a species of shell-fish, perhaps the nautilus, Pl.

Nausea -æ, f. (ναῖα), sea-sickness, C; (2) sickness, a nausea, cruditates quæ — faciunt, Pl.

Nauseabundus -a -um, inclined to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nauscator -ōris, m. one who vomits easily, is apt to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nausio, I. to be sea-sick, II, Cl; (2) to vomit, to sick, quilibet, modo ne nauseat, faciat, C; (3) met. — aliquid, C, to talk sickening nonsense; to cause disgust, Ph.

*Nauscōla -æ, f. dim. a slight squeamishness, C.

*Nauseosus -a -um, causing disgust, nauseous, Pl.

Nauta -æ, m. a sailor, seaman, mariner, C.

Nautæ -æ, f. bilge-water, P.

Nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval, — verbum, C; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Ca; (2) subst. nautici -orum, m. L, sailors.

Nautilus -i, m. (ναῦτιλος), a species of shell-fish, the nautilus, Pl.

Nāvālis -e, of or relating to ships, naval, nautical, — bellum, pugna, C; — castra, Co, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore; — arbor, V, useful for ship-building; — socii, L, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies); — pedes, P, galley-slaves; (2) subst. nāvālia -um, n. (sing. -æ -is, n. port.) a dock-yard, C, and especially a place in Rome to calk, L; port, a harbour, V.

Nāvarchus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a ship's captain, C.

*Nāve, P, = naviter, q. r.

Nāvidia -æ, f. dim. a little ship, skiff, boat, C.

Nāvidicula -æ, f. the business of one who lets out boats, — facere, C.

Nāvicularius -ii, m. one who lets out boats to hire, C.

*Nāviculor, I. dep. (nauculor, I. dep.) to sail in a small ship, M.

Nāvīstīgus -a -um, causing shipwreck, ship-destroying, V.

Nāvīgābilis -e, navigable, L. Te.

Nāvīgatiō -ōnis, f. a sailing, voyage, navigation, C.

*Nāvīgātōr -ōris, m. a sailor, navigator, Q.

Nāvīger -ra -erum, ship-bearing, navigable, -rare, Lc; (2) -similitudo, Pl, likeness, similarity to a ship.

Nāvīscolum -li, n. dim. a little ship, skiff.

Nāvīscum -ili, n. a vessel, ship, -facere, C; (2) a sailing, navigating, Lc.

Nāvigo, 1. (i.) *navit* to sail, voyage, -*ex Asia in Macedoniam*, C; prov. *in portu navigo*, T, I am in safety; *Pompeio auctore decrevimus, ut elassis in Italiam navigaret*, C; met. *quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit*, C; (ii.) *act.* to sail over, sail through, *navigavit*, C; -*aquor*, V. O; -*aliquid*, S, to get or earn by navigation.

Nāvis -is, f. (vāvis), a ship, vessel; -*longa*, L, a man-of-war; -*oneraria*, L, a ship of burden, transport-ship; -*pratoria*, L, admiral's ship, flag-ship; -*tecta*, L, *constrata*, C, decked; -*aperta*, C, undecked; -*auri*, C, laden with gold; -*dedi cere*, L, to launch; *subducere*, Ca, to drag on shore; prov. *nāvis et quadrigis*, B, with all one's might; (2) the female organs of generation, P; (3) met. *esse in eadem mari*, C, to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot.

Nāvita -re, m. P. Pt. = *nauta*, g.r.

Nāvitas -itatis, f. (gnāvitas), assiduity, zeal, C.

Nāviter, assiduously, zealously, actively; (2) entirely, quite, -*impudens*, C.

Nāvo, 1. to do any thing zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently, C; -*operam alieni*, C, to come to help, render assistance; *fortiter in acie pugnare operam*, L; *quam tellem Bruto studium tuum necare potuisses*, C; -*bellum*, To, to carry on war with energy; -*rempublicam*, C, to serve the state.

Nāvus -a -um, active, diligent, energetic, assiduous, homo - et industrius, C.

Naxa -ae, f. C, = *nassa*, g.r.

Naxium -ii, n. a stone used for polishing marble and cutting gems, Pl.

Nē = *non*, g.r.

Nē, is the original Latin particle of negation = not, though obsolete, and very rare in this sense, *castrantur ceres commodisimū annuū, aliqne no minores quam semestres*, V; more frequently found in the phrase *ne quidem*, not even, *non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum*, etc. C; (2) as an adverb *ne* is used with the negative imperative, to express a prohibition, *ah, ne avari tantopere*, T; with subj., *si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me*, T; (3) with a negative wish, *ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret*, L; *illud utinam ne cere scriberem*, C; *ne virem*, si scio, C, I wish I may die if I know; (4) in concessive and restrictive clauses, *nemo is, inquit, unquam fuit; ne fuerit, sed ego*, etc. C, he may not have been, suppose he was not; *na sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est*, C, suppose pain not to be the greatest of evils; *sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint miseri cordes in furibus ararii, nec illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*, S, only let them not lavish our blood; (5) *ut ne*, that not, *vestem ut ne inquinet*, P; *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, C; *for ut ne*, *qui ne* is sometimes found, *ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur*, T; (6) in interrogative sentences, *nō* is enclitic, sometimes abbreviated into *n'*, *meministine me in senatu dicere?* C, do you remember my saying in the senate? *tunc id veritus es?* C. *Tunc?* *tu audes Sosiam esse dicere?* P. A preceding *s* is also sometimes syncope, *pergini autem?* P, for *pergine?* also in indirect interrogations, *ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio*, C; (7) = the original meaning of *ut non*, that not, lest, *quod disputatio ne frustra haberetur*, C; *Cæsarem complexus obsecrari cepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret*, Ca; (8) after

verbs of fear, apprehension, etc. *ne* expresses the wish that something may not happen, *timeo ne malefacta mea sint inuenta omnia*, P, lest all my misdeeds should be discovered; *pavor ceperal milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; when connected with *non* or *nihil*, *ne* = that not, *timeo ne non impetrem*, C; *num* *terrore*, *ne senatus Pompeium noluit dimittere*, C; after the verb *caveo* and others of similar import, *ne* = lest.

Nebria -idis, f. (εἰςβρι), a fawn's skin worn by Bacehus and his followers, T. Aug.

Nebritis -idis, f. a precious stone, sacred to Bacehus, Pl.

Nebula -ae, f. (νεφελή), exhalation, fog, mist, *singere de terrā nebulas astutume videmus*, L; poet. = cloud, II; *nebulæ, quæ erigit ignis*, O, smoke; *pulex* -is, Lc, a cloud of dust; (2) met. = error, Jv, a cloud of error; *per nebulam audire*, P, to hear indistinctly.

Nebulo -ōnis, m. a good-for-nothing fellow, an idle rascal, worthless wretch, C.

Nebulosus -a -um, milky, foggy, cloudy, dark, - et caliginosus calum, C.

Nec, nèque, (nec) *adv.* In A. Aug. writers = non, *tu dis nec recte dicis, non æquum facis*, P; *neo facta impia fallacum hominum cæcibus placent*, Ct. - (nec) *conj.* = et non, and not, nor, *delenda esse in uribus censeo, nec equior magos Persarum, quibus*, etc. C; *nec sine causâ*, C, and not without reason: in this sense found also in combination with *vero*, C, enim, C, tamen, C, autem, C, (2) *neque* ... *neque*, *nec* ... *nec*, neither ... not, *nec meliores nec beatiores esse possumus*, C; *mors nec ad viros perlinet, nec ad mortuos*, C; *neque (nec)* ... et (que), neither ... and, not only not ... but also, *id æque amoris medicis et ingenui summi et sapientia judico*, C; *animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum*, C; also et ... *neque (nec)*, *ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceri neque exigam nisi tuo comodo*, C; *patebat via et cetera neque longa*, C, both certain and not long; (3) *neque non* (and, in one word, *necnon*), and also, and indeed, *neque meam mentem non domum sæpe recitat exanimata uxor*, C; in Varro *necnon* is used merely as a particle of connexion, and likewise; (4) *neque dum* (or, in one word, *necdum*), and not yet, *ille autem quid agat, si scis, neque dum Romæ es profectus, scribas ad me relin*, C.

Necessario, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Necessario, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Necessarius -a -um, necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, *commonstravit leges fatales et vides*, C; *senatori necessarius est, nosse et empiricam*, C, it is necessary, indispensable; - *tempus*, Ca, time of need; *necessaria re coactus*, Ca, by the necessity of the case; (2) closely connected or related, especially *subst.*, *necessarius -ii, m. -i -ae, f.* an intimate friend, connexion; near relation, L; *obiguatus, meus familiaris ac necessarius*, C; *adj.*, *mortem hominis necessariam gratuler ferre*, C.

Necesso -n, *adj.* (found only in connexion with *esse*, *haberi*; old form *necessum*), necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, *nihil sit, quod necesse non fuerit*, C; *homini necesse est mori*, C; *dicas uxorem tibi necesse esse ducere*, P; *necessum est paucis respondere*, L.

Necessitas -itatis, f. necessity, inevitableness, *tempore cedere, id est, necessitati parere*, C; - *alicui imponere*, C, to oblige, compel; *ex necessitate aliquid facere*, To, on compulsion; - *extrema, ultima, suprema*, S, death; (2) *plur.* necessities, necessities, necessary expenses, C. Ca; (3) need, want, necessity, *funem et ceteras necessitates tolerare*, St; (4) intimate connexion, friendship, relationship, *si nostram accusationem suā necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset*, C; (5) *Necessitas*, personified, the goddess of necessity, H.

Necessitudo -inis, f. necessity, need, *puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest*, C; *non eadem nobis et illis - impendit*, S; (2) close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship,

sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, C; *bonos viros ad suam adiungere*, C; *familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus*, C; (3) *necessitudines*, intimate friends, near relations, *potuit ut sibi permitteretur rescire necessitudines*, St.

Necessum = *neccesse*, q.v.

Neene, or not, *sunt haec tua verba neene?* C, are these thy words or not? and in indirect questions, *dū utrum sint neene sint*, *quaeritur*, C, whether there be gods or not.

Necon (*neque non*), *vid.* *nee*.

Neco, 1. to kill, slay (usually by hunger, poison, etc. rather than by a weapon), — *plebem fame*, C; — *aliquem igni atque omnibus tormentis*, C; of inanimate objects, to destroy, *aqua flammam necant*, Pl; (2) *met.* *quid te coireces et necas rectam indolem?* Sc.

Necopinans -ntis, not expecting, unaware, *aliquem necopinantem liberare*, C.

Necopinatio, unexpectedly, *si — quid eveniret*, C.

Necopinatus -a -um, unexpected, — *bona perspicere*, C; *ex necopinatio*, L, unexpectedly.

Necopiplus -a -um, unexpected, — *mors*, O; (2) not expecting, careless, Ph.

Necromantia -is, f. (νεκρομαντία), — *Homeri*, Pl, the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*, in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions.

Nectar -is, n. (νέκταρ), *nectar*, the drink of the gods, C; (2) *met.* applied to any thing very sweet or pleasant; honey, V; milk, O; wine, P. Aug.

Nectārēa -m, f. a plant, elecampane, used to flavour wine, hence called *nectaries*, Pl.

Nectārēus -a -um, sweet as nectar, — *aqua*, O; — *Palernum*, M.

Necto -xū (-i) -xum, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together, — *catenas coronas*, H; — *comam myrto*, O; — *compedes alicui*, Pl; *Africus in glaciem frigore necit aquas*, Pt; (2) to bind, fetter, enslave, especially for debt, C; *nerus*, Vr, a person enslaved in consequence of debt; *eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod neci desierunt*, L; (3) *met.* to affix, attach, *ex hoc genere causarum ex eternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis necitur*, C, (4) to connect, omnes virtutes inter se nexae iugatae sunt, C; — *dolum*, L; — *causas inanes*, V; — *numerus telia*, O.

Nectūbi, that no where, lest any where, Ca.

Necunde, lest from any quarter, that from no direction, L.

Necydālus -i, m. (νεκύδαλος), the larva of the silkworm (in the state preceding that in which it is called *bombyx*), Pl.

Nedum, much less, still less, to say nothing of, *erat enim multo domitium huius urbis aptius humanitati tuae quam tota Peloponnesus* — *Patra*, C; *optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus*, C, much less at present; *consules bellicos qui vel in pace tranquillā bellum excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare cū itatem forent passuri*, L.

Nefandus -a -um, not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable, — *adulterium*, C; — *homines*, Q.

Nefarie, impiously, abominably, execrably, C.

Nefarius -a -um, impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious, homo — *et impius*, C; *selestus et — facinus*, C; *singularis et — crudelitas*, Ca; (2) *subst.* *nefarius* -i, n. an abominable, execrable action, L.

Nefas, n. *indecl.* sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong; and *subst.* an impious deed, a sin, crime; *quicquid non licet, — putare debemus*, C; *Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare*, C; *per fas et nefas*, L, by fair means or foul; *subst.* in omne nefas se parare, O; sometimes used as an *interjection*, shocking! dreadful! *quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus*, H; (2) a horrible thing, *Lumenque Stygiumque nefas*,

P. Aug; (3) impossible, *levius sit patientia, quicquid corrigere est nefas*, H.

Nefastus -a -um, — *divs*, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, L; (2) = *nefas*, impious, sinful, C; (2) = *nefarius*, impious, abominable, execrable, *quid intactum nefasti liquemus?* H; (4) unlucky, inauspicious, *ille et nefesto te posuit die*, H.

Nefrens -andis, having no teeth, unable to bite; — *porci*, Vr, sucking-pigs.

Negantia -æ, f. a denying, C.

Negatio -ōnis, f. a denying, negation, C.

Negito, 1. to deny frequently, persist in denying, Lc. S.

Neglecto -ōnis, f. neglect, — *amicorum*, C.

Neglectus -a -um (*pricip.* *negligo*), neglected, disregarded, C; — *religio*, Ca; — *dei*, H.

Neglectus -ūs, m. a neglecting, neglect, disregard, T.

Negligens -ntis (*pricip.* *negligo*), negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, — *in amicis eligendis*, C; — *amicorum*, C; — *circa deos*, St; of inanimate and abstract objects, — *sermo, stilus*, Q; (2) especially in regard to property, careless, prodigal, extravagant, *non potui in illo sumptu — esse*, C.

Negligenter, carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently, — *scribere*, C.

Negligentia -æ, f. carelessness, negligence, neglect, — *in accusando*, C; *accusare aliquem de literarum negligentia*, C, of omitting to write a letter; *nam neque negligentia tua id fecit*, T, out of indifference towards thee.

Negligo -xi -ctum, 3. (*negligo*), to neglect, disregard, slight, — *mandatum*, C; *herus quod imperavit, negligisti persequi*, P; *de Theopompo, summo homine, negligimus*, C; — *periculum fortunarum et capitis sui*, C; — *maias*, Q, to disregard, despise; — *injurias Aduorum*, Ca.

Nego, 1. to deny, say no (*opp.* *aio*, to say yes), *vel tu mihi aias vel neges*, P, say yes or no! *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat*, C; *Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit*, C; *negavit se eos idisse*, C, he said that he had not seen them, he denied that he had seen them; (2) to refuse, *numquam reo cuiquam tam praevise negavi, quam hic mihi*, C; *impune — alicui*, O; — *clitatem alicui*, St; of inanimate objects, *poma negat regio*, O, refuses to produce apples; *saxa negantia ferro*, P. Aug, offering resistance.

Negotialis -e, of or relating to business, C.

Negotians -ntis, m. (*pricip.* *negotior*), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, G.

Negotiatio -ōnis, f. wholesale business, extensive trade, banker's business, C.

Negotiator -ōris, m. a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, C; (2) a merchant, tradesman, Q.

Negotiolum -i, n. *dim.* a small transaction, little business, C.

Negotior, 1. *dep.* to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e. g. a banker, C; to trade, negotiate, L. Co; (2) *animā nostrā negotiari*, Pl, to traffic in human life (said of physicians).

Negotiosus -a -um, full of business, busy, — *provincia*, C; — *homo*, S; — *cogitatio*, Cl, thought on business matters; — *dies*, Tc, working days.

Negotium -ii, n. business, occupation, employment, affair, — *forensis*, C; *in magno negotio habere aliquid*, St, to prize highly; *est mihi negotium cum aliquo*, T, I have business with (applied to political employment), C; the management of a household, C; trade, commercial transactions, C; (2) difficulty, labour, trouble, *satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus*, O; *nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare*, C; (3) a thing, affair, matter, *quid est negotii?* what's the matter? *quid negotii est quam-obrem successus mihi?* P.

Nelens -ei, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence *adj.* *Nelēus* -a -um, O, *Nelēus* -a -um, O, of or relating to Nelēus or Nestor;

subst. Nēlides -m, m. a male descendant of Neleus; Nestor, O.

Nēmēa -m, f. (Nēmēa -ēs, f. Neūēn), a city of Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games; *adj.* Nēmēus -a -um, — *leo*, C; *subst.* Nēmēa -ōrum, n. L, the Nemean games.

Nēmēsis -is, f. (-is -Ios, f. Nēmēsis), the goddess of justice and equity; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia, Pl. Ct.

Nēmō -inis, c. no man, no one, nobody; (i.) *subst.* — *omnium mortalium*, C; *hoc scio, neminem peperisse*, T; sometimes followed by plural verb, *quem nemo eorum venisset*, L; *nemo non*, C, every one; *non nemo*, C, many an one; (ii.) *adj.* — *homo*, C; — *civis*, C; — *Romanus*, L.

Nēmōralis -e, of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan, — *umbrae, antrum*, O.

Nēmōrensis -e; — *mel*, Co, produced in a grove or wood; (2) especially, of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia; — *rex*, St, the priest who presided over the sacrifices to Diana at Aricia.

*Nēmōrfoultrix -icis, f. an inhabitant of the woods, Ph.

*Nēmōrfvāgus -a -um, wandering in the woods, Ct.

Nēmōrōsus -a -um, woody, full of groves, — *Zacynthos*, V; (2) thickly leaved, full of foliage, *cypressus nemorosa vertice*, Pl.

Nēmpe, forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely, *memini, nempe illum dicis cum armis aureis*, P; *nempe in composito dixi pede currere versus Lucili*, II; — *hic tuus est*? P; *nempe recte valet*? P.

Nēmūs -ōris, n. (vēmor), a wood, grove, forest, C; — *densum arboribus*, O; especially, the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, C.

Nēmula -e, f. (nēmula), a funeral song, dirge, C; (2) any mournful song, H; (3) a song of incantation, an incantation, H; (4) a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, H.

Nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. (vēo), to spin, O; (2) to weave, interweave, V; *inter se radices serpunt mutuoque discursu nentur*, Pl.

Nēpa -m, f. a scorpion, C; (2) the constellation so called, C; (3) the crab, P.

Nēpas -m, m. Co. = nepa, g.v.

Nepenthes -is, n. (vnpēdis), a plant which when mixed with wine has an exhilarating effect, Pl.

Nēpēta -m, f. a plant, Italian eatnip, Cl. Pl.

Nēpos -ōtis, m. f. a grandchild, C. *Sicinnius Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos*, C; (2) a brother or sister's child, nephew, *tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes*, St; (3) a descendant, V. II; (4) applied to animals, Co, to plants, Co.

Nēpos -ōtis, m. n spendthrift, prodigal, C; *quis ganeo, quis —, quis adulter*? C.

Nēpos, C. Cornelius, known to us certainly only as a native of Verona, who died during the reign of Augustus, was the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus, and the author of several historical works now lost. In the year 1471, however, a work was published entitled "Emili Probi de Vita Excellentium," containing biographies of many of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, which after much discussion among the learned has been pronounced to be substantially the work of Cornelius Nepos, and to be dedicated to T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero. The evidence, however, adduced in favour of this decision, cannot be said to be conclusive. The style of the work presents singular contradictions, being often simple, classical, and elegant; while at other times the transitions are excessively harsh and violent. Judging from internal evidence alone, we might suppose that the book which we now possess was an abridgement, by a comparatively late writer, of a work which originally dated from the Augustan age. The biographies which pass under the name of Cornelius Nepos have been frequently translated, and have always formed a favourite school-book.

Nēpōtītus -ūs, m. prodigality, extravagance, Pl. Nēpōtor, 1. *dep.* to squander, expend prodigally, Sc.

*Nēpōtūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little grandson, P.

Neptis -is, f. a grand-daughter, C.

Neptūnālīa -īum, n. the festival of Neptune, Vr.

*Neptūnōcōla -m, m. a worshipper of Neptune, P. Aug.

Neptūnīne -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Ct.

Neptūnūs -a -um, of or relating to Neptune or the sea, — *Troja*, V; — *heros*, O, Theseus; — *dux*, H, Sex. Pompeius; — *cuspis*, P. Aug, the trident.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon, C; (2) *meton.* the sea, *credere se Neptunum*, P.

Nēquam, *indcl.* worthless, good for nothing, useless, — *piscis*, P; (2) of character, worthless, bad, wicked, *cupis me esse —, tamen ero frugi bone*, P; — *homo*, P; *quid est nequius aut turpius effeminato viro*? C; *alicui sine sanguine dare, facere*, P, to do an injury to.

Nēquāquam, by no means, in no wise, C.

Nēque = nec, g.v.

Nēquēdum (nequidum), *vid.* nec.

Nēquēō -iri (-li) itum, 4. to be unable, *actam calatem meminisse nequius*, Lc, we cannot recollect; *cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret*, C; *pass.* *quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit*, S.

Nēquicquam (nēquidquam, nēquīquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose, *et sero et — pudet*, C; — *alienius auxilium implorare*, Ca.

Nēquiter, worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably, — *fricac genus*, P; *ille porro male, parve, nequitur, turpiter cenabat*, C.

Nēquītīa -m, f. nequities -is, f. bad quality, worthlessness, — *acti*, Pl; (2) of character, laziness, idleness, inactivity, *inertissimi homines nescio quā singulari nequitiā praediti*, C; (3) levity, inconsiderateness, Aug; (4) extravagance, prodigality, C; (5) wantonness, profligacy, *uor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitie pone modum tunc*, II; (6) wickedness, villany, C.

Nēreus -ei, m. (-eus -ōs, m. Nnpēē), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids, Pt; applied as an epithet of Neptune, O, of the sea, Tb; hence Nērēis -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, O; Nērino -ēs, f. a Nereid, V; *adj.* Nērēus -a -um, — *juvenis*, O, Phocus, grandson of Nereus.

Nērōn -is, n. (νῆρον), the oleander, Pl.

Nērīta -re, m. (vnpīrre), a shell-fish resembling the nautilus, Pl.

Nērītūs -i, m. (-or -i, m. Nnpīros), a mountain of Ithaca; also the name of a small island near Ithaca, V. Pl; hence *adj.* Nērītūs -a -um, — *ralis*, O, the ship of Ulysses; — *dux*, O, Ulysses.

Nēro, a surname of the Gens Claudia. Of the individuals who bore it we may mention, — I. C. Claudius Nero, cons. 207, censor 201, who won the great battle of the river Metaurus over Hasdrubal, and thus probably saved the city. — II. Nero, the emperor of that name, was the son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by his wife Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and, though originally called L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, received the name Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus on his adoption by the emperor Claudius, who had married his mother. He was born at Antium, in December, 37 A.D. and had the philosopher Seneca among his tutors. At the death of Claudius he was saluted as imperator by the soldiers, and accepted by the people without any show of opposition. His naturally weak character soon began to show the pernicious effects of unlimited power and irresponsible authority; and the detail of Nero's biography is only the catalogue of his crimes. Britannicus, the youthful son of Claudius; his mother

Agrippina; his two wives Octavia and Poppæa; the philosopher Seneca; the poet Lucan; Thrasea Paetus and Barco Soranus, renowned for their virtue in a degenerate age, are only a few of his victims. His caprice was hardly less remarkable than his cruelty. He appeared on the stage as a musician, and in the circus as a charioteer; and made a journey to Greece in order to exhibit his double proficiency at the Olympic games. At last, when the patience of the empire was outraged beyond endurance, Vindex and Galba rose in insurrection in their provinces of Gaul and Spain, and the latter was elevated to the throne, almost without a struggle. The wretched Nero perished by his own hand, in the 31st year of his age, A.D. 68.

Nervia -æ, f. nervium -ii, n. Vr, = nervus, g.v.

Nervöse, strongly, vigorously, energetically, C.

Nervositās -ātis, f. strength, thickness, Pl.

Nervōsus -a -um, sinewy, nervous, O; *nervosus illud*, Ct, the male organ of generation; (2) applied to plants, full of fibres, fibrous, — *cauliculi*, Pl; (3) met. of discourse, vigorous, nervous in style, *quis Aristotele nervosior?* C.

Nervulus -i, m. dim. nerve, strength, — *adhibere*, C.

Nervus -i, m. (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve, C; *hoc alii statuerunt, alii vires, nervosque confirmari putant*, Ca; (2) the male organ of generation, H; (3) the string of a musical instrument, *quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiurum tota vicinitas personat*, C; (4) a bowstring, *nervo aptare sagittas*, V; (5) the leather with which shields are covered, Te; (6) a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, P; (7) a species of stocks or other means of confinement, P, and hence prison, imprisonment, *in nervo jacebis, nisi mihi argentum reddideris*, P; (8) met. nerve, strength, vigour, effort, *digna res est tibi tu nervos intendas tuos*, T; *omnes nervos in aliquid contendere*, C, to strive with all one's might; *nervi belli pecunia*, C, money is the sinews of war; *nervi conjurationis*, L, the chief strength, important persons; (9) met. of discourse, vigour, energy, C.

Nesciens -ntis (prtop. nescio), ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare*, T.

Nescio -iri (-i) -itum, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of, *ne me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire, quod nesciam*, C; *de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio*, C, I do not certainly know; *quod scies, nescis*, T, keep the secret; *tu nescis id quod scis Dromo, si sapias*, T; (2) nescio followed by quis, quid, quomodo, an, indicates some uncertainty in respect of the assertion in which it is used, *nescio quis*, I know not who, somebody, C; *nescio quid profecto mihi animus præsagiat mali*, T, I know not what evil; *boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt*, C, in some way or other; *quæ fuit unquam in illo homine tanta constantia? constantium dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere*, C, I know not whether I might not more truly say patience; (3) not to know or recognise a person or thing, *illa illum nescit*, P; *pucillo nescivere hiemem*, V; (4) not to understand any thing, to be unable to do any thing, *non tam præclare ac scire Latine, quam turpe nescire*, C; *Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt*, C.

Nescius -a -um, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *nescia mens hominum sati sortisque futura*, V; *non sum nescius, ista inter Græcos dici*, C; (2) not knowing how to do any thing, unable to do any thing, *pueri fari nescii*, H; *Pelides cedere* —, H; (3) pass. unknown, *allegentibus incerperta esse supplicia, nescia tributa*, Te.

Nessotrophium -ii, n. (-ium -i, n. νησοτροφίον), a duck-cote, place for keeping ducks, Co.

Nete -æ, f. (νήτη, sc. χορδή), the lowest string of a musical instrument, Vr.

Neu = neve, g.v.

Neuras -adis, f. (νεῦρας), the plant manicon,

which has a stimulating effect upon the nerves, Pl; (2) the plant also called poterion, Pl.

Neuricus -a -um (νευρικός), suffering from neuralgic disease, Vr.

Neurōides, n. a species of wild beet, Pl.

Neurospastos -i, f. (νευροσπαστος), the wild rose, dog-rose, Pl.

Neuter -tra -trum, neither of two, *quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum*, C; *huic summum bonum est, in his rebus in neutram partem moveri*, C, to remain neutral; so also in *neutris partibus esse*, Sc; (3) in grammar, — *verba*, C, neuter verbs (neither active nor passive); — *nomina*, Vr, neuter nouns (neither masculine nor feminine).

Neutquam, by no means, not at all, C; *id mihi placet*, P.

Neutrālis -e (in grammar), of the neuter gender, Q.

Neutro, in neither direction, towards neither side, L; — *inclinaerat fortuna*, Te.

Neutrūbi, in neither place, P.

Nève or neu, and not, or not, nor (follows ut or ne), *rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas*, C; *cohortatus est, ut sue pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo*, Ca; sometimes follows the subj. only, *hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Aledos equitare inultos*, H; sometimes repeated, neither . . . nor, *ut id necesse in hoc, neve in alio requiras*, C.

Nevōlo, nēvis, nēvult = nolo, nonvis, nonvult, g.v.

Nex, nēcis, f. violent death, murder, *necem sibi consciscere*, C, to commit suicide; *vita necisque potestatem habere in aliquem*, Ca; (2) rarely, a natural death, *post necem consulis*, St; (3) met. *manus necce Phrygiæ imbuta*, O, stained with Phrygian slaughter.

Noxilis -e, tied together, bound together, O.

Nexo, 1. to tie together, bind together, Lc.

Nexum -i, n. the relation which ensued between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, when the former was assigned to the latter in a species of slavery; in the same way with regard to property, *nexum* = a right over property, as e.g. acquired by mortgage, distinct from the absolute possession of it, C.

Nexus -ūs, m. a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; thus of wrestlers, *brachiorum nexus elidere aliquem*, St; *serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit*, O; (2) = nexum, g.v., the connexion existing between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, slavery for debt, C; *se nexu obligare*, C; *quum propter unius libidinem, omnia nexu citium liberata neclitque postea desilum*, C.

Ni, originally = not, but only found in this sense in the connexion *quid ni?* P, why not? *rygo tu jubes tollam? quid ni?* P; *quid ego ni fleam?* P; (2) sometimes = ne in imperative sentences, *ni mala, ni stulla sis*, P; *ni teneant cursus*, V, = ne teneant cursus; more commonly (3) *ni* = *plā*, if not, except, unless, *moriar, ni puto*, C, I wish I may die if I don't think; *phurs cecidissent, ni non prelio interrenisset*, L; *miror ni domi est*, T, it is a wonder if he is not at home; *excidium minitans, ni causam suam dissociarent*, Te.

Nictēterium -ii, n. (νικτήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Jr.

Nico -ci, 3. to make a sign, beckon, — *manu*, P.

Nicophōros -i, m. (νικηφόρος), a species of bird-weed, Pl.

Nictatio -ōnis, f. a winking of the eye, nictation, Pl.

Nicto, 1. (nictor, 1. dep.) to move the eye lid up and down, to wink, Pl; (2) to wink with the eye, as a signal, — *alicii*, P.

Nictus -ūs, m. a winking with the eye, O.

Nidamentum -i, n. the materials of a nest, P.

Nidifico, 1. to build a nest, *hic eos non cobis nidificatis*, acce, V.

*Nidificus -a -um, — *ter*, Sc, spring, the season of nest-building.

Nidor -ōris, *m.* a vapour, odour, steam arising from any thing which is cooked, *C*; *nidor e culina*, *P.* said of a slave who is always hanging about the kitchen.

Nidulor, *l.* — *aliquem*, *Pl.* to make a nest for any one.

Nidulus -i, *m.* dim. a little nest, *C.*

Nidus -i, *m.* a nest, *C*; *nidum tignis suspendit hirundo*, *V*; (2) the young birds in the nest, nestlings, *V*; (3) a litter or brood of any young animals, *Co*; (4) a cupboard, receptacle, case for books, etc. *II*; (5) a habitation, dwelling, *II*; (6) a nest-shaped vessel or goblet, *Vr*.

Nigellus -a -um, *dim.* blackish, *Vr*.

Niger -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured, *C*; *quamvis ille* —, *quanti* tu candidus esses, *V*; — *hederis*, *V*; — *silva*, *II*; *colum pice nigrius*, *O*; *subst. nigrum* -i, *n.* a black spot; (2) *met.* of or relating to death, — *ignis*, *II*, the funeral pile; — *dies*, *Pl*, the day of death; — *Juppiter*, *Sc*, Pluto; (3) unlucky, unpropitious, *II*; (4) of character, black, wicked, *C*.

Nigraus -ntis (*ptcp.* *nigro*), black, dark-coloured, *V*, *Vr*.

Nigresco -grū, *3.* to become black, grow dark in colour, *V*.

Nigriceo, *l.* to be blackish, *Pl*; hence *ptcp.* *nigriceus* -ntis, *Pl*, blackish.

Nigritia -m, *f.* (-es -i, *f.*) blackness, *Pl*, *Co*.

**Nigritudo* -inis, *f.* *Pl*, = *nigritia*, *g.r.*

Nigro, *l.* (i.) *neut.* to be black, *Le*. — (ii.) *act.* to make black, blacken, *P*, *Aug*.

Nigror -ōris, *m.* blackness; *omnia suffundens mortis nigrore*, *Le*.

Nihil, *n.* *indef.* nothing, — *ergo agebat Q. Maximus* *f. C*; *nihil est agriculturā melius*, *C*; — *agere*, *C*, to accomplish nothing, produce no effect; applied in reference to persons, *victor*, *quo nihil erat moderatus*, *C*; *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, *C*, everything; *non nihil*, something; *quo in periculo non nihil me consolatur*, *quum recorder*, *C*; *nihil unum*, *nihil quicquam*, nothing, no one thing; *sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo unquam assequitur*, *C*; followed by *gen.*, in *quo citio nihil rual non inest*, *C*; followed by *nisi*, *aliud nisi*, *quam, præter, præterquam*, = nothing but, nothing else than, *nihil tibi deest præter voluntatem*, *C*; *nihil est quod*, *cur*, *quomodo*, there is no reason why; *nihil est quod aduentum nostrum extimescas*, *C*; *nihil est*, *P*, it is of no use, it is in vain; *nihil ad me*, *C*, it is nothing to me, it is not my business; *nihil minus*, *C*, nothing less, quite the contrary; *cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, saltem*; *nihil minus*, *C*; *nihil mihi cum illo est*, *T*, I have no business with him; nothing to do with him; *nihil es*, *C*, thou art nobody, thou hast no power; (2) *adv.* not at all, in nothing, *de fratre nihil ego te accusari*, *C*; *Thedani nihil moti sunt*, *L*.

Nihilominus, *adv.* *nihilum*.

Nihilum -i, *n.* nothing, *docti nil posse creari de nihilo*, *Le*; *erit aliquid quod aut ex nihilo oriatur aut in nihilo subito occidat*, *C*; *nihili*, the *gen.* of price; — *pendere*, *facere*, *P*, to estimate at nothing; *homo nihili facies*, *P*, castrated; *de nihilo*, without reason, for nothing; *quia alteri de nihilo audacter dicunt contumeliam*, *P*; with *comp.*, *nihilo* = *no*, *nihilo pluris quam si*, etc. *P*, no more than if; *decerolentior tibi quam fui, nihilo sum facies*, *C*, no kinder than I was; and in this sense especially *nihilominus* = *no less*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, *nihilominus eloquentia studentem est*, *et* *ei* *guidam pericere abutuntur*, *C*; *nihilo aliter*, *T*, no otherwise.

Nil = *nihil*, nothing, *Ca*, *II*.

Nihilus -ii, *f.* (*Neleus*), a precious stone, the colour of a dark topaz, *Pl*.

Nilum -i, *n.* *Le* = *nihilum*, *g.r.*

Nilus -i, *m.* (*Neleus*), the river Nile, *C*; (2) a canal, aqueduct, *C*; (3) hence *adv.* *Nilius* -a -um; — *fera*, *M*, a crocodile; — *plūs*, *Jr*, Egyptian;

— *pecus*, *P*, *Aug*, *Apis*; — *juvenca*, *M*, *Io* or *Isis*; *Niloticus* -a -um, *M*; *Nilotus* -idis, *f*, *P*, *Aug*.

**Nimbatus* -a -um, shrouded in cloud or mist, *P*.

Nimbifer -era -trum, storm-bringing, stormy, *O*. *Nimbosus* -a -um, rainy, stormy, *V*; — *ventus*, *O*.

Nimbus -i, *m.* a storm of rain, violent shower of rain, *C*, *L*; (2) a black rain-cloud, *involvere dicim nimb*, *V*; (3) a cloud, and particularly the light cloud or vapour in which the gods appear on earth, *V*; also a cloud of smoke, dust, etc. *Le*, *sulcor nimbus arena*, *V*; (4) *met.* of a large number of persons or things, a cloud, *insequitur — peditem*, *V*; *pilorum in Panos — funditur*, *P*, *Aug*; (5) — *vitreus*, *M*, a vessel with very numerous apertures, used for sprinkling perfumes.

Nimietas -atis, *f.* superfluity, redundancy, *Co*.

Nimio, *adv.* *nimium*.

Nimium, undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly, *sed si res in contentione veniet*, — *Themistocles est quator adhibendus*, *C*; *non parva res sed — omnium maxima*, *C*; (2) ironically = doubtless, forsooth, *uni nimium tibi recte semper erant res*, *II*.

Nimis, too much, too greatly, overmuch, — *graciter*, *T*; — *valde*, *sæpe*, *C*; followed by *gen.*, — *insidiarum*, *C*; *hæc loca lucis habent nimis*, *O*; (2) *non nimis*, not particularly, not very much; *Philotimi literæ me quidem non nimis, sed eos nammodum delectantur*, *C*; *præsidium non nimis firmum*, *O*.

Nimium, *adv.* *nimium*.

Nimulus -a -um, too great, too much, excessive, *C*; — *perlinacis atque arrogantia*, *Ca*; — *aliqua re*, *Te*, *II*; excessive, immoderate, immoderate in any thing; so also, — *alicyus rei*, — *imperii*, *L*; — *sermonis*, *Te*; hence *subst.* *nimulum* -i, *n.* excess; too much, mediocrity, *quæ est inter nimium et parum*, *C*; (2) too powerful, too great, esse quidem, *præclarum virum Cn. Pompeium, sed nimium jam libera reipublica*, *Aug*; (3) very great, homo *nimio pulchritudine*, *P*, — (iv.) *adv.* *nimulo*; by far, very much, exceedingly, *quid te — plus diligo*, *Aug*; *Albi, no doleas plus nimio*, *II*; (2) *nimium*, too, too much; — *parce*, *T*, too frugally; — *diu*, *C*, too long; *non nimium*, *C*, not particularly; *homo nimium lepidus*, *P*, exceedingly, very; *o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas*! *V*; *nimium quantum*, as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; *disfert inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum*, *C*.

Ningo -xi, *3.* (*ninguo*), to snow; usually *impers.* *ningit*, *V*, it snows; (2) *met.* *ningunt floribus rosarium*, *Le*, they snow with roses, i.e. strew them like snow.

Ninguls -is, *f.* snow, *Le*.

Nisi, if not, *quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset*, *C*; (2) after negatives and questions, except, unless, *hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse*, *C*; *Labeius juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reverteretur*, *C*; (3) after *nihil aliud*, *quid aliud*, etc. *nisi* = *than*, but, *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annuum confectio*, *C*; (4) *nisi si*, except if, except in case that, *nisi vero si quis est qui*, etc. *C*; (5) *nisi ut*, *St*, *nisi quod*, *C*, except that, *prædæ me valde delectant, nisi quod illarum are alieno obstruunt*, *C*.

Nisus -us, *m.* a sparrow-hawk, *V*.

Nisus -us, *m.* (*nixus*), a step, tread, *A*, *Aug*; — *pinnarum*, *Le*, a flying, flight; (2) *stat gravis Entellus nixque immotus eodem*, *V*, immovable, in the same posture; (3) *astra nixu suo complorata*, *C*, by their own course; (4) the pains of labour, a giving birth, *V*; (5) an effort, exertion, *Q*.

**Nitidulus* -æ, *f.* *dim.* a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, *C*.

Nitula -æ, *f.* a species of mouse, perhaps a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, *Pl*.

**Nitulus* -a -um, of or relating to the field-mouse, — *color*, *Pl*.

Nitens -ntis (*ptcp.* *nitēo*), shining, bright, glittering; *lacrime oculos suffusa nitentes*, *V*; (2) of

animals, — *taurus*, V, sleek; (3) of men, bright, beautiful. Ct; (4) of plants, blooming, *nitentia culta*, V; (5) met. celebrated, renowned, *Lucretius recenti gloria* —, L; of discourse, brilliant, — *oratio*, C.

Nitēo -di, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright, *luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere*, L; *qui nitent inguentis, fulgent purpura*, C; (2) of animals, to be sleek, fat, smooth, Pl; (3) of men, to shine, look bright, H. M; applied also to well-cultivated lands, *campoque nitentes desuper ostendat*, V; of wealth, to abound, *lectical in pace nitet*, C; (4) met. to shine, be brilliant, *illorum rides quam nitent oratio*, C.

Nitescō -tū, 3. to begin to shine, to be bright, C; *juventus nudatas humeros oleo perfusa nitescit*, V; (2) of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Pl; of human beings, to be blooming, beautiful, H; of plants, to be luxuriant, to flourish; (3) met. *quid non cultu nitescit*? Q; *studiis honestis et eloquentia gloria nitescere*, Tc, to shine, be conspicuous.

Nitide, brilliantly, splendidly, — *canare*, P.

Nitidulēdē, somewhat splendidly; with moderate brilliance, P.

Nitidulēdus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, P.

Nitido, 1. to polish, make smooth, make bright, Co.

Nitidus -a -um, bright, brilliant, shining, glittering, O; — *adēs*, P; — *ebur*, O; (2) of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition, N; of men, sleek, healthy-looking, *me pinguem et nitidum bene oratū cūte vides*, H; (3) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant, *quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis*, C; *ex nitido fit rusticus*, H; (4) of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant, — *fruges*, Lc; — *campi*, C; (5) met. polished, cultivated, *nitidum quoddam genus reborum et latum*, C.

Nitor, *nisus* or *nixus*, 3. *dep.* to rest, lean, support one's self upon any thing, *grubis nitre*, P; — *stirpibus suis*, C; — *hastili*, C; — *baculo*, O; — *in hastam*, V; (2) to strive, make an effort; to press forward with an effort, climb, mount, *serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum nili possunt, aquam persequuntur*, C; *aces motis nituntur in aera pennas*, O; (3) to strain in giving birth, Pl; (4) to strain for a stool, St; (5) met. to strain, strive, exert one's self, endeavour, *tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur*, C; *nil contra se regem nituium cōstimabat*, Ca; *pro libertate nonne summa ope nitimini*? S; — *ad immortalitatem glorie*, C; (6) met. to rest upon, be supported by, *conjectura omnis, in quā nititur divinator*, C; *sustinebimus nos, et spe, quā jubet, nitimur*, O.

Nitor -ōris, m. brilliance, brightness, splendour, — *diurnus*, O, daylight; — *argenti et auri*, O; — *gladii*, P; (2) corporeal beauty, good looks; *urrit me Glycera nitor*, H; (3) elegance, splendour of appearance, C; *oppidum praecipui nitoris*, Pl; (4) met. splendour, elegance of style, — *orationis*, C; — *et cultus descriptionum*, Tc.

Nitraria -ae, f. a place where natron is found, Pl.

Nitratus -a -um, — *aqua*, M. Co, mixed with natron.

Nitrosus -a -um, full of natron, Vt.

Nitrum -i, n. natron, natural soda, Pl; used for washing, Aug.

Nivālis -e, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *dies*, L; — *locus*, *tentus*, Pl; (2) cold as snow, icy-cold, — *dies*, Sc; (3) white as snow, V.

Nivālis -a -um, — *colum*, M, a metal wine-strainer filled with snow in order to cool the wine; — *saecula*, M, a cloth full of snow, used by poor persons for the same purpose.

Nivatus -a -um, — *potiones*, Sc, cooled with snow, iced.

Nive = ni, *q.v.*

Nivēus -a -um, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *mons*, Ct, covered with snow; — *aqua*, M, cooled with snow; (2) white as snow, snowy, — *lacerti*, V; — *lac*, V.

Nivōsus -a -um, abounding in snow, snowy, *insignis annus hieme gelidā et — fuit*, L.

Nix, *nivis*, f. (i. q. d. e), snow, C; (2) *nives capitis*, H, grey hair.

Nixor, 1. *dep.* to lean upon, rest upon; to strive, strain, Lc.

Nixus -ūs, m. C. = *nisus*, *q.v.*

No, *nāvi*, *nāre* (i. e. w), to swim; *quasi pueri, qui nāre discunt, scirpea induitur ratis*, P; *in liquidat tibi inter aquā*, Tb, to float; *prov. nare sine cortice*, H, to be able to dispense with external protection; (2) *post*, to sail, float, flow, fly, Ct. V; *oculi nant*, Lc, the eyes swim (i. e. with tears).

Nōbīlis -e, noticeable, well-known; *neque his umquam — fui*, P; (2) celebrated, renowned, well-known, — *ex doctrinā*, C; — *in philosophiā*, C; *ut a cunctis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset*, L; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious, *qui se scelere nolum fieri nobiles*, P; (3) of noble birth, of patrician blood, noble, *nobili genere nati*, C; *horum inter suos nobiles*, C; *subst. nōbīlis* -is, *ri*, Pl, a noble, nobleman; (4) excellent, noble, *tres nobilissimi fundi*, C.

Nōbīlitas -itatis, f. fame, celebrity, C; (2) noble birth, nobility, *genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus*, C; (3) (concrete) noble persons, the nobility, C; *omnis noster equitatus, — omnis interit*, Ca; *superbia commune nobilitatis malum*, S; (4) excellence, worth, superiority, — *columbae* *in*, Pl; — *locorum*, Pl.

Nōbīlitate, excellently, admirably, nobly, Pl. Vt.

Nōbilito, 1. to make famous, renowned, *poite post mortem nobilitari voluit*, C; to make infamous, notorious, *Phalaris, cuius est praeter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas*, C; (2) to ennoble, Aug.

Nōcens -ntis (*prae*. *nōcto*), hurtful, injurious, noxious, C; (2) culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked, *in hac libidine hominum nocentissimorum*, C.

Nōcenter, hurtfully, injuriously, Cl.

Nōcto -tū -itum, 2. to hurt, injure, harm, — *alicui*, C; — *noxam*, L, to commit a crime.

Nōctivus -a -um, hurtful, injurious, Ph.

Noctifer -eri, m. the night-bringer, i. e. the Evening Star, Ct.

Noctiluca -ae, f. the night-shiner; hence (a) the moon, H, (b) a lantern, Vr.

Noctivagus -a -um, wandering by night, Lc. V.

**Noctigylus* -a -um, watching by night, P.

Noctu, by night, in the night, C. (*opp. interdū*, by day.)

Noctua -ae, f. the owl, a bird sacred to Minerva, P. V.

**Noctūbundus* -a -um, — *tabellarius*, C, travelling by night, in the night.

**Noctūtinus* -a -um, of or relating to the owl, P.

Nocturnus -a -um, by night, nightly, nocturnal, *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*, C; — *fur*, C; — *lupus*, V, preying by night; (2) *subst. nocturnus* -i, m. the god of night, P.

Nōctūs -a -um, hurtful, injurious, O.

**Nōdāto* -ōnis, f. a knotness.

Nōdā -ae, f. a plant also called *herba mularis*, Pl.

Nōdo, 1. to supply or fill with knots, Pl; (2) to knot, tie in a knot, V. O.

Nōdōsus -a -um, full of knots, knotty, — *lina*, O, nets; (2) knotty, full of difficulties, Sc.

Nōdūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little knot, Pl.

Nōdus -i, m. a knot, C; — *Herculis*, Pl, a species of very tight knot, said to have been invented by Hercules; (2) *meton.* (a) a girdle, V, and met. — *anni*, Lc, the equator; (b) the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected, M. Tc; (c) a knot or bony projection on the body of an animal, *crura sine nodis*, Ca; *nodi articulorum*, Pl, swelling of the joints, Pl; (d) a knot or knob in plants, *baculum sine nodo aduncum tensens*, L; hence, the knotty club of Hercules; (e) a knot or hard portion of any other substance, as of metals, precious stones, Pl; (f) a star in the constellation Pisces, C; (3) met. a tie, bond, connexion, — *amicitiae*, C; a bond, obligation, fetter, *exsolvere animos nodis religionum*, Lc; a difficulty, entanglement,

perplexity, *dum hic — expeditur, non putet senatus nos oportere decedere*, C; *quid guris nodos et legum aenigmata solcat*, Jr.

Nolo, nōlū, nolle (*obsolete form, nēvis = nonvis, nevult = nonvult, etc.*), to be unwilling, not to wish, not to will, *nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse terrarum, C*; *pluribus praesentibus eas res facturi volebat*, Ca; the imperative *noli, noliſte, nolite*, is frequently used with the *inf.* of another verb to form a periphrastic imperative, *noli irascier, P*, don't be angry; — *putare, C*, don't think, don't imagine; — *velle, C*; *nollem, I* could wish not, *Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, C*; *me nolente, Q*, against my will; (2) — *alicui, C*, to wish evil to, be unfavourable to.

Nōmas -ādis, f. (vopāre), pl. nomads, nations who lead a migratory pastoral life, Pl; and especially (2) the Numidians, V; (3) *Nōmas -ādis, f. M.* Numidia.

Nōmā -ēs, f. (vopū), and pl. nōmā -īrum, f. a corroding sore.

Nōmen -inis, n. a name, appellation, *nomen est, quod unicuique persona datur, quo suo quaque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, C*; *imponere nova rebus nomina, C*; *appellare aliquem nomine, C*; *indere alicui nomen, P*, *cantus cui nomen venia, C*; — *dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, L*; to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist, L; (2) especially, the gentile name of a Roman, as e.g. *Cornelius* in *P. Cornelius Scipio*, though sometimes used for the praenomen (*Publius*) or the cognomen (*Scipio*), C; (3) in grammar, a noun, Q; (4) — *alicuius deferre, C*, to give information against, accuse judicially; *nomen recipere, C*, to receive an information; (5) a security for a debt, *qui fidi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, C*, on good security; — *solvere, exsolvere, expedire, C*, to pay a debt; *nomina sua exigere, C*, to collect one's debts; — *facere, C*, to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money; — *locare, Ph*, to borrow money; hence also, a debtor, *meis rebus gestis hocsum asscutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, C*, a good payer; (6) a family, race, people, C; *Ocellatus* in *familiam nomenque adoptavit, St*; *concitatus sociis et nomine Latino, C*, and all who bore the Latin name; (7) *met.* name, reputation, renown, *hujus magnum — in patronis fuit, C*; *et nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, V*; applied also to inanimate objects, *ne vinum nomen perdat, A. Aur*; (8) *met.* a pretext, pretence, colour, reason, *hec a te peto amicitia nostrae nomine, C*, in the name of, on account of our friendship; *nomine sceleris conjunctionisque damnati, C*, on account of, under colour of; *bellum populo Romano suo nomine indicit, C*, in his own name, on his own account; (9) *met.* a name, empty name (*opp. reality*), C; — *amicitia est, — inane fides, O*.

Nōmenclatio -ōnis, f. a calling by name, naming, C.

Nōmenclator -ōris, m. a slave who told his master the names of his clients at his reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets, C.

Nōmenclatura -ae, f. a calling of things by their names, nomenclature, Pl.

Nōminālis -e, of or relating to a name, nominal, Vr.

Nōminātim, by name, expressly, particularly, C. Ca.

Nōminātio -ōnis, f. a naming, Vr; (2) a word, Vr; (3) a figure of speech, by which a name is given to any thing before nameless, Aug; (4) a nomination or appointment to a public office, C.

Nōminātiſſus -a -um, — casus, Vr. Q, the nominative case.

Nōminātas -a -um (præp. nōminao), well-known, noted, celebrated, C.

Nōminātus -tis, m. an appellation, name; and grammatically, a noun, Vr.

Nōmināto, 1. to name, call by name, Lc.

Nōmino, 1. to call by name, call, name, *amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, C. L*; *Sulla quem honoris causa nomino, C*, whom I mention to do

him honour; (2) to make famous, make renowned, *praedicari de se et nominari colunt omnes, C*; (3) to name, appoint, nominate to an office, *me augurem nominaverunt, C*; (4) to accuse judicially, give information against, L; *inter socios Catullinae nominatus, St*.

Nōmisma -ētis, n. (*nūmisma, νόμισμα*), a coin, piece of money, H. M.

Nōmus -i, m. (*nōmos, νόμος*), a district, circle, province, nome; especially, a district of Egypt, Pl; (2) in music, a tune, melody, St.

Non, not, hocine agis, an non? T; *non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, C*; before negatives *non* forms a weak affirmative, e.g., *non nihil, non nemo, non nullus, rid. nihil, nemo, nullus*; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, C*; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by *non* is emphatic, *Cethegus homo non probatissimus, C*; *Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, C*; *non quod, non quo, C*, not that, not as if; *non quod sola orant, sed quod excellent, C*; *non nisi, O*, only; *non modum (solum), C*, not only; *non ita, non tam, C*, not very, not particularly, *simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, C*; *non in questiones — nonne? O*; *poet.* = *ne, non ancilla tuum secur ulceret, ulla puerre, H*; used in answers, *no! C*.

Nōniferis -is, f. (Nōvapris), a mountain in Arcadia; hence adj. Nōniferus -a -um, O. Arcadian; — virgo, O. Callisto; Nōniferus -a -um, O. — heros, Evander; Nōniferia -ae, f. O. Atalanta.

Nōno -ōrum, f. the nones, a certain day in each of the Roman months so called because the ninth before the ides, C. (*vid. Roman Calendar*.)

Nōnagēnārius -a -um, containing ninety, Pl.

Nōnagēni -ō -a, ninety each, Pl.

Nōnagēsimus -a -um, the ninetyeth, C.

Nōnāgiles, ninety times, C.

Nōnāginta, ninety, C.

Nōnālis -e, of or relating to the nones, Vr.

Nōnānus -a -um, — miles, or abs. nōnānus -i, m. Te, a soldier of the ninth legion.

Nōnāria -ae, f. a public prostitute (so called because appearing in the streets about the ninth hour of the day), Pr.

Nondum, not yet, P. C.

Nongenti -ae -a (nōningenti, Co.), nine hundred, C.

Nōningenties, nine hundred times, Vr.

Nonne, asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, nonne animadvertis? C, do you not perceive?

Nonnemo, nonnihil, rid. nemo, nihil.

Nonnullus -a -um, some, several; tum consilium nonnulli in re commendari possum, C, in some respect; *nonnulla pars militum domum discedit, Ca*; — *cohortes, Ca.*

Nonnumquam, sometimes, C.

Nonnusquam, in some places, in several places, Pl.

Nōnus -a -um, the ninth, C; *subst. nōna -ae, f. the ninth hour, H.*

Nōnūdecim, nōnūdecima, nōnūdecimum, the nineteenth, Te.

Nōnussis -is, m. a sum of nine asses, Vr.

Norma -ae, f. a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Vr; (2) *met.* a rule, precept, model, pattern, *dirigere citam ut certam rationis normam, C*; *natura norma legis est, C.*

Nōmālis -e, formed according to the square; — angulus, Q, a right angle.

Nōrmātus -a -um, measured by the square, Co. Nos, rid. ego.

Nosseto, 1. to know, recognize, — *ducem, Te*; — *aliquem vocibus, Pl*; (2) to observe, perceive, L; (3) to investigate, explore, — *ades, cestigia, P.*

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (γινώσκω, γινώσκω), to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; praeceptum Apollinis quo monet, ut se quisque noscat, C; *id esse verum, cuius facie est —, T*; *pericreque in rebus humanis quicquam*

tonum norunt, nisi quod fructuosum sit, C; si Caesarem bene novi, Aug; (2) sometimes used in the present tense in the sense to know, *haud nosco tuum*, P, I know, recognize you no longer; (3) to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse, *illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec proba*, C.

Noster -tra -trum, our, ours, *nostra omnis is est*, P; *Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit*, Ca; made more emphatic by the affix *pte*, *nostrapte culpa*, T; (2) ours, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us, *Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem?* C; *diu quum esset pugnatum, impeditentis castrisque nostri positi sunt*, Ca, our men, our troops; used thus in addressing a person, *O Syre noster, salve*, T, hail, good friend Syrus!

Nostras, -atis, of our country, native, *mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus*, C; — *philosophi*, C.

Nōta -æ, f. a mark, token, note, sign, *reliquis epistolis tantum faciam ut notam apponam eam quæ mihi tecum convenit*, C; *sive puer furem impressit memorem dente labris notam*, H; (2) *nota litterarum*, C, written letters; marks representing sounds; and hence *pl. nota*, H, O, a writing, letter; (3) a cypher, secret alphabet, *aliquid per notas scribere*, St; also, short-hand or stenographic characters, Sc, St; (4) a marginal mark or annotation, C; (5) the mark or brand upon a wine-cask distinguishing the vintage, H; and hence, a sort, kind, species, *secunda nota mel*, Co; (6) in philosophy, a characteristic or distinguishing mark, C; (7) a sign, signal, beckoning, C; (8) a natural mark or blemish upon the body, St; and also, the branded mark burnt upon bad slaves, St; (9) the stamp or impression upon a coin, St; (10) *met.* a mark, token, sign, characteristic, C; and especially, the official censure of the censor, C; whence, disgrace, shame, ignominy, *quæ nota domesticæ turpitudinis non inusta vitæ tuæ est?* C.

Nōtabilis -e, notable, remarkable, striking, noteworthy, G. Q.

Nōtabiliter, notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, St. Pl.

Nōtarius -ii, m. a rapid writer, short-hand writer, Pl. Q.

Nōtatio -ōnis, f. a marking, — *tabellarum*, C, a marking of the voting tickets with different coloured wax; (2) — *ensoria*, C, an animadversion of the censor; (3) — *judicium*, C, a choice; (4) an observing, noting, taking notice of, — *natura*, C; *licet ex his eligant, quæ notatione et laude dignæ sunt*, C; (5) *notatio est autem, quum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, quam Græci ἐννοχον vocant*, C, etymology; (6) in rhetoric, description, characterization, Aug.

Nōtātus -a -um (*ptep.* nōto), known, marked, Aug.

Nōtesco -tūi, 3. to become known, Ct. Pl.

Nōthus -a -um (νόθος), of men, illegitimate, bastard, Q; (2) of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, V. Co; (3) *met.* not genuine, spurious, Lc. Ct.

Nōtia -æ, f. (νοτία), a precious stone, also called ombria, Pl.

Nōtio -ōnis, f. a making one's self acquainted with any thing, P; (2) a taking official cognizance of any thing, legal investigation, — *populi Romani*, C; *notiones animadversionesque censorie*, C; *diatā notione de jure flaminis*, C; (3) an idea, notion of any thing, image, mental conception, in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, C; *civire beate sine notione rerum non licebat*, C.

Nōtitia -æ, f. a being known, note, celebrity, hi propter notitiam sunt intronissi, N; (2) an acquaintance with, knowledge of a person, quamquam hæc inter nos nupera admodum notitia est, T; — *seminæ habere*, Ca, to know carnally; (3) a knowledge, idea, notion, conception, — *præbere*, Lc; *nilulum est animal, quod habeat — aliquam dei*, C.

Notities -ti, f. Lc. Vt, = notitia, g.r.

Nōto, 1. to mark, *tabellam cerâ*, C; — *ova atramento*, Co; (2) to write, note down any thing, O; and especially, to write in cypher or short-hand, Q. St; (3) *met.* to denote, characterize, — *res nominibus noris*, C; (4) *met.* — *aliquem*, to allude to, hint at, St; (5) *met.* to notice, note, remark, observe, *animadvertere et — sidera*, C; — *census arum*, C; especially (6) of the censors, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand, *quos censores furti et capiarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt*, C; hence of others than the censors, *cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comædia notaverunt*, C.

Nōtor -ōris, m. one who knows a person or thing, Sc.

Nōtus -a -um (*ptep.* nosco), known, *res — et manifesta omnibus*, C; *noti atque insignes latrones*, C; — *in fratres animi paterni*, H, known to possess a paternal mind towards his brothers; (2) in a bad sense, notorious, having an ill fame, C; (3) *subst.* *noti*, C, friends, acquaintances; (4) used act., *notis prædicat*, P, to those that know.

Nōtus -i, m. (-os -i, m. Nōtos), the south wind, O. V.

Nōvācula -æ, f. a sharp knife or razor, M. Cl; (2) a dagger, M.

Nōvālis -e, — *ager*, Vr, ploughed for the first time. — *II. Subst.* *nōvālis -is*, f., *nōvālo -is*, n. fallow land, Pl. Co; (2) a field ploughed for the first time, Co.

*Nōvātrix -icis, f. she that renews, *rerumque novatrix natura*, O.

Nōve, newly, in a new and unusual manner, P; (2) *novissime*, lately, recently, S. Pl; also, lastly, in the last place, Q.

Nōvello, 1. to plant fresh vineyards, St.

Nōvellus -a -um, young, — *arbor*, C; — *succa*, Vr; — *gallina*, C; (2) new, O.

Nōvem, nine, C; *decem novem*, Ca, nineteen.

Nōvember -bris, m. (sometimes used adj. with mensis), the ninth month of the old Roman year, November, Co. M.

Nōvénarius -a -um, consisting of nine, containing nine, — *numerus*, Vr; — *sileus*, Pl, three feet broad and three feet deep.

Nōvendecim (nōvemdecim), nineteen, L.

Nōvendicilis -e, that which happens on the ninth day; — *cena*, Te, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death; — *pulcræ*, H, burnt on the ninth day; (2) that which lasts nine days, — *feria*, C.

Nōvenses dii, L. (nōvensides), gods whose worship had been introduced from foreign countries (*opp.* indigetes, native divinities).

Nōvénus -a -um, nine each, by nines, L. O.

Nōverca -æ, f. a step-mother, C; — *sæva*, V; *prov. apud novercam gurri*, P, i.e. in vain; *met.* Q.

Nōvercālis -e, of or relating to a step-mother, Te. Jr.

Nōvicius -a -um, new, fresh, — *vinum*, Pl; — *questus*, P; especially of persons who have not long been enslaved, *recens captivus homo, nuperus et —*, P; *subst.* *Syrium nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem*, C.

Nōvies, nine times, V.

Nōvitas -atis, f. newness, novelty, *quem tibi rei novitas attulerit*, C; *poet.* — *anni*, O, the spring; (2) novelty, unusualness, — *aceleris atque periculi*, S; (3) the condition of a homo novus, newness of nobility, C.

Nōvo, 1. to make new, renew, *ipsi transtra novant*, V; *hæc reparat vires, sequitur membra novet*, O; *ager novatus*, C, a field reploughed, made ready for sowing; (2) — *verba*, C, to invent new words; *novantur autem verba quæ ab eo, qui dicit, iter gignuntur et fiunt*, C; (3) to change, alter, — *aliquid in legibus*, C; especially (4) *novare res*, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, L.

Nōvus -a -um, new, fresh, young (*opp.* vetus), — *rules*, L, a recruit; *novæ res*, C, novelties; and especially, political changes, revolutions, *res novis studere*, C, to prepare revolution; — *lac*, V, new milk; *subst.* *novum -i*, n. a new thing, novelty,

num quidnam nori? C; — *homo*, C, a person who attains to curule office, the first in his family, as e.g. M. T. Cicero; *nox tabula*, C, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of old debts); hence met. *nox tabula beneficiorum*, Sc, a forgetting of benefits; *nox tabernae*, or *nox*, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt, C. L.; (2) fresh, inexperienced, — *equus*, C; *nox delictus*, Tc, inexperienced in crime; (3) new, novel, unusual, extraordinary, — *flagitium*, T; — *genus dicendi*, C; — *Camillus*, L, a second Camillus; (4) of succession, the superl. *noxissimus* a -um = (a) the latest, last, — *agmen*, Ca, the rear; (b) the extremest, severest, — *exempla*, Tc.

Nox, noctis, f. (acc), night, *ipsa umbra terrae soli efficiens noctem efficit*, C; *Milo media nocte in campum venit*, C; *nocte*, or *de nocte*, C, by night; *nulla nocte*, *de multa nocte*, deep in the night, late at night; *nocte media*, *de nocte media*, C, at midnight; *noctes et dies urgeri*, C, day and night; personified, *Nox*, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, C; (2) *meton.* work done by night, Pt; sleep, dream, V; sexual intercourse, P. C; death, H; darkness, C; storm, tempestuous weather, C; blindness, O; the lower world, P. Aug; (3) *met. doleo me in hanc recipi publicae noctem incidisse*, C.

Noxa -a, f. harm, injury, damage, *tristes noxae a foribus pellere*, O; *ea res ab noxia curculionum conditas fruges defendit*, Co; (2) a crime, fault, offence, Ca; *de hominibus qui in ra noxi erant, supplicium sumpsit*, L; (3) punishment, — *merere*, L.

Noxia -ae, f. harm, injury, damage, T. Pl; (2) a fault, offence, crime, *noxii carere*, P; *in noxia esse*, P. C; *alieni noxia esse*, L, to be accounted a fault.

Noxiosus -a -um, noxious, injurious, Sc; (2) deserving of punishment, criminal, Sc.

Noxius -a -um, noxious, hurtful, injurious, C. O; (2) criminal, punishable, S. L.

Nubecula -ae, f. dim. a little cloud, Pl; (2) a dark or cloudy portion, spot, speck, *mala urina in qua nubeculae apparent*, Pl; (3) *met.* — *frontis*, C, troubled, dark expression.

Nubes -is, f. (-is -is, P.) a cloud, *ut concretus in nubes coegetur*, C; *atra* — *condidit lunam*, H; (2) a cloudy part, dark speck, spot, *crystallina instantur maculosae nubes*, Pl; (3) *met.* a cloud, great number, dense mass of any objects, — *locustarum*, L; — *volucrum*, V; (4) a cloud, as emblem of worthlessness, *nubes et inania capere*, H; of concealment, *fraudibus objice nubem*, H; a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance, *deme supercilio nubem*, H.

Nubilifer -tra -trum, cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing, Co.

Nubilifugus -a -um, cloud-scattering, cloud-driving, Co.

Nubiligena -ae, c. born of a cloud, produced from a cloud, P. Aug.

Nubilarium -ii, n. a large barn or shed for storing grain, Vr. Co.

Nubilus -e, marriageable, nubile, ready for a husband, C.

Nubilo, 1. to be cloudy, overcast, Vr; (2) to be cloudy, dull, *fulgorem carbonum nubiliantem*, Pl.

Nubilus -a -um, covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast, — *caelum*, Pl; *subst.* *nubilum* -i, n. -a -trum, n. clouds, a cloudy sky, cloudy weather, Pl. H. O; (2) cloud-bringing, — *Auster*, O, dark, obscure, — *Slyx*, O; cloudy, dark-coloured, — *color margini illa*, Pl; (3) *met.* troubled, disturbed, sorrowful, melancholy, — *mens*, P.

Nubilus -a -um, wandering through the clouds, P. Aug.

Nube -psi -pitum, 3. to cover, veil; and especially, — *alieu* (said of a bride), to be married to, to marry anyone; *virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilius nupta fuerat*, C; *noyram esse cum aliquo*, C; *nubere in auxilium*, C, to marry into a family; *aliquam aliam nuptum dare*, N, locate, T, collocare, C, to give

in marriage; (2) of plants, with others, *rites in Campano agro*.

Nucimentum -i, n. any nut tree, as e.g. a fir-cone, Pl.

Nuctum -i, n. a thicket of nut-trees.

Nuccus -a -um, of nut-tree wood.

Nucifragibulum -i, n. a nut-tooth, P.

Nucipersicum -i, n. a peach-grafted tree, M.

Nuciprimum -i, n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree, Pl.

Nucleus -i, m. the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit, Pl; (2) the stone or uneatable kernel of fruit, — *olivarum*, Pl; — *cerasorum*, Pl; (3) *met.* the kernel or inside of any thing, — *concha*, Pl, a pearl; the hardest, most solid part of an object, Pl.

Nucula -ae, f. dim. a little nut, Pl.

Nudatio -onis, f. a baring, exposure of the limbs, Pl.

Nudipeditum -ium, n. a pilgrimage with bare feet, to obtain rain from the gods, P. Aug.

Nudius (abbreviated from *nunc dies est*), — *tertius*, C, it is now the third day, i.e. the day before yesterday; — *tertius dedit ad te epistolam longiorum*, C; *recordamini qui dies nudius tertius decimus fuerit*, C, thirteen days ago.

Nudo, 1. to make naked, to make bare, strip, uncover, *hominem in medio foro nudari jubet*, C; — *gladios*, L; *centus nudacerat ruda*, L; especially, (2) in military language, to leave a place uncovered, unprotected, *muris nudatus defensoribus*, C; *jubeat portas claudere, ne castra nudentur*, Ca; (3) to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder, *spoliavit nudacilque omnia*, C; *quem praecipit alca nudari*, H; (4) *met.* to strip, lay bare, expose, *nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas*, Ca; (5) *met.* to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal, *fama enim Aetoli defectionem nudabant*, L; *ingentium res addecece nudare solent*, H.

Nudus -a -um, naked, unclothed, nude, bare, uncovered, C; *nudo capite*, S, bare-headed; especially, — *undressed*, having only the under clothing on, — *ara, sera*, — V; also, unarmed, unprotected, *in maximo metu et cecum corpus ad hostes cortere*, S; *prov. vestimenta detrahare nudo*, P, to rob those who have nothing; applied to inanimate objects; — *siler*, V, unturied; *loca nuda pignitum*, S, bare of herbage; *urbs* — *praesidio*, C, without a garrison; — *ab aliquo re*, C; (2) *met.* bare, mere, alone, only, *nuda ista, si ponas, judicari qualia sint, non facile possunt*, C; *ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Caesaris iram*, O; especially, simple, unadorned, — *Commentarii*, C; — *verba*, Pl, obscene.

Nugum -trum, f. trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery, *aufer nugas*, P, don't talk nonsense; — *agere*, P, to play the fool; *huncce hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis*, C; applied also to verses, *nescio quid meditant nugarum*, H; (2) a foolish, trifling fellow, *amicos habet meras nugas*, C.

Nugator -oris, m. a trifler, foolish fellow; a braggart, swaggerer, P. C.

Nugatorie, in a trifling, good-for-nothing manner, Aug.

Nugatorius -a -um, trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory, C.

Nugax -eis, trifling, frivolous, impertinent, Vr.

Nugigerulus -i -um, bearing or bringing trifles, P. (others read *nugigerulus*).

Nugipolypudgides -is, m. a great talker of nonsense, P.

Nugor, 1. *dep.* to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense, C; — *cum aliquo*, H; (2) — *aliqui*, P, to trick, cajole, make game of.

Nullus -a -um, no, none; nobody, no one, *elephanto belluarum nulla prudenter*, C; *nullo modo, nullo pacto*, C, by no means; *nullo certo ordine neque imperio*, Ca; *Alpes insuperabiles, nullum viam superantes*, L, by no road as yet; (2) *subst.* = nemo, nobody, no one, C; *beneficia properantius reddere; ipse ab nullo repetere*, S; *nulli duo*, Pl,

two; nullus alter, nullus unus, no one, no single; *nulla re unâ magis oratorum commendari, quam verborum splendore et copiâ*, C; nullus non, every, nulla rerum suarum non relictâ inter hostes, L; nullum, nothing; *Gravi præter laudem, nullius avari*, H; *nulla*, in nothing, no where, *nullo certius, quam ubi ca cogitentur hostium castra esse*, L; nullus also used as an emphatic non, *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.* C; (3) of no importance, of no moment, *igitur tu Titias et Appulcias leges nullas putas* C; (4) nullus sum, I am ruined, it is all over with me, P.

Num, asks a question to which a negative answer is expected, *num expectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat* C; *num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit* C; compounded with *nam*, *ne*; *cho numnam hic relictus custos* T; *deum ipsum numne didisti* C; a frequent phrase is *num quid vis* is there any thing else which you want? P. T. C; in indirect questions, *quæro, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent* C.

Nūma Pompilius, in the legendary history, successor of Romulus, and second king of Rome, appears to represent the Sabine element in the original Roman state. He was revered as the legislator, especially in sacred and ceremonial matters, of the commonwealth, and is said to have been instructed and advised by the nymph Egeria. His reign was peaceful, and lasted 39 years.

Nūmārius -a -um (nummārius), of or relating to money, pecuniary, financial, — *difficultas*, C; *lex Cornelia numaria*, C, against coining; (2) bribed, venal, — *judices*, C; — *judicium*, C.

Nūmātio, a false reading, in C, for *numinatio*, *q. v.*

Nūmātus -a -um (nummātus), wealthy, rich, C. Numella -æ, f. a frame in which cattle were placed to keep them still during any necessary operation, or slaves while undergoing punishment, Co. P.

Nūmen -inis, n. a nodding, beckoning with the head, Lc; and hence, the inclination or balance of an object in any direction, Lc; (2) a nod, as sign of a command, will, *ad — mentis movere*, Lc; (3) the divine will, divine command, almighty will, *quanto id deo est facilius, cuius numini parent omnia*, C; — *interdictumque deorum immortalium*, C; *flectere tanta Cæsareum numen, numine, Dacche*, tuo, O; (4) a divinity, deity, divine person, god, goddess, *numina sancta precamur Palladis arimoniae*, V; *per et Dianæ non moranda numina*, II.

Nūmērābilis -e, that can be counted, enumerated, O.

Nūmērātio -ōnis, f. a counting, enumeration, Sc. Co.

Nūmērātus -a -um (pticip. nūmēro), counted, in hard cash, *duo talenta argenti numerata*, P; *subst. nūmērātum* -i, n. hard cash, money down, C; in *numerato*, Pl, in money, in cash; met. in *numerato habere*, Aug, to have in readiness.

Nūmēro, l. to count, — *singulos in singulas civitates*, C; — *per digitos*, O, on the fingers; *aureos voce digitisque* — St; — *senatum*, C, to count the house (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present); especially, to count, i. e. to pay money, *stipendium — militibus*, C; (2) met. to count, enumerate as belonging to one's self; to possess, *donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos*, O; to enumerate as belonging to a class, count as, reckon as, *Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum*, C; *sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo*, C.

Nūmēro, just, exactly, at the right time, — *mihî in mentem fuit*, P; (2) quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, — *huc advenis ad prandium*, P.

Nūmērose, numerously, manifoldly, Co. Pl; (2) rhythmically, harmoniously, *circumscripse — que dicere*, C.

Nūmērosus -a -um, numerous, in great number, plentiful, copious, *animalia numeroso fecunda partu*, C; — *civitas*, Tc, populous; *pictor diligenter quam numerosior*, Pl, more accurate than

productive; — *tabula*, Pl, containing many figures; (2) rhythmical, harmonious, regulated according to time, — *oratio*, C.

Nūmērus -i, m. a number, septem, qui — *rerum omnium fere notus est*, C; (2) a number of persons or things, considered as a whole, *ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit*, C; *hæc enim sunt tria numero*, C, are three in number; *oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt*, Ca, to the number of twelve; *reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti*, S, forty in number; applied to grain, *magnum — frumenti*, C, a large quantity of corn; as in English, a number, a considerable number, *est in eadem provincia — civium Romanorum*, C; (3) plur. numeri, the science of numbers, arithmetic, mathematics, C; (4) a division of the army, company, *sparsi per provinciam numeri*, Tc; (5) a cypher, i. e. of no consequence, *nos — sumus et fruges consumere nati*, H; (6) a die (as being marked with numbers), *numerosque manu jactobit eburnos*, O; (7) in grammar, number (i. e. singular, plural, dual), Vr; (8) met. number, place, class, *in numero deorum esse*, C, to be of the number of the gods; *parentis numero alicui esse*, C, to occupy a parent's place; *in hostium numero habere aliquem*, Ca, to account an enemy; (9) met. a part or member of a whole, *zarium et elegans omni fere numero poema*, C, in every part; *mundus perfectus omnibus suis — atque partibus*, C; *decisse — suis*, O, to be deficient; (10) met. order, *aliquid in numerum digerere*, V; (11) met. musical time, rhythm, harmony; and thence applied to oratory, discourse, etc., *histrio si paulum se movet extra —*, C; *sic igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, eosdemque esse oratorios qui sint poetici*, C; (12) met. a metrical foot, number; and generally, metre, numbers, verse, *arma gravi numero parabant edere*, O, to sing in heroic verse.

Nūmidia -æ, f. Numidia, a country of Africa; hence Nūmidæ -arum, L, the Numidians, and adj. *Nūmidæ jaculatores*, L; also, Nūmidicus -a -um, Numidian; — *ares*, Pl, guinea-fowl.

Nūmisma = nomisma, *q. v.*

Nūmōrum-exalpōndes, one who fatters to get money (a name invented by P.)

Nūmus; for this word and its derivatives *cid. numus*, etc.

Nūquam (nunquam), never, at no time, *que Cæsar — fecisset, neque passus esset*, C; changed into an affirmative by a negative following, *probi mores — non plurimum profuerint*, Q.

Nūquid, whether? — *duas habetis patrias* T; C, have you then two countries? *numquid, Gnaso, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim* T; have you any doubt that, etc.?

*Nūmulariōsus -i, m. dim. a money-changer, Sc.

Nūmularius -ii, m. a money-changer, Sc.

Nūmulus -i, m. dim. a little money, some money, *numulus acceptis jus ac fas omne delere*, C, for a paltry sum.

Nūmus -i, m. (nummus), a piece of money, coin, money; *adulterini numi*, C, bad money; *habere in numis*, C, to have in cash; (2) especially *numus sestertertius*, or abs., the sesterce, a Roman coin (vid. Table of Roman Money); *cogit Scandilium quinque illa milia nummum dare atque annuere Apronio*, C; (3) like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); *assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit*, C, it comes right to a farthing; (4) as a Greek coin, = two drachmas, P.

Nunc, now, at present, at this moment; *ut — est*, C, as things are now, under present circumstances; — *ipsum*, C, at this very moment; *qui — sunt hominum*, C, the present generation; *nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now*, at one time . . . at another, L; (2) but now, now however, C.

Nuncine, T, = nunc ne!

Nuncia -æ, f. (nuntia), a female messenger; — *fulca Jovis*, C, the eagle; she that brings word or tidings, *historia — retulisti*, C.

Nunciatio -ōnis, f. the announcement, report made by the augur, C.

Nuncio, 1. (nuntio), to announce, bring news, report, inform, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *salutem alicui*, C, to bring a greeting from a third person to any one; — *horas*, M, to announce the time of day; imperis, *ita Romam erat nuntiatum, fugisse Antonium*, C.

Nuncius -a -um (nuntius), announcing, reporting, bringing tidings, *cur mihi fama prior quam littera venit?* O; *habes animi — verba mei*, O.

Nuncius -i, m. (nuntius), a messenger, courier, bringer of news, *Mercurius, Jovis qui — perhibetur*, P; O *hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuncios habet*! C; *facere aliquem certiores per nuncium*, *quid actum sit*, C; (2) message, news, tidings, *nuncium exoptabilem nunciare*, P; *exoptatum — alicui offerre*, C; (3) *nuncium uxori remittere (mittere)*, to dismiss, divorce a wife, C.

Nuncibi (num alicubi), whether anywhere? — *hic vides aurum?* Vr, do you see gold anywhere?

Nuncupatio -onis, f. a naming, P. Aug; and especially, a nomination to be one's heir, St; (2) the dedication of a book, Pl; (3) the public offering or pronouncing of a vow, Te.

Nuncupo, 1. to name, call by name, *aliquid nomine dei* — C; *ad decus imperii R. pertinet, Pompeii titulus omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari*, Pl; (2) — *heredem*, Pl, to name one's heir, nominate as heir; *nuncupatum testamentum*, a will drawn up before witnesses; (3) — *rota*, L, to pronounce publicly and solemnly.

Nundina -arum, f. the ninth (according to Roman reckoning) or market day; (2) traffic, trade, business, C.

Nundinalis -e, of or relating to the market-day; — *coctus*, P, an indifferent cook.

Nundinarius -a -um, of or relating to the market-day, Pl.

Nundinatio -onis, f. the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business, *uit — aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret*, C.

Nunditor, 1. dep. to transact business, trade, traffic, L; (2) met. — *ius ab aliquo*, C, to buy; — *totum imperium P. R.*, C; to be present in great numbers (as at a market), *ibi ad focum angues — solent*, C.

Nundinum -i, n. the market-time; *inter nundinum*, the interval of time between one market-day and another; *trinum nundinum*, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after, i. e. seventeen days, L. Q.

Nuntius, nuntio = nuncius, nuncio, q. v.
Nuper, lately, not long ago, *qui — Romae fuit*, C; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, *nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis*, C.

Nuperus -a -um; — *homo*, P, newly reduced to slavery, or lately brought into a family.

Nupta -e, f. a wife, spouse, bride, O.

Nuptia -arum, f. marriage, nuptials, — *adornare, facere*, P.

Nuptialis -e, of or relating to a marriage, nuptial, — *ludi, cana*, P.

Nuptialis, 4. to desire to marry, M.

Nuptus -a -um (p. p. nubo), married, — *filia, mulier*, C; (2) — *verba*, P, talk unfit for maidens.

Nuptus -us, m. marriage, P. Aug.

Nurus -us, f. a daughter-in-law, son's wife, C; (2) a young matron; young married woman, O.

Nusquam, no where, C; — *gensium*, T, no where in the world; — *non*, Pl, everywhere; (2) in nothing, on no occasion, — *equidem quicquam deliqui*, P; (3) used also with verbs of motion, to no place, — *abco*, T; (4) for no purpose, *plebem* —

— *alio natam, quam ad serviendum*, L.

Natamen -inis, n. a nodding, moving, P. Aug.

Natatio -onis, f. n. nodding, — *rupit*, Pl; (2) a tottering, moving, — *reipublice*, Pl.

Nato, 1. to nod, beckon, or make a sign with the head, *neque illa ulli homini nutet*, P; *crebro capitis motu nutans*, St; (2) to move up and down, nod, shake, *percutiens nutantem pectora mento*, O; (3) met. to waver, be uncertain in opinion, *etiam Democritus — videtur in natura deorum*, C; to waver

in fidelity, Te; to be in a position of difficulty and peril, *tanto discrimine verbis nutabat*, Te.

Nutricio -onis, f. a suckling, nursing; applied to plants, a nourishing, Vr.

Nutricatus -us, m. a suckling, nursing, P. V; of plants, growth, Vr.

Nutriculus -a -um, suckling, nursing, giving suck, Vr; (2) subst. *nutriculus* -ii, m. a foster-father, guardian, Ca; *nutricium* -ii, n. a nursing, fostering care, Sc.

Nutrico, 1. (nutricor, 1. dep.) to suckle, nourish, rear, bring up, — *porcos parvulos*, Vr; *mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutritur*, C.

Nutricula -e, f. dim. a little nurse, nurse, C.

Nutrimen -tus, n. nourishment, O.

Nutritum -i, n. nourishment, nutriment, V. St; met. C; *nutrimenta* -orum, n. St, rearing, early education.

Nutrio -vi (-ii) -itum, 4. (nutrior, 4. dep. V.) to give suck, suckle, nourish, *nutritus lacte se ino*, O; applied to plants, *terra salutaris herbas eademque nocentes nutrit*, O; and to fire, — *ignes foliis et cortice sicco*, O; to give nourishment to a sick person, *egrum — per cibos*, Cl; (2) — *vinum*, Co, to mix with spices; (3) to preserve, keep, *nutritur optime citreæ, manu sicca fricata*, Pl; (4) met. to nourish, support, sustain, — *anorem*, O; *impetus ille sacer, qui tatum pectora nutrit*, O.

Nutritor -oris, m. one who rears, brings up, P. Aug.

Nutritus -us, m. nourishment, Pl.

Nutrix -icis, f. a nurse, foster-mother, *ut pane cum lacte nutricis errorem suzisse videamus*, O; (2) meton. *nutrices*, the female breasts, Ct; (3) met. — *oratoris*, C; *curarum maxima — nox*, O.

Nutus -us, m. a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head, — *tutus potest hominem in civitate retinere*, C; *annuit et totum nutu transiecit Olympum*, V;

(2) downward tendency, weight, gravitation, *terra media est, eaque sua vi nutuque tenetur*, C; (3) met. a sign, signal, command, will, *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant*, C; *totum se ad alienius voluntatem nutumque convertere*, C; *hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari*, C.

Nux, nucis, f. a nut; nuts were strewn upon the floor at weddings, whence *sparga, marite, nuces*, V; nut-shells furnished a dye for the hair, *dissimulavit ei vidi cortice tineta nuci*, Tb; *nucis relinquere*, Pr, to give up childish sports and occupations; *nux cassa*, H, expresses something entirely worthless; (2) — *amara*, Cl, the almond; *castaneæ nuces*, V, chestnuts.

Nyctalops -ōpis (νυκτάλωψ), unable to see in twilight, Pl.

Nyctegreton -i, n. (νυκτέρετον), a plant, said to be luminous in the dark, Pl.

Nyctellus -i, m. (Νυκτέλιος), a surname of Bacchus (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), O; — *lætex*, Sc, wine.

Nympha -e, f. (-ē -es, f. νύμφη), a bride, woman lately married, O; (2) *Nymphæ*, the Nymphs, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the sea, streams, woods, &c. V. O; (3) poet. water, Pt. M; (4) the chrysalis of an insect, Pl.

Nymphæa -e, f. (νυμφαία), an aquatic plant, the water-lily, Pl.

Nymphæum -i, n. (νυμφαίον), a spring or fountain sacred to a nymph, Pl.

Nysa -e, f. or Nysa -e, f. (Νύσα), the name of several cities of Asia: one, a city in India, where Bacchus was said to have been brought up; hence adj. *Nysæus* -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

Nysæus -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ο; Ω, ω). O is frequently inter-

changed with *u*, especially in MSS., and sometimes stands for *au*, as *Clodius, Claudius*. For the use of *O*. in abbreviations, *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

Ō, used, as in many languages, as an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc.; generally followed by *loc.* or *acc.*, *o paterni generis oblite!* C; *o me perditum!* C; sometimes with *nom.*, *o vir fortis atque amicus!* T; followed also by *utinam*, *O, si, V*, oh, if only! poet. put the second word of the clause, *o lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucrium!* O.

Ōrion -ōnis, m. ('Oupiov), Ct. = Orion, q.v.

Ōb, prep. with *acc.*: with verbs of motion, towards, to, *ob Romam legiones ducere*, A. Aug; *ignis qui est ob effusus*, C; (2) with verbs not denoting motion, at, before, *lanam ob oculum habere*, P; *ob oculos versari*, C; (3) on account of, *ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere*, C; *unius ob iram proditur*, V; *ob eam rem*, on that account; *quam ob rem*, on which account; *ob id, ob id ipsum*, *ob hoc, ob hæc*, L, on this account, therefore; *ob metum*, Tc, out of fear; (4) in consideration of, for, as recompense for, *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, T; *ob asinos ferre argentum*, P; (5) *ob rem*, to the purpose, with advantage, *non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem*, T; *etiam id frustra an ob rem faciam, in iestrâ manu situm est*, S.

Ōberātus -a -um, in debt, under pecuniary obligations, Tc; subst. *oberātus -i, m.* a debtor, a person deeply in debt, Ca. C.

Ōbambulatio -ōnis, f. a walking about, Aug.

Ōbambulo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards, — *muris*, L; — *ante callum portæque*, L.

**Ōbardesco -rei, 3.* to blaze out before one, P. Aug.

Ōbarmo, 1. to arm, take up arms, II.

**Ōbhūro*, 1. to plough up, L.

**Ōbāter -tra -trum*, dark-coloured, blackish, Pl.

Obba -æ, f. a species of drinking-cup, Pr.

Obbrutesco -tū, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Le.

Obc . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *oc* . . .

Obdo -idi -itum, 3. to set, put, place before; put against; — *pessulum ostio*, T, to bolt the door; — *fores*, Pl. P, to shut the door; *nullique malo latus obdit apertum*, II, offers an unprotected side to no evil.

Obdormio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to go to sleep, C.

Obdormisco, 3. to go to sleep, C.

Obducio -xi -etum, 3. to lead, conduct, to or before, *ad utroque lateri collis transversam fossam obduxit*, Ca; — *Curium*, C, to bring forward, produce; — *vestem*, Tc, to draw on; (2) to cover, draw over, — *opimento*, C; — *semina cortice*, Pl; (3) to swallow, gulp down, — *venenum*, C; (4) — *frontem*, H, — *vultum*, Sc, to wrinkle the brow, frown; (5) met. *clarissimus rebus tenebras obducere*, C, to make dark, to obscure; hence, to cover, conceal, hide, *obductum verbis vulgare dolorem*, V; (5) met. — *diem*, to pass, spend, C.

Obductio -ōnis, f. a covering, — *capitis*, C.

**Obducto*, 1. to conduct or bring into a place, P.

Obduresco -ui, 3. to become hard, grow hard, Vr; (2) met. to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate, *jam ad ista obdurimus, et humanitatem omnem exuimus*, C; — *ad dolorem novum*, C; — *contra fortunam*, C.

Obdūro, 1. to be hard; and hence met. to stand out, hold out, persist, H. P.

Ōbediens -ntis (ptep. ōbediō), obedient, compliant, *natio — huic imperio*, C; *dicto obedientem esse alicui*, P, to be obedient to command: of inanimate objects, manageable, *obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus*, Pl.

Ōbedienter, obediently; — *facere adversus aliquem*, L, to obey.

Ōbedientia -æ, f. obedience, compliance, C.

Ōbedio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to give ear to, listen

to; and thence, to obey, — *præcepto*, C; — *magistratibus*, C; — *voluptatibus*, C.

Ōbeliscus -i, m. (ὀβελίσκος), a pointed column, obelisk, Pl.

Ōhō -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (i.) *neut.* to go to, come to, go to meet, go against; — *ad omnes hostium conatus*, L, to oppose; (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, in *reliquis orientis aut occidentis solis partibus*, C; (3) to be ruined, fall to decay, *et Agamède obuit et Hiera*, Pl; hence, to die, *tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens*, H; — *gaudio*, Pl, to die of joy.

— (ii.) *act.* to go to, reach, *quantum in bis flamma — non potuisset*, C; especially, to travel through, visit, *tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obui*, C; (2) to go through with the eye or in speech, — *omnia visu*, V; *nonne exspectare, dum omnes obeam oratione meâ civitates*, C; (3) to surround, envelop, *clypeum pellis obui*, V; (4) to go to, engage in, apply merely to any business; to perform, execute, accomplish an object, — *negotium*, C; — *hereditatem*, C, to take possession of; — *neque privatam rem neque publicam*, C; — *radimonium*, C, to discharge one's bail, appear at the fixed time; — *diem suum*, Aug, *diem supremum*, N, *diem*, St, *mortem*, P, C, to die.

Ōbēquito, 1. to ride at, against, to, *obequitando castris provocandoque*, L; met. Q.

Ōberro, 1. to wander about, Tc; *mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat*, Pl; met. *mihi monsti um impium sævumque oberrat*, Sc, hovers before my eyes.

Ōbēsitas -itatis, f. fatness, corpulence, obesity, St.

**Ōbēso*, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Ōbēsus -a -um, fat, corpulent, obese, Cl; — *turdus*, H; (2) met. coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude, H.

Ōber -icis, m. and f. (gen. *objicis*), the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, etc. *fulsusque enuntit objice postes*, V; (2) met. an obstacle, hindrance, commorandum 'st apud hanc —, P.

Obf . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *off* . . .

Obg . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *ogg* . . .

**Ōbhæreo*, 2. to stick to, cleave to, St.

Ōbhæresco -hæsi, 3. to stick fast, adhere to, Lc. St.

Ōbīrascor -irātus, 3. dep. to be angry on any account, Sc.

**Ōbīrātio -ōnis, f.* a being angry, anger, C.

Ōbīrātus -a -um (ptep. ōbīrascor), angry, wrathful, — *alicui rei*, L.

Ōbiter, on the way, in passing, on the journey, Jr. Pl; (2) by the way, incidentally, Jr; (3) forthwith, immediately, P. Aug.

Ōbitus -ūs, m. an approaching, going to, T; (2) a going down (especially of the heavenly bodies), setting, — *motusque siderum*, C; (3) a downfall, ruin, destruction, death, *post — vel potius excessum Romuli*, C; — *Tullia, filia tua*, Aug; — *immaturus*, St.

Objacēo -iū, 2. to lie at, against, in the way, *saxa objacientia pedibus*, L.

**Objectaculum -i, n.* a dam, dyke, Vr.

**Objectatio -ōnis, f.* a reproach, C.

Objecto, 1. to put in the way, set against; of birds, *nunc caput — fretis*, V, to dip, dive into; (2) met. *aliquem — percussis*, S, to expose to danger; — *corpora bello*, V; — *moras*, O, to cause, interpose delay; (3) met. to reproach with any thing, object any thing to a person, — *alicui inopiam*, P; — *veneficia in principem*, Tc; — *spoliatas legiones Trebellio*, Tc.

Objectus -a -um (ptep. objicō), lying at, near, opposite to, *insula — Alexandria*, Ca; (2) exposed to, — *fortunæ*, C; — *ad omnes casus*, C; (3) subst. *objecta -ōrum, n.* reproaches, charges, accusations, C.

Objectus -ūs, m. a placing at, before, opposita;

lying against, lying opposite, *insula portum efficit objectu laterum*, V; *lunam occultari terræ objectu*, Pl; (2) an object, appearance, N.

Obijcto -jēti -jectum, 3. to throw before, put before, throw to, proffer, present, — *cibum porcis*, Pl; — *offam Cerbera*, V; *huic ego eos obijci pro me non sum passus*, C, to be exposed for me; signo objectu monuit *Crassum*, C; especially (2) to put before, hold before as a defence, protection, *Alpium callum contra transgressionem Gallorum* —, C, to oppose; — *carros pro illo*, Ca; *quum te legio Caesaris objecisset Pompeianis copiis*, Ca; (3) met. to put before, hold before, place before, oppose, fraudibus — *nubem*, H; — *consulem morti*, C, to expose; — *aliquem ad omnes casus*, C; — *aliquem in tot ac tantas dimicationes*, C; — *aliquem adversus tribuniciam potestatem*, L, to oppose; also, to bring to, bring before, occasion, cause, — *multa Thebanis populo funera*, P; — *letitiam alicui*, T; — *alicui eam mentem ut patriam prodai*, L, to inspire the design of betraying his country; — *terrorem hosti*, L; pass. *malum mihi obijciunt*, P, happens to me, befalls me; (4) met. to object to, reproach with, charge with, — *ignobilitatem alicui*, C; *objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse*, C; — *nobis de morte Caesaris*, Aug.

Objurgatio -ōnis, f. a blaming, scolding, objurgation, chiding, reproof, C.

Objurgator -ōris, m. a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer, C.

Objurgatorius -a -um, scolding, chiding, objurgatory, — *epistola*, C.

Objurgatio, 1. to scold vehemently, chide exceedingly, — *te multis malis verbis*, P.

Objurgo, 1. (objurgo, 1. dep. Aug.) to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame, — *me pium in verbis malis*, P; — *aliquem in aliquā re*, C; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *me, quod nimis letitia pene desiperem*, C; (2) to chide as a warning, — *me a peccatis*, P; (3) — *aliquem aliquā re*, St. Sc, to punish, chastise with.

Objurgatio -gūl, 3. to become lingual, C.

Objurgatio, 1. — *arbores*, Co, to dig a trench round the root of a tree.

Objurgatrix -icis, f. she that barks or rails at any one, P.

Objuro, 1. to bark at or against; met. to rail at, scold, — *alicui*, Sc.

Oblectamen -inis, n. a delight, pleasure, O.

Oblectamentum -i, n. C, = oblectamen, g.v.

Oblectatio -ōnis, f. a delighting, pleasing, — *animi*, Tit, C.

Oblecto, 1. to delight, please, amuse (generally used with a reflexive pronoun), *quum eorum in centis scriptisque se oblectent*, C; — *legentium animos flectis*, T; — *me cum aliquā re*, C; in eo me oblecto, T; or with acc. only, *ubi te oblectasti tam diu* T; (2) to pass time pleasantly, while away time, — *iocundabile tempus studio*, O.

Obliquo, 4. to soothe, allay, Sc.

Obliquo -si -sum, 3. to squeeze together, C; *obliquo faucibus*, Te, strangled; (2) to squeeze to pieces, crush, — *fecus*, Co.

Obliquo -a -um (ptep. obliquo), bound, under an obligation to any one, — *ei nihil eram*, C.

Obliquo, 1. to bind, fasten to; *obligatus corio*, Aug, bound in a leathern sack; to tie up, tie together; *age obliquo, obliquo cito*, P, tie up the letter; (2) especially, to bind up, bandage a wound, — *ulnus*, C; *medicū requirens a quo obligatus*, C; — *venas*, Te; (3) met. to bind, fetter; morally, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable, *roti sponso, quā obligamur Deo*, C; — *se nequ*, C; — *aliquem sibi liberalitate*, C; poet. *obligatam reddo Jovi dapem*, H, that is due; (4) met. to make liable to punishment, make guilty; and pass. *obligari*, to commit an offence, be guilty, C; — *caput suum cotis*, H; — *se scelere*, St; (5) in law, to mortgage, pledge, pawn, *obligata pradia*, C, mortgaged; — *fidem suam*, C, to pledge one's word; (6) to hinder, restrain, C.

Obliquo, 1. to cover with slime or mud, *Nilus* —

agros, C; (2) met. — *rem patris*, H, to lavish, squander.

Obliquo -lēvi -litum, s. (obliquo, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, besmear, *obliquo unguentis*, C; *obliquo faciem suo crure*, Te; especially, to smear with pitch, to pitch, to plaster or pitch over a hole, — *amphoram*, A. Aug; *obliquitur minime si qua est suspicio rimæ*, M; (2) met. to stain, pollute, defile, *obliquo parricidio*, C; *sunt omnia summo dedecore obliquo*, C; — *aliquem versibus atris*, H, to satirize, lampoon; (3) met. to cover completely, overload, *actor obliquo ditiis*, H; *obliquo oratio*, Aug, overloaded.

Obliquo, sideways, athwart, aslant, obliquely, C; (2) indirectly, covertly, by implication, Te.

Obliquo -ātis, f. obliquity, sidelong or slanting direction, Pl.

Obliquo, 1. to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook, — *oculos*, O; — *pedes*, Sc; — *ensem in latus*, O; met. Q.

Obliquo -a -um, oblique, sideways, aslant, on one side, transverse, *hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare robis*, C; — *ordines*, iter, Ca; *obliquam faciem*, Pl, in profile; *annis cursibus* — *fluens*, O; *ab obliquo*, O; *ex obliquo*, Pl; *per obliquum*, H; *in obliquum*, Pl, sideways, obliquely; (2) met. of relationship, collateral, P. Aug; (3) met. of di-course, indirect, covert, *obliquo orationibus carpeo aliquem*, St; (4) in grammar, — *casus*, Vr, a dependent or oblique case (i.e. any except nominative or vocative); — *oatio*, Q, indirect style.

Obliquo -ōnis, f. a blotting out, obliteration; and especially, a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Pl.

Obliquo, 1. to blot out, obliterate, Te; (2) met. to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness, C; — *famam rei*, L; — *rem silentio*, St.

Obliquo -tūi, 3. to hide, conceal one's self, C.

Obliquo -ōnis, f. forgetfulness, oblivion, *laudem alicujus ab — atque a silentio indicare*, C; *dare aliquid obliquo*, L, to bury in oblivion; *in obliquo negotii centre*, C, to forget; *per obliquo*, St, through forgetfulness; (2) forgetfulness, want of memory, St.

Obliquo -a -um, oblivious, forgetful, C; (2) causing forgetfulness, H.

Obliquo, obliquo, 3. dep. to forget, *ita prorsum obliquo sum met*, T; *nee tamen Epicuri licet obliquo*, C; *ut nostræ dignitatis simul obliquo*, C; — *veteris contumelia*, Ca; — *injurias*, C; — *res præclarissimas*, C; *obliquo Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios*, C.

Obliquo -ii, n. (usually plur.) forgetfulness, agere — *laudis*, O, to forget.

Obliquo -a -um; — *verba*, Vr, forgotten, obsolete.

Obliquo, 1. to let out for hire, St.

Obliquo -ōis, m. a gainsayer, contradicter, P.

Obliquo -a -um, rather long, oblong, L.

Obliquo -quātus (-cūsus), 3. dep. to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt, *tu vero ut me obliquare velim*, C; (2) met. applied to musical sounds, to join in singing, *non avis obliquitur*, O; (3) poet. to scold, chide, Ct.

Obliquo, 1. dep. to struggle against, strive against, — *alicui rei*, V.

Obliquo -si -sum, 3. to joke, jest against, banter, — *aliquem*, P.

Obliquo, 4. dep. to build or pile against (as a defence); obstruct, block up, L.

Obliquo, 2. to move to, A. Aug.

Obliquo -mūro, 1. to murmur against or at, *precibus meis obliquitur ipse*, O.

Obliquo -tūi, 3. to become dumb, lose the faculty of speech, Cl. Pl; (2) to be silent, *de me omnes gentes loquentur, nulla unquam obliquitur retinuit*, C.

Obliquo -a -um; *obliquo ripis salicta*, L, s. ing on the bank.

Obliquo -gra -grum, blackish, Pl.

Obliquo -sus (nexus), 3. dep. to push

press against, *taurus arboris obnixus trunco*, V; *toto corpore obnitendum*, Q; (2) *met.* to strive against, — *adversis*, Tc.

Obnix, with all one's might, with all one's strength, T.

Obnixus -a -um (*ptcp.* obnixor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, L.

Obnoxle, culpably, P; (2) slavishly, servilely, submissively, L.

Obnoxiose, submissively, fearfully, humbly, P. *Obnoxiosus* -a -um, submissively, compliant, P.

Obnoxius -a -um, liable to punishment, *ego tibi me — esse futeor*, P; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc. *animus neque delicto neque lubrici —*, S; (2) subject, obedient, compliant, — *atque subiectum esse alicui*, L; (3) bound to, under obligations to, indebted to, — *Crasso ex negotiis privatis*, S; (4) slavish, servile, submissive, O. L; and especially, subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to, — *infidis consiliis*, Tc; — *morbo*, Pl; — *ad tales casus*, Pl, exposed to peril or misfortune, weak; — *corpore*, Pl, sickly; *obnoxium est*, Tc, it is dangerous.

Obnubilus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, dark, A. Aug.

Obnubo -psi -ptum, 3. to cover, — *comas amictu*, V; *mare terras obnubit*, Vr.

Obnunciatio -onis, f. (in the language of augurs) the announcement of an evil omen, C.

Obnuncio, 1. (-nuntio), (in the language of augurs) to announce, report an unfavourable omen, C; (2) to bring bad news, T.

Obolus -ū, 2. to smell of any thing, emit an odour; *obolusit allium*, P, you smell of garlic; *iam oboluit Casina procul*, P, I smell her afar off.

Obolus -i, m. (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½ English, Vt; (2) used also as a weight, Pl.

Oborior -ortus, 4. to arise, appear, C; — *lætitia*, T; — *bellum*, L.

Obortus -ūs, m. an arising, springing up, Lc.

Obp . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* opp . . .

Obrepro -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, crawl to, *feces quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt aribus*, Pl; (2) *met.* to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise, *pueritia adulescentia obrepit*, C; *nam nisi clamabis, tacitum te obrepit fames*, P; *imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium*, C; (3) especially, to take in, cheat by surprise, *numquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris*, P.

Obrepto, 1. to creep on, come up unexpectedly, P.

Obreftio, 4. to catch in a net, Lc.

Obrigeo -gū, 3. to become stiff or frozen, to freeze, C.

Obrodo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw, P.

Obrogatio -onis, f. the proposing of a law by which another law is amended or repealed, Aug.

Obrogo, 1. to amend or repeal a law by the substitution of another, C.

Obriuo -ū -ūtum, 3. to cover over, cover with earth, bury, *rana marina dicuntur — esse arenā solere*, C; — *thesaurum*, C; — *agros veste*, Pl; especially, to bury a dead body, inter, Tc; (2) to sow seed, *milium circa Cal. Nov. melius obruitur*, Co; (3) *met.* to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion, *ut adversa quasi perpetui obliuione obruantur*, C; *Marius talis riri interitu sex suos obrui consilium*, C, obscured the fame of his six consuls; (4) *met.* to overload, oppress, overwhelm, his criminalibus, his testibus sic obrutus atque oppressus est, C; — *cre alieno*, C; (5) *met.* to surpass, eclipse, obscure, — *fama aliequus*, Tc.

Obrossa -re, f. (σφραγς), the essaying of gold by fire, St. Pl; (2) *met.* *adhibenda tanquam obrossa ratio*, C, as a test.

Obsturo, 1. to satisfy, T.

Obsturo, 1. to bring a bad omen to, P.

Obscenus, impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely, C.

Obscenus -ū, f. impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity, — *verborum*, C.

Obscenus -a -um (*obsceus*, *obsceus*), unlucky, ill-omened, unpropitious, — *volucres*, V; — *canes*, V; — *puppis*, O, the ship in which Paris carried off Helen; (2) offensive, disgusting, repulsive, revolting, — *volucres pelagi*, V, the harpies; — *crucor*, V; (3) especially, morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene, — *voluptates*, C; — *adulterium*, O; — *jocandi genus*, C; (4) *subst.* *obsceus* -orum, m. (a) the private parts, O; (b) the hinder parts, Sc; (c) the urine, O.

Obscuratio -onis, f. an obscuring, darkening; *met.* C.

Obscure, darkly, C; (2) of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly, — *dicta*, Q; (3) covertly, secretly, unobservedly, *malum — serpens multas jam provincias occupavit*, C.

Obscuritas -atis, f. darkness, obscurity, — *latebrarum*, Tc; (2) *met.* of discourse, obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity, *oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert*, C; *in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione omnium*, C, uncertainty; (3) of condition, obscurity, low birth and station, C.

Obscuro, 1. to make dark, darken, obscure, *obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernæ*, C; *celum nocte atque nubibus obscuratur*, S; (2) to conceal, hide, cover, *neque nox tenebris — cælus nefarios potest*, C; (3) *met.* to obscure or blind the understanding, *scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse*, P; of discourse, to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible, — *aliquid dicendo*, C, to pronounce indistinctly, Q; to make obscure, keep in obscurity, *fortuna res celebrat obscuratque*, S; to obscure, hide, cause to be forgotten, *magnitudo lueri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem*, L.

Obscurus -a -um, dark, obscure, — *lucus*, V; *antrum*, O; — *nox*, V; *subst.* *obscurum* -i, n. darkness, *sub — noctis*, V; applied to persons, *ibant obscuri*, V, in the dark; (2) applied to discourse or to a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct, *valde Heracitus —*, C; — *et ignotum jus*, C; *brevi esse laboro*, — *fio*, H; (3) unknown, obscure, not celebrated, humble in station, *non est — tua in me benevolentia*, C; *Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus*, C, of humble origin; (4) of character, secret, reserved, close, C.

Obscraatio -onis, f. an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration, *si obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur*, C; (2) an asseveration, protestation, accompanied by a religious invocation, C; (3) a public prayer or supplication, L.

Obscero, 1. to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat, — *aliquem multis lacrimis*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; — *ab aliquo*, P; *pater, obscero, ut mihi ignoscas*, T; (2) in conversation, *obspero*, I beg, I pray, P, T; and also used as an interjection, I pray you, prythee, P, T.

Obscundo, 1. to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with, — *voluntatibus alienis*, C.

Obscupo -psi -ptum, 4. to fence round, enclose; to block up, render access impossible, P, T; (2) *met.* C; — *plebi iter ad curules magistratuum*, L.

Obséquia -æ, f. compliance, yielding; — *facere alicui*, P, to yield.

Obséquens -ntis, compliant, yielding, obedient, — *patri*, T; especially, an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious, P.

Obséquenter, compliantly, obediently, L.

Obséquens -æ, f. yieldingness, compliance, complaisance, Ca.

Obséquiosus -ū -um, compliant, yielding, obsequious, P.

Obséquium -il, n. compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, *obséquium* -nest, C; — *centris*, H, gnatious; — *unimo* -sterni, P, to live according to one's humour; *ut inanimati obiecta, flectitur obséquio cunctus ab arbore ramus*, O; (2) a yielding or compliance in love, Co; (3) obedience, — *erga aliquem* -sterni, Tc.

Obséquor -carius -quatus, 3. *dep.* to comply with, humour, flatter, obey, — *alicui*, C; — *gusticatis in omni hunc rebus*, C; (2) to give one's self

up to any thing, — *fortuna*, Ca; — *tempestati*, C; — *arivo*, P, to live according to one's humour; (3) of inanimate objects, be tractable, manageable, *ex malis obsequitur*, Pl.

Obscuro, 1. to bolt, bar, fasten, *abi atque obscura ostium intus*, T.

Obscuro — *sevi* — *situm*, 3. to sow, plant (with acc. either of the seed sown or of the ground in which it is sown), — *terram frugibus*, C; (2) to cover with, *proxima Phacacum felicius obsita pomis rura prout*, O; *testis obsita aqualore*, L; *legati obsiti aqualore et sordibus*, L.

Observabilis — *e*, that can be remarked, observable, Q.

Observans — *ntis* (præp. *obervo*), observant, regardful, Pl; (2) attentive, respectful, *observantissimus nati homo*, C.

Observantia — *m*, f. an observing, regarding, Aug; (2) respect, esteem, attention, *observantia est, per quam etate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes creverunt et collimus*, C; *id egit ut amicos*, — *rem parsimonia retineret*, C.

Observatio — *onis*, f. an observing, observation, — *siderum*, C; (2) precept, rule, Pl; (3) cure, accuracy, exactness, — *summa in bello mendo*, C.

Observator — *oris*, m. an observer, watcher, Pl.

Observatio, 1. to watch, observe diligently, — *motus stellarum*, C.

Observo, 1. to watch, observe, regard, attend to, — *me quid rerum geram*, P; — *occupationem alienius*, C; — *tempus epistolæ alicui reddenda*, C; also, to watch, guard, keep, — *januum, fores*, P; — *greges*, O; (2) to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept, — *leges*, C; — *præceptum*, Ca; — *ordines*, S, to keep their ranks; (3) to respect, esteem, prize, honour, — *regem*, V; — *me ut alterum patrem*, C.

Obses — *idis*, c. a hostage, *ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint*, Ca; (2) a surety, security, pledge, *æque ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicellus est*, N, that he would be surety for that thing; *obsides dare*, C, to give security.

Obsessio — *onis*, f. a blockade, siege, — *loci*, C.

Obsessor — *oris*, m. one who sits or remains a long time in a place, *hec ego fui hostis solus*, — *fori*, P; (2) one who besieges or blockades, — *urbis*, L.

Obsidēdo — *edi* — *esum*, 2. (1.) *neut.* to sit down, remain anywhere, T; (1.) *act.* to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, *rana stagna et rivos obsident*, Pl; (2) to blockade, besiege, — *Uticam*, Ca; — *totam Italiam*, C; (3) to occupy, fill, *corporibus omnis obsidetur locus*, C, every place is filled; (4) to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity, *jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum*, C.

Obsidianus — *a* — *um*, — *lapide*, Pl. the mineral called Obsidian (perhaps so called because discovered by one Obsidian); — *ritum*, Pl. resembling Obsidian.

Obsidio — *onis*, f. a blockade, siege, *obsidione urbes capere*, C; *obsidione eximere*, L, to raise the siege of a place; (2) *met.* pressing danger, C.

Obsidionalis — *e*, of or relating to a blockade, siege; — *corona*, 1. the honorary crown of brass given to the commander who had raised a siege.

Obsidior, 1. *dep.* to lie in wait for, waylay, Co.

Obsidium — *ii*, n. a blockade, siege, P. Te; (2) *met.* a lying in wait, waylaying, Co; (3) care, attention, Co.

Obsidium — *li*, n. the condition of a hostage, Te.

Obsido — *edi* — *esum*, 3. to blockade, besiege, in-rect, environ (mostly poet.), — *vias oculorum*, Le; — *portas*, V.

Obsignator — *oris*, m. one who seals, a sealer, — *litterarum*, C; especially, a witness who puts his hand and seal to a will, C.

Obsigno, 1. to seal, — *epistolam*, C; especially, of witnesses who sign and seal any document, C; *propterea cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis*, C, to deal with any one in strict form of law; especially (2) to seal an accusation against any one, — *contra Severum patrem suum*, C; to mortgage under a

sealed deed, P. Aug; (3) *met.* to stamp, impress, — *formam verbis*, Le.

Obsipo, 1. to sprinkle upon, P.

Obvisto — *stisti* — *stium*, 3. to stand, place one's self before or in the way of, — *alicui obviam*, P; (2) to oppose, withstand, resist, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; (3) *præp.* *obstitus* — *a* — *um* (in the language of the augurs), = struck with lightning, A. Aug.

Obstitus — *a* — *um*, *præp.* *obstoro*, g. r.

Obstetisco — *feci* — *factum*, 3. to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common, Sc.

Obstolesco — *lervi* — *letum*, 3. to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, — *oratio*, C; — *cectigal*, C.

Obstulite, — *vestitus*, C, shabbily dressed, clad in old clothes.

Obstultus — *a* — *um* (præp. *obstulesco*), worn out, decayed, *vestitu obsoleto*, C; *inde* — *Thessalonicam renisti*, C, dressed in old clothes; — *verba*, C, obsolete; (2) common, every-day, — *crimina*, C; — *oratio*, C, familiar, common.

Obstultatus — *a* — *um*, made firm, made solid, Vt.

Obstulator — *oris*, m. a buyer of food, purveyor, P.

Obstultus — *us*, m. a catering, purveying, P.

Obstulsum — *ii*, n. (*obstulor*), that which is eaten with bread; vegetables, fruit, etc., but most frequently meaning fish, P. H.

Obvono, 1. (*obvonor*, 1. *dep.* *obvovio*), to buy for the kitchen, cater, P; (2) to give a banquet, feast, T; *met.* — *ambulando Jamem*, C, to buy the sauce of hunger.

Obvono, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, P.

Obvorbo — *di*, 2. to swallow, gulp down, P. H.

Obstantia — *m*, f. a resistance, opposition, hindrance, Vt.

Obstetricia — *orum*, n. the assistance of a midwife, Pl.

Obstetricis — *icis*, f. a midwife, P. T.

Obstinatē, resolutely, persistently, obstinately, P. T.

Obstinatio — *onis*, f. resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy, C.

Obstinatus — *a* — *um* (præp. *obstinio*), firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate, C; — *adversus lacrimas muliebres*, L; — *ad devertendum*, L.

Obstinio, 1. to persist in, be resolved on any thing, P; — *animis aut vincere aut mori*, L.

Obstipesco = *obstupesco*, g. r.

Obstipo, 1. to lean to one side, — *verticem*, P.

Obstipus — *a* — *um*, leaning to either side (opp. *rectus*), Le; (2) — *curvis*, St, thrown back (said of a haughty person); (3) — *caput*, Il, leaning forward, sunk on the breast.

Obsto — *stisti* — *atum*, 1. to stand at, before, against, — *obviam*, P; (2) to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct, — *alicui*, C; *vita ceterum eorum huic sceleris obstat*, S, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with; *quid obstat, quominus sit beatus* ? C; followed also by *cur*, T; *ne*, N: *præp.* *obstantia*, used *subst.*, hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Te.

Obstrigulum — *i*, n. the strap which fastens the sandal to the foot, Pl.

Obstrepo — *di* — *atum*, 3. to make a noise, clamour, at or against, *nilhil sensere Pami, obstrépente pluribus*, L; *fontesque lymphis obstrépant manantibus*, Il; (2) *met.* to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour, — *alicui*, C; (3) to disturb, molest, — *tibi literis*, C.

Obstringillo, 1. (*obstringillo*), to oppose, hinder, thwart, Vt. Sc.

Obstringo — *inxi* — *ictum*, 3. to bind to, fasten to, tie to; to bind up, tie fast, follow, — *ob gulum*, P; *vincum inquo collum*, — P; (2) *m* 1. to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation, — *aliquem spe hereditatis*, C; — *circularem jurando*, Ca, to bind by an oath; — *aliquem ore alieno*, C, to entangle in debt; *qui se tot sceleribus obstringit*, C; — *et paricidii*, C, had implicated himself in parricide; — *aliquem conscientia*, Te, to bind by

making him an accomplice; — *fidem suam alicui*, Pl, to pledge one's word.

Obstructio -ōnis, *f.* a hindrance, obstruction, C.

Obstrudo = obtrudo, *q.v.*

Obstruō -xi -ctum, 3. to build against, build before, — *frontem castrorum auxiliis*, L; — *luminibus alicujus*, Aug, to block up the light, build before the windows; — *portas*, Ca; — *aditus*, C; (2) to obstruct, hinder, C.

Obstupescio -feci -factum, 3. to bewilder, astound, stupify; to render senseless, benumb; *eum timidum obstupescit pudor*, T; *ipso miraculo audacia obstupescit hostes*, L; *obstupescit hominibus*, C.

Obstupesco -pui, 3. to become senseless, be stupified, C; (2) to be astounded, amazed, C.

Obstupiscus -a -um, astounded, amazed, stupified, P.

*Obsufflo, 1. to blow against, P. Aug.

Obsum -fui (offui) -esse, to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to, — *orationi alicujus*, C; *obsunt auctoribus artes*, O.

Obsuō -di -ctum, 3. to sew to, sew together, close up, stop up, O. V.; *obsuta lectica*, St, a litter, of which the curtains are sewn together, and which is thus closed up.

Obsurdesco -diti, 3. to become deaf, to be deaf, C. Obſurgō -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, protect, — *se servorum et libertorum corporibus*, C; — *os*, Cl; (2) to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret, *vitia multis virtutibus obsecta*, C; — *seclera nuper reperta priscis verbis*, Te.

*Obtemperatio -ōnis, *f.* compliance, obedience, C.

Obtempero, 1. to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to, — *alicui*, C; — *impei i populi Romani*, Ca; *qui obtemperat ipse sibi*, C, who commands himself; — *ad aliquem*, C; *non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur*, P, in what he says.

Obtendo -di -ctum, 3. to stretch before, spread before, *proque viro nebulam* —, V; poet. *obtentā nocte*, V, in the darkness of night; *obtendi* = to lie before, be over-against, *Britannia Germaniae obtenditur*, Te; (2) to put forward as an excuse, plead, allege, — *matris preces*, Te; — *valetudinem corporis*, Te; (3) to cover, conceal, hide, — *diem nube atra*, Te.

Obtentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching or spreading before, V; — *nubium*, Pl; (2) a pretext, pretence, excuse, *tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta*, Te, taken as an excuse.

Obtremo -trivi -tritum, 3. to trample to pieces, crush, pound, — *ranas*, Ph; — *locustarum ova*, Pl; (2) *met.* to crush, annihilate, destroy, *ita calamitatem stultitiamque obtulit et contudit*, C; — *iura populi*, L, trample under foot.

Obtestatio -ōnis, *f.* a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods, — *alicujus*, C; (2) an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, L.

Obtestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, protest before some person or thing, *te, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Diu*, C; — *sacra regni*, Te; (2) to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods, *per omnes deos te obtestor*, C.

Obtexo -xui -ctum, 3. to weave on, weave over, Pl; (2) to cover, *calumque obtegitur umbrā*, V.

*Obtinentia -ae, *f.* the figure of speech called Apostrophe, Q.

Obtineo -ui, 2. to be silent, T.

Obtinesco -ui, 3. to become quiet, grow silent, T. O.

Obtineo = obtego, *q.v.*

Obtinco -ui -entum, 2. (*i.*) *act.* to hold with the hands, *obtinere aures*, P; (2) to hold, possess, keep possession of, — *suam domum*, C; — *radacustodis*, C; — *citeriorem ripam armis*, L; to hold, occupy, — *principem locum*, Ca, to hold the chief place; — *secundum dignitatis locum*, Ca; — *numerus deorum*, C, to be among the number of the gods; *caveus medicamenti vim obtinet*, Pl, serves as medicine; (2) to make good, prove, demonstrate, pos-

sumus hoc teste, possumus literis hominum honestissimorum —, C; — *duas contrarias sententias*, C; (3) to get, acquire, obtain, *eo tu consule, omnia quae volēs obtinebis*, C; *Romani si rem obtinuerint*, Ca, obtained the victory. — (*ii.*) *neut.* to maintain one's self, prevail, obtain, *quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit*, L.

Obtingo -tigi, 3. to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall, *quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat*, C; *si quid mihi obtingerit*, C, if any thing should happen to me, if I should die; *istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtingisse, lator*, T.

Obtorpesco -pui, 3. to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible, — *manus prae metu*, L; *obtorperunt quodammodo animi*, L.

Obtorquō -rsi -rtum, 2. to turn or twist towards, — *proram in undas*, P. Aug; (2) to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found *ptep.*, *perf.*), *obtoro collo ad praetorem trahor*, P; *obtorcia gula in vincula adripi fuisse*, C.

Obtrectatio -ōnis, *f.* envious disparagement, de- traction, — *est agritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potius eo, quod ipse concupiscit*, C; — *et invidia adversus crescentem in dies gloriam consulis*, L.

Obtrector -oris, *m.* an envious detractor, disparager, — *et invidia Scipionis*, C.

Obtrahō, 1. to disparage, detract from, enviously de- ceer; to oppose, thwart, injure any one, — *alicui*, C; — *gloriae alicujus*, L; — *eius laudes*, L; — *inter se*, N.

Obtritus -ūs, *m.* a crushing, pounding, Pl.

Obtrudo -si -sum, 3. (obstrudo), to gulp down, swallow down, — *aliquid*, P; (2) to thrust, force, obtrude any thing upon one, — *virginem alicui*, T; — *palpum alicui*, P, to cajole, wheedle.

Obtruncatio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, pruning, Co.

Obtruncō, 1. to cut, cut off, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) to cut down, cut in pieces, slay, S. L.

Obtūtor, 2. *dep.* to look at, gaze at, see, behold, — *terram*, P.

Obtundo -tudi -tūsum, 3. to beat upon, thump, — *os mihi*, P; *nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume*, P, belaboured; — *telum*, Lc, to make dull by striking; (2) *met.* to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken, — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *ures*, or abs. *obtundere*, to beat upon the ears, deafen, weary with long speeches, C; — *aliquem longis epistolis*, C, to weary; — *aliquem de aliquā re*, T; — *vocem*, C; — *mentem*, C.

Obtūramētum -i, *n.* a stopper, bung, cork, Pl.

Obturbo, 1. to disturb, make turbid, — *aquam*, Pl; (2) *met.* to disturb, put into confusion, per- turb, — *hostes*, Te; — *lectorem*, St; *me scriptio et littere non lentius sed obturbant*, C, distract; — *solitudinem*, C; *obturbabant patres*, Te, made a disturban- ce, raised a clamour.

Obturgesco -tursi, 3. to swell up, Lc.

Obtūro, 1. to stop up, P. Pl; — *ures*, H, to refuse to listen.

Obtusūs -a -um (*ptep.* obtundo), blunt; — *vomer*, V; obtuse, — *angulus*, Lc; (2) dull, weak, powerless, — *acies*, C; — *vox*, Q, thick (*opp. clara*); — *stomachus*, Pl, weak, enfeebled; — *pectora*, V, insensible, unfeeling.

Obtūtūs -ūs, *m.* n looking at, beholding, look, gaze, — *oculorum*, C; *dum stupet obtutūque huius defixus in uno*, V.

Obumbro, 1. to overshadow, — *humum*, O; to darken, — *athera telis*, V; (2) *met.* to obscure, overcloud, *senatum et populum, nunquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrantur*, Te; (3) to conceal, protect, cover, — *erroris sub imagine crimen*, O.

Obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards, V. O.

Obustus -a -um, burnt, hardened in the fire, — *sudes*, V.

*Obvāgio, 4. to whimper about, P.

Obvallō, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round, C. Obvālio -vāli -ventum, 4. to come in the way of, to meet, C; (2) to fall to, fall to the lot of, — *herce-*

dilus ei, C; — Syria Scipioni, Ca; (3) to happen, befall, occur, C. St.

Obversor, 1. dep. to move up and down before; appear before, be before, L. Pl; in urbe inter catus et sermones hominum, Tc; sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublica dignitas, C; hovers before my eyes.

Obversus -a -um (ptep. obverso), turned towards, faciemque — in agmen utrumque, O.

Obverso -ti -sum, 3. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards, — mihi cornua, P; arcus in aliquem —, O; — proraspelago, V; (2) to oppose; praefigatis obversis, Tc, the opponents being scattered.

Obviam, in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet; — obistere alicui, P, to put one's self in the way of; quum in Cumanum mihi — venisti, C; thou camest to meet me; fit — Clodio ante fundum ejus, C, he met Clodius; — ire alicui, C, to go to meet; (3) met. amanti mihi tot — evocant more, P, are in the way; — ire periculis, S, to meet danger halfway; cupiditati hominum — ire, C, to combat, contend with; hence generally, to encounter, remedy an evil, — infecunditati terrarum, Tc.

**Obvigiis, 1. to be watchful, P.*

Obvius -a -um, in the way, meeting, si ille — et futuris omnino non erat, C, had no expectation of meeting him; dare se — alicui, L, to meet; quo loco inter se — fuissent, S, in which place they had met; obvias mihi literas mittas, C; — aquilones, Tc, blowing in a contrary direction; (2) opposite to, meeting with hostile intent, si ingrediendi cum armata manu — fueris, C; (3) affable, courteous, easy of access, Pl; so of inanimate objects, easy to meet with, obvius, ready at hand, Q; (4) exposed to, rupes — ventorum furis, V.

Obvolvō -vi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, C, with head muffled up; met. verbisque decoris obvolvās vitium, H.

Occeco, 1. to make blind, deprive of sight, dazzle, Cl. Pl; (2) to darken, overcloud, densa caligo occaecaverat diem, L, to hide from sight; — semen, C; (3) met. to make obscure, unintelligible, obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, C; to make mentally or morally blind, occaecatus stultitiaeupiditate, C; poet. to make numb, stiff, timor occaecaverat artus, V.

**Occedēs -is, f. slaughter, bloodshed, P.*

Ocellatus -a -um, thick-skinned, insensible, Sc. Occallesco -lidi, 3. to become thick-skinned, P. Cl; (2) to become insensible, unfeeling, C.

Oceano -ūi, 3. to blow, sound, — cornua tubasque, Tc.

Ocasio -ōnis, f. a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion, — nancisci, C; arripere, L; — amittere, omittēre, C; praetermittere, Ca; dimittere, N; occasio data, C, when an opportunity is offered; ut primum — data est, C, as soon as an opportunity offered; per occasionem, L, on a favourable opportunity; ad — aurā evehi, St, with a favourable wind; (2) a supply, stock, — olea, Co; — lapidum, Pl.

Ocasituncula -ae, f. dim. a little opportunity, P. Occisus -a -um (ptep. occido), ante solem occasum, P, before sunset.

Occisus -ūs, m. the setting, of the heavenly bodies, — solis, Ca; (2) — solis, Ca, or abs. V, the west; (3) met. fall, destruction, end, death, — interitusque rei publicae, C; — Troiae tristesque ruinae, V.

Occisio -ōnis, f. a harrowing, C. Co. Occator -ōris, m. a harrower, one who harrows, Co.

Occido -cessi -cessum, 3. to go to, go towards, meet, — in conspectum alicujus, P.

Occento, 1. to sing to, to sing a serenade to, P; (2) to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against any one, C.

Occentus -ūs, m. a singing, P.

Ocepto, 1. to begin, commence, P.

Occhi -ōrum, m. a kind of tree in Hyreania, from which exuded honey, Pl.

Occidens -ntis (ptep. occido), — sol, setting sun, sunset, L; (2) subst. occidens -ntis, m. the setting sun, the west, C.

Occidentalis -e, western, occidental, P.

Occido -ōnis, f. complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; frequently used in the phrase occidione occidere (cadere), C, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man; occidione occumbere, Tc, to be slain to the last man.

Occido -cidi -cissum, 3. to knock down, beat to the ground, Cleisipho me pugnus occidit, T; especially (2) to kill, slay, L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, C; ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur, Ca; — aliquem veneno, St, to poison; (3) to torture, annoy, torment, occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, P.

Occido -cidi -cissum, 3. to fall, fall down, et alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, P; especially (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, C; occasura pars caeli, Pl, the west; (3) to die, perish, — in bello, C; — suā dextrā, V, to die by one's own hand; (4) to perish, be ruined, sin plane occidimus, ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, C; hence occidi is used as an exclamation of despair, I am ruined! I am undone! P. T; — spes nostra, P; — ornatus mundi, C, perishes, passes away.

Occidūus -a -um, setting, oriens — que dies, O; (2) western, westerly, O; (3) — senectus, O, approaching death, near to dissolution.

Oceclo -ūi, 3. to sing or chirp inauspiciously, L.

Ocepio -cepi -ceptum, 3. (i.) act. to begin, commence, undertake, — sermonem cum aliquo, T; — agere armentum, L; (ii.) neut. to begin, T. Tc.

Ocepiūm -ii, n. the back of the head, occiput, P. Q.

Oceput -itis, n. Pr. = occipitum, q.v.

Ocectio -ōnis, f. a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter, C.

**Oceisor -ōris, m. a slayer, murderer, P.*

Oceisus -a -um (ptep. occido), ruined, unfortunate, occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, P.

Ocelamito, 1. to cry loudly, violently, P.

Ocellūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, close up, — ades, T; — tabernas, C; (2) to restrain, keep in, — linguam, P; — libidinem, T.

Occo, 1. to harrow, H. Co; also, in a vineyard, to break up and level the ground, Vr.

Occepi -isse = ocepio, q.v.

Occubo, 1. to lie down, especially to rest in the grave, ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, V.

Occuleo, 1. to trample, tread in, Vr.

Occulto -culti -cultum, 3. to cover (especially for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal, — aliquid, C; aliquem, L.

Ocultatio -ōnis, f. a hiding, concealing, concealment, C.

Ocultator -ōris, m. a hider, concealer, C.

Ocultate, secretly, in secret, privately, C. L.

Oculto, 1. to hide, conceal, — se latebris, C; — et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis, C.

Ocultus -a -um, secret, hidden, concealed, private, occult, hi saltem in — locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, P; occultior atque tector cupiditas, C; of persons, secret, close, reserved, si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, C; (2) subst. occulta -ūrum, n. secret things, secrets, C; adv. in occulto, C; per occultum, Tc; ex occulto, C, secretly.

Ocumbo -cūbii -cūbitum, 3. to fall down, sink down; usually, to fall down in death, to die, ad occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, C; qui pugnantes mortem occubuisse, L; ambo pro republica morte occubuisse, L; — certe morti, V.

Ocupatio -ōnis, f. a seizing, taking possession of, occupation, C; (2) a figure of speech so called, Aug; (3) a business, employment, occupation, maximis — impediti, C.

Ocupatus -a -um (ptep. occupor), busy, engaged, occupied, C.

Ocupo, 1. to take possession of, occupy, *ay* hold of, — *totam Italiam suis præsidiis*, C; — *tyrannidem*, C; poet. — *aliquem amplexu*, O, to embrace; (2) to fill, occupy with any thing, — *Tyrrhenum mare camentis*, H; (3) to fall upon, attack, — *aliquem gladio*, V; — *canes ense*, Pt; (4) to anticipate, to do anything first, *volu tu prior ut occupes adire*, P, that thou shouldst present thyself first; — *bellum facere*, L, first begin the war; (5) *mer.* to seize upon, *timor exercitum occupat*, C, to employ, occupy, — *pecuniam*, C, to put out, invest money.

Ocurro -curri (-eucurri) -cursum, 3. to run to meet, hasten to meet, — *Cæsari venienti*, Ca; — *obviam alicui*, P; (2) to fall upon, attack, — *duobus legionibus*, Ca; (3) to meet with, fall in with, Ca; to come to a place, meet at a place, — *alicui loco*, L; — *ad id concilium*, L; — *in aliam civitatem*, C, to lie together, (of places) to meet, *apud Elegiam occurrit Euphrati Taurus mons*, Pl; (4) *met.* to work against, oppose, counteract, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; — *venienti morbo*, Pr; to come to the help of, assist, — *vestra sapientia*, C; (5) *met.* to answer, reply, — *alicui*, Q; (6) *met.* to present itself, occur, happen, — *animo, cogitationi*, C; *oculis ejus tot valudes occurrerent*, Co.

Ocurratlo -onis, *f.* a going to meet a person, attention, officiousness, C.

Ocurrulo -onis, *f.* a meeting, Sc.

Ocurso, 1. to go to meet, to meet, — *fugientibus*, Te; (2) to rush upon, fall upon, attack, *occurrat oculus gladio*, C; (3) to anticipate, — *fortuna*, Pl; (4) — *animo*, or *abs.*, to suggest itself, occur to the mind, *occurrat animo nea mortalitas*, Pl.

Occursus -ūs, *m.* a meeting, a falling in with, — *alicujus vitare*, Te, to avoid meeting with any one.

Océanus -i, *m.* (Ὠκεανός), the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth, C; used adj. *mare Oceanum*, Ca; (2) personified as a god, the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs; hence *Océanitis* -idis, *f.* V, a daughter of Oceanus.

Ocellatus -a -um, marked with little eyes, having small eyes; *ocellatus (sa. lapillis) ludere*, St, to play at marbles.

Ocellus -i, *m. dim.* a little eye, C; used as a term of endearment, *ocelle mi!* P. apple of my eye! (2) a knot or knob on the root of the reed, Pl.

Ochra -æ, *f.* (ὄχρα), yellow ochre, Cl. Pl.

Ocimum -i, *n.* (ὀκίμνον), the herb basil, Pl.

Ocimum -i, *n.* (ocimum, ocymum, ὀκίμνον), a species of clover, Pl. Vr.

Ocior, *ocius* (*superl.* *ocissimus*, ὀκίων, ὀκιστορ), swifter, quicker, more rapid, *ocior ceteris*, H; *ocior Euro*, H; (2) early, *pu a ocissima*, Pl, soonest ripe.

Ociter, P. Aug. (*comp.* *ocius*, C; *superl.* *ocissime*, S.) quickly, swiftly, rapidly, *ut ocius ad tuum pervenitis*, C; *omnium versatur urna, serius, ocius, sors exiit*, H, sooner or later.

Ocrea -æ, *f.* a metal greave or legging, V. L.

Ocreatus -a -um, wearing the ocrea, *g.v.*, Pl. II.

Oclichordos -on (ὀκλίχρδος), having eight strings, octachord, Vt.

Octágonos -on (ὀκτάγωνος), having eight angles, octagonal, Vt.

Octans -ntis, an instrument used for measuring, consisting of an arc of a circle, containing 45°, Vt.

Octaphoron = octophoron, *g.v.*

Octastýlos -on (ὀκτάστύλος), having eight pillars in front, octastyle, Vt.

Octavani -orum, *m.* soldiers of the eighth legion, Pl.

Octavia gens, a plebeian family well known as having given birth to the emperor Augustus. It makes little figure in republican times, and of the family of Augustus the first who was enrolled in the senate was the father of the emperor.

Octavia, well known as the sister of Augustus

and wife of M. Marcellus, and afterwards of the triumvir M. Antonius. Her son by her first husband was the Marcellus whom the emperor adopted and designed to succeed him.

Octavianus = Augustus, *g.v.*

Octavus -a -um, the eighth, C; hence *subst.* *octava* -æ, *f.* M, the eighth hour: *adv.* *octavum*, L, for the eighth time.

Octavusdecimus -a -um, the eighteenth, Vt. Te.

Octies, eight times, Pl.

Octingénarius -a -um, — *greges*, Vr, containing eight hundred.

Octingentissimus -a -um, the eight hundredth, C.

Octingenti -æ -a, eight hundred, C.

Octipes -edis, having eight feet, Pt. O.

Octo (ὀκτώ), eight, C. Ca.

October -bris, *m.* the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; *October*, Co; — *mensis*, Aug; used adj. — *Idus*, *Calendæ*, M.

Octogénarius -a -um, containing eighty, consisting of eighty; — *homo*, Pl, an octogenarian, a man eighty years old.

Octoginti -æ -a, eighty each, L.

Octogissimus -a -um, the eightieth, C.

Octogies, eighty times, C.

Octoginta, eighty, C.

Octogis -e, yoked eight together, L.

Oetónalus -a -um, consisting of eight, containing eight, — *numerus*, Vr; — *versus*, Q.

Oetóni -æ, a, eight each, P. Ca.

Oetóphoron -i, *n.* (ὀκτόφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, C.

Oetógies, *octóginta* = octogies, octoginta, *g.v.*

***Octuplicatus** -a -um, increased eight-fold, L.

Oetúplis -a -um, (ὀκτα-λόγος), eight-fold, C; *subst.*, *oetúplum* -i, *n.* an eight-fold penalty, C.

***Oetussis** -is, *m.* eight asses, H.

Oetúlaris -a -um, relating to the eyes; — *medicus*, Cl, an oculist.

Oetúla -æ, *f.* a fish; perhaps a lamprey, Pl.

Oetúllatus -a -um, having eyes; — *testis*, P, an eye-witness; *Oetúllus male* —, St, having defective eyesight; (2) catching the eye, visible, C; — *o. vendere*, P, for cash (*opp.* *o. credi*, on credit).

Oetúlus -a -um, having many eyes, sharp-sighted, — *Argus*, P.

Oetúlerépida -æ, *m.* the name of a slave (coined by P.), one whose eyes sound with many blows.

Oetúlus -i, *m.* the eye; — *amittere*, C. Ca, to lose one's sight; — *restituere*, St, to restore the power of sight; *ex oculis abire*, Sc, to leave the presence of any one; *ante oculos ponere* (*proponere*), *proponere oculis*, C, to set before one's eyes; *res posita est ante oculos*, C, is visible; *in oculis*, C, *sub oculis*, Ca, before one's eyes, in one's presence; *oculos pascere aliqui re*, C; *fructum oculis capere ex aliquo re*, N, to feast the eyes upon; *oculi dolent*, P, of a man who sees any thing disagreeable; *in oculis esse aliquid* (*alicui*), C, to be highly prized by; *oculus aliquem in oculis ferre*, C, *gestare*, T; used as a term of endearment, *oculo mi!* P; (2) *meton.* the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail, Pl; a bud or eye of a plant, V. Co; a knot or knob of certain roots, A. Aug; a portion of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Oeyum = ocinum, *g.v.*

Oedum -i, *n.* (ὀδῖον), a building for public musical performances, Vt.

Odi, *odisse*, to hate, detest, — *aliquem acerbis*, C; *inimicos semper oia sum obtuleri*, P; (2) to dislike, be displeased with, — *Perseos apparatus*, H.

Odiose, hatefully, odious, *v.*, vexatiously, C.

***Odiosus** -a -um, P. = odiosus, *g.v.*

Odiosus -a -um, hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome, *infestum et esse alicui*, P; of things, — *crubum*, C; *cupidis rerum talium odiosum est molestum est carere*, it is annoying, unpleasant.

Ōdium -ii, *n.* hatred; *in odium alicujus irruere*, C, to become hated by any one; *omnibus odio venire*, Pl.; — *est mihi cum aliquo*, C, I am at enmity with; *esse odio alicui*, C, to be hated by; *magno odio in aliquem ferri*, N, to be greatly embittered against; — *saturare*, C, to satisfy one's hatred; of inanimate objects, *odium rupham cum eite maximum*, Pl, an antipathy; (2) a hateful thing, offence, *odio es*, P, I can't bear you; (3) offensive conduct, impertinence, impertinence, *tundendo atque odio denique efficit senex*, T.

Ōdōntitis -idis, *f.* (ὀδοντίτις), a plant good for tooth-ache, Pl.

Ōdōr, *ōris*, *m.* a smell, *odour*, C; especially (2) a sweet smell, pleasant odour, perfume, *incendere odores*, C; *perfusus liquidis odoribus*, H; (3) an unpleasant smell, stench, stink, *camera incultu, tenebris, odore, fæda*, S; (4) met. a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment, — *dictaturæ*, C; — *urbantatis*, C.

Ōdōrāmentum -i, *n.* spices, perfumes, Co.

Ōdōrātus -a -um, of or for perfuming, Pl.

Ōdōrātio -ōnis, *f.* a smelling, C.

Ōdōrātus -ūs, *m.* a smell, smelling, C; (2) the sense of smell, C, (3) an odour, Pl.

Ōdōrātus -a -um, odorous, sweet-smelling, — *cedrus*, V; — *capilli*, H; — *Indi*, P. Aug, whose country produces perfumes.

Ōdōrifer -ēra -ērūm, odoriferous, having a pleasant smell, Pt; (2) producing perfumes, — *gens*, O; *Arabia*, Pl.

Ōdōro, 1. to make odorous, *et odorant aëra fumis*, O.

Ōdōro, 1. *dep.* to examine by smell, — *aliquid*, P; to scent out, to track by the sense of smell, *ibo odorans quasi canis renaticus*, P; (2) met. to sniff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, to aspire to, *quos — hunc decentratum suspicamini*, C; (3) met. to search into, track out, investigate, — *quid sentiant*, C; — *philosophiam*, Tc, only to smell at, have the slightest smattering of.

Ōdōrus -a -um, having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous, — *flos*, O; (2) stinking, P. Aug; (3) — *ris canum*, V, tracking by smell.

Ōdos, *ōris*, *S. L.* = odor, *q.v.*

Ōdrýs -ārūm (Ὀδρýσαι), a people of Thrace; hence *adj.* **Ōdrýs** -a -um, Thracian, — *tyrannus*, O, Tereus; — *dura*, O, Rhesus; *subst.* **Ōdrýs** -ii, *m.* P. Aug, Orpheus.

Ōdýnōlytes -æ, *m.* (ὀδυνόλυτες), a fish, the use of which was said to relieve the pains of labour, Pl.

Ōdyssæa -æ, *f.* (Ὀδύσσεια), the Odyssey, a poem by Homer, O.

Ōēgrus -i, *m.* (Οἰάγρος), a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, O; hence *adj.* **Ōēgrus** -a -um, V, O, Thracian.

Ōēbūlus -i, *m.* (Ὀΐβαλος) a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen, in whose reign was founded the Spartan colony of Tarentum; hence **Ōēbūles** -æ, *m.* a descendant of Ōēbūlus; *plur.* O, Castor and Pollux; **Ōēbūlis** -idis, *f.* — *nympha*, O, Helen; — *matres*, O, Italian, Roman; **Ōēbūlis** -a -um, M, O, Spartan; — *puer*, M, Hyacinthus. **Ōēbūlia** -æ, *f.* V, Tarentum.

Ōēbūmōia -æ, *f.* (ὀϊβουμῳία), proper arrangement of an oration, drama, etc. Q.

Ōēbūmōicus -a -um (ὀϊβουμῳικός), relating to the proper arrangement of a speech, Q.

Ōēus -i, *m.* (οἶκος), a room in a house, saloon, V, Pl.

Ōēdipus -i, *m.* (-us -ōdis, *m.* Ὀιδίποδι), king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, who was fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother; known also as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphinx; prov. *Deus sum, non Ōēdipus*, T, I am no Ōēdipus to unriddle riddles; hence **Ōēdipodes** -æ, *m.* Sc. = Ōēdipus; **Ōēdipodides** -æ, *m.* the

son of Ōēdipus, P. Aug; **Ōēdipodius** -a -um, O, Ōēdipodean.

Ōēnanthe -ēs, *f.* (οἰνάνθη), the grape of the wild vine, Pl; (2) a thorny plant, Pl; *ananthe pimpinelloides*, Linn.

Ōēnanthinus -a -um (οἰνάνθινος), made of the wild grape, — *vinum*, Pl.

Ōēneus -ei or -eos, *m.* (Οἰνεός), king of Ætolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira; hence **Ōēneis** -idis, *f.* Sc, Deianira; **Ōēneus** -a -um, — *heros*, P. Aug, Tydeus; **Ōēneus** -a -um, — *agri*, O, Ætolia; **Ōēneides** -æ, *m.* son of Ōēneus, Meleager, O; also Diomed, son of Tydeus, grandson of Ōēneus, O.

Ōēnphōrum -i, *n.* (οἰνοφῶρον), a basket or hamper for carrying wine, H.

Ōēnphōlūm -i, *n.* (οἰνοπολεῖον), a wine-shop, tavern, P.

Ōēnphōra -æ, *f.* (-is -idis, *f.* οἰνοφύρα), a plant, the juice of which was sometimes mixed with wine, Pl.

Ōēntrū -æ, *f.* (Οἰνοτρία), Italy; hence *adj.* **Ōēntrū** -a -um, V, **Ōēntrus** -a -um, V, Italian, Roman.

Ōēstrus -i, *m.* (οἰστρος), the gadfly, horsefly, V; (2) poetic or prophetic madness, inspiration, P. Aug.

Ōēsupum -i, *n.* (οἰστρον), the fat and filth which is washed out of wool, Pl; from which a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, was prepared, O.

Ōēta -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* Οἰττα), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself, O; hence *adj.* **Ōēteus** -a -um, — *deus*, Pl, and *abs.* O, Hercules.

Ōētum -i, *n.* (οἶτρον), an Egyptian plant, Pl.

Ōēlla -æ, *f.* a bit of meat, morsel, Jv, M.

Ōēlla -æ, *f.* a bit, morsel, C; prov. *inter os et offam*, A. Aug, between cup and lip; (2) a piece, lump, *gummi in offas convolutum*, Pl; (3) an untimely birth, abortion, Pl. Pr.

Ōēlatum, bit by bit, in little bits, P.

Ōēfendicūm -i, *n.* an obstacle, stumbling-block; hindrance, Pl.

Ōēfendo -di -sum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *caput ad forniciem*, O; — *latus*, C; *puppis offendit in scopulis*, O; (2) to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon, *si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, peristi*, P; — *aliquem imparatum*, C, to come upon unawares, surprise; (3) met. to stumble, make a mistake, blunder, offend, commit a fault, *si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit*, C; — *apud aliquem*, C; (4) met. to be displeased with, take offence at; *si in me aliquid offenditis*, C; (5) met. to be unfortunate, fail, suffer misfortune, *cum multi viri fortes offenderint*, C; *naves in redeundo offenderunt*, Ca; (6) met. to offend, displease, — *aliquem contumelia*, C; *polyopodon offendit stomachum*, Pl, disagrees with; pass. *multis rebus meus offendeatur animus*, C.

Ōēfensa -æ, *f.* a striking against, knocking against, Pl; (2) met. dislike, hatred, enmity, *magnū in offensū sum apud Pompeium*, C; — *gravissimam contrahere*, St, to fall into disgrace; (3) an injury, offence, wrong, affront, Co, O; (4) inconvenience, uncomfortable sensation, indisposition, Cl.

Ōēfensio -ōnis, *f.* a hitting, striking against, Q; — *memoria*, Sc, a slip of memory.

Ōēfensor -ōris, *m.* a false reading for *offensatus*, Q.

Ōēfensio -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, hitting against; — *pedis*, C, a stumbling; (2) that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, C; (3) hatred, enmity, disfavour, aversion, *suscipere invidiam atque — apud aliquem*, C; *in odium — que alicujus incurere*, O; *hoc apud alios — habet*, Pl, displeases others; (4) an affront, offence, injury, C; (5) an indisposition, annoyance, misfortune, *graves scient — esse ex gravibus morbis*, C; — *corporum*, C.

Offensivum -a, *f. dim.* a slight offence, displeasure, C.

Offensus, 1. to strike, dash against, L; (2) to stumble or falter in speaking, Q.

Offensusus -a -um (*ptep.* offendo), hateful, offensive, — *et inivisum esse alicui*, C; (2) offended, angered, embittered, — *et alienatus animus*, C.

Offensusus -is, *m.* a dashing against, a shock, L; (2) a meeting with, falling in with, P. Aug.

Offero, obtuli, oblatum, offerre, to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer, *incommodo illis fors obtulerat advenient meum*, T; *ne quem ille florentissimum reliquerat, perditum illi efflictumque offerrem*, C; pass. *offerri*, to present one's self, offer one's self, appear, *multis in difficultibus rebus præsens auxilium ejus numinis oblatum est*, C; (2) to offer, expose, — *nos periculis sine causa*, C; — *se mori*, Ca; — *se ad mortem pro patriâ*, C; — *vitam in discrimen*, C; (3) to offer, proffer, — *suam operam*, L; — *alicui optativum beneficium*, C; — *lætitiâ*, T, to cause, occasion joy; — *alicui injuriam*, T, to inflict an injury on; — *stuprum alicui*, C; — *mortem alicui*, C.

*Offertum -a, *f. n.* a gift, present; used by P, = a blow, stripe.

Officina -æ, *f.* a workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; — *armorum*, Ca, a manufactory of arms; — *cruriorum, fullonum, tingentium*, Pl; — *cetariorum*, Co, place where fish were salted; (2) = ornithon; a breeding-house for birds, poultry-yard, Co; (3) met. — *nequitie, sapientie*, C.

Officiatôr -ôris, *m.* the owner or superintendent of a manufactory, Vt.

Officelo -feci -fectum, 3. to draw near, approach, be in the way of, impede, hinder; *tum demum juvenas officit*, then youth approaches, L; — *apricanti*, C, to stand between any one and the sun; *ipsa umbra terræ soli officiens noctem officit*, C, coming before the sun; (2) met. to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, cur meis commodis obstat? C; — *consiliis alicujus*, S; to injure, *officiunt lœtis frugibus herbaræ*, V; *lactuca officunt claritati oculorum*, P.

Officlose, obligingly, courteously, C.

Officiôsus -a -um, obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors), — *amicitia*, C; — *homo*, C; (2) dutiful, conformable to duty, — *dolor*, C; — *labores*, C.

Officium -ii, *n.* a kind office, spontaneous service, courtesy, attention, *altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus*, C; *summo officio præditus homo*, Ca, a very obliging man; (2) ceremonial respect, ceremony, *officio togæ virilis interfui*, Pl, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis; *suprema in aliquem officia*, Tc, the last offices, the ceremony of interment; (3) the office of love, complaisance, favour of a lover, Pt; (4) duty, obligation, office; *meminisse officium suum*, P, to remember one's duty; *omnia — amicitia servare*, C; *satisfacere officio*, C, to fulfil one's duty; *desse officio suo*, C, to be wanting to one's duty; (5) especially, official duty, office, *toti tamen officio maritimo M. Nubius præpositus*, C, over the whole naval service; *confecto legationis officio*, C; (6) the room or office of an official person, *ipse me Regulus convenit in prætoris officio*, Pl.

Offigo -xi -ctum, 3. to fix in, fasten, *ita densos officunt immitteque ramos*, L.

Offirmate, firmly, obstinately, St.

Offirmatus -a -um (*ptep.* offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, P. C.

Offirmo, 1. to make firm, to fasten, P. Aug; (2) met. to make resolute, steadfast; *ne tam offirma te*, T, don't be so obstinate.

*Offlecto -xi -xum, 3. to turn, direct, — *navem*, P.

Offrinctus -a -um, bridled, restrained, kept within bounds, P.

Offringo -cti -actum, 3. to plough, break up a second time, Vr; — *glebas*, Co.

Offucla -a, *f.* paint, rouge, P; (2) met. deceit, deception, P.

Offula -a, *f. dim.* (offila), a little bit, a morsel, Vr. Offulgéo -lsi, 2. to shine upon, appear, *nova lux oculis offulsit*, V.

Offundo -udi -usum, 3. to pour before, pour around, pour out, — *cibum*, P; pass. *offundit*, to be poured out, to be poured round, spread itself around, *nobis air crassus offunditur*, C; (2) met. to pour out, spread abroad, diffuse, *tamquam si offusa reipublicæ sempiterna nox esset*, C; — *omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus*, L; (3) to spread over, so as to cover, conceal, *ut eniri obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ*, C; so met. *offusus dolore*, Tc.

Ogganno -ivi (-it) -itum, 4. to yelp, growl at, P. T.

Oggéro, 3. to bring or bear to, — *oculum alicui*, P.

Ogýges -is, *m.* (Ὀγύγης), a mythical king of Thebes; hence poet. Ogýgidæ -arum, *m.* P. Aug, the Thebans; Ogýgius -a -um, Theban; — *deus*, O, Bacchus.

Oh, ôhê, oh, ah! an interjection, representing, as in English, various states of mind, P. T.

Ôho, ôho! aha! P.

Oi, ôh! an interjection of pain and grief, T.

Oileus -ôi (-ôs), *m.* (Ὀϊλεύς) king of Locris, father of Ajax; hence Oïlides -æ, *m.* P. Aug; Oïlides, -æ, *m.* Pl, Ajax, son of Oileus.

Ôlêa -æ, *f.* (ἐλαία), the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Vr; (2) the olive-tree, C.

Ôlêacêus -a -um, like olive-oil, oily, Pl.

Ôlêagîneus -a -um (-gînus -a -um; -gînus -a -um), of or relating to the olive-tree, V; (2) like an olive-tree, Co. Pl; (3) olive-green, Pl.

Ôlêaris -e, Pl. = olearius, *q.v.*

Ôlêarius -a -um, of or relating to olive-oil, C; subst. Ôlêarius -ui, *m.* an oil-presser, oil-seller, Pl. Co.

Ôlêastellus -i, *m. dim.* a species of Calabrian olive-tree, Co.

Ôlêaster -tri, *m.* the wild olive-tree, V.

Ôlêstas -atis, *f.* the olive-gathering, oil-harvest.

Ôlens -ntis (*ptep.* ôlêo), smelling, odorous; hence (a) fragrant, sweet-smelling, O; (b) bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, P. II.

Ôlêo, ôlidi, 2. (ôlêo, 3.) to emit an odour, smell, *mulieres idco bene olere, quia nihil olèbant, idèbantur*, C; *qui nardo flammæ non olere me!* Pt; (2) met. to smell of, give indications or tokens of, — *nihil ex Academia*, C; (3) to reveal itself or be betrayed by smell, *aurum hinc olêt*, P, he perceives that I have money.

Ôlêôsus -a -um, oily, full of oil, Pl.

Ôlêrâcus -a -um, herblike, resembling herbs, Pl.

Ôlêtum -i, *n.* a place planted with olives; an olive-garden, A. Aug.

Ôlêtum -i, *n.* filth, excrement, Pr.

Ôlêum -i, *n.* (ἐλαιον) olive-oil, oil, *intillate oleum lumini*, C; used met. for that which is soft, quiet, *oleo tranquillior*, P; *proav. oleum et epuravi perdere*, P. C, to lose time and trouble; *oleum addere camino*, II, to pour oil on the fire, to aggravate an evil; (2) meton. the palm-tree (since oil was extensively used by writers), *ego eam drus olei*, Ct; and hence met. of wit combats or rhetorical exercises, C.

Ôlêllo -llei -factum, 3. to smell, — *ea quæ putamus*, C; *delphini sagacissime olfactant*, V, have a very acute sense of smell; (2) met. to scent out, trace by smell, — *nuncium*, C; (3) * to care to smell of any thing, — *labra lacte*, Vr.

Ôlêcto, 1. to smell at, smell, — *testamentum*, P.

Ôlêctôrîum -ii, *n.* something to smell at, a nargay, smelling-bottle, Pl.

**Olfatrix* -icis, *f.* she who smells, Pl.
Olfactus -ūs, *m.* the act of smelling, Pl; (2) the sense of smell, Pl.

Ōlūs -a -um, smelling, emitting an odour, *bene* — *amphoræ*, Co, fragrant; — *capra*, H, — *senex*, St, stinking, fetid.

Ōlim, formerly, once upon a time, in times past, *sic enim* — *loquebantur*, C; *fuit* — *senex*, P, there was once an old man; (2) now for a long time, long ago, *audio quid veteres* — *monentis amici*, Jv; (3) referring to the future, hereafter, at a future time, *non, si male nunc, et — sic erit*, H; *utinam coram tecum* — *potius quam per epistolas*, C; (4) ever, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, *an quid est — homini salute melius?* F; *ut pueris — dant crustula blandi doctores*, H.

Ōlitor -ōris, *m.* a cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, Pl. Co.

Ōlitorius -a -um, of or relating to culinary herbs; — *forum*, L, vegetable-market.

Ōliva -æ, *f.* the olive, P. H; (2) the olive-tree, C; (3) *poet.* an olive-branch, H; a staff of olive-tree wood, O.

Ōlitrans -ntis, *m.* an olive-gatherer, Pl.

Ōlitrarius -a -um, of or relating to olives, Co.

Ōlitratum -i, *n.* a place planted with olives, olive-garden, C.

Ōlitrifer -ëra -ërum, olive-wearing, olive-bearing, V. O.

Ōlitratis -ntis, *f.* the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, Co.

Ōlīvum -i, *n.* olive-oil, oil, Lc. V; (2) oil for anointing, unguent, Ct.

Olla -æ, *f.* an earthenware jar or pot, C.

Ollaris -e, of or relating to an earthenware pot, M.

Ollarius -a -um, Pl. = *ollaris*, *q.v.*

Ollula -æ, *f. dim.* a little earthenware pot, Vr.

Ollus -a -um, *obsolete form of ille* -a -ud, *q.v.*

Ōleo, *s.* = *oleo*, *q.v.*

Ōlor -ōris, *m.* a swan, O. H. V.

Ōlor -ōris, *m.* an odour, smell, Vr.

Ōlorinus -a -um, of or relating to a swan, V.

Ōlus -ëris, *n.* any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, Pl; (2) — *atrum* (or often written in one word), a plant, *Smyrnum olusatrum*, Linn.

Ōluscūlum -i, *n. dim.* a little herb, vegetable, C.

Ōlympia -æ, *f.* (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in Elis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated, C; hence *adj.* *Ōlympiæus* -a -um, V; *Ōlympicus* -a -um, H; *Ōlympus* -a -um, Pl. L, Olympian: *subst.* *Ōlympus* -ii, *m.* a surname given by the Greeks to illustrious men, Pl; *Ōlympium* -ii, *n. L*, the temple of Jupiter Olympius; *Ōlympia* -ërum, *n. C*, the Olympic games; *Ōlympias* -adis, *f.* an Olympiad, or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, C; *Ōlympiëum* -i, *n.* Aug, a temple of the Olympian Jupiter; *Ōlympiōnceis* -æ, *m.* a victor at Olympia, C.

Ōlympus -i, *m.* (Ὀλυμπος), a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods, V. H; (2) *poet.* = Heaven, V; hence *subst.* *Ōlympiades* -um, *f.* the Muses, Vr.

Ōlyra -æ, *f.* (ὄλυρα), a species of grain very much resembling spelt, Pl.

Ōmāsum -i, *n.* bullocks' tripe, H.

Ōmen -inis, *n.* an omen, sign, augury, prognostication, *hisce ominibus proficiscere*, C; *hoc detestabile* — *acerat Juppiter*, C; *ire secundo amine*, H, in God's name; (2) *n.* wish, as a good

omen; *optima omina*, C; (3) that which is accompanied by auspices; — *prima*, V, nuptials.

Ōmentum -i, *n.* the caul, omentum, Cl; (2) the entrails, bowels, Pr.

**Ōminātor* -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, P.

Ōmnor, *l. dep.* to augur, presage, prophesy, predict, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquid*, L.

Ōmnōse, ominously, P. Aug.

Ōmnōsus -a -um, foreboding, ominous, Pl.

Ōmissus -a -um (*ptep.* *ŏmitto*), neglectful, remiss, T.

Ōmitto -misi -missum, *s.* to let go, let alone, let fall, — *mulierem*, T; — *habenas*, Tc; — *animam*, P, to die; (2) *met.* to give up, lay aside, leave off, — *tristitiam*, *iracundiam*, T; — *pietatem et humanitatem*, C, put on one side; especially (3) of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit, *ut alia omittam, hoc satis est*, Q; — *de re ditum*, C; (4) with following *inf.*, to leave off, — *lugere*, C; — *mirari*, H.

**Ōmnicarpus* -a -um, gnawing everything, Vr.

**Ōmnifer* -ëra -ërum, bearing everything, all-bearing, O.

Ōmnigēnus -a -um, of all kinds, of all sorts, V.

Ōmnimōdis, Lc; *Ōmnimōdo*, Cl, in every way, wholly, entirely.

Ōmnino, altogether, entirely, wholly, totally, *quum senatoris muneribus aut — aut magnæ ex parte essem liberatus*, C; *ut non multum aut nihil — Graiis cederetur*, C; (2) in all, in the total, *quinque — fuerunt, qui Oppianicum absolverent*, C; *sane frequentes sumus — ad ducentos*, C; (3) in concessive clauses followed by *sed*, = certainly ... but, *danda opera est — ... sed*, C; (4) in general, *de hominum genere aut — de animalium loquor*, C.

Ōmnipārens -ntis, all-producing, all-bearing, — *terra*, V. Lc.

Ōmnipōtens -ntis, almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, V. Ct.

Ōmnis -e, all, omnes omnium ordinum homines, C; *omnibus precibus petere*, C, with supplications of every kind, most earnestly; *omnia facere*, C, to do whatever is possible; *profigiti omnia se amici causi esse facturos*, C; *omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo*, C, I am quite in agreement with; *sic celum enitar, quasi in eo sint mihi omnia*, C, as if everything depended upon me; *per omnia*, Q, in every respect; *alia omnia*, Pl, the contrary; (2) in the sing., every, all, the whole, — *amans*, O, every lover; *sine — periculo*, T, without any danger; — *celum*, C, the whole sky; *omnis in hoc sum*, H, I am wholly engaged in this.

Ōmnitēns -ntis, all-seeing, all-beholding, Lc.

**Ōmnivāgus* -a -um, wandering everywhere, C.

**Ōmnivōlus* -a -um, all-willing, all-wishing, Ct.

**Ōmnivorus* -a -um, all-devouring, omnivorous, Pl.

Ōmphicūm -ii, *n.* (ὀμφάκτον), the oil or juice of unripe olives or grapes, Pl.

Ōnāger -gri, *m.* (ὄναγρος -i), the wild ass, V.

Ōnāgos -i, *m.* (ὄναγος), the ass-driver, P.

Ōnērarius -a -um, of or relating to a freight, burden, etc., — *jumenta*, L, beasts of burden; (2) *subst.* *Ōnēraria* -æ, *f.* a merchant or transport ship, C.

Ōnēro, *l.* to load, pack, freight, burden with any thing, — *nares*, Ca; — *jumenta*, S; *tauri cervix oneratur aratro*, O; *uno et epulis onerati*, S, filled, satisfied; — *mensas dapibus*, V, to load the tables with victuals; *manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis*, V, armed; — *aliquem saxis*, Ph, to stone; (2) *met.* to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm, — *aliquem mendaciis*, C; — *aliquem argumentis*, C; — *aliquem pugnis*, P; *maledictis*, P; — *spe premi-orum*, L; (3) to make more burdensome, to aggravate, — *pericula alicuius*, Tc; — *curas*, Tc.

Ōnērōsus -a -um, heavy, burdensome, onerous, V; applied to food, heavy in the stomach, difficult of digestion, Pl; *met.* O. Pl.

Oniscus -i, m. (-os -i, m. *ὀνίσκος*), a wood-louse, Pl.

Onitis -idis, f. (*ὀνίτις*), a species of the plant origanum, Pl.

Onobolus -is, f. (-is -is, f. *ὀνοβόλος*), a plant, a kind of bugloss, Pl.

Onocrotalus -i, m. (*ὀνοκρόταλος*), the pelican, Pl. M.

Ononis -idis, f. (*ὀνώνις*), a plant, the rest-harrow, Pl.

Onopordon -i, n. (*ὀνόπωρδον*), a plant, St. Mary's thistle, Pl.

Onopryxus -i, m. n. a plant resembling a thistle, Pl.

Onosma -atis, n. (*ὀνισμα*), a plant, a species of anchusa, Pl.

Onuris -is, f. (*ὄνυρις*), a plant, also called onothera, Pl.

Onus -eris, n. a load, burden, *nolo ego te istuc sustinere*, P; *tanti oneris terrim in muros collocare*, Ca; especially, a load of merchandise, cargo, C; *naves ad onera paullo latiores*, Ca; (2) poet. the burden or fruit of the womb, — *gravidæ ventris*, O; the excrement, — *duri ventris solvere*, M; (3) met. public burden, tax, charge, his temporibus hoc municipium maximis — *pressum*, C; *hæc omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera*, L; and generally, a burden, trouble, weight, charge, — *atque munus magnum*, C; — *allacare*, C.

Onustus -a -um, laden, loaded, freighted, *asellus — auro*, C; *naves — frumento*, C; (2) filled, filled to the brim, — *pharetræ telis*, Te; (3) full of food or drink, satisfied, P; (4) met. omnes exegit foras onustus fustibus, P; — *corpus*, P, laden with years.

Onychinus -a -um, resembling the human nail in colour, — *pura*, Pl.

Onychipuncta -æ, f. a precious stone, Pl.

Onychitis -is, f. (*ὀνυχίτις*), a mineral, a species of cadmia, Pl.

Onyx -ychis, m. (*ὄνυξ*), a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of use and luxury were made, Pl. M; (2) a box or casket of onyx, H; (3) a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Pl; (4) a species of shell-fish, Pl.

Opacitas -atis, f. a shade, shadiness, Co. Pl.

Opaco, 1. to shade, overshadow, — *locum*, C.

Opacus -a -um, shaded, shady, in *opaci ripa inambulant*, C; subst. Opacum -i, n. a shady place, Pl; (2) dark, shadowy, obscure, — *nox*, V; — *domus Cyclopi*, V; (3) casting a shade, shading, shady, — *nemus*, V.

Opalla -rum, n. the festival of the goddess Ops, annually celebrated Dec. 19th, Vr.

Opalus -i, m. n. a precious stone, the opal, Pl.

Opella -æ, f. dim. a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Le.

Opæra -æ, f. trouble, pains, effort, exertion, — *perdere*, C; — *præbere amicis*, C; — *curamque in rebus honestis ponere*, C; — *et laborem consumere in altitudo re*, C; — *impendere*, C; — *iusumere*, L; — *aliqui dicare*, T; (2) a service, doing service, Ca. Pompeius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, C, who is in the service of that company; *ferrum istud bonas edet operæ*, S, will do good service; *Atus operas reddere*, C, to serve the Muses; (3) care, attention, pains, trouble, bestowed upon any thing; hence the common phrase *dare operam alicui rei*, C, to bestow pains upon, attend to; followed also by *ut*, C, ac, Ca; (4) *operæ meæ* (*tuæ*, *nostræ*, etc.), by my means, by my fault; *non meæ operæ, neque pol culpa evenit*, T; (5) *una* (*eadem*) *operæ*, in like manner, at the same time, P; (6) *leisure*, time, opportunity for any thing, *operæ ubi mihi erit, ad te venero*, P; (7) n. day's work, *quaternis operis singula jugera confodere*, Vr; (8) = day-labourer, workman, H; and especially plur. accomplices, abettors, — *mercenarii*, C; — *thea-*

trales, Te, parties formed to applaud in the theatres; (9) a work, writing, C.

Opærius -a -um, of or relating to work; — *homo*, C, a working man; — *pecus*, Co; (2) subst. Opærius -ii, m. a day-labourer, workman, C; Opæria -æ, f. a prostitute, P.

Opæratio -onis, f. a work, labour, operation, Pl.

Opæreulo, 1. to cover with a lid, — *dolia*, Co.

Opærellum -i, n. a lid, cover, C; — *ambulatorium*, Pl, a moveable lid.

Opæperimentum -i, n. a lid, cover, C.

Opæro -i -i -rum, 4. to cover, — *caput*, C. P; — *amphoras auro et argento*, N; (2) to close, shut up, — *ostium*, T; *iste operæ lectici latus est per urbem*, C; — *oculos*, Pl; (3) met. to cover, conceal, *quo pacto hoc operiam*? T; *contumelias operius*, C.

Opæror, 1. dep. to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by *dat.* of the occupation, *conubiis arvisque noris*, — V; — *materis erendis*, Te; — *rebus domesticis*, Co; (2) especially, to perform an act of worship, sacrifice, *sacra refer Cerei latis operatus in herbis*, V.

Opærore, laboriously, carefully, accurately, C.

Opærositas -atis, f. excessive pains, needlessly labour, Q. (translation of *περιεργία*.)

Opærosus -a -um, laborious, pains-taking, industrious, — *senectus*, C; — *colonus*, O; applied to medicines, active, operative, O; (2) that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, — *artes*, C; — *moles mundi*, O; — *carmina*, H.

Opærtansus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, Pl.

* Opærtio -onis, f. = opæritum, q.v.

Opærtium -ii, n. a cover, Se.

Opærtum -i, n. a secret place, — *Bona Dea*, C; (2) a secret, *opæra Apollinis*, C, the mysterious oracles of Apollo.

Opes -um, vid. ops.

Opædion -ii, n. (*ὀπάδιον*), a kind of fish resembling the conger-eel, Pl.

Opæstaphyle -ës, f. (*ὀφέσταφυλή*), a plant, a species of caper, Pl.

Opæstaphylon -i, n. (*ὀφέσταφυλον*) = vitis alba, q.v.

Opæthes -æ, m. (*ὀφίτης*), a serpent-stone, a species of marble with serpentine marks, Pl.

Opæthis -idis, f. = ophites, q.v.

Opæhisa -æ, f. (*ὀφεισσα*), a magical plant found on the island of Elephantine, Pl.

Opærys -yos, f. (*ὀφύρις*), a plant with two leaves, bifol, Pl.

Opæthalmias -æ, m. (*ὀφθαλμία*), a fish = oculata, q.v., Pl.

Opæthalmicus -i, m. (*ὀφθαλμικός*), an oculist, M.

Opæillum -i, n. dim. a little help or assistance, Vr.

Opælus -a -um, stupid, foolish, silly, clownish, Jr. Pl.

Opæfer -ëra -ërum, helpful, rendering help, O.

Opæfex -icis, c. a workman, artificer, artizan, — *edificatorque mundi Deus*, C; (2) met. *Zeno ignobilis terribior*, — C.

Opæficina, P. = officina, q.v.

Opæficium -ii, n. a work, labour, Vr

Opællo -onis, m. a shepherd, P. V.

Opæime, richly, splendidly, P.

Opæinitas -atis, f. sumptuousness, splendour, P.

Opæimo, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Opæimus -a -um, fruitful, fertile, — *ager, regio*, C; — *vitis*, Pl; (2) well-fed, fat, — *bos*, C; — *habitus corporis*, C; (3) met. enriched, wealthy, *ex tantâ æde te non — prædâ discedere*, C; (4) met.

splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious, — *et præclara præda*, C; — *dapes*, V; especially, *spolia opima*, L. V, the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself; hence, *opima -drum*, *n*, honourable booty, Pl; (5) *met.* of discourse, — *quoddam dictiois genus*, C, overloaded.

Opinabilis -e, founded upon conjecture, conjectural, C.

Opinatio -onis, f. a supposing, supposition, conjecture, C.

Opinator -oris, m. one who supposes or conjectures, C.

Opinatus -a -um (ptcp. opinor), conjectured, supposed, fancied, — *bonum, malum*, C.

Opinatus -us, m. *n* conjecture, supposition, *Le.* *Opinio -onis, f.* an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination, — *alicujus res præbere, offerre*, C, to inspire others with an opinion; *opinionem duci*, C, to have an opinion; *opus hujus opinionis*, C, I am of this opinion; *ut mea — est (scilicet)*, C, in my opinion; *prætor opinionem*, C, contrary to expectation; *ceterius opinione*, C, quicker than was expected; *nenini — eniebat in opinionem*, N, nobody believed; especially (2) a good opinion, esteem, *opinionem nonnullam, quam de meis moribus habebat*, C.

Opiniosus -a -um, full of conjectures or suppositions, C.

Opinor, 1. *dep.* (*opino*, 1. A. Aug.) to be of opinion, opine, believe, think, suppose, — *me in provinciam exiturum*, C; — *de vobis non secus ac de teteris imis hostibus*, C.

Opipare, splendidly, sumptuously, P.

Opiparus -a -um (opiparis), splendid, sumptuous, P.

Opisthographus -a -um (opisthographos), written on the back, and therefore on both sides of the paper, Pl.

Opisthotonicus -a -um (opisthotonikos), labouring under the disease opisthotonos, *q. r.*, Pl.

Opisthotonos -i, m. (*opisthotonos*), a disease which draws the head backwards, Pl.

Opitior, 1. *dep.* to help, aid, assist, — *sontibus*, C; — *amanti*, P.

Opium -ii, n. (*opion*), opium, Pl.

Opobalsamum -i, n. the gum or juice of the balsam-tree, P. Aug.

Opocarpithon -i, n. (*opocarpithon*), the juice of the carpathum, Pl.

Opopanax -acis, m. (*opopanax*), the juice of the herb pinax, Pl.

Opodico -cis, f. (*opodike*), a medicine prepared of fruits, Pl.

Oporetheca -æ, f. (*oporethea*, *f. oporetheca*), a place for keeping fruit, Vr.

Opotat -dit, 2. impers. it behooves, is needful, proper; it must be, ought to be; *hoc fieri et oportet et opus est*, C; *sei tuum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum*, P, you must be a good-for-nothing fellow; frequently translated by "ought" followed by *inf.*, *ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet arato*, C, speech ought to flow, etc.

Oppanare -pi -ti -nactum, 3. to fix, fasten to; — *earum*, P, to impress a kiss.

Oppeta, 3. to comb off; (applied to eating), to pick, eat, P.

Oppello, 3. to break wind at any one; to mock, laugh, H.

Oppellor -perritus (perrus), 4. to wait, wait for, expect, *ut si idem oportet, aut me ad te conferam*, C; *ut i. tra. ibi me operetur*, T.

Oppellor -tu (-li) -itum, 3. to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil), — *perreri*, P; — *mortem*, C, to die; — *perrat at perrat*, Ph; (2) *ali.*, to die; — *nos tunc esse fecit*, Pl.

Oppico, 1. to smear or cover with pitch, A. Aug.

Oppidānus -a -um, of or belonging to a town (except Rome, to which the word *urbis* applies), belonging to a smaller town; — *senex*, C; — *genus dicendi*, C; *subst.* *oppidāni -orum, m.* Ca, the inhabitants of a provincial town.

Oppidāni, in the towns, in all the towns, St.

Oppido, very, very much, — *iratus*, T; — *ridiculus*, C; in affirmative answers, sometimes, certainly, to be sure, P.

Oppidulum -i, n. dim. a little town, C.

Oppidum -i, n. a town (the word *urbis* is usually applied to Rome), *Segesta est — perratus in Sicilia*, C; (2) used by Cæsar for a fortified wood in Britain, Ca.

Oppignero, 1. to pledge, pawn, give in pledge, — *libellos pro vino*, C.

Oppilo, 1. to stop up, close up, block up, C.

Oppilo -tvi -tium, 2. to fill, fill up, *oppleta tritici granaria*, P; *met. nam vetus hæc opinio Græciam oppletit*, C.

Opploro, 1. to weep, bewail at or before, — *meis auribus*, Aug.

Oppono -tvi -sistum, 3. (*-sivi*, P, *-tium*, *Le.*) to put or place opposite, before, to oppose, *ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret*, C; — *armatos homines ad omnes introitus*, C; — *oculis manus*, O; (2) to pledge against, mortgage for, *ager opponitur est pignori ob decem minas*, T; (3) *met.* to allego as an objection, oppose, *oppositi semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem*, C; (4) *met.* to contradict, oppose in argument, C; to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to compare, Ca.

Opportune, opportunely, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, C.

Opportunitas -atis, f. convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability, — *loci*, Ca; — *corporis*, C; (2) a fit time, right season, opportunity, *optima — ambo autem venistis*, P; (3) an advantage, C. Ca.

Opportunus -a -um, opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable, — *tempus actionis*, C; — *locus*, C; (2) serviceable, convenient, advantageous, C; (3) exposed to, liable to, — *huic eruptioni*, L; — *injurie*, Pl.

Oppositio -onis, f. logical opposition, C.

Oppositus -a -um (ptcp. oppono), opposed, opposite, standing against, *moles — fluctibus*, C, *luna — soli*, C.

Oppositus -us, m. a placing, setting against or opposite, C; (2) an interposition, intervention, Pl.

Oppressio -onis, f. a pressing down, oppression, forcible taking possession of, C.

Oppressiuncula -æ, f. dim. a light pressure, P.

Oppressus -us, m. a pressing down, pressure, *Le.*

Opprimo -essi -essum, 3. to press down, press together, *soluit Deus ora loquentis*, — O; — *oculos*, P. Aug, to close the eyes of a dying man; *opprimi rursus conclusis*, C, to be crushed; — *senem injectu multa vestis*, Tc, to stifle, smother; (2) *met.* to press together, shut up, *os opprime!* P, hold your tongue! to put down, suppress, *quæ jam oratio non a philosopho, sed a censori e opprimenda est*, C; to overthrow, subdue, conquer, *qui oppresserit Antonium, is bellum confecerit*, C; — *nationem*, C; — *aliquem nigro judicio*, C; — *insontem oblatro falso crimine*, L; to bear down, oppress, *opprimi ære alieno*, C; — *tolius corporis doloribus*, C; to seize upon, fall upon, surprise, — *imprudenter*, T; *Antonium mors oppressit*, C; to hide, conceal, suppress, *quod quo studiis ab ipsis opprimatur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet*, C.

Opprobriamentum -i, n. a reproach, disgrace, P.

Opprobrium -i, n. a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium, N; *magis fugiens opprobria culpe*, H; (2) a verbal reproach, taunt, *morderi opprobriis falsis*, H; applied to persons, shame, disgrace, C; — *majorum*, Tc.

Opprobrio, 1. to taunt, upbraid, reproach, — *rusticuli*, P.

Oppugnatio -onis, f. a storming, taking by storm,

— oppidorum, C; — sustinere, Ca; relinqueret, Tc; (2) met. an attack, assault, accusation, C.

Oppugnator -ōris, m. one who storms, attacks, assaults; met. — patriæ, C.

Oppugnatorius -a -um, of or relating to a siege, Vt.

Oppugno, 1. to attack, assault, storm, besiege, — oppidum, C; — castra, Ca; (2) met. — aliquem necūm, C; — aliquem clandestinis consiliis, C.

Oppugno, 1. to buffet with fists, P.

Oppūto, 1. to cut off, prune, Pl.

Ops, Ōpis, f. the goddess of abundance; wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture, C.

Ops, ōpis, f. power, might, strength, omni ope atque operā enitar, C; ut omnem vim, quācumque ope possent, a vitā suā propulsarent, C; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostræ, V, is not in our power; (2) plur. means, property, wealth, resources, power, influence, — condere, V, to hide treasure; magnas inter opes inops, H; certe in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, C; (3) help, assistance, support, arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, P; opem petere ab aliquo, C; opem asferre, O, to help.

Opsōnium = obsonium, g.v.

Optabilis -e, desirable, worthy to be wished for, C.

Optābiliter, desirably, P. Aug.

Optātio -ōnis, f. a wish, C.

Optātus -a -um (ptep. opto), wished for, desired, pleasant, dear, — rumores, C; — frater, C; (2) subst. optātus -i, n. a wish, C; dii tibi semper omnia — offerant, T; abl. optato, used adv., according to one's wish.

Optic -ūs, f. (ὀπτική), the science of optics, Vt.

Optimatus -um (-ium), C, the party of the best, the aristocratic party, the aristocrats, in optimatum dominatu, C; contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, C.

Optime, superl. bene, g.v.

Optimus -a -um (optum), superl. bonus, g.v.

Optio -ōnis, f. choice, free choice, option, utro frui malis, — sit tua, C.

Optio -ōnis, m. an assistant, helper, P; (2) in military language, an adjutant, Vr.

Optivus -a -um, chosen, — cognomen, H.

Opto, 1. to choose, elect, select, utrum tuis, opta, dum licet, P; (2) to wish for, desire, quam scmel ad eum, quem cupimus optamusque, testitum redierimus, C; optavit, ut in curram patris tolleretur, C; — alicui aliquid, C; — aliquid ab aliquo, T.

Ōpulent -antis, N. S. = opulentus, g.v.

Ōpulenter, richly, splendidly, sumptuously, S.

Ōpulentia -æ, f. wealth, riches, opulence, P.

S; (2) the power, greatness of a state, S. N.

Ōpulentitas -itatis, f. riches, opulence, P.

Ōpulentio, 1. to make opulent, enrich, H. Co.

Ōpulentus -a -um, rich, wealthy, opulent, — civitas, C; — oppidum, Ca; Numidia agro virisque —, S; (2) splendid, sumptuous, P. St; (3) illustrious, of high rank, S.

Ōpulus -i, f. a species of maple, Vr. Co.

Ōpus -eris, n. a work, labour, — faciam, ut defatiger usque, T; oratio in casuarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, C; (2) a military work, fortification, entrenchment, operibus oppugnare urbem, L; Astinum — munitionibusque exposit, C; (3) a finished work; hence of buildings, ædium sacrarum, publicorumque — depopulatio, C; of a book, habeo — magnum in manibus, C; of the work of an artist, hydria Boëthi manu facta præclaro opere, C, of admirable workmanship; (4) an action, deed, work, business, C.

Opus, n. indecl. found in the phrases (r.) opus est, there is need, it is needful, it is necessary; dux nobis, et auctor opus est, C; maritimi milites opus sunt tibi, P; also with abl. of the thing needed, magistratibus opus est, C; opus est auctoritate tua, C; maturato opus est, L, there is need of haste; with gen., quanti argenti opus fuit, L; with acc.,

puero opus est cibum, P; with inf., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? C, what need is there? with acc. and inf., nunc opus est te animo valere, C; (2) also found in the milder sense, it is useful, advisable, serviceable, C. H; (ii.) opus habere aliqui re, Co, to have need of.

Ōpusculum -i, n. a little work, C.

Ōra -æ, f. the edge, border, rim, boundary, — poculi, Lc; — regionum, C; clipei, V; especially (2) the coast, sea-coast, — Italia, C; (3) a region, clime, country, quācumque in orā ac parte terrarum, C; Acheruntis orā, Lc, the lower world, infernal regions; luminis orā, Lc. V, the upper world, earth; (4) a zone, belt of the earth, C.

Ōra -æ, f. a cable or hawser, by which a ship was made fast to the shore, L. Q.

Ōrāculum -i, n. (ōrāculum), an oracle, divine response, oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, C; — edere, C; — petere a Dodonā, C; (2) a prophecy, C; (3) a place where oracles were given, illud — Delphis, C; (4) a wise speech, oracular declaration from a man, C.

Ōrārius -a -um, of or relating to the coast; — naves, Pl, coasting-ships.

Ōrātio -ōnis, f. a speaking, speech, language, Epicurus re tollit, oratione reliquit deos, C; — hanc me miserum exanimavit metu, T; (2) a speech, oration (distinguished from sermo, conversation), — facere et polire, C; — habere aduersus rempublicam, Ca; — habere in senatu, C, to deliver a speech in the senate; (3) the gift of speech, eloquence, C; (4) prose (as opp. to poetry), C.

Ōrātunculā -æ, f. dim. a little speech, short oration, C.

Ōrātor -ōris, m. an orator, public speaker, C; (2) the spokesman of an embassy, A. Aug; (3) one who prays or entreats, a suppliant, P.

Ōrātoricē, oratorically, like an orator, C.

Ōrātrix -icis, f. a female suppliant, beseecher, P. C; (2) rhetoric, the art of speaking, Q.

Ōrātus -ūs, m. a request, entreaty, C.

Orbātio -ōnis, f. a deprivation, privation, Sc.

Orbātor -ōris, m. one who deprives another of children or parents, — aliequus, O.

Orbēclatim, in circles, Pl.

Orbēclātus -a -um, circular, round, Pl.

Orbēclūs -i, m. dim. a little circle; hence, = small roller, wheel, sheave of a pulley, etc. Vt. Pl.

Orbis -is, m. a circle, ring, any thing round (usually of something flat and round, opp. globus, a sphere), curvare aliquid in orbem, O; equitare in orbem, O, to ride round in a circle; digitum iusto orbe terit annulus, O, fits exactly to the finger; a circle of men, soldiers, etc. ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in — consistent, Ca; of the heavens, — signifer, C, the zodiac; — lacteus, C, the Milky Way; sidera circulo suos orbisque conficiunt, C, their orbits; of circular or repetitive folds, windings, immensis orbibus angustæ incurvunt pelago, V; orbis mensa, O, abs. orbis, M, a round table, a round disk or quail, O; the dish or scale of a balance, Tb; a round mirror, M; a shield, V; a millstone in an oil-press, A. Aug; the tire of a wheel, Pl; a wheel, V; the hollow or orbit of the eye, O; the disc or orb of the sun, V; of the moon, O; the universe, Suppiter arces suā totum cum spectet in orbem, O; — terrarum (terræ), C, the circle of the earth, the world; (2) met. that which regularly recurs, a round, rotation, C; ecce ut idem in singulis annis — coleretur, Hærcici nunciant, Volcanes et Aquas reficere crecissent, L; of discourse, the roundling on of a period, a periol, curis circuitum et quasi — certiorum conficere non possent, C.

Orbita -æ, f. a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, C; (2) met. a track, trace, path, — ceteris culpis, V, bad example; (3) the mark of a bandage, hysture, Pl.

Orbitas -ātis, *f.* a bereaving, bereavement, *quasi in orbitalem liberorum produzerim*, P; *maximū -reipublica virorum italium*, C; (2) the loss, deprivation of any thing, — *luminis*, Pl.

Orbo, 1. to deprive parents of their children; to bereave; *Theseus filio non esset orbatus*, C; (2) to deprive, especially of any thing valuable, *quum orbabas Italiam juventute*, C.

Orbōna -æ, *f.* a goddess, protectress of bereaved parents, C.

Orbus -a -um, deprived of parents or children, childless, orphan, bereaved, *filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt*, C; *subst.* orba -m, *f.* an orphan, P; (2) deprived of any valuable object, bereft, destitute, *orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio*, C; *forum - litibus*, H; — *cubile*, Co, widowed; with *gen.* — *auxilii opumque*, P.

Orea -æ, *f.* a kind of whale, Pl; (2) an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, H; (3) a dice-box, Pr.

Ochus -adis, *f.* a species of edible olive, V.

Oichēstra -æ, *f.* (ὀρχήστρα), the part of a Roman and Greek theatre corresponding with the pit in the modern theatre (used by the Greeks as the place of the chorus, by the Romans to accommodate senators and persons of distinction), St; hence *poet.* the senate, Jv.

Orchis -is, *f.* (ὄρχις), a plant, the orchis, having testicle-shaped roots, Pl.

Orchita -æ, *f.* (-is -is, *f.* ὄρχιτις), a species of olive, Co.

Orclinnus -a -um, relating to Orcus or the dead, M.

Orcinus -a -um, of or relating to Orcus or the dead; — *senatores*, St, who became such in consequence of the will of Cæsar.

Orcella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small earthenware pot or jar, A. Aug.

Orcus -i, *m.* Orcus, the infernal regions, Tartarus, V; (2) the god of the lower world, Pluto, C; (3) *poet.* death, Lc. H.

Oreynus -i, *m.* (ὀρεῖνος), a large fish, resembling a tunny-fish, Pl.

Ordia prima, Lc. = primordia, *g.v.*

Ordinarius -a -um, according to order, regular, ordinary; — *consules*, L, elected in the regular manner; applied to inanimate objects, — *oleum*, Co, extracted from ripe olives in the proper manner; — *vites*, Co, arranged in proper order; — *oratio*, St, regular, connected.

Ordinātum, in order, in good order, Aug; regularly, properly, Ca.

Ordinatio -ōnis, *f.* a setting in order, arrangement, Vt; (2) *met.* a regulating, setting in order, — *comitorium*, St; — *vita*, Pl; (3) regulation of state affairs, government, Pl; (4) an appointment to office, installation, St; (5) an imperial decree, Pl.

Ordinātor -ōris, *m.* an arranger, setter in order, Sc.

Ordinātus -a -um (*ptep.* ordināo), set in order, arranged, orderly, C.

Ordino, 1. to set in order, arrange, — *agmina*, H; — *partes orationis*, C; — *res publicas*, H, to narrate the history of the state; (2) to govern, administer a state, Pl; (3) to appoint, instal, inaugurate, — *magistratus*, St.

Ordior, orsus, 3. *dep.* to begin, commence, undertake, — *religias res*, C; *eloquentia*, de quā disputare ordinātur, C; *sic Venus*; et *Veneris contra sic filius orsus*, V, began to speak, replied.

Ordo -inis, *m.* a regular row, series, line; arrangement, order; *ordinem sic definitum compositionem rerum optis et accommodatis locis*, C; *quæ arbores in ordinem satæ sunt*, Vr; *adhibere modum, quandam et ordinem rebus*, C; *res in ordinem adducere*, C, to reduce to order: *adv.* ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, T. C. V, in order; ordine, C, regularly, properly; ex ordine, C, in succession, in an unbroken series; extra ordinem, in an unusual, irregular manner; C, extraordinarily, very greatly, C; (2) a

row of seats in a theatre, C; a row or bank of oars in a vessel, V; (3) a rank, file of soldiers, *auxilia regis nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant*, Ca; *conturbare ordines*, S; (4) a troop or company of soldiers, C; ordines, Ca, commanders of companies, captains; (5) politically, an order, rank, class; — *senatorius*, C, the senatorial body; — *equester*, C, the body of knights; — *amplissimus* C, the senate; (6) a class, body of men, — *publicanorum*, C; — *aratorum*, C.

Orcas -adis, *f.* (Ὀρεάς), a mountain-nymph, Oread, V.

Orcon -i, *n.* (ὄρεον), a mountain-plant, a species of polygonum, Pl.

Orōstēlmon -i, *n.* (ὄρεοστέλιον), mountain-parsley, Pl.

Orestion -ii, *n.* a plant, also called helenium, Pl.

Orexis -is, *f.* (ὄρεξις), desire, appetite, Jv.

Orgānicus -a -um (ὀργανικός), mechanical, Vt; (2) musical, relating to musical instruments, Lc; (3) *subst.* orgānicus -i, *m.* a musician, Lc.

Orgānum -i, *n.* (ὄργανον), an implement, instrument, Vt (differs from *machina* in being less complicated); (2) an organ, hydraulic organ, St; (3) *met.* a tool, instrument, Q.

Orgia -ōrum, *n.* (ὄργια), nocturnal riotous festivals in honour of Bacchus, V; and hence any secret, fanatical festival, orgies, Jv; (2) — *natura*, Co, secrets, mysteries.

Orichalcum -i, *n.* (ὀρείχαλκος), brass, C; used by poets to denote some imaginary metal more precious than gold, P; (2) *meton.* brazen utensils; a brazen trumpet, brazen armour, P. Aug.

*Oricella -æ, *f.* *dim.* the flap of the ear, Ct.

Oricella, oricellarius = auricula, auricularius, *g.v.*

Ortens -ntis (*ptep.* ὄρτιον), used *subst.*, the east, orient, C; — *æstivus*, Pl, the part of the sky where the sun rises in summer; (2) *poet.* the day, O.

Ortigianus -a -um; — *vinum*, A. Aug, flavoured with marjoram.

Ortigianum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* -us -i, *m.* ὀρτιγανον), wild marjoram, Pl.

Ortigianō -ōnis, *f.* the derivation of words, etymology, Q.

Origo -inis, *f.* origin, beginning, source; — *omnium virtutum*, C; — *ducere ex Hispania*, Q, to spring from Spain; — *ab aliquo habere, deducere*, Pl, to be descended from; *Origines*, the title of an historical work by the elder Cato; (2) applied to persons, original ancestor, founder of a family, Tc.

Orion and Orion -ōnis, *m.* (Ὀρίων), the constellation Orion, O. V.

Ortor, ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise (of the heavenly bodies); *ortū luce*, Ca, in the morning; *ortū solis*, H, at sunrise; (3) to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis*, Ca, takes its rise; — *clamor*, Ca; — *controversia*, C; (of men), to be born, C.

Orpēlargus -i, *m.* (ὀρπεγέλαργος), the mountain-stork, Pl.

Orfundus -a -um, arising from, springing from, born of, gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenuis orundi sunt, C; — *ex Etruscis*, L; — *liberis parentibus*, Co; — *agua a montibus*, — Co.

Ornamentum -i, *n.* equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture, C; especially (3) ornamental or costly equipment, ornament, omnia — *ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Ca; — *consularia*, St, the insignia of the consulship; (3) *met.* ornament, distinction, decus atque — *senectutis*, C; *Hortensius lumen atque — reipublicæ*, C; — *dicendi*, C, ornament of style.

Ornate, ornately, splendidly, elegantly, C.

Ornatō -ōnis, *f.* ornament, adorning, Vt.

Ornatrīx -icis, *f.* a female adorning; especially,

a slate who dressed her mistress's hair, a lady's maid, O.

Ornatulus -a -um, *dim.* fine, smart, P.

Ornatus -ūs, *m.* gulline in ornatibus publicis solent poni cum psittacis, Vr. in public feasts, banquets; (2) an adorning, embellishing, Aug; especially (3) splendour of dress, attire, equipment, — *militaris*, C; — *regalis*, C; *equus regio ornatu instructus*, Pl; (4) *met.* of discourse, embellishment, ornament, C; *magnum afferre orationi*, C; (5) as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world, C.

Ornatus -a -um (*ptep.* orno), furnished, equipped, accounted, provided. *sapiens plurimis artibus atque virtutibus instructus et —*, C; *scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, C; (2) adorned, decorated, embellished, *sepulcrum floribus —*, C; so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, — *adolescens*, C.

Orneus -a -um, of or relating to the mountain-ash, Co.

Ornithias -as, *m.* (ὄρνιθιας), the bird-wind, the wind which brings birds of passage, Pl.

Ornithogale -ēs, *f.* (ὄρνιθογάλη), the herb star of Bethlehem, Pl.

Ornithon -ōnis, *m.* (ὄρνιθων), an aviary, poultry-yard, Vr. Co.

Orno, I. to equip, accoutre, provide with necessities, fit out, — *aliquem armis*, V; — *decem viros apparitoribus*, C; — *classem*, C; *convivium*, C; *consules*, C; (2) to adorn, decorate, embellish, — *Italiam quam domum suam*, C; — *cornua sertis*, V; (3) *met.* to adorn, decorate, praise, honour, distinguish, *non dubitavit seditiones ipsas —*, C; — *circulante omnibus rebus*, Ca; — *aliquem laudibus*, C; *maximis beneficiis*, C.

Ornus -i, *f.* the mountain-ash, V. H.

Ōro, I. to speak, say, — *bonum equumque*, P; *talibus orabat Juno*, V; (2) to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead, *matronis ipsae, quae raptae erant, orantibus*, C, mediating; — *causam capitis*, C; *cum eo de salute sua orat*, Ca; *ars orandi*, Q, the art of speaking, rhetoric; (3) to beg, pray, entreat, beseech (with double acc.), *illud te et oro et hortor*, C; *multa deos —*, V; (with acc. of the thing only), — *auxilium ad bellum*, L; with *ut*, C, ne, C, *subj.* P, *inf.* V; *egi atque orati tecum, uxorem ut duceret*, C; *oro te* (used politely in conversation), I beg, C.

Ōrobias -as, *m.* (ὄροβιας), a species of incense, Pl.

Ōrobivus -a -um (ὄροβίβινος), like the chick-pea, Pl.

Ōrobilis -is, *f.* (ὄροβίβινος), borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the lutum, Pl.

Orpheus -i, *m.* (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice, C; hence *adj.* Orpheus -a -um, O; Orphicus -a -um, C, Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.

Orphus -i, *m.* (Ὀρφεύς), a sea-fish, the gilt-head or dorado, Pl.

Orthopseum -ii, *n.* (ὀρθόπτερον), the tail or rump feathers of a bird, M.

Orea -ōrum, *n.* a beginning, commencement, undertaking, L; (2) *poet.* speech, words, V.

Orus -ūs, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

Orthopneus -i, *f.* (ὀρθόπνευστος), a straight vine-stick which requires no support, Pl.

Orthopneus -i, *f.* (ὀρθόπνευστος), a species of high-flying r. Co.

Orthogonius -a -um (ὀρθόγωνιος), right-angled, rectangular, Vr.

Orthographia -as, *f.* (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, St; (2) (in architecture), an elevation or front view, Vr.

Orthostella pomia, *f.* a species of large apple.

Orthostema -as, *f.* (ὀρθόστημα), a kind of breathing-stem, Pl.

Orthostema -as, *m.* (ὀρθόστημα), the facing or casing of a wall, Vr.

Orthostema -i, *m.* (ὀρθόστημα), a species of sea-fish, Pl.

Ortus -ūs, *m.* a rising of the heavenly bodies, *solis et lunae reliquosque siderum —*, C; — *solis*, C, the east; (2) an origin, source, — *trihemicus potestatis*, C; *ab Elide ducimus ortum*, O, we spring from Elis; *Cato ortu Tusculanum*, C, by birth a Tusculan.

Ortygometra -as, *f.* (ὀρτυγόμετρα), literally, the quail-mother (a bird said to guide the quails in their migrations), the land-rail, Pl.

Oryx -agris, *m.* (ὄρυξ), a species of gazelle, Jv. Pl.

Ōryza -as, *f.* (ὄρυζα), rice, II. Cl.

Ōs, ōris, *n.* the mouth, C; in *ore omnium est*, T, to be matter of common talk; *habere aliquid in ore*, C, to talk continually about; *uno ore*, T. V, unanimously; in *ora vulgi* (*homini*), *alire* (*pericure*), Ct. L, to become common talk; (2) the face, countenance, C; *laudare aliquem coram ore*, T, in his presence, to his very face; — *per ore ad contumeliam*, L, to expose one's self to insult; — *durum*! T, — *durissimum*! C, impudent fellow! hence os used for impudence, shamelessness, *notis* — *hominis, notis audaciam*, C; (3) (*meton.* speech, voice, V; (4) the mouth, opening of any thing, — *ponti*, C; — *atque aditus portus*, C; — *ulceris*, V; — *Tiberis*, L; (5) — *navis*, II, the beak or prow of a ship; (6) — *leonis*, Co, a plant.

Ōs, ossis, *n.* a bone, *quid dicam de ossibus*! C; *ossa legere*, Sc, to gather up the bones after the burning of a corpse; *tum vero exarsit juvenis dolor ossibus ingens*, V, in his inmost being; — *arborum* Pl, the interior.

Oscen -inis, *m.* a singing-bird, and (in augural language) one of those birds from whose note an augury is derived, II.

Osci -ōrum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, V; hence *adj.* Oscus -i -um, C, Oscan.

Ocellum -i, *n.* *dim.* the small cavity in leguminous fruit from which the germ springs, Co; (2) a little mask, V.

Ocellanter, yawningly, carelessly, negligently, C. Ocellatio -ōnis, *f.* the opening of the mouth, Pl; especially (2) a gaping, yawning, Pl.

Ocellio, I. to open the mouth, gape, yawn, P; (2) *met.* to be lazy, idle, inactive, C; (3) applied to plants, to open, expand, Pl.

Ocellabundus -a -um, kissing, St.

Ocellatio -ōnis, *f.* a kissing, osculation, C.

Ocellor, I. dep. to kiss, C; (2) *met.* to prize, value highly, make much of, C.

Ocellum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little mouth, O. V; (2) a kick, C. V. O.

Ōsor -ōris, *m.* a eater, P.

Ossum -i -um, male of bone, osseous, leary, Co; (2) like bone, bony, Jr.

Ossiculum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little bone, Pl.

Ostragus -i, *m.* (-a -as, *f.*) the sea-eagle, osprey, Pl. Le.

Ostendo -di -sum, 3. to show, display, exhibit, expose to view, *os eum populo Romano — ostendit*, C; *equites eae ostendunt*, Co, come in sight; especially, to expose, lay open, ante *explicatas Aquiloni — glebas*, V; (2) *met.* to show, display, — *sententiam*, T; — *potestatem*, T; — *exera, notitia*, C; (3) especially of discourse, to show, make plain, declare, — *aliquid*, C; *quid tui cor ostendit* —, Ca; *ut ostendimus amara*, N, as we have shown above.

Ostentatio -ōnis, *f.* = showing, displaying, revealing, L. Pl; (2) a vain, boasting display, ostentation, — *magnifica et gloriosa*, C, — *in bone*, C; (3) appearance, show (as in reality), *concedit oculis, non ostentationis pro gloria*, C.

Ostentator -ōris, *m.* one who shows, reveals; an ostentatious person, Pl. Tc.

Ostento, I. to show publicly, display, exhibit, C; — *passim capillum*, Co; (2) *met.* to display, ostentatiously, — *et pro se ferre*, C; — *in eadem rebus*, C; (3) to show what is better, to improve, promote, C; *ostendit non solum legem, sed etiam sententiam alteri*, P; (4) to hold out, to show, to

threaten, C; (5) of discourse, to show, declare, make known, reveal, disclose, C.

Ostentus -a -um (ptcp. ostendo), exposed to, *ager, qui soli ostentus erit*, A. Aug.; (2) *subst.* ostentum -i, n. a prodigy, portent, C.

Ostentus -us, m. a showing, displaying, *corpora abjecta ostentit*, Te, for a show; (2) outward show, parade, Te; (3) a sign, indication, proof, S. Te.

Ostia -æ, f. the harbour and port of Rome, situate at the mouth of the Tiber, C; hence *adj.* Ostiensis -e, — *incommodum*, C, the loss which the Roman fleet suffered from pirates; — *provincia*, C, the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts, and the supply of corn to the city.

Ostium -ii, n. a tax upon doors, door-tax, Ca. Ostiarius -ii, m. a door-keeper, porter, Vr. Pl.

Ostium, from door to door, from house to house, C.

Ostio -inis, f. an eruption or scab to which lambs are subject, Co.

Ostium -i, n. dim. a little door, postern, Co. Pl.

Ostium -ii, n. the door of a house; *exactio ostiorum*, C, the door-tax; (2) an entrance, — *portus*, C; — *fluminis*, C, the mouth; — *Oceanis*, C, the Straits of Gibraltar.

Ostræus -æ, m. -is, -idis, f.) chalcedony, Pl.

Ostræum -ii, n. (ὀστράκιον), a species of mussel, also called *onv*, Pl.

Ostræa -æ, f. ostræum -i, n. an oyster, Pl. H.

Ostræus -a -um, of or relating to oysters, Pl; (2) *subst.* ostræum -ii, n. oyster-bed, Pl.

Ostræus -a -um, rough like an oyster-shell, P.

Ostræus -a -um, abounding in oysters, Ct.

Ostrifer -era -ërum, producing oysters, V.

Ostrinus -a -um, purple, — *colores*, Pl.

Ostrum -i, n. (ὀστρεον), the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish, V; (2) stuffs dyed with purple, purple cloths, V.

Ostry -jos, f. (ὀστρεός), a hard-wooded tree, perhaps the hornbeam, Pl.

Ostry -is, f. (ὀστρεός), a plant, Pl; probably *che-nopodium scoparia*, Linn.

Otus -a -um, ptcp. ōti, g.v.

Otho, M. Salvius, who succeeded Galba on the imperial throne A.D. 68, obtained his elevation by a military insurrection on the 15th of January; and was himself dethroned by Vitellius on the subsequent 15th of April. He had been a companion of Nero in his excesses, and though during the last ten years of that emperor's reign he had governed Lusitania with some reputation, it is probable that his death was no great loss to the state. His family was ancient and honourable.

*Ōtium -i, n. dim. a little leisure, Aug.

Ōtor, l. *dep.* to be idle, to be at leisure, C.

Ōtuse, idly, without occupation; (2) leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, C. L; (3) fearlessly, calmly, T.

Ōtiosus -a -um, idle, at leisure, without occupation, *quasi essem — domi*, C; especially (2) free from public office or duties, *otioso quidem et nihil agentis, praeato quando imperium senatus dedit?* C; (3) calm, indifferent, neutral, C; (4) quiet, calm, unimpassioned, C; (5) applied to inanimate objects, *pecunia publica terror ne otiosa jaceant*, Pl, unemployed; — *senectus*, C; useless, superfluous, Q.

Ōtis -idis, f. (ὄτις), a species of bustard, Pl.

Ōtium -ii, n. (opp. negotium), idleness, leisure, ease, — *inertissimum et desidiosissimum*, C; *hebes-cere et languescere in otio*, C; (2) leisure, time for any thing, — *consumere in historia scribenda*, C; — *habere ad aliquid faciendum*, T; *si modo tibi est otium*, C, if only thou hast time; (3) peace, repose, quietness, *multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii*, Ca; *calide me ad — pacemque conerto*, C; *ad. otio*, at ease, leisurely, Ph.

Ōtus -i, m. (ὄτος), the horned owl, Pl.

Ōvatio -onis, f. an ovation, a kind of less

distinguished triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot, Pl.

Ōvatus -a -um, egg-shaped, oval, Pl; having oval spots, Pl.

Ōvatus -us, m. a rejoicing, P. Aug.

Ōvatus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, Co; (2) *subst.* ōvula -æ, f. a flock of sheep, Vr.

Ōvidius. P. Ovidius Naso, one of the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born at Sulmo on the 20th March, B.C. 43, of a respectable equestrian family. He was intended by his father for the profession of the law, and actually held several judicial appointments; but the whole bent of his life was towards love and poetry. He was thrice married; his two first wives were speedily divorced, but towards the third—one of the Fabian family—and his daughter by her, Perilla, he seems to have felt a cordial affection. His mistress Corinna is also familiar to the readers of his amatory poems; and is identified by an ancient, though not altogether trustworthy authority, with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. In the year 8, A.D., a sudden misfortune befel Ovid, which coloured his whole subsequent life. He was banished by the emperor to a Thracian town called Tomi, on the banks of the Black Sea, and there died, after no less than twenty years' exile. The real offence which he had committed has been in vain sought for by the industry and conjectural sagacity of scholars; and in spite of many ingenious hypotheses must be considered as still unknown. The works of Ovid are very numerous, and include "Amorum Libri III.," a collection of erotic elegies; "Epistolarum Heroidum," in number 21; "Ars Amatoria," or "De Arte Amandi," in three books; "Metamorphoseon Libri XV.," "Fastorum Libri VI.," originally supposed to have consisted of twelve books; "Tristium Libri V.," elegies dating from his banishment; and several other less important poems. His tragedy, the "Medea," esteemed by some ancient critics the most perfect of his works, has perished. Ardour of passion, liveliness of fancy, and very great ease and facility of versification, are the chief characteristics of Ovid's poetry. But the very rapidity with which his verses were produced was often fatal to their polish; and his pages are often deformed by frigid comparisons and antithesis, which seem to anticipate a later and less tasteful school of poetry.

Ōvile -is, n. a sheepfold, V; (2) an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia, L.

Ōvillus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, L. Co.

Ōvis -is, f. (ōvis), a sheep, C; (2) *meton.* fleece, wool, Tb; (3) as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow, P.

Ōvo, l. to rejoice, exult, *Romani ovantes Horatium accipiunt*, L; (2) to celebrate an ovation, *quem ego ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminisse*, C.

Ōvum -i, n. (ὄν), an egg; — *gignere*, C, to lay an egg; *pullos ex ovis excludere*, Co, to hatch. A dinner often began with eggs; hence *integram famam ad ovum afferre*, C; as fruit formed the last course, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, H, from beginning to end. In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was thrown down at every heat; hence *ova curculibus numeranda*, L; (2) an egg-shell full of any thing, Pl.

Oxālis -idis, f. (ὀξάλις), sorrel, Pl.

Oxale -is, f. (ὀξάλη), a sauce made of vinegar and salt-water, Pl.

Oxycedrus -i, f. (ὀξέκεδρος), a pointed-leaved cedar, Pl.

Oxygala -æ, f. (ὀξύγαλα), curds, curdled milk, Co.

Oxygaram -i, n. (ὀξύγαρον), a sauce made of vinegar and garum, g.v. M.

Oxyliptanthum -i, n. (ὀξυλίπτανθον), pointed-leaved sorrel, Pl.

Oxymēli -itis, *n.* (ὀξύμελι), vinegar mixed with honey, Pl.

Oxymyrsine -ūs, *f.* (ὀξυμυρσίνη), the wild myrtle, butcher's broom, Pl.

Oxyporus -a -um (ὀξυπόρος), quickly passing (applied to medicine which is quick in operation); easily digestible food, etc. Co.

Oxys -yos, *m.* common sorrel, Pl.

Oxyschænos -i, *m.* (ὀξύσχοινος), a species of rush, Pl.

Oxytriphylon -i, *n.* (ὀξυτρίφυλλον), a kind of clover with pointed leaves, Pl.

Ōzæna -æ, *f.* (ὄζαινα), a polypus, Pl; (2) a polypus, or disease of the nose, Pl.

Ozenitis -idis, *f.* (ὀζαινίτις), a kind of not genuine or adulterated nard, Pl.

P, *p*, the fifteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds with the Greek pi (π, τ). In words of pure Latin origin, the only consonants with which *p* combines itself are *t* and *r*. It is often interchanged with *b*; less frequently with *v* and *f*. For the use of *P* in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Pabularis -æ, *of* or relating to fodder, fit for fodder, Co. Pl.

Pabulatio -ōnis, *f.* pasture, Vr; (2) a procuring of fodder, foraging, Ca.

Pabulator -ōris, *m.* a forager, Ca.

Pabulatorius -a -um, *of* or relating to fodder, Co.

Pabulor, 1. *dep.* (1.) *neut.* to graze, pasture, Co; (2) to seek food (used by *P.* in the sense of to fish); (3) to forage, seek fodder, Ca; (11.) *act.* to feed, nourish, manure, *fimo pabulandæ sunt olææ*, Co.

Pabulum -i, *n.* food, nutriment, Co; (2) the food of animals, fodder, Ca. Vr; (3) *met.* food, nourishment, *si vero habet aliquod tamquam studii atque doctrinæ*, C.

Pacilis -e, belonging or relating to peace, peaceful, — *lawus*, O.

Pacitor -ōris, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, Sc.

Pacatus -a -um (*prtep.* *pāco*), pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; — *tranquillæque civitates*, C; — *mare*, H; *subst.* *pacatum* -i, *n.* a peaceful, friendly country, L.

Pacifer -era -erum, peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace, Vr; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, *e.g.* of Mercury, O.

Pacificatio -ōnis, *f.* an establishing of peace, pacification, C.

Pacificator -ōis, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, C.

Pacificatorius -a -um, establishing peace, pacificatory, C.

Pacifico, 1. to make, conclude, establish peace, S. L; (2) to reconcile, appease, pacify, P. Ct.

Pacificus -a -um, peace-making, pacific, C.

Paciscor, pactus, 3. *dep.* to make a bargain, contract agreement with any one; to agree, stipulate about any thing; — *cum illo*, P; *paciscitur magnâ mercede cum Celliberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant*, L; *Culicia, quam sibi pactus erat*, C; (2) especially, to betroth oneself to a maiden, L; (3) *met.* to exchange, barter, — *letum pro fraude*, V.

Paco, 1. to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful, C; — *omnem Galliam*, Ca; (2) *met.* *inculcæ pacantur romere silvæ*, H.

Pacta -æ, *a* betrothed maiden, V.

Pactilis -æ, woven or plaited together, — *corona*, Pl.

Pactio -ōnis, *f.* a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty, — *facere de aliquâ re*, C; reci-

piant arma, quæ per — *tradiderunt*, L; (2) an agreement or contract between the farmers general of a province and the inhabitants, C; (3) a fraudulent or collusive bargain or agreement, C; (4) — *verborum*, C, a formula previously settled.

Pactolus -i, *m.* (Πακτωλός), a river of Lydia, said to run over golden sands, H; *adj.* Pactolis -idis, *f.* — *Nymphæ*, O.

Pactor -ōris, *m.* one who makes a contract or treaty; negotiator, C.

Pactum -i, *n.* a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact, C; (2) used like *modus*, *ratio* = way, manner, wise; *sumeret aliquid: postremo, si nullo alio pacto, fenore*, C; *non tacito unquam alio pacto, nisi*, etc. P.

Pactus -a -um (*prtep.* *pāciscor*), agreed upon, bargained, covenanted, stipulated, settled, — *præ-tium*, C; — *fidus*, C.

Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet, whose works, with exception of a few unimportant fragments, are entirely lost to us. He was born at Brundisium about the year 220 B.C., and, after passing the greatest part of his life at Rome, died in his native town at about the age of 90. He was the friend of Lælius, and enjoyed a great and apparently deserved reputation, not only among his contemporaries, but down to the Augustan age.

Pæan -ānis, *m.* (Παιάν), a surname of Apollo, C; (2) a hymn, *pæan*, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities, *conclamavit socii lætum pæana secuti*, V.

Pædagogium -ii, *n.* (παιδαγωγείον), a place where young slaves were trained to particular occupations, Pl; (2) the children who were being trained in the pedagogium, Sc; (3) children trained for lewd purposes, St.

Pædagogus -i, *m.* (παιδαγωγός), a slave, whose business it was to accompany his young master to and from school, perhaps also to give him instruction at home, *pedagogue*, C; (2) a leader, guide, St. Sc.

Pædæros -ōtis, *m.* (παιδέρως), a precious stone, the opal, Pl; the amethyst, Pl; (2) a plant, a species of bear's-foot, Pl.

Pædicator -ōris, *m.* one who practises pæderasty, St.

Pædico, 1. to practise pæderasty, Ct. M.

Pædico -ōnis, *m.* M. = *predicator*, *g.v.*

Pædor -ōris, *m.* dirt, filth, C.

Pægnatarii -ōrum, *m.* gladiators who fought only in sport, St.

Pæmnosus -a -um, full of cracks, uneven, rough, Vr.

Pæne, nearly, almost, *ibi — valentem rideram Pulam*, C; *iudiciæ summæ existimationis et — dicam capitis*, C.

Pænninsula -æ, *f.* a peninsula, Ct.

Pænnula -æ, *f.* a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, C; *prov. pænnulam alienam scindere*, C, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain.

Pænnulatus -a -um, clothed in the pænnula, C.

Pæon -ōnis, *m.* (παιών), a metrical foot, consisting of three short and one long syllable, C; — *pæon primus*, — — — *pæon secundus*, — — — *pæon tertius*, — — — *pæon quartus*.

Pæonia -æ, *f.* (παιωνία), the peony, Pl.

Pæorius -a -um (Παιούριος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo; medicinal, — *Leida*, V.

Pætilius -a -um, somewhat bleared-eyed, C.

Pætus -a -um, bleared-eyed, blinking with the eyes; and (as an epithet of Venus) having an engaging leer, leering prettily, O.

Pæganalla -ium, *n.* a rural festival, celebrated in January, Vr.

Pæganicus -a -um, *of* or relating to villages, rural, Vr.

Pæganus -a -um, belonging or relating to a village, rural, Pl. O; and hence *pæganus* -i, *m.* a villager, countryman, Aug; (2) *subst.* a person in civil life, citizen (*opp.* a soldier), Pl. Tc.

Pägäsa -æ, *f.* (-æ -ärum, *f.* Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship *Argo* was built; hence *adj.* **Pägäseus** -a -um, - *puppis*, - *carina*, O, the *Argo*; **Pägäselus** -a -um, A. Aug; **Pägäsisus** -a -um, Pl.

Pägätum, in the villages, village by village, L.

Pägella -æ, *f.* a little page, C.

Pägina -æ, *f.* a page of paper or a book, *sed* *complever* - *colui*, C; (2) that which is written, a writing, C; (3) a leaf, slab, tablet, Pl. Jr; (4) four rows of vines arranged in a quadrangle, Pl.

Pägintula -æ, *f.* *dim. C.* = pagella, *q.v.*

Pägur -i, *m.* a fish, of what species is unknown, O.

Pägürus -i, *m.* (παγούρος), a species of sea-crab, Pl.

Pägus -i, *m.* a village, Te; and hence collectively, the inhabitants of a village, O; (2) a district, canton, county, *omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos diuisa*, Ca.

Pala -æ, *f.* a spade, L. Co; a winnowing-shovel, P. Aug; (2) the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, C; (3) a tree, *Musa Paradiseaca*, Linn., Pl.

Palacia -æ, *f.* (palacra), an ingot of gold, Pl.

Pälästina -æ, *f.* (-e -tis, *f.* Παλαστίνη), Palestine; hence *adj.* **Pälästinus** -a -um, - *agua*, O, the Euphrates.

Pälästia -æ, *f.* (παλαίστρα), the gymnasium or wrestling school, C; (2) wrestling, C; (3) a brothel, P; (4) exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, C.

Pälästriae, like the palaestra, as if in the palaestra, - *spatiat*, C.

Pälästicus -a -um (παλαίστρικός), of or relating to the palaestra, - *notius*, C, - *magister*, Q; (2) *subst.* **pälästicus** -i, *m.* Q, a teacher of wrestling; **pälästria** -æ, *f.* Q, the act of wrestling.

Pälästrita -æ, *m.* (παλαστρίτης), the superintendent of the palaestra, C.

Pälam, openly, publicly, *non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac* - *elaborat*, C; *hæc* - *et alia secreto*, T; (2) - *est*, - *factum est*, it is well known, C; (3) used sometimes as a *prep.* followed by *abl.*, *inde rem creditori* - *populo soluit*, L.

Pälätio -önis, *f.* a driving in of stakes, Vt.

Pälätium -i, *n.* the Palatine Hill, one of the seven on which Rome was built: on this hill Augustus had his house; hence **pälätium** -i, *n.* O, a palace; (2) *adj.* **Pälätinus** -a -um, O, (a) of or relating to the Palatine Hill, (b) relating to the imperial palace, *palatial*, O. St.

Pälätia -æ, *f.* the goddess of the Palatine Hill; hence *adj.* **Pälätialis** -e, Vr, - *flamen*.

Pälätum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*) the palate, *que voluptas palato percipitur, que auribus*, C; (2) *met.* as the organ of taste and judgement, *Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat*, C; (3) an arch, cavity, - *cell*, A. Aug.

Pälæ -is, *f.* (πάλη), a wrestling, P. Aug.

Pälæa -æ, *f.* chaff, V. Co; (2) dross, - *avis*, Pl; (3) the red membrane depending from the beak of a cock, Vr. Co.

Pälæar -äris, *n.* the dewlap of an ox, V. O.

Pälæarium -ii, *n.* a place where chaff is stowed away, Co.

Pälæitus -a -um, mixed with chaff, Co.

Pälæs -is, *f.* the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds, O. V.

Pälæi -örum, *m.* twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph *Elina*, worshipped as heroes in Sicily, O.

Pälæcius -a -um, - *sidus*, the Hyades, a constellation which sets about the time of the *Palilia*, *q.v.*, Pl.

Pälæus -e, of or relating to Pales, O; hence **Pälæia** or **Pälilia**, the festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, C.

Pälimbæchus -ii, *m.* (παλινβαχέος), a metrical foot (- - -), often called *ambæchus*, Q.

Pälumpsa -æ, *f.* (παλίμψα), twice-boiled pitch, Pl.

Pälumpsestus -i, *m.* (παλίμψηστος), parchment,

from which the writing has been erased in order that it might be used again; a palimpsest, C.

***Pälütans** -ntus, wandering about, straying, P.

Pälütus -i, *m.* (παλύττος), a thorny plant, Co; *Rhamnus Pälütus*, Linn.

Palla -æ, *f.* a plaid or large outer garment worn by Roman women, P. V; (2) used *poet.* for an article of male attire, *e.g.*, the robe of a tragic actor, H; (3) a curtain, Sc; *prov.* *pallas inter pecus*, C, used of insufficient precautions.

Pällica -æ, *f.* (παλλάκη), a concubine, Pl. St.

Pällicina -æ, *f.* a plant, a species of onion, also called *gethyum*, Pl.

Pallas -ädis, *f.* (-as -ädis, *f.* Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; *Palladis ales*, O, the owl; (2) olive-oil, O; (3) the celebrated Trojan image of Pallas, the Palladium, O; hence *adj.* **Pälädus** -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; - *avi*, V, the olive; - *latites*, O, oil; - *arx*, Pl, Troy; - *arces*, O, Athens; *subst.* **Pälädium** -ii, *n.* the Trojan image of Pallas, which fell from heaven.

Pallantias -ädis, *f.* (-is -ädis, O.) Auroa, O.

Pallens -ntis (*ptep.* palléo), pale, wan, - *umbra Erebi*, V; - *unda*, Tb, the waters of Styx; *pallentes terrore puellas*, O; (2) pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green, - *violæ*, V; - *hederæ*, V; (3) making pale, causing paleness, - *morbi*, V.

Pällico -äli, 2. to be pale, *appari et esse commotum, sudat, pallit*, C; (2) to be yellow, tawny, *saxum quoque palluit auro*, O; (3) to lose a natural colour, become colourless, *et nunquam Hierocleo numine pallet color*, Pl; (4) *met.* to be pale or sick with desire, to long for, *argenti* - *amor*, H; (5) to be pale with fear or anxiety, - *ad omnia fulgura*, Jr.

Pallesco -üo, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour, *nulla* - *culpa*, H; *pallescunt frondes, quas nora læsit hiems*, O.

Pällütus -a -um, clad in a pallium, i.e. as a Greek (*opp.* togatus, clad as a Roman), *Græculus iudex modo* - *modo togatus*, C.

***Pällidulus** -a -um, *dim.* somewhat pale, Ct.

Pällidus -a -um, pale, wan, pallid, H. O. Pt; (2) causing paleness, - *moris*, H; - *ina*, Pt; (3) musty, mouldy, - *ficus*, Vr; (4) *met.* pale with love, - *in aliquo*, Pl; passionately in love with, pale with fear, O.

Pällidiatum, with a cloak or mantle, P.

Pällidiatum -a -um, wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, St. M.

Pällidum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little Greek cloak or mantle, P; (2) a hood, Q. O.

Pällium -i, *n.* a species of plaid or blanket, which, worn in various ways, constituted the chief outer garment of the Greeks, C; *prov.* *manum intra* - *continere*, Q, to speak quietly, without energetic gestures; (2) a coverlet, curtain, pall, A. Aug.

Pallor -öris, *m.* paleness, pallor, *terrorem pallor consequitur*, C; - *amanitum*, H; (2) mould, mustiness, Vr. Co; (3) unsightliness, unpleasant shape or colour, Lc. O; (4) fear, terror, flight, P. Pt.

Pällila -æ, *f.* a little cloak or mantle, P.

Palma -æ, *f.* (πάλη), the palm of the hand, C; (2) the whole hand, the hand, C. Ca; (3) the sole of a goose's foot, Pl; (4) the blade of an ear, Ct.

Palma -æ, *f.* the palm-tree, Pl; (2) the fruit of the palm, a date, O. Pr; (3) a palm-branch, A. Aug, and hence a besom or broom made of palm-branches, H; (4) the palm-branch or crown of palm-branches, as a token of victory; hence, conquest, victory, fame, glory, *quum* - *jam primum acceperit*, C; *docto oratori palma danda est*, C; (5) the twig of any tree, especially a vine-tendril, Pl = *palmes*, *q.v.*

Palmüris -e, a handbreadth or palm in length, width, etc. - *spatia*, Co. (ii.) deserving the palm, or prize, excellent, admirable, - *statua* C. - *uentitia* C

Palmārium -ī, *n.* a masterpiece, *P.*
Palmātus -a -um, marked with the figure of a hand, — *lapis*, *Pl.*; (*ii.*) adorned with palm-branches, — *tunica*, *L.* usually worn by triumphing generals.

Palme -ītis, *m.* a vine-tendril, vine-branch, *Co. V.*; (2) a vineyard, *P. Aug.*; (3) in general, a twig, branch, *Pl.*

Palmētum -ī, *n.* a palm-grove, *H. Pl.*
Palmeus -a -um, a palm or handbreadth in size, *Pl.*; (*ii.*) of or made from the palm, *Co.*

Palmifer -ēra -ērūm, producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, *O.*

Palmiger -ēra -ērām, carrying or wearing a palm-branch, *Pl.*

Palmipēdalis -e, a foot and a palm in height, *Vr. Co.*

Palmipes -ēdis, broad-footed, *Pl.*; (2) = *palmipedalis*, *g.v.*

Palmiprimus -a -um, — *vinum*, prepared from figs, *Pl.*

Palmo, 1. to impress the mark of a hand upon any thing, *Q.*; (2) to tie up a vine, *Co.*

Palmōsus -a -um, full of palms, *V.*

Palmūla -ae, *f.* the palm of the hand, the hand, *Vr.*; (2) the blade of an oar, an oar, *V.*; (3) the fruit of a palm-tree, a date, *Vr. Cl.*

Palmus -ī, *m.* the palm of the hand, *Vt.*; (2) a palm or hand breadth (a measure of length, being $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman foot, and nearly equal to 3 inches English), *Vr. Vt.*

Palo, 1. to support with stakes, prop up, *Co.*

Palor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, stray about; usually found *ptcp. pres.*, *palantes in agros oppressit*, *L.*; *palantia sidera colit*, *Le.*

***Palpatio** -ōnis, *f.* a flattering, coaxing, *P.*

Palpator -ōris, *m.* a flatterer, coxer, wheedler, *P.*

Palpebra -ae, *f.* the eyelid, *C.*; (2) *plur.* the eyelashes, *Pl.*

Palpitatio -ōnis, *f.* rapid movement, palpitation, — *cordis*, *Pl.*

Palpitatus -ūs, *m.* *Pl.* = *palpitatio*, *g.v.*

Palpito, 1. to move quickly up and down, tremble, palpitate, *quum cor animantis alicujus palpitaret*, *C.*

Palpo, 1. (*palpor*, 1. *dep.* *P. II.*) to stroke or touch gently, *O.*; (2) to coax, wheedle, caress, *C.*; — *mulieri*, *P.*; — *aliquem*, *Jv.*

Palpo -ōnis, *m.* a coxer, wheedler, flatterer, *Pr.*

Palpus -ī, *m.* (-um -ī, *n.*) a coaxing, coaxing, *P.*

Piludamentum -ī, *n.* the military cloak worn by a general over his armour, *L.*

Piludatus -a -um, clad in the military cloak or paludamentum, *C.*

Piludicus -a -um, marshy, boggy, *O.*

Pilumbus -ī, *m.* *f.* (pilumba, *A. Aug.*) a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, *Vr. V.*

Pilumbinus -a -um, of or relating to the wood-pigeon, *Pl.*

Pilus -ī, *m.* a pale or stake driven into the ground, *C.*; on such a stake the Roman recruits exercised their weapons; hence *aut quis non vidit vulnera pili?* *Jv.*; (2) the male organ of generation, *H.*

Pilus -ūdis, *f.* stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, *C. Ca.*; (2) the reed or rush which grows in marshes, *M.*

Piluster -tris -tre, marshy, boggy, fenmy; *subst. plur.* *pilustris* -ium, *n.* marshy places, *Pl.*

Pampināsus -a -um, having tendrils, *Co.*

Pampinatio -ōnis, *f.* n pruning or trimming of vines, *Co.*

Pampinātor -ōris, *m.* a pruner of vines, *Co.*

Pampinatus -a -um, tendril-haped, *Pl.*

Pampinēus -a -um, full of vine tendrils or leaves, — *havis*, *V.* garlanded with vine-leaves; — *odor*, *Pl.* the smell of wine; — *corona*, *Tc.* of vine-leaves.

Pampino, 1. to prune vines, *Vr. Co.*; and generally, to prune, *Co.*

Pampinōsus -a -um, full of vine tendrils and leaves.

Pampinus -ī, *m.* *f.* a vine-tendril, vine-leaf, *recitata pampinis*, *C.*; (2) a tendril or young shoot of any plant, *Pl.*

Pan, **Panos**, *m.* (*Παν*), the god of wood and shepherds, *O.*

Pandea -ae, *f.* a drinking-cup, *M.*

Panacea -ae, *f.* (-ees -eis, *n.* *παναα* -eis, *m.* *παναα*), a plant to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, health, *Pl. V.*

Panætolium -ī, *n.* the general council or diet of the Ætolians, *L.*; *adj.* *Panætolicus* -a -um, — *etnæcium*, *L.*

Panætolium -ī, *n.* *dim.* a little bread-basket, *M.*

Panarium -ī, *n.* a bread-basket, *Vr. Pl.*

Panāthēnæon -ī, *n.* (*παναθηναϊόν*), an unguent prepared in Athens, *Pl.*

Panāthēnæus -a -um (-*αθηναϊός*), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenæa; hence *subst.* -us -ī, *m.* *C.* an orator of Isocrates delivered upon this occasion.

Panax = panacea, *g.v.*

Panchæri -ae, *f.* (*Παρχαία*), a district of Arabia Felix famous for its incense; hence *adj.* *Panchæris* -a -um, *O.* *Panchæus* -a -um, *V.*

Panchæstus -a -um (-*πάρχηςτος*), altogether useful, serviceable throughout, *C. Pl.*

Panchrus -ī, *m.* (*πάρχρως*), a many-coloured precious stone, *Pl.*

Panærfastes -ae, *m.* (*παρρηστιάτης*), one who contends in the pancratium, *Pl.*

Panærfice, like a combatant in the pancratium, *P.*

Panærfium -ī, *n.* (*παρρησίου*), a species of gymnastic contest or exhibition which united both boxing and wrestling, *Pt. Pl.*; (2) the herb chicory or succory, *Pl.*

***Pandatio** -ōnis, *f.* the warping or natural curving of wood, *Vt.*

Pandicō, 1. *dep.* to stretch one's self, *P.*

Pandion -ōnis, *m.* (*Πανδίον*), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela, *Pandionis opulens*, *Le.* the Athenians; *Pandione nato*, *O.* Progne; hence *adj.* *Pandionius* -a -um, — *colures*, *Sc.* the swallow and nightingale.

Pando, 1. (*z.* *acl.* to bend, bow, curve, — *aliquid*, *Q.*; (*ii.*) *neut.* to bend one's self, be bent, *timens et fixum celeriter pandant*, *Vt.*

Pando -di -sum (*presum*), 3. to stretch out, extend, expand, — *icla*, *C.*; — *pennis ad soleni*, *V.*

— *retia*, *Pl.*; especially (2) to spread out to dry, lay in the sun, — *ficos*, *C.*; — *uas in sole*, *Co.*

(3) to throw open; and in *pass.*, to open itself, open, — *januam*, *P.*; — *porta urbis*, *V.*

panduntur inter ordines via, *L.*; (4) *met.* — *ic.* to stretch one's self out, extend, *illa dicta bene longe lateque se pandunt*, *C.*; to open, throw open, — *uam alicui ad dominationem*, *L.*; (5) *met.* to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain, *oramen rerum naturam* — *dictis*, *Le.*; — *fata*, *P. Aug.*

Pandus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, *V.*; — *rami*, *O.*

Panegyrius -ī, *m.* (*πανηγυρίς*), a laudatory oration, panegyric, *Q.*

Pango, *pangi* (*pēgi*, *pēgi*), *pangere* (*prætere*), 3. to fasten, fix, drive in; hence to set, plant, *luduca mensis Martio recte pangitur*, *Co.*; to set with, plant with, *ipse serari ceteros pangarum ex ordine colles*, *Pt.*; (2) *met.* — *ceruus*, *carmina*, to compose, write; — *ceruus de rerum naturæ*, *Le.*

— *puerula*, *H.*; — *aliquid* *Cophorionem*, *C.*; (3) *met.* to fix, agree upon, stimulate, contract; *puer nobiscum pepigitis*, *L.*; *siue*, quos *lex cupiditas tua*, non quos *lex generis tuo pepigerat*, *C.*; used frequently of a contract of marriage, *hæc uis se pepigit, pater hanc tibi*, *O.*

Panicola -a -um, made of bread, *P.*

Panicula -ae, *f.* *dim.* a tuft or panicle of plants; — *lectoris*, *P.* tufts of rushes used for thrashing.

Panicum -ī, *n.* the Italian panic grass, or wild millet, *Ca.*; *panicum italicum*, *Linn.*

Panifectum -ii, *n.* a bread-baking, *Vr*; (2) any thing that is baked, cake, bread, *Cl*.

Panis -is, *m.* bread, *O*; *binos panes*, *P*, two loaves; — *secundus*, *H*, black bread; *mollia panis*, *Pl*, the crumb of bread; (2) any mass in the shape of a loaf, — *aris*, *Pl*.

Paniscus -i, *m.* (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, *C*.

Panniculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little rag, *Cl*; — *hombycinus*, *Jv*, a thin and scanty garment.

Pannosus -a -um, ragged, tattered, *C*; (2) rag-like, shrivelled, *Sc*, *M*.

Pannucius (-lus) -a -um, wrinkled, shrivelled, — *malis*, *Pl*.

Pannus -i, *m.* (πῆνος), a piece of cloth, garment, *te spes et albo rara fides colit velata panno*, *H*; and especially, shabby clothes, rags, *T*; (2) a rag, shred, *H*, *O*; (3) a bandage on the head, fillet, *P*, *Aug*.

Pannuvellum -ii, *n.* a spindle with the yarn on it, *Vr*.

Panophaeus -i, *m.* (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter, *O*.

Pansa -æ, splay-footed, having broad feet, *P*.

Pansus -a -um, (*præp.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, *Vt*.

Pantex -eis, *m.* (usually *plur.*) the bowels, intestines, *P*, *M*.

Panthæon -i, *n.* (Πάνθειον), a splendid temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa, *Pl*.

Panther -ëris, *m.* (πάρθηρον), a net for catching game, *Vr*.

Panthera -æ, *f.* (πᾶθηρα), a panther, *O*, *C*.

Pantherinus -a -um, of or relating to a panther, *Pl*; (2) spotted like a panther, *Pl*; (3) * *mel.* crafty, subtle, *P*.

Pantomima -æ, *f.* a ballet-dancer, figurante, *Sc*.

Pantomimicus -a -um, of or relating to a ballet-dancer, *Sc*.

Pantomimus -i, *m.* (παντόμιμος), a male dancer, mime, *St*; (2) a ballet, pantomime, *Pl*.

Panus -i, *m.* (πῆνος), the thread wound upon a bobbin or spindle, *A*, *Aug*; (2) an ulcer, swelling, tumour, *Pl*; (3) an ear of millet, *Pl*.

Papo (παπᾶ), an exclamation of astonishment and surprise, *P*, *T*.

Papaver -ëris, *n.* the poppy, — *soporiferum*, *V*.

Papaveritus -a -um, made shining or white with the poppy, *Pl*.

Papaverëus -a -um, of or relating to the poppy, *O*.

Paphos -i, *f.* (πάφος), a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, *C*; hence *adj.* Paphus -a -um, *O*; *subst.* Paphic -ës, *f.* *M*, Venus; (*b*) a species of lettuce, *Co*.

Papilio -önis, *m.* a butterfly, *O*, *Pl*.

Papilla -æ, *f.* a nipple, pap (used of both men and animals), *Pl*, *Co*; (2) *poet.* the breast, *Ct*.

Pappalum -ii, *n.* pap, porridge, *Sc*.

Pappus -i, *m.* (πάππος), an old man, *Vr*; (2) the hairy seed of certain plants, *Pl*; (3) a plant also called erigeron, *Pl*.

Papula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a pimple, *Cl*.

Papyracus -a -um, made of the papyrus, *Pl*.

Papyrifera -ëra -ërum, producing the papyrus, — *Nilus*, *O*.

Papyrus -i, *m.* *f.*, papyrus -i, *n.* (πάππος); the plant papyrus, *Pl*; (2) a garment made of the papyrus fibre, *Jv*; (3) paper, made of the papyrus fibre, *Vr*.

Par, pãris, equal, like, *par est quod in omnes æquabile est*, *C*; *tita beata et similis deorum*, *C*; *pares ejusdem generis munitiones*, *Ca*, similar fortifications of the same kind; *neccesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant*, *C*; followed by *dat.* of the object compared, *Cratippus, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico*, *C*; by *gen.* *illum, cuius paucos pares hæc civitas tulit*, *C*; — *cum veteris*, *C*; — *inter se*, *C*; followed by *et*, *atque*, *ac*; *quum — habetur honos summis et infimis*, *C*; *si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam*, *P*; (2) comparable with, a match for, *qui pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerint*,

Ca; *ope Palladis Tydidem superis parem*, *H*; (3) of like nature, disposition, age, etc. like, similar, *si quæ roles apte nubere, nuda pari*, *O*; *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, *C*; (4) *par est*, it is fit, suitable, proper; *sic par est agere cum civibus*, *C*; *dubitans, quid me facere par sit*, *C*; (5) *par pari respondere (referre)*, *P*, *C*, to return like for like; (6) *paria facere*, to settle or balance an account, requite, repay, *Co*, *Sc*; (7) *ludere par impar*, *H*, to play at odd-and-even; (8) *ex pari*, *Sc*, in like manner, on terms of equality, *Sc*. — (ii.) *subst.* *par*, pãris, *n.* a pair, couple, *gladiatorum — nobilissimum*, *C*.

Parabillus -ë, that can be easily procured, procurable, *C*.

Paraböle -ës, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.* παράβολη), a comparison, *O*.

Paracentesis -is, *f.* (παράκέντησις), a perforation, incision (in surgery), *Pl*.

Pärotolum -ii, *n.* a kind of fine white chalk, so called from a city of North Africa, near which it is found, *Pl*.

Päralios -on (παράλιος), growing by the seaside, *Pl*.

Pärallelus -a -um (-os -on, παράλληλος), parallel, *Vt*; (2) applied to circles, concentric, *Pl*.

Päralysis -is, *f.* (παράλυσις), paralysis, palsy, *Pl*.

Päralythus -a -um (παραλυτικός), struck with palsy, paralytic, *Pl*.

Päramë -ës, *f.* (παράμιον), the string next to the middle; hence the note B flat, *Vt*.

Pärinëte -ës, *f.* (παράνητη), the last string but one, *Vt*.

Päripegma -ätis, *n.* (παράπηγμα), an astronomical tablet or almanac, *Vt*.

Päraphoros -on (παράφορος), of poor quality, bad, *Pl*.

Päraphrasis -is, *f.* (παράφρασις), a paraphrase, *O*.

Parapsis = paropsis, *q.v.*

Päripsi -ii, *m.* an agent, broker, *Sc*.

Pärsangsa -æ, *m.* (παρυσάγγελος), a parasang, a Persian measure of distance, *Pl*.

Pärsita -æ, *f.* a toady, parasite, *H*.

Pärsitaster -tri, *m.* a poor, contemptible parasite, *T*.

Pärsistallo -önis, *f.* a toadying, sponging upon any one; playing the parasite, *P*.

Pärsiticus -a -um, like a parasite, parasitic, *P*.

Pärsistor, *i. dep.* to play the parasite, *P*.

Pärsistus -i, *m.* (παρσίτης), a guest, *A*, *Aug*; (2) a toady, parasite, *C*.

Pärstas -idis, *f.* (παράστις), a flat column or pilaster, *Vt*.

Pärsitita -æ, *f.* *Vt.* = parastas, *q.v.*

Pärsitica -æ, *f.* *Vt.* = parastas, *q.v.*

Pärsistichis -idis, *f.* (παρυστική), the initial letters of a series of verses, which taken together form a word; an acrostic, *St*.

Pärsite, with preparation, preparedly, *C*; (2) carefully, accurately, *P*; (3) cleverly, skilfully, *C*.

Pärsio -önis, *f.* a preparation, preparing for; — *regni*, *Sc*, a striving after sovereignty.

Pärsitragædo, *i.* (παρυστραγῶδης), to speak tragically or pompously, *P*.

Pärsitas -a -um (*præp.* päro), prepared, ready, *C*; *omnia sibi esse apta ad bellum apta ac parata*, *Ca*;

— *animus sceleribus*, *Tc*; (2) well prepared or provided with any thing, equipped, *ad perimendos animos instructi ac parati*, *C*; — *ad navigandum*, *C*; — *ad omnia pericula subeunda*, *C*; — *ad omni re*, *Aug*; — *in aliquâ re*, *C*; (3) prepared with a device, ready with a trick, *T*.

Pärsitus -üs, *m.* preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment, *L*, *Te*, *O*.

Pärsizolum -ii, *n.* (παρσιζόνιον), a dagger, *M*.

Parca -æ, *f.* a fate, goddess of fate; of whom there were three, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, *C*.

Parce, sparingly, frugally, economically, *C*, *Ca*; (2) sparingly, moderately, *C*.

Parcipromus -a -um, a stingy fellow, miser, nigard, *P*.

Pareitas -ātis, *f.* sparingness, moderation, *Sc.*

Parco, pēperci (parci, *P*; parci, *A. Aug.*), par-
cūm (parsum), 3. to spare, to be sparing, mode-
rate, frugal with any thing, — *ullā in re, quod ad*
valetudinem opus sit, C; — *impensa, nec labori,*
nec periculo, L; — *pecuniam, P*; (2) *met.* to spare,
refrain from injuring, — *adificiis omnibus, C*; —
non mulieribus, non infantibus, Ca; — *oculis, Pt.*
to turn away the eyes from an unpleasant object;
(3) to abstain, refrain from doing any thing, to
forbear, let alone, — *labori, C*; — *auxilio, C.* to
make no use of proffered aid; — *metu, V*; — *de-*
videre vinum, H; — *ab incendiis, L.*

Parcus -a -um, sparing (especially in expendi-
-ture), frugal, thrifty, economical, — *colonus, C*;
— *veteris aeti, H*; — *sua pecunia, Tc*; generally
(2) moderate, sparing, *operā laud fui — meā, P*;
— *in largiendā civitate, C*; — *civium sanguinis,*
Tc; (3) scanty, small, little, slight, *parco sale*
contingere, V; — *lucerna, Pt*; (4) little-minded,
small-hearted, *Sc.*

Parūllanches -is, *n.* (παρδαλιγής), the name
of a poisonous plant, especially fatal to the pan-
ther, *Pl.*

Parūllōs -ii, *m.* (παρδαλιος), a precious stone
spotted like a panther, *Pl.*

Parūllis -is, *f.* (παρδαλις), a female panther,
P. Aug.

Parūllum -ii, *n.* a species of unguent, *Pl.*

Parūsus -i, *m.* (παρσός), a panther, *pard, Pl. Jr.*

Pārūas -m, *m.* (παρῆας), a kind of serpent, *P. Aug.*

Pārūllon -i, *n.* (παρήλιον), a παήellion or mock
sun, *Sc.*

Pārēns -ntis (*prpē.* pārēo), obedient, *C*; (2)
subst. a subject, dependent, *S. Tc.*

Pārēns -ntis, *c.* (*prpē.* pārēo), a parent, fa-
ther, mother; usually *plur.*, the parents, *quæ ca-*
ritas est inter natos et parentes, C; *alma parens*
Idæa deum, H; applied to animals, *Vr. Pl*; (2)
ancestors, progenitors, *C*; (3) relations, kinsfolk,
P. Aug; (4) *met.* author, cause, origin, *quorum*
operum ego — effectorque sum, C; *Tullius fucun-*
dite Latinarumque literarum —, Pl.

Pārēntālis -e, parental, of or relating to pa-
rents, *O*; (2) of or relating to the funeral of parents
or other relations, — *dies, O*; (3) *subst.* *pārēntālis*
-um, n. C. a festival in honour of deceased parents
or other relations, *C.*

Pārēnto, 1. to celebrate the parental in honour
of the dead, *Februuario mense mortuis parentari*
voluerunt, C; (2) to avenge the death of a person
by another death, *Ca*; *regi sanguine conjurato-*
rum, L.

Pārēo -ūi -itum, 2. to appear, become visible,
St; *ad portum paruit Hermogenes, M*; (2) to obey,
be obedient to, — *voluntati, legibus, religionibus,*
C; — *imperio, Ca*; (3) to be subject to, serve, obey,
Ca; *oppidum quod Chiacenorum regi parēt, Pl*;
(4) to be compliant, yield, give way to, — *necessi-*
tati, C; — *et tempori et voluntati, C*; — *promissis,*
O. to perform one's promises; (5) *impers.* *parēt,* it
is clear, evident, apparent, *C.*

Pārēgon -i, *n.* (παρῆγον), in painting, an orna-
ment or decoration not necessary to the main sub-
ject, *Vt.*

Pārēpāte -ēs, *f.* (παρῆπᾶτη), the chord or note
next the highest, *Vt.*

Pārēs -etis, *m.* the wall of a house, *C.* (*opp.*
murus, the wall of a city); *prov. duos — de eadem*
fideliā decubare, Aug. to kill two birds with one
stone.

Pārētine -trum, *f.* old walls, ruined walls,
ruins, *C.*

Pārilla = palilla, *q. r.*

Pārillis -e, similar, like, equal, — *atas, O*; —
tor, O.

Pario, pēpēri, pārītum (partum), 3. to bring
forth; (*of female animals*), to lay eggs, to spawn,
C; (2) *poet.* of males, to beget, *Q*; in general (3)
to bring forth, produce, *fruges et reliqua quæ*
terra pariat, C; (4) *met.* to produce, occasion,
cause, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain, — *dola-*

rem, voluptatem, C; — *alicui ægritudinem, P*; —
sibi maximam gloriam ex illā accusatione, C;
præda improbe paria, C, ill-gotten; *ante parlām*
rei militaris gloriam amittere, Ca, before obtained.

Pārīter, in like manner, alike, *caritate non*
omnes — egemus, C; *Siculi necum — moleste ferent,*
C, equally with myself; followed by *ut, atque, ac,*
C; by *dat. L*; (2) together with, at the same time
as, *Ca*; *pariter cum citā sensus amittitur, C*; *in-*
ventionem et dispositionem — exercent, Q.

Pārīto, 1. to be prepared, be ready to do any
thing, *quo nunc ire paritas? P.*

Parma -æ, *f.* (παρμή), the small round shield or
buckler worn by the light-armed troops and
cavalry, *L*; (2) in general, a shield, *V.*

Parmaūs -a -um, armed with the parma, *q. r., L.*

Parmaīla -æ, *f.* dim. a small round shield,
buckler, *H.*

Parmālarūs -ii, *m.* a backer or supporter of the
gladiators called Thieees, who were armed with
the parmaula, *St.*

Parnāsūs (-os) -i, *m.* Parnāsūs (-os) -i, *m.*
(Παρνασσός), a mountain in Phœcis, sacred to Apollo
and the Muses; hence *adj.* *Parnāsūs -idis, f.* (*Par-*
nassius), *O.* *Parnāsūs -a -um* (*Parnāsūs*), *V.* *Par-*
nassian; *Parnasia tox, P. Aug.* the Delphic oracle.

Pārō, 1. to prepare, make ready, provide, fur-
nish, equip, contrive, design, *turres — ac facere*
caperunt, Ca; — *fugam aut furturn, T*; — *insidias*
alicui, S; — *se ad descendum, C*; — *se ad iter, L*;
(2) to intend or determine to do any thing, prepare
for any act, — *munitiones institutas perficere, Ca*;
— *omni Numidia imperare, S*; — *uxorem ut ar-*
cessat, T; especially used of the determinations or
intentions of the fates, *V*; *quid fata parent,*
P. Aug; (3) to procure, get, obtain, *C*; — *eum mihi*
precatorem, T; — *regnum sibi, S*; and hence *procu-*
e with money, buy, *cogito trans Tiberim hortos*
aliquos —, C; *argento parata principia, L.*

Pārō, 1. to prize, esteem equally, *eodem res pono*
et paro, P; (2) to compare with, *se paraturum eum*
collegā, C.

Pārō -ōnis, *m.* (παρών), a small, light vessel,
skiff, *C.*

Pārōchus -i, *m.* (παρόχος), a person appointed
and paid by the state to entertain, and provide
with all necessities, ambassadors and other offi-
cials when on a journey, *C*; (2) one who gives an
entertainment, a host, *H.*

Pārōnychia -æ, *f.* (-ium -i, *παρωνυχία*), a whit-
low, *Pl.*

Pārōpsis -idis, *f.* (παρόψις), a small dish, dessert-
dish, *Jv.*

Pārōtis -idis, *f.* (παρότις), an ulcer, sore on the
ear, *Pl*; (2) in architecture, a corbel, *Vt.*

Parra -æ, *f.* an ill-omened bird; according to
some, the owl; to others, the woodpecker, *H.*

Parrhāsia -æ, *f.* (Παρρασία), a city in Arcadia;
hence *adj.* *Parrhāsūs -idis, f. O.* Arcadian; and
subst. f. O. Callisto; *Parrhāsūs -a -um, V.* Arca-
dian; (5) relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial
(because the Arcadian Erander was said to have
settled upon the Palatine), *M.*

Parrhēstasēs -æ, *m.* (παρρησιαστής), the free
speaker, plain speaker, *Sc.*

Parreida -æ, *c.* a parricide, one who mur-
ders his father or parents, *C*; (2) a slayer of his
dred, — *matris quoque aut fratris interfector, O*;
(3) murderer of the pater patrie; hence applied
to the murderers of Cæsar, *C*; (4) murderer of a
free citizen, *C. S*; (5) a traitor, betrayer of his
country, *C. S.*

*Parricidātūs -ūs, *m.* = parricidium, a word
quoted and rephended by *Q.*

Parricidium -ii, *n.* the murder of a father or
parents, parricide, *C*; (2) the murder of any
near relation, — *fratris, L*; — *patris, C*; (3) the
murder of a free citizen, *C*; (4) high treason, the
betraying of one's country, *C.*

Pars -rtis, *f.* a part, portion, piece, *is tunc tibi*
imperii pars sem delicti, C. copies in quatuor partes
diriserat, S; (2) particular uses of the word etc.

(a) *pars bona, magna, nulla, major, maxima*, C, a large part, the greater part, the greatest part; (b) *pars* repeated is used *partitively* = *partim*, *g.e.*, L. V; (c) *paris*, O. Pl. partly, in part; (d) *pro parte*, in a fixed share or quota, C; (e) *ex parte*, C, in part, partly; (f) *multis partibus*, C. Ca, in many respects; *omnibus partibus*, C, in all respects; (g) *in parte*, C, partly, in part; (h) *pro mea* (*tua, vestra*) *parte*, C, for my part, for my share, in proportion to my power; (i) *magnam, maximam partem*, C, in great part, for the most part; (j) *in eam partem*, (a) on that side, in that respect, C, (β) on that account, with that intent, C; (λ) *in utramque partem*, on both sides, for and against; *magna eis est fortuna in utramque partem*, C; *mitiorem in partem*, C, according to the milder alternative; so also in *optimam partem*, C; (l) *nulla parte*, O. Q, by no means, not at all; *omni parte, omni ex parte*, L, in every respect, wholly; (m) *per partes*, in parts, piecemeal, C; (n) *in omnes partes*, C, in every respect, wholly; (3) a party, faction; *nullius partis esse*, C, neutral; (4) the part or rôle of an actor, C. T; and hence, a part, office, function, duty, *ego habes partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter*, C; (5) a portion of food, ration, &c.; (6) a part, portion, district of the earth, C; (7) the private parts, O.

Parasimonia -ae, f. thriftiness, parsimony, C. *Parthenice* -as, f. (*παρθενική*), Ct. = *parthenium*, *g.e.*

Parthenium -ii, n. (*παρθένιον*), the name of several plants, as the pellitory, the herb mercury, etc. Pl.

Partialis, in parts, piecemeal, A. Aug.

Particeps -cipis, sharing, participating in, *fac particeps nos tua sapientie*, P; *animus rationis compos est* — C; followed by *dat.*, *Natalis* — *ad omne secretum Tritoni erat*, Tc; (2) *subst.* a sharer, partaker, comrade, C.

Participialis -e; — *cerbum*, Vr, a participle. *Participialis* -e, of or relating to a participle, *participial*, Q.

Participium -ii, n. a participle, Vr. Q.

Partitio, 1. to cau- to share, share with any one, C; *paternum aevum sui participat consilii*, P; — *aliquid cum aliquo*, L; (2) to take part, share, participate in, A. Aug.

Partitio -o, f. a small part, portion, partiole, C; (2) a clause of a sentence, Q.

Partitulum, bit by bit, piecemeal, Co.

Partim, partly, in part; frequently repeated, *reliqui sex si erunt, ex quibus — tecum fuerunt, — medium quendam cursum tenebant*, C.

Partio, 4. to divide, share, distribute, *hanc praediam pariter cum illis partiam*, P; *mea bona inter eos partiam*, P.

Partio -onis, f. the bearing, bringing forth of young, P.

Partior, 4. *dep.* to divide, share, distribute, — *genus unicum in species certas*, C; *id opus inter Petrus atque Afranius partiantur*, Ca; *aliquid cum aliquo*, C.

**Partio*, properly divided or distributed, C.

Partitio -onis, f. a division, distribution, partition, — *pro*, C; especially (2) a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C. Q.

Partitio -inis, f. P. = *partio*, *g.e.*

Partitus -i -um (*partit*, *partior*), divided, shared, distributed, — *Cesar partitis copiis cum legato*, Ca.

Partor, *vid.* *postpartor*.

Partura -ae, f. Vr. = *partio*, *g.e.*

Parturio, 4. to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour, O. H; (2) *met.* to be pregnant with any thing, to meditate, intend, *ut aliquando dolor P. R. parat, quod jamdiu parturit*, C; (3) to bear, bring forth, produce, bring to light, *neque parturit infans perpetuus* (*Plotus*), H; *nunc ornis parturit ovis*, H.

Partus -us, m. a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth, *et jam appropinquasse — parturitur*, C; (2) that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb, C; *partum ferre*, *gerere*, H, to be big with young;

— *eniti, edere, reddere, abigere, ejicere, pellere*, Pl, to bring forth.

Parum, too little, not enough (*opp.* *satis, nimium*), — *id facio*, S, I make little account of that; *scriptis non — multa*, Q, not very much; *parumne est, quod tantum homines fecerunt*! C, does it not suffice thee to have deceived! etc. *parum habere*, L, to think too little, be dissatisfied with; *templum violare parum habuisse*, nisi, etc. L. — (ii.) *comp.* *minus*, less; *plus minus*, Aug, more or less; *minus ac minus*, Pl; *minus minusque*, T. L, less and less; *nihil* — C, nothing less, not at all, by no means; — *quam, ac, atque*, less than; the particle of comparison sometimes wanting, — *triginta diebus*, C, in less than thirty days; *haud — duo milia*, L, not less than two thousand; with *abl.* of number, *uno — teste haberet*, C, on witness the less; *multo minus*, C, much less; with this construction has sometimes the sense of, except, *his sex ceciderunt, me — uno*, O, except myself alone; after *quo* has the sense not, *prohibuisse, quo minus*, etc. C, that not; *neque recusavit quo — penam subiret*, N; also after *si, sin*; *si assecutus sum, gaudeo*; *sin minus*, etc. C, but if not, etc.; sometimes = *parum*, too little, — *dicere*, C. — (iii.) *superl.* *minime*, in the least degree, very little, least of all, *quod — apparet et valet plurimum*, C; with adjectives, = not at all, by no means, *homo — ambitiosus*, C; in answers, by no means, not at all, C. P. T.

Pärumper, for a little while, a little space, *mansum — P*; *abduco animum* — a *molestus*, C; (2) in a short time, soon, speedily, A. Aug.

**Pärunculus* -i, m. *dim.* a little skiff or vessel, L.

Parve, a little, slightly, Vt.

Parvitas -atis, f. littleness, smallness, C.

Parvulum, a little, slightly, Cl.

Parvulus -a -um, *dim.* very small, very little, minute, — *res, pecunia*, C; (2) of age, young, little; *ab parvulis*, Ca, from childhood.

Parvus -a -um (*comp.* *minor, superl.* *minimus*), little, small, *quam — sit terra*, C; *commoda — ac medicoria*, C; *beneficium non —*, C; *abs. parvus*, a child; *puer in domo a parvo ductus*, L, from childhood; of time, short, *omnia conquassari in parvo tempore cernes*, L; of price, mean, cheap, worthless, *prelio parvo vendere*, C; *parci sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi*, C; of small consequence, *parci facere, astimare, ducere, pendere*, P. C, to esteem meanly; *parvo used adv.*, *ita ut parvo admodum plures caperetur*, L, very few more. — (ii.) *comp.* *minor* -us (*gen.* *oris*), less, smaller, *quod in re majore valet, valet in minore*, C; *Hispania dimidio minor quam Britannia*, Ca, less by half; *genibus minor*, H, kneeling; *numero plures, civitate et honore minores*, H, inferior; *etate minor*, O, younger; *filia minor regis*, Ca, the younger daughter; *abs. minores*, V, posterity. — (iii.) *superl.* *minimus* -a -um, the least, smallest, pettiest, least valuable, — *tenissimaque res*, C; — *pars temporis*, C; — *natus*, C, the youngest; *minimi facere*, P, to think least of, value the least; *præmia apud me minimum valent*, C, have very little influence over me; *quam minimum*, H, as little as possible.

Pascētus -i, m. *dim.* a leather purse, P.

**Pascio*, 1. to be wont to feed or pasture, Vr.

Pasco, *plvi*, *pastum*, 3. to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture, *quum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret*, C; hence generally, to feed, *bestias — aut domare*, C; (2) to feed, nourish, support, *olusculis nos soles* — C; *met.* — *barbam*, H, to let grow; *numos alienos*, H, to increase by usury; (3) of animals, to pasture, *sed tunc pascebant herbona palatia cæcum*, T; and hence neut. *pasceitur in silva juvenca*, V; *si pulli non pasceuntur*, L; (4) *met.* to nourish, — *aliquem rapinis et incendiis*, C; *his ego rebus pascor, his detector*, C.

Pasculus -a -um, fit for pasture or grazing; — *ager*, P. C; hence *subst.* *pascuum* -i, n. a pasture, meadow, C.

Passer -etris, m. a sparrow, C; used as a term of

endearment, P; (2) — *marinus*, P, an ostrich; (3) a sea-fish, a turbot, O.

Passerculus -i, m. *dim.* a little sparrow, C.

Passerniv -leis, n. a whetstone, Pl.

Passim, here and there, up and down; scattered, disposed confusedly; *Nimidia nullis ordinibus — consederant*, Ca; *volucres huc illuc — vagantes*, C; (2) without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously, *scribimus indocti doctique poemata* —, H.

Passum -i, n. wine made of dried grapes, V. Cl.

Passus -a -um (*ptep.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, *quo utinam telis passis per-echi liceat*, C; *mulieres passis crinibus*, Ca, with dishevelled hair; especially (2) spread out to dry, dried in the sun, — *ura*, Co, raisins; — *racemi*, V.

Passus -us, m. a step, stride, pace, *sequaturque patrem non — agens*, V; (2) a footstep, track, O; (3) the pace (a Roman measure of length), = five feet; *nulle passus*, C, a mile.

**Pastillicans* -antis, globular, spherical, Pl.

Pastillus -i, m. *dim.* a little round loaf, Pl; (2) a pill, Cl; also applied to the odoriferous pills or pastils, chewed to make the breath fragrant, H.

Pastinaca -æ, f. a parsnip, Pl; (2) the sting-ray, a fish, Pl. Cl.

Pastinatio -ōnis, f. a trenching the soil of a vineyard, Co; (2) the ground so trenched, Co.

Pastinator -ōnis, m. one who trenches or cultivates a vineyard, Co.

Pastinatum -i, n. ground trenched and prepared for planting vines, Co. Pl.

Pastinatus -us, m. the trenching or cultivating of a vineyard, Pl.

Pastino, I. to dig up and prepare land for planting vines, Co.

Pastinum -i, n. a two-pronged dibble for planting vines, Co.

Pastio -ōnis, f. a feeding, pasturing, grazing, V. R; (2) a pasture, V. R. C.

Pastor -ōris, m. a shepherd, Ca; (2) a herd, person in charge of any animals, — *patronum*, V. R; — *gallinarum*, Co.

Pastoralis -e, of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, C.

Pastoricius -a -um, C, = *pastoralis*, q.v.

Pastorius -a -um, O, = *pastoralis*, q.v.

Pastus -us, m. pasture, fodder, food; *animalia ad — accedunt*, V; — *capessere et conficere*, C; applied *poet.* to the food of men, Le; (2) met. *populari agros ad præsentem — mendicitatis suæ*, C.

Pâtigarius -ii, m. one who makes or sells patagia, q.v., P.

Pâtigatus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, having a patagium or border.

Pâtigum -ii, n. (*παταγιον*), a border or band on a woman's dress, P. Aug.

Pâtalis -e, a false leading in P. for *patulus*, q.v.

Pâtara -æ, f. (*Πάταρα*), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence *Pâtareus* -ei (-eos), m. a surname of Apollo, H.

Pâtavinitas -atis, f. a Pâtavian provincialism, said by Q. to have been discovered and blamed in Livy's style by Pollio.

Pâtâctio -fcti -factum, 3. to open, make open, lay open, — *aditum ad aliquid*, C; — *aurs ascendentioribus*, C; (2) met. to bring to light, disclose, display, — *odium suum in me*, C; — *et proferre aliquid*, C.

Pâtâctio -ōnis, f. a throwing open, disclosing, C.

Pâtella -æ, f. *dim.* a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), H. M; (2) a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, C; (3) the lacepim or patella, Cl; (4) a disease to which olive-trees are subject, Pl.

Pâtellarius -a -um, — *diu*, P, the Læres, to whom offerings were presented in patellæ, q.v.

Pâtens -ntis (*ptep.* patō), open, unobstructed, accessible, patent; — *caelum*, C; — *loci*, Ca; (2)

wide, *dolium quam patentissimi oris*, Co; (3) open, exposed to, — *alicui rei*, C.

**Pâtenter*, openly, evidently, clearly, C.

Pâtéo -tûi, 2. to be open, stand open, lie open, *nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent*, C; *senitæ patuerant*, Ca; especially, to lie open to, be exposed to, L; also to stretch out, extend, *Helretiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CXL. patebant*, C; (2) met. to stand open, be accessible, free, attainable, *si nobis est curus, quem sperarem, patebat*, C; *si mea virginitas Phæbo paluisset amanti*, O; especially, to be exposed, in *philosophorum titi minus multa patent quæ fortuna feriat*, C; to spread, extend itself, in *quo riuo latissime patet avaritia*, C; to be plain, visible, clear, well-known, *quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus*, C.

Pâtër -iris, m. (*πατήρ*) a father, C; (2) pater-familias, *id.* familia; (3) plur. patres, the fathers, ancestors, *cujus consuetudinis patres majoresque nostros non penitebat*, C; (4) used as a title of honour, *divum — atque hominum rex*, A. Aug, Jupiter; — *Lemnius*, V, Vulcan; — *Læneus*, V, Bacchus; especially the title by which the senators were addressed, *patres conscripti*, C, *id.* conscriptus; *pater patriæ*, C, father of his country; a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, among others, to Cicero himself, — *cane*, H, the giver of an entertainment; (5) applied to animals, O.

Pâtëa -æ, f. a shallow dish or saucer, from which a libation was poured, C.

Pâtërculus, C. Velleius, a Roman historian, born about the year 20 n.c. of a distinguished Campanian family. He served with some distinction in the wars of Augustus and Tiberius, and held the office of prætor in the reign of the latter emperor. His only work is an epitome of Roman history in two books, dedicated to M. Vinicius, in the year of his consulship, that is, a.n. 30. The work has many merits of style; the narrative is often picturesque, though necessarily meagre; but the most extravagant praises are bestowed upon the monarchs under whom the author lived.

Pâtërnus -a -um, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, C. V; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, — *flumen*, H.

Pâtëscio -tûi, 3. to be opened, lie open, *agri longa patebant*, V; (2) to extend, stretch out, *deinde paulo latior patebat campus*, L; (3) to appear, become visible, evident, manifest, *quæ res patebat, patres conscripti*, C.

Pâtëto -trum, f. (*πατάτος*), a kind of dates, Pl.

Pâtëticus -a -um (*πατάτος*), submitting to unnatural lust, lewd, unchaste, Ct.

Pâtibilis -e, endurable, bearable, — *dolores*, C; (2) sensitive, — *natura*, C.

Pâtibulatus -a -um, fastened to the pátibulum, q.v., as a punishment, P.

Pâtibulum -i, n. an instrument of punishment with two prongs, fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, who were then flogged, C; (2) a vine-prop, Pl.

Pâtëns -ntis (*ptep.* pátior), bearing, enduring; *amnis narium* —, L, navigable; *equus — exsorsus*, St; (2) patient, *ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures*, C; (3) firm, hard, unyielding, — *aratrum*, O.

Pâtenter, patiently, C.

Pâtëntia -æ, f. endurance, — *famis et frigoris*, C; (2) patience, long-suffering, C; (3) indolence, faint-heartedness, Pl; (4) subjection, Te.

Pâtina -æ, f. a bowl, dish, p.n. C.

Pâtinarius -a -um, of or relating to a dish or pan; — *piscis*, P, stewed in a pan.

Pâtior, passus, 3. dep. to suffer, bear, endure, — *fortiter malum*, P; — *adferentes dolores*, C; — *gravissimum supplicium*, Ca; and especially, to submit one's self to unnatural lust, P. 8; (2) to live a life of suffering and privation, V; (3) to suffer, allow, permit, *non possum pati, quia tibi caput demulceam*, T, I cannot bear not to, etc.;

nullo se implicatus negotio passus est, C; facile, equo animo pati, P, to bear with equanimity; and opp. *agere, iniquo animo, moleste pati, C; consilium meum a te probari facile patior, C*, I am pleased that, etc.; (4) in grammar, *modus patiendo*, Q, the passive voice.

Patrūlo -ōnis, f. an accomplishing, effecting, achievement, Aug.

Patrūlor -ōris, m. an accomplisher, achiever, Tc.

Patris -as, f. native country, birthplace, Q.

Patrice, in a fatherly manner, paternally, P.

Patriciatus -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, St.

Patricius -a -um, patrician, noble, aristocratic, — familia, C; (2) subst. patricii -ōrum, m. the Roman patricians or nobility, C; *extirpe e patriciis, C*, to be adopted into a plebeian family.

Patricus -a -um, fatherly, paternal; in grammar, — ensus, Vr, the genitive.

Patrie, in a fatherly manner, paternally, Q.

Patrimonium -ii, n. property inherited from a father, patrimony, C.

Patriinus -a -um, having a father still living, L.

Patrisso, l. (πατρίσω), to imitate one's father, P. T.

Patrius -a -um, fatherly, paternal, C.

Patrium -ii, n. a patronymic, Q.

Pater -is -is, m. of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, *antimus — in liberos, C; — amor, V; — dolor pedum, Pl, hereditary gout; and in general, ancestral, ancient, — mos, C; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, C. V.*

Patro, l. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve, — *promissa, C; — bellum, S, to bring to an end; — pacem, L; — iurjurandum, L, to give and take a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty; (2) patris ocellus, Pr, a lustful, wanton eye.*

Patrocinium -ii, n. the protection afforded by a patron to a client, patronage, C; (2) defence, protection, *coluptas plurimorum patrocinii defenditur, C; especially (3) a defence, vindication in a court of law, O; (4) melon, the objects of protection, clients, Aug.*

Patrocinor, l. dep. to protect, defend, — alicui, T. Q.

Patrona -e, f. a protectress, patroness, T; and especially, the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Pl; (2) *met.* a protectress, provocatio — *illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, C.*

Patronus -i, m. the protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of whole states or cities; the former master of a freedman, C; a defender, advocate before a court of justice, C; and, in general, a defender, protector, — *justitiae, C.*

Patruius -e, descended from a father's brother; — frater, or abs., cousin on the father's side; once applied by C. to the son of a paternal aunt; (2) of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, O.

Patruus -i, m. a father's brother, paternal uncle, C; (2) *met.* a strict guardian, as uncles often were, C.

Patruus -a -um, of or relating to an uncle, H.

Patulus -ii, m. a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, O.

*Pavulus -a -um, open, standing open, C; — aures, H; — fenestrae, O; (2) wide, spreading, extended, — *rami, C; — in latitudinem naves, Pl; — loca urbis, Tc.**

Pauces, seldom, A. Aug.

Pauca -atis, f. fewness, scarcity, paucity, — *oratorum, C; — militum, Ca.*

Pauculus -a -um, dim. very few, T. C.

Paucus -a -um, few, paucis diebus post mortem Africani, C; cause modica et paucis, C; (2) subst. pauci, a few persons; ut metus ad omnes, pauci ad paucos perveniret, C; pauca, C, a few words; ausculta paucis, T.

Paulum (paullum), gradually, little by little, Ca; (2) singly, one after another, — ex castris discedere ceperunt, Ca.

Paulisper (paullisper), a little while, a short time, C. Ca.

Paulo (paullo), a little, by a little, — prius, P; hoc ornamento liberius — utitur, C; — longius processerant, Ca; quā — ante praecepta dedimus, C.

Paululo (paullulo), a very little, T.

Paululus -a -um (paullulus), very little, very small, P. T; subst. paullulum -i, n. a very little, huic — ad beatam vitam deesse dicemus, C.

Paulum (paullum), a little, somewhat, epistolae me — recerant, C.

Paulus -a -um (paullus), little, small, — sumptus, T; subst. paulum -i, n. a little, an — hoc esse tibi videtur? T; — negoti, lucri, T.

Paulus or Paullus, the name of a well-known family of the Gens Emilia. We may mention, — (I.) L. Emilius Paulus, cons. 219, 216 B.C., who in his second consulship commanded, in conjunction with C. Terentius Varro, the Roman army at the fatal rout of Cannae, and was there slain. — (II.) L. Emilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, cons. 182, 168, censor 164; was born about 230, and is chiefly known for the successful war against Perseus king of Macedonia, from which he derived his surname. His triumph was long remembered for its splendour, and a literary interest attaches to his name from the fact that the "Adelphi" of Terence was brought out at his funeral games, B.C. 160.

Pauper -eris, poor, indigent, — homo, C; quod aequo pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequo, H; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, hic pauperes res sunt inopesque, P; — mensa, Tb; — pudor, Pl.

Pauperulus -a -um, poor, wretched, — anus, T.

Pauprises -is, f. poverty, indigence, T. V.

Paupero, l. to make poor, P; (2) — *aliquem aliquā re, to rob or deprive of any thing; — dominum pto, P.*

Paupertas -atis, f. poverty, indigence, C; *met. — sermonis, Q.*

Pausa -e, f. (παύση), a pause, cessation, stoppage, end; — vita, Lc; — facere, P, to end, bring to a stand; thus also dare — conciliis et discedis, Lc.

Pausarius -ii, m. the officer who gave the time to a crew of rowers, Sc.

Pausia -e, f. (ποσία, pausia), a species of olive, which produced very good oil, Vr. Co.

Paussilulum, a little, P.

Pauso, l. to stop, pause, P.

Paussillatim, gradually, by degrees, P.

•Paussillisper, a little, P.

Paulillo, Cl, paullillum, P, a little, by a little.

Paussilulus -a -um, dim. very little, very small, P.

Paussillus -a -um, small, little, P. Lc.

Pavescilo, 3. to frighten, terrify; found in Aug. writers only in the *prae.* pavescit, O.

Pavēo, pavī, 2. (i.) neut. to fear, be afraid, to quake with fear, *nam et intus pavor et foris formido, T; inde admiratione patentibus cunctis, L, being struck with wonder; (ii.) act.* to fear, be afraid of, *et illud pavor, et hoc formido, P; quis Partium pavor? H.*

Pavescō, 3. to fear, be afraid of, be terrified, — *omni strepitu, S; — bellum, Tc.*

Pavēcula -ae, f. a hammer for beating down a pavement or earthen floor, Co.

Pavide, fearfully, in a state of terror, — fugere, L.

Pavidus -a -um, trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, castris se — tenebat, L; — miles, Tc;

with gen. of object feared, miles armis gravis et nandi, — To; (2) causing terror, producing fear, — murmur, P. Aug; — religiones, Lc.

Pavimento, l. to pave, C.

Pavimentum -i, n. a pavement (usually made of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement), — *facere, C.*

Pavlo, 4. to beat, — *terram, C; (2) to beat firm ram down, Vr. Co.*

Pavlo, 1. to tremble, quake with fear; be afraid, terrified; *qua pueri in tenebris pavitant finguntque futura*, Lc; (2) to quake, shiver with ague, T.

Pavo -ōnis, m. a peacock, C.

***Pavonaceus** -a -um, of or relating to a peacock, and hence, variegated in colour, Pl.

Pavoninus -a -um, of a peacock, — ora, Vr; (2) variegated in colour, M.

Pavor -ōris, m. a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc. C; — *ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; — *aquæ*, Pl, hydrophobia.

Pax, pāci, f. peace, — *conciliare, coagmentare, conficere, facere*, C, to make peace; (2) good-will, permission, *pax horum dixerim*, C; *pax tuā dixerim*, C; (3) the Roman power, dominion, *immensā Romanæ pacis majestate*, Pl; (4) as an interjection, peace! enough! P. T; (5) peace or repose of mind, C.

Paxillus -i, m. (πάσιλλος), any small sharp-pointed piece of wood, a peg, stake, Vr.

Peccans -ntis, c. a sinner, offender, Sc.

Peccatum -i, n. a sin, crime, offence, fault, multitude vitiū um — que, C.

Peccatus -ūs, m. C. = peccatum, q.v.

Pecco, 1. to commit a fault or crime, to sin; *Empedocles multa alia peccat*, C; — *in rempublicam*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; — *in seruo necando*, C; (2) of animals or inanimate objects, to fail, II.

Peeten -inis, m. a comb, P; (2) meton. (a) a weaver's comb or reed, V, and hence, weaving, M; (b) a carding-comb, hackle, Pl; (c) a rake, O; (d) the folding of the hands, O; (e) the veins or stripes in wood, Pl; (f) the hair on the generative organs, Jv; (g) an unknown kind of dance, P. Aug; (h) an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck, V, and hence, the lyre, P. Aug; poetry, song, O; (i) a shell-fish, the scallop, II; (j) — *Veneris*, a plant, Venus's comb, Pl.

Pectinatum, comb-shaped, combwise, Pl.

Pectino, 1. to harrow, — *segetem*, Pl.

Pecto, pexi, pexum (pectitum), to comb, — *comas*, Tb; — *capillos*, O; (2) to card wool, Pl. Co; (3) — *aliquem fusti* (pignus), to thrash, beat; (4) — *tellurem*, Co, to work, cultivate.

Pectoralis -e, of or relating to the breast, pectoral, Cl; subst. pectorāle -is, n. a breast-plate, Vr.

Pectorosus -a -um, broad-breasted, strong-breasted, Co.

Pectunculius -i, m. dim. a little scallop-shell, Co. Pl.

Pectus -ōris, n. the breast in men and animals, and especially, the breast-bone, Cl; (2) met. the breast as the seat of the affections, heart, soul; *toto pectore amare*, C, to love with the whole heart, C; *forti pectore*, H, courage; *puro pectore*, II, with good conscience; (3) met. the breast, as the seat of mind, reason, understanding, *toto pectore cogitare*, C; *excidere pectore alicuius*, O, to be forgotten; (4) the stomach, V.

Pecu -ū, n. cattle, P; — *squamosum*, P, fish.

Pecudarius -a -um, of or relating to cattle, — *greges, questio*, Vi; hence subst. **pecudarius** -ii, m. a breeder of cattle, grazier, C, a tenant of tillable public meadows, L; **pecudaria** -æ, f. a stock of cattle, Vi; **pecudaria** -ōrum, n. herds of cattle, V.

Pecudinus -a -um, of or relating to cattle, A. Aug.

Peculator -ōris, m. one who embezzles the public money, C.

Peculatus -ūs, m. the embezzlement of the public money, speculation, C.

Peculiaris -e, one's own, belonging to one's self, P; *servi*, St; (2) belonging to one's self in particular, peculiar, *venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem*, C; (3) particular, peculiar, extraordinary, St.

Peculiariter, particularly, especially, in particular, Pl. Q.

***Peculo**, 1. to give, present with as private

property, P; hence *ptcp.* **peculātes** -a -um, — *bene*, Aug, having considerable property.

Peculūm -i, n. a little property, Q.

Peculiosus -a -um, having considerable property, wealthy, P.

Peculium -ii, n. property, originally property in cattle; *cui peculū*, V; *cupidas peculū*, C; (2) the private property possessed by a son, daughter, or slave independent of the father or master, Vr. L; (3) in an obscene sense, the male organ of generation, P.

Pecunia -æ, f. property, *ut pecuniā fortunisque nostri contentus sit*, C; especially (2) money; *presenti pecuniā mercari aliquid*, P, for ready cash; — *extorquere a civitatibus*, C; *dies pecunie*, L, pay-day, reckoning-day.

Pecuniarius -a -um, of or relating to money, pecuniary; *premia rei pecuniariæ magna*, Ca, large presents of money.

Pecuniosus -a -um, wealthy, rich, — *homo*, C; (2) making rich, enriching, — *artes*, M.

Pecus -ōris, n., cattle, a herd, flock (collectively, while *pecus* -ōdis applies to every single head of cattle); — *bulum*, Vr, horned cattle; — *orile*, Co, sheep; — *equinum*, V, a stud of horses; — *setigerum*, O, swine; applied also to bees, V, fowls, Co, fish, H; (2) particularly applied to sheep, a flock of sheep, V. Pl; (3) applied contemptuously to human beings, *imitatores, servum pecus*, II.

Pecus -ōdis, f. a single head of cattle, a beast, animal; *squamigerum pecudes*, Lc, fish; *qua pecude* (sc. sue) *nihil genuit natura secundus*, C; (2) applied particularly to sheep, O. Pl; (3) contemptuously applied to a human being, C.

Pedālis -e, a foot long, broad, etc., C; *transtra ex pedali in latitudinem trabibus*, Ca.

Pedāmen -inis, n. Co, **pedimentum** -i, n. a prop for vines and other trees, Vr. Co.

Pedārius -a -um; — *senatores*, Tc, senators, who, though possessing a seat, had yet no vote in the senate (so called because without voting they passed over to the party with which they agreed); *abs. pedārii* -ōrum, m. C.

***Peditum**, foot by foot, Pl.

Peditus -ūs, m. an attack, assault, charge, nisi *pedatu tertio omnes afflueri*, O, P.

Pides -itis, m. one who goes on foot, a walker, V. L; especially (2) a foot-soldier, and plur. **pedites** -um, m. infantry, C; the *sung.* is also collectively used in the sense of infantry, L. Tc; *equites pedesque*, L, the whole people.

Pedester -tris -tre, on foot, pedestrian; *equestres et — copiae*, C, cavalry and infantry; (2) by land, terrestrial, *pedestes navalesque pugna*, C; (3) met. of style, written in prose, piosane, C.

Peditentum, step by step, slowly, A. Aug; (2) slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously, C.

Pedica -æ, f. a trap, snare for catching animals by the leg; and hence, a letter, P. L.

Pedileus -i, m. the foot of a wine-press, A. Aug.

Pediculus -e, of or relating to a louse, lousy, Co.

Pediculosus -a -um, full of lice, lousy, M.

Pediculus -i, m. dim. a little foot, Pl; (2) the stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf, Co; (3) a louse, Cl. Pl.

Pedis -is, c. a louse, P.

Pediscuus -i, m. **pediscu** -æ, f. (*pediscu* -æ, f. a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, C; (2) a companion, comrade, C.

Peditatus -ūs, m. infantry, C. Ca.

Peditum -i, n. a fart, Ct.

Pedo, 1. to provide with feet; whence **pedatus** -a -um, — *male*, St, awkward on foot; (2) to prop up vines or other trees, Co.

Pedo, **pēdi**, **peditum**, 3. to fart, H.

Pedum -i, n. a shepherd's crook, V.

Pegus -i, m. (Πήγας), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof, C; hence *adj.* **Pegastus** -a -um, P, **Pegastus** -a -um, Ct, **Pegastus** -idis, f. *Pegastis*, O, the Muses.

Pēge -ēs, *f.* (πηγή), a fountain, spring, Pt.
Pegma -ātis, *n.* (πίγμα), a bookcase, shelf, C;
 (2) a theatrical machine, intended to produce sudden changes, as in a modern pantomime, Sc.
Pegnari -e, — *gladiatores*, St, brought on in a pegma, St.

Pējero, 1, to commit perjury, forswear one's self, *qui mentiri solet*, — *consequit*, C; *jus pejeratum*, II, perjury; (2) to lie, tell a falsehood, P.

Pējor -us, *comp.* inalus, *q. r.*
Pēlāgia -e, *f.* a kind of pearl-producing mussel, Pl.

Pēlāgium -ii, *n.* purple colour or dye, Pl.
Pēlāgius -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine, Vr. Pl.

Pēlāgius -is, *n.* (πέλαγος), the sea, ocean, V.
Pēlāmyx -ydis, *f.* (-is -idis, πελαμύς), the young, tunny-fish, before it is a year old, Pl.

Pēlāgi -drum, *m.* (Πελαγοί), the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece, V, and hence poet. the Greeks, V; hence *Pēlāgia* -e, *f.* the ancient name of the Peloponnesus, afterwards applied to a district of Thessaly, Pl, and *adj.* *Pēlāgius* -adis, *f.* O, *Pēlāgius* -idis, *f.* O, *Pēlāgius* -a -um, V, *Pēlāgius* -Greek.

Pēlēmon -is, *n.* (πελεκίον), a species of sundial, Vt.

Pēlēmon -is, *m.* (πελεκίον), a weed that grows among lentils, Pl.

Pēleus -ei (-ēos), *m.* (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence *Pēleides* -e, *m.* V, Achilles, and *adj.* *Pēleius* -a -um, P. Aug.

Pēlion -ii, *n.* (Πήλιον), a lofty mountain of Thessaly; hence *adj.* *Pēlianus* -a -um, Ct; — *trabs*, Pt, the ship *Argo*; *Pēlius* -a -um, A. Aug, *Pēlias* -idis, *f.* O.

Pella -m, *f.* (-e -ē, Πέλλα), the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great; hence *Pellēus* -a -um, relating to Pella, — *juvenis*, Jr, Alexander, (b) Macedonian, P. Aug, (c) relating to Alexandria in Egypt, M, and, in a more general sense, (d) Egyptian, V.

Pellēcia -e, *f.* an enticing, alluring, Lc.
Pellax -ācis, misleading, deceitful, V.

Pellēcēbro = *perlecebro*, *q. r.*
Pellēcto -ōnis, *f.* a reading through, perusing, C.

Pellēgo = *perlego*, *q. r.*
Pellēssima -e, *f.* a leather-dresser's or currier's shop, Vr.

Pellēx -icis, *f.* (παλλαξ), the mistress or concubine of a married man, C; (3) in general, a concubine, paramour, P. Aug.

Pellēctus -ūs, *m.* living with a mistress, concubinage, C.

Pellēlo -lecti -lectum, 3, (perlelo), to entice, decoy, seduce, — *mulierem ad se*, C; — *animum adolescentis*, C; — *Chauces ad deditionem*, Tc; (2) — *alienam segetem (alienas fruges)*, to charm away fertility from others' lands to one's own, Pl.

Pellēcula -e, *f.* dim. a little skin or hide, — *hædina*, C; — *curare*, II, to take care of one's self; *tene te in tuā pellēcula, cerdo*, M, let the cobler stick to his last; — *vetemem retinere*, Pr, to keep to one's old ways.

Pellēcto, 1, to cover with skin or hide, Co.
Pellito -ōnis, *m.* a furrier, currier, P.

Pellis -is, *f.* a hide, skin, pelt; *rana rugosam inflavit pellem*, Ph; — *caprina*, C; *pelles pro celis*, Ca; met. *detrudere pellem*, II, to disclose a person's faults; (2) clothing, garments, Co; (3) a soldier's tent; chiefly in the phrase *sub pellibus*, in camp, C; *Cæsar sub pellibus hiemare constituit*, Ca; (4) a skin of parchment, M.

Pellitus -a -um, clothed in hides or skins, C.

Pello, *pēlli*, *pulsum*, 3, to strike, knock, beat against, — *terram pelt*, II; — *humum pedibus*, Ct; *unda quam est pulsa remis*, C; (2) to drive out, drive away, forcibly expel: *quum riri domi lapidibus foris pellerentur*, C; *uti omnes ex Gallis finibus pellerentur*, Ca; — *aliquem possessionibus*,

C; — *aliquem civitate*, C; in military language, to repel, drive back an enemy, C; *hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conjiciuntur*, Ca; (3) met. to strike, move, impress the mind, *visa enim ista quum acriter mentem sensumque pepulerunt*, accipio, C; especially, to drive out, drive away, expel, *sapientia est enim una, quæ multatim pellat ex animis*, C; — *frigoris vim tactis*, C; also, to conquer, overcome, P.

Pellos -on (πελλός), dark-coloured, Pl.
Pellucens -ntis (*ptēp.* pellucēo), transparent; met. — *oratio*, C, clear.

Pellucēo -xi, 2, (pellucēo), to shine through, gleam through, to be transparent; *perlucens æther*, C, transparent, pellucid; *ita is pellucet, quasi latera Punica*, P; (2) met. *perlucet ex iis virtutibus*, C; *mores pellunt ex voce*, Q.

• *Pelluciditas* -atis, *f.* transparency, Vt.
 • *Pellucidulus* -a -um, somewhat transparent, Ct.
Pellucidus -a -um, transparent, pellucid, C; (2) very bright, — *stella*, C.

Pēlōponnēsus -is, *f.* (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, C; hence *adj.* *Pēlōponnēsius* -a -um, C; *Pēlōponnēsius* -a -um, C.

Pēlops -ōpis, *m.* (Πήλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence *adj.* *Pēlopēias* -adis, *f.* O; *Pēlopēis* -idis, *f.* O; *Pēlopētus* -a -um, — *virgo*, O, *Iphigeneia*; — *arva*, O, Phrygia; *Pēlopētus* -a -um, O, *Pēlopētus* -a -um, Sc; and *subst.* *Pēlopēidæ* -arum, m. C, descendants of Pelops.

Pēlōris -idis, *f.* (πελορίς), a large species of mussel, H. M.

Pelta -e, *f.* (πέλτη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield (originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous nations), L. V.

Peltastæ -arum, *m.* (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, L.

Peltatus -a -um, armed with the pelta, M.

Peltiger -æra -erum; — *puellæ*, P. Aug, armed with the pelta, the Amazons.

Pelvis -is, *f.* (πέλvis, πέλvis), a basin, Jr. Pl.
Pemna -itis, *n.* (πέμμα), pastry, cakes, Vr.

Pēnarius -a -um, of or relating to provisions; — *cella*, C, store-room.

Pēnates -um, *m.* the household or family deities among the Romans, C; (2) meton. the house, dwelling, C; port. the cells of bees, V.

• *Pēnātiger* -æra -erum, carrying the Penates, O.
Pēndens -ntis (*ptēp.* pendēo), hanging (applied to fruit not yet marked), A. Aug.

Pendēo, *pēpendi*, 2, to hang, hang down, — *a loco*, in loco, ex loco, C, de loco, O, loco, Pl, to hang from any place; (of slaves) to hang, be hung, *immo hercle vero qui pendet multo est miserior*, P; of rotivo offerings suspended in the temples, *omnibus hæu portis pendente mea noxia rota*, Pt; *prov. pendere filo (serui filo)*, to hang by a thread, be insecure, O; (2) to hang or be suspended in the air; to hover, *dum nubila pendunt*, V; *prudentes rupe capellæ*, O; *olor nireis pendebat in æra peninis*, O; (3) to hang about a place, be continually there, *nostroque in limine pendes*, V; (4) to hang down (from weakness), *fluidos — lacertos*, O; (5) met. to depend upon a person or thing, *tuorum, qui ex te pendet*, C; *ex quo verbo, tota illa causa pendebat*, C; (6) met. to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, *narrantis conjux pendet ab ore riri*, O; (7) met. to be suspended, discontinued, *pendente opera interrupta*, V; (8) met. to be in danger of falling, C; (9) met. to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided, *ne diutius pendea*, C; frequently with *gen. animi*, *pendeo animi expectatione*, C; also with *abl.*, *quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animi*, C.

Pendo, *pēpendi*, *pcnsum*, 3, (i.) *act.* to weigh, A. Aug. Pl; (2) to pay (since money was originally paid by weight), *Acæai ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quattuor*, C; — *rectigali*, L; — *penas, supplicia*, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment; *maximas penas pendo temeritatis meæ*, C;

— *capitis pœnas*, O; (3) *met.* to weigh, consider, reflect upon, ponder; — *causam ex veritate*, C, to prize, estimate, esteem; *nequam hominis ego parci pendio gratiam*, T, estimate meanly; *unice unum plurimum pendit*, P; (II.) *neut.* to weigh, Lc. Pl.
Pendulus -a -um, hanging, hanging down, pendulous, II. O; (2) of localities, overhanging, precipitous, M. Co; (3) *met.* uncertain, undecided, II.
Pêne = pœne, *g.v.*

Pendulops -lôpis, *m.* (πηνέλοψ), a species of duck, Pl.
Pênes, *prep.* with *acc.*, with, in possession of, in the power of, *penes quem est potestas*, C; *eloquentia eos ornât*, *penes quos est*, C; *penes se esse*, II, to be in one's senses; does not always imply possession, *hi servi centum dies — accusatorem quum fuissent*, C.

Penetrabilis -e, that can be passed through, penetrable, *corpus nullo — telo*, O; (2) *act.* easily penetrating, — *frigus*, V; — *fulmen*, O.

Penetrâlis -e, passing through, penetrating, — *frigus*, *ignis*, Lc; (2) inward, inside, internal, interior, C. V; hence *subst.* penetrâlla -lum, *n.* the inner chambers, interior of a house, *apparent Priami et veterum — regum*, V; (b) the inmost part or shrine of a temple, M; (c) *met.* a secret place, secrecy, Q.

Pênetro, I. (1.) *act.* to set, place, put in; *intra cœdes penetravi pedem*, P; — *se*, P, to press in; — *se in fugam*, P, to take to flight; (2) — *aliquid*, to pass through or into, to penetrate, *vox aures penetrat*, Lc; *Illyricos — sinus*, V; *met.* *id Iberii animum altius penetravit*, Tc, sank deep into; (II.) *neut.* to enter, penetrate into, — *sub terras*, C; — *intra callum*, L; — *in urbem*, L.

Pênicillum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*), a painter's brush or pencil, C; (2) lint for wounds, Cl; (3) a sponge, Co. Pl.

Pêniculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a dusting brush, made of a cow's tail, P; (2) a sponge, T.

Pênis -is, *m.* a tail, C; (2) the male organ of generation, C.

Pênite, inwardly, inside, Ct.

Pênitus -a -um, inside, interior, internal, P.

Pênitus, internally, on the inside; especially, in the inmost part, far within, *periculum inclusum — in ventis reipublica*, C; *Suevos omnes — ad extremos fines se recepisse*, Ca; *met.* *excellere ex animis hominum opinionem tam — insitam*, C; (2) through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly, — *per noscere omnes animorum motus*, C; — *diffidere reipublica*, C; — *perdere se ipsos*, C.

Penna -æ, *f.* a feather, C; *plur.* plumage, C; (2) *plur.* the wings, *pennas explicare*, O; *prov.* *pennas incidere alicui*, C, to cut the wings of; (3) the feathers on an arrow, O, and hence *poet.* arrow, O.

Pennâtus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; — *fer-rum*, Pl, an arrow.

Penniger -êra -êrum, feathered, winged, C.

*Pennipes -êdis, wing-footed, Ct.

Pennipôtens -entis, able to fly, winged, Lc.

Pennûla -æ, *f.* a little wing, C.

Pensilis -e, hanging, hanging down, pensile, P; — *ura*, H, hung up to dry; *abs.* *pensilia -lum*, *n.* fruit hung up to dry, Vr; (2) in architecture, supported on arches, — *horreum*, Co; — *ambulation*, Pl; — *horti*, Pl.

Pensio -ônis, *f.* a weight, burden, Vt; (2) a paying, payment, day of payment, C; (3) rent, St.

Pensitiô -ônis, *f.* compensation, Pl.

Pensito, I. to weigh, Pl; (2) to pay, — *rectigalia*, C; (3) *met.* to weigh, ponder, consider, — *aliquid*, L. St.

*Pensunculâ -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small payment, Co.

Penso, I. to weigh, — *aurum*, L; (2) to compensate, recompense, make good, requite, — *beneficia beneficiis*, Sc; *omnis cœdes et vulnera, et sanguinis ariditate prædæ pensabantur*, Tc; (3) *met.* to pay for, purchase with, — *nece pudorem*, O; — *omnia vno ictu*, Sc; (4) to weigh, ponder, consider, L.

Pensum -i, *n.* a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work,

task, *nocturna carpentes pensa puella*, V; (2) a duty, engagement, office, — *meum conseci*, P; *me ad mensum — revocabo*, C.

*Pensûra -æ, *f.* a weighing, Vr.

Pensus -a -um (*pticip.* *pendo*), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; a very frequent phrase is, *nilîl pensi habere aliquid*, S, to put no value on, be indifferent about.

Pentidactylus -on (πενταδάκτυλος), having five fingers, Pl.

Pentâmetro -tri, *m.* (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Q.

Pentâpêtes -is, *n.* (πενταπτερός), the herb cinquefoil, Pl.

Pentâphyllon, Pl. = pentapetes, *g.v.*

Pentâstaston -i, *n.* (πεντάσπαστον), a system of blocks or tackle, consisting of five pulleys, Vt.

Pentathlos -i, *m.* (-us -i, *névtaθλoς*), one who practises or wins a victory in the pentathlon, *g.v.*, Pl.

Pentathlum -i, *n.* (πένταθλον), a Greek athletic contest, consisting of five parts, namely, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the quoit, and boxing, P. Aug.

Pentêlleus -a -um (Πεντελικός), of or relating to a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries; *Ilernæ Pentelici*, C, made of Pentelle marble.

Pentêris -is, *f.* (πεντήρης), a ship with five banks of oars, Aug.

Pentôrobon -i, *n.* (πεντόροβον), = prœonia, *g.v.*

Pênûria -æ, *f.* want of any thing, need; especially, want of the necessities of life, penury, — *abi*, Lc; — *victis*, H; also applied to other objects, *magna sapientium civium bonorumque —*, C; — *liberorum*, S.

Pênus -ûs, -us -i, *m.* and *f.*, pênus -ûris, -um -i, *n.* provisions, store of food, victuals, *est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, pênus*, C.

Peplis -is, *f.* (πέπλις), the name of two plants; one otherwise called porcilæa, the other syce or meconion, Pl.

Peplum -i, *n.*, peplus -i, *m.* (πέπλοσ, -ος), the robe with which the statue of Athens at Athens was clad every five years at the Panathenæa, V. C.
Pêpo -ônis, *m.* (πέπων), a kind of large melon, pumpkin, Pl.

Peptileus -a -um (πεπτικός), — *medicina*, Pl, promoting digestion.

Per, *prep.* with *acc.* (1.) of space, through, *coronam auream per forum ferro*, C; *per mare passerem fugiens*, per saxa, per ignes, II; *per iniquitui provincias*, C, throughout; *per illas gentes celebratur*, Tc, in or among those nations; (2) of time, through, during, *nulla abs te per hos dies epistola cœnrat*, C; *per noctem cernuntur sidera*, Pl, in the night-time, during the night; (3) indicates the means or instrument by which any thing is done, through, by, by means of, *statuerunt istius injurias per ius ulcisci et persequi*, C; *que domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur*, C; *per se (te, etc.)*, by one's self, for one's self; *ipsum, per se, suâ vi, suâ naturâ, suâ sponte invadabile*, C; *per summum dedecus vitam amittere*, C, in the most shameful manner; *per ludum et jocum*, C, in sport, in jest; (4) indicates the reason, ground, occasion of any thing, *quum antea per otium non dum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem*, C, on account of age; *et quum per calvitium posset, venire tamen noluit*, C, as far as health is concerned; *per me vel ætatis licet, inquit Carneades*, C, as far as I am concerned; (5) denotes the object of invocation (in an oath, entreaty, etc.), *hy, quid est enim, per deos, optabilis sapientiâ* C, by the gods; *per tuam fidem præque hujus solitudinem te obtestor*, T; in this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs, *per ego te deo oro*, T; (6) denotes a pretext or pretence, *qui per tutelam fraudavit quæpiam*, C, under pretext of, under cloak of; (7) in composition, per often emphasizes the signification of the word with which it is compounded, and in this sense is sometimes

found in tmesis, *nobis ista sunt pergrata, perque secunda*, C.

Pēra -a, *f.* (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Ph. M.

Pērabursus -a -um, excessively absurd, C.

Pēraecommodatus -a -um, very convenient, C.

Pērdēre -cris -ere, very sharp, — *acetum*, P;

met. — *judicium*, C.

Pērdēcerbus -a -um; very bitter, C.

Pērdēscere -ēdi, 3. to become thoroughly sour; and met. be exceedingly vexed, P.

Pērdēctio -ōnis, *f.* a finishing, completion, C.

Pērdēctus, very sharply, very acutely, C.

Pērdēctus -a -um, very sharp, — *falx*, M; ap-

plied to sound, very shrill, piercing, — *coz*, C; (2)

met. very acute in mind, — *ad excogitandum*, C.

Pērdēdiescens -ntis, very young, — *homo*, C.

Pērdēdiescentulus -i, *m.* dim. a very young

man, N.

Pērdēdiffectus -a -um, completely erected, Co.

Pērdēque, quite alike, quite equally, C.

Pērdēquo, 1. to make quite equal or alike,

Co. Vt.

Pērdēgito, 1. to drive about violently, harass, *vehementiusque peragitati ab equitatu*, Ca; (2) to stir up a liquid, — *mustum ne quid subderit*, Co; met. Sc.

Pērdēgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to pierce through, thrust through; transitiv, *Theseus laius ensu peregit*, O; (2) to drive about, harass, disquiet, Sc; (3) to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, — *fabulam*, C; — *conclitum*, Ca; — *iter inceptum*, O; — *reum*, L, to prosecute to a conviction; (3) — *humum*, O, to work, cultivate; — *ebum*, Pl, to digest; (4) met. to go through verbally, relate, bring forward, — *verbis auspicia, quæ mitti cœlet*, L.

Pērdēgrātio -ōnis, *f.* a wandering through, C.

Pērdēgro, 1. to wander through, pass through, travel through, — *omnes provincias*, C; — *litora liburnicis*, St; (2) met. *atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque*, Lc; *omnes latebras suspicionum* — *dicendo*, C.

Pērdēmans -ntis, very loving, C.

Pērdēmante, very lovingly, C.

Pērdēmāto, 1. to walk through, pass through, travel through, *perambulate*, — *multas terras*, Vr; *frigus* — *artus*, O; (of a physician) to visit professionally, Sc.

Pērdēmōnus -a -um, very pleasant, Te.

Pērdēmplis -a -um, very large, very ample, C.

Pērdēanguste, very narrowly, very straitly, C.

Pērdēangustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, con-

finced, — *fretum*, C; — *aditus*, C.

Pērdēanno, 1. to live through a year, St.

Pērdēantiquus -a -um, very old, C.

Pērdēappōsitus -a -um, very fit, suitable, C.

Pērdēardus -a -um, very difficult, C.

Pērdēaresco -rēdi, 3. to become quite dry, Co.

Pērdēargutus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, C.

Pērdēaridus -a -um, very dry, Co.

Pērdēarmo, 1. to arm, equip thoroughly, P. Aug.

Pērdēro, 1. to plough through; met. — *pontum*, Sc; (2) to cover with wrinkles, — *ora*, O; (3) to write on waxen tablets, *blandis pararetur litera rebus*, O.

Pērdēasper -ēra -ērum, very rough, Cl.

Pērdēastem -i, *n.* (περαστὴν), a species of the tree also called *bellium*, Pl.

Pērdēatim, — *aliquem ductare*, P, to cheat out of the contents of his wallet.

Pērdēattente, very attentively, C.

Pērdēattentus -a -um, very attentive, C.

Pērdēaudtendus -a -um, that must be heard throughout, P.

Pērdēacehor, 1. to revel through, — *multos dies*, C.

Pērdēātus -a -um, very happy, C.

Pērdēbelle, very prettily, C.

Pērdēbine, very well; — *loqui Latine*, C.

Pērdēbēdulus -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to, — *alicui*, C.

Pērdēbigne, very kindly, C.

Pērdēblēsa -m, *f.* the land of drink, P.

Pērdēblo -bbi, 3. to drink in, drink up, P; — *medicamina*, Co; (2) met. to imbibe, take in mentally, — *liberalia studia*, Sc.

Pērdēblo, 3. to go to a place, — *in Siciliam*, P; (2) to perish, P.

Pērdēblandus -a -um, very charming, very engaging, C.

Pērdēbonus -a -um, very good, O.

Pērdēbrēvis -e, very short, C; *abl.* used *adv.*,

perbrevis, C, in a very short time.

Pērdēbrēviter, very shortly, very briefly, C.

Pērdēca -æ, *f.* (περκα), a perch, a species of fish, Pl.

Pērdēcōdo -cēdidi -cēsum, 3. to slaughter completely, — *exercitum*, P. Aug.

Pērdēcēlācio -lāci -factum, 3. to make very warm, Lc. Vr; *pass.*, *percēlācio* -factus, 3. to become very warm, Vt.

Pērdēcēlesco -lāi, 3. to become very warm, Lc. O. *Pērdēcēlesco* -lāi, 3. (i.) *neut.* to lose all sensibility, become quite callous; (ii.) *act.* in the perfect tenses, to know thoroughly, be well versed in, — *usum rerum*, C.

Pērdēcēdācio, 3. to heat thoroughly, make very hot, Vt.

Pērdēcēdidus -a -um, very white, Cl.

Pērdēcārus -a -um, very dear, very costly, T; (2) very dear, much beloved, C.

Pērdēcautus -a -um, very cautious, C.

Pērdēcēlēber -bris -bre, very well known, very celebrated, Pl.

Pērdēcēbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, often talk of, C.

Pērdēcler -is, very swift, very rapid, C.

Pērdēclēriter, very swiftly, very rapidly, C.

Pērdēcllo -clili -culsum, 3. to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter, P. C; *prov.* *plaustrum percillere*, P, to upset one's cart, ruin one's self;

(2) to strike, hit, beat, *quem cupide percussit heros*, O; (3) met. to cast down, ruin, — *aliquem*, C; — *rempublicam*, Te; (4) met. to cast down the courage, dispirit, daunt, C.

Pērdēcēnsō -di, 2. to count through, count, reckon, C; — *numerus legionum*, Te; (2) to survey, review, examine, — *manipulos*, Vr; — *orationes hesternio die dictas*, L; (3) to travel through, — *Thessaliam*, L.

Pērdēcepta -ōrum, *n.* principles, rules, — *artis*, C.

Pērdēceptio -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, gathering together, — *frugum fructuumque*, O; (2) met. *perceptio*, apprehension, comprehension, C.

Pērdēclō -clidi -clisum, 3. to beat to pieces, cut to pieces, — *os alicui*, P; (2) = *predicare*, *q.v.*, M.

Pērdēclō -lōi (-lū) -litum, 2. *perclō* -lōi (-lū) -litum, 4. to stir up, set in motion, *ubi me divina voluptas percūit atque horror*, Lc; (2) — *aliquem impudicum*, P, to call, name.

Pērdēclō -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to lay hold of, take possession of, seize, *mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis*, P; (2) to assume, take to one's self, *quorum quisque suam propriam rem percipit in se*, Lc; (3) to get, receive, — *præmia*, Ca; — *hereditatem*, St; — *fructus*, C, to collect, gather; (4) met. to perceive, be sensible of, feel, *quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest*, C; (5) met. to learn, comprehend, understand, — *aliquid et comprehendere*, C; — *aliquid animo*, C.

Pērdēclis -idis, *f.* a species of mussel, Pl.

Pērdēclis -a -um (*ptcp.* *perclō*), stirred up, moved, excited, roused, C; — *amoris causâ*, P; — *ira*, P; (2) excitable, irritable, — *ingenium ac ferox*, L.

Pērdēclivis -e, very condescending, very gracious, — *sermo*, St.

Pērdēclamo, 1. to shout loud or frequently, P.

Pērdēclōpterus -i, *m.* (περὶ κλόντες), the mountain-stork, Pl.

Pērdēclōnis -i, *m.* (περὶ κλόν), a kind of eagle, Pl.

Pērdēclōgnus -a -um (*ptcp.* *percognosco*), thoroughly known, Pl.

Percognosco -ōvi -itum, 3. to become thoroughly acquainted with, P.

Percolāto -ōnis, *f.* n staining through a sieve, percolation, Vt.

Percolō, 1. to strain through a sieve, Cl; — vinum, A. Aug; (2) to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, Lc, percolates through.

Percolō -cūliti -cultum, 3. to complete, finish, Pl; (2) to adorn, decorate, Tc; (3) to honour, reverence exceedingly, — patrem, P.

Percomis -e, very friendly, complaisant, C.

Percommōde, very conveniently, very appropriately, C.

Percommōdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune, C.

Percontāto -ōnis, *f.* (percontatō), an inquiry, interrogation, question, C. Ca.

Percontātor -ōris, *m.* (percontatōr), an inquirer, asker of questions, P.

Percontor, 1. dep. (percontor), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate, *coquum percontabatur, possentne serie ferresceit, P; cum totum iter consumpsisset partim in percontando a peritis, partim, etc. C; — aliquem de aliquā re, C; — aliquem aliquid, P.*

*Percontimāx -ācis, very obstinate, T.

Percoptōsus -a -um, very fluent or abundant in speech, Pl.

Percoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Pl; (2) to heat, make hot, — humorem, Lc; (3) to ripen, make ripe, — uvas, O; (4) to burn, blacken, Lc.

Percrassus -a -um, very thick, Cl.

Percrebresco -brūti, 3. (-besco -būti, 3.) to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent; res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium capit esse, C.

Percrepō -ūi -itum, 3. to resound, ring with, — mulierum vocibus, C.

Percredō, 1. to torment exceedingly, P.

Percrūdus -a -um, quite raw, Vt; (2) quite unripe, Co.

Percunctor, percontatō, etc. = percontor, percontatō, etc., *q.v.*

Percupīdus -a -um; — *alicujus*, C, very fond of. Percupio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, P. T.

Percurīdus -a -um, very inquisitive, C.

Percurō, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly, L. Co.

Percurro, -cturri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run through, hasten through, travel through, — omnem agrum Picenum, Ca; (2) met. — *amplissimos honores*, St, to occupy in succession; (3) of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing, — *multas res oratione*, C; — *omnia panarum nomina*, V; hence also, — *oculo*, H, to cast a glance over; (4) sometimes used in a neut. sense with a preposition, — *ad forum*, T; — *per temonem*, Ca.

Percuratō -ōnis, *f.* a running through, travelling through, C.

Percurso -ōnis, *f.* a rapid consideration or reflection upon any thing, C; (2) in discourse, the rapid or cursory mention of any subject, C.

Percurso, 1. (*x.*) *act.* to ramble over or about, — *ripas*, Pl; (*ix.*) neut. *jam latronum modo percurant totis finibus nostris*, L.

Percurso -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, knocking against, percussion; — *digitum*, C, a snapping of the fingers; (2) in music, a beating time; hence, time, rhythm, C.

Percurssor -ōris, *m.* a striker, Pl; (2) a murderer, assassin, C.

Percurssus -ūs, *m.* n beating, knocking against, O. Pl.

Percutō -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike through, pierce, transfix, *dein postea se gladio percussus esse ab uno de illis*, C; (2) to kill, slay, — *aliquem securi*, C; — *foedus*, Aug, to conclude a treaty a ceremony at which a victim was slain; (3) to beat, strike, hit, shoot, *turres de caelo percussae*, C, struck with lightning; — *januam manu*, Tb; especially, to coin money, St; to play upon a

musical instrument, O; — *palpo aliquem*, P, to caress, flatter; — *se meraculo flore*, P, to become intoxicated; (4) met. *fortune gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; especially used of impressions made upon the mind or feelings, to strike with astonishment, terror, etc., C; (5) met. to cheat, cozen, — *aliquem*, C.

Perdecōrus -a -um, very pretty, very decorous, Pl.

Perdēlirus -a -um, very silly, senseless, L.

Perdensus -a -um, very thick, close, dense, Co.

Perdō, P. = perco, *q.v.*

*Perdepso -ūi, 3. to knead thoroughly, Cl.

Perdicium -ii, *n.* (περδικιον), a plant, perhaps pelitory, Pl.

Perdifficilis -e, very difficult, C.

Perdifficilliter, with very great difficulty, C.

Perdignus -a -um, — *tuā amicitia*, C.

Perdiligens -ntis, very careful, very diligent, C.

Perdiligenter, very carefully, very diligently, C.

Perdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly, C.

Perdiserte, very eloquently, C.

Perditte, in an abandoned manner, very badly, C;

(2) exceedingly, immoderately, *filiam amare* —, T.

Perditōr -ōris, *m.* a destroyer, — *reipublica*, C.

Perditus -a -um (*ptcp.* peido), hopeless, wretched, miserable, ruined, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime et peratissime*, C; — *ere alieno*, C; (2) lost in love, immoderately in love, P. T; (3) morally lost, abandoned, incorrigible, *adolescens — ac dissolutus*, C; *homo contaminatus*, — *flagitiosus*, C.

Perdū, a very long time, for a very long time, C.

Perditurnus -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, C.

Perdives -itis, very rich, C.

Perdix -icis, *c.* (περδικ), a partridge, Pl.

Perdo -didici -ditum, 3. (perditum -is -it, etc. = perdam — at, etc. P. C.) to destroy, ruin, — *funditus civitatem*, C; — *et affligere eues*, C; *di te perduint* I C, a common form of imprecation; (2) to lose, — *liberos*, C; — *omnes fructus industriae et fortunae*, C; — *item*, C, to lose a law-suit; — *spem*, P; — *vitam*, M; to lose money in gambling, O.

Perdōco -ctū -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, C.

Perdocto, very learnedly, very skillfully, P.

Perdoctus -a -um (*ptcp.* perdōco), very learned, very clever, P. C.

Perdōleo -ūi -itum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, T.

Perdōlesco -lūi, 3. to suffer violent pain, Ca.

Perdōlo, 1. to hew or cut into shape, Vt.

Perdōmo -ūi -itum, 1. to tame thoroughly, completely subdue, — *Latium*, L; (2) to knead thoroughly, Sc.

Perdormisco, 3. to sleep the night through, — *usque ad lucem*, P.

Perdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or bring to any place, C; *comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt*, Ca; — *bovem errantem ad stabula*, V; (2) to seduce or carry off a woman for lewd purposes, C; (3) to carry buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another, — *murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram*, C; (4) to smear or cover over with any substance, V; (5) met. to prolong, continue any thing up to a certain time or goal, *res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur*, Ca; *Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse*, C, to have lived to his hundredth year; — *aliquem ad amplissimos honores*, C, to raise to the highest honours; (6) to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do any thing, — *aliquem ad suam sententiam*, C; — *aliquem ad H.S. LXXX*, to pay the sum of, etc., C.

Perductio -ōnis, *f.* — *aquarum*, Vt, a conveying from one place to another.

Perducto, 1. to lead, conduct, P.

Perductor -ōris, *m.* a pimp, pander, O; (2) a guide, P.

*Perdūdum, a long time ago, P.

Perduellio -ōnis, *f.* a hostile attempt against the

state, treason, C; (2) in a concrete sense = hostis, Aug.

Perdellus -is, m. an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, C; usually, A. Aug. = hostis; and in P. sometimes = inimicus, a private or personal enemy.

Perdūm -is -it, etc., *vid.* perdo.

Perdūro, 1. to last a long time, endure, *probitas longum perdurat in aevum*, O.

Perēda -æ, f. the land of eating, Glutton-land, P.

Perēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely, C.

Perēgre (perēgri, P.), in a foreign country, abroad, *utpote qui — depugnavit*, C; (2) from abroad, *epistola — allata*, P; (3) to a foreign country, abroad, — *proficisci*, St.

Perēgrinābundus -a -um, travelling in foreign countries, L.

Perēgrinātio -ōnis, f. a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries, C; applied also to the wanderings and migrations of animals, C. Pl.

*Perēgrinātor -ōris, m. a traveller, wanderer, C.

Perēgrinitas -atis, f. the condition of a foreigner or alien (*opp.* to the condition of a Roman citizen), St; (2) foreign manners, customs, *quum in urbem nostram infusa est* —, C; (3) foreign pronunciation, dialect, Q.

Perēgrinor, 1. *dep.* to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries, C; (2) *met.* to travel, stray, wander, ramble, — *in infinitatem omnem*, C; to be strange, foreign, C.

Perēgrinus -a -um, foreign, strange, — *naris*, P; — *muller*, H; — *cælum*, O; — *amores*, O, of foreign women; — *terror*, L, caused by foreign enemies; (II.) *subst.* perēgrinus -i, m., -a -æ, f. a foreigner, stranger, *nos non hospites, sed peregrini atque advena nominabamur*, C; (2) especially, a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien, C.

Perēgrigans -ntis, very pretty, neat, elegant, C.

Perēgrigāter, very prettily, elegantly, C.

Perēloquens -ntis, very eloquent, C.

Perēmanis -e, — *auspiciū*, or *abs.* perēmanē -is, n., the auspices taken by a magistrate on crossing a river or any running water, C.

Perēmpitilis -e, — *fulmina*, Sc, flashes of lightning contradicting the portent afforded by former flashes.

Perēptor -ōris, m. a destroyer, slayer, murderer, — *regis*, Sc.

Perēndie, the day after to-morrow, C.

Perēndinus -a -um, — *dies*, C, the day after to-morrow; *abs.* in *perēndinum*, P.

Perēnnis -e, lasting or remaining throughout the year, Pl; (2) lasting, durable, perennial, — *agua*, C; — *atque perpetui cursus stellarum*, C; except monumentum *ere perennius*, H.

Perēnniservus -i, m. a slave for life; always a slave, P.

Perēnnitas -ntis, f. duration, durability, perpetuity, — *fontium*, C.

Perēnno, 1. (i.) *act.* to preserve a long time, Co; (II.) *neut.* to last many years, be durable, *arte perennat amor*, O.

*Perēnticida -æ, m. a cutpurse, P.

Perēro -ri (-rii) -itum, 4. to go through, pass through, H; (2) to pass away, be lost, destroyed; to perish, *urbes percutit funditus*, H; *tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore — potuisse*, C; (3) to perish, die, — *summo cruciatu supplicioque*, C; — *eodem leto*, C; (4) to be excessively in love, waste away with love, *indigno cum Gallus amore periret*, V; (5) of labour and effort, to be spent in vain, *ne et oleum et opera philologia nostra periret*, C; (6) to be ruined by misfortune, to be undone, especially in perf. *perii* / P. T, I am undone! *percam si (nisi)*, etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), O.

Perēquito, 1. to ride through, ride round, — *per omnes partes*, Ca; — *aciem*, L.

Perēro, 1. to wander, ramble, stray through, — *saltus et fontes*, V.

Perērditus -a -um, very learned, C.

Perēxigēde, very scantily, very sparingly, C.

Perēxigēus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty, — *dies*, C, very short; — *loci spatium*, Ca.

Perēxilis -e, very thin, slender, Co.

Perēxpeditus -a -um, very easy, C.

Perfabrico, 1. to overreach, cheat, deceive, P.

Perficēte, very witty, C.

Perficētus -a -um, very witty, facetious, C.

Perficēle, very easily, C.

Perficilis -e, very easy, C; (2) very complaisant, affable, C.

Perficillaris -e, very intimate, familiar,

subst. -is -is, m. a very intimate friend, C.

Perficius -a -um, very foolish, silly, M.

Perfecte, perfectly, completely, C.

Perfectio -ōnis, f. perfection, completeness, C.

Persector -ōris, m. a perfecter, completer,

finisher, T. C.

Perfectus -a -um (*ptep.* perficere), perfect, complete, finished, — *et absoluti philosophi*, C; — *Græcis literis*, C; in *geometria*, C; — *cumulataque virtus*, C.

Perfectus -ūs, m. Vt. = perfectio, q.v.

Perfecundus -a -um, very fruitful, very fertile, P. Aug.

Perferens -ntis (*ptep.* perficere), — *injuriarum*, C, patient.

Perfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end; *totum nec pertulit ictum*, V, did not reach the mark; (2) to carry, bring, bear, convey, — *litteras ad aliquem*, C; — *alicui nuncium alicuius rei*, C, and pass. *quum ad eum fama perlata esset*, L; especially, to bring news, C; — *se*, to betake one's self; *hinc te regina ad limina perfer*, V; (3) *met.* to bear, to suffer to the end, — *pœnam*, N; (4) *met.* to bring to an end, carry through, complete, L; — *laborem*, P. Aug; in general, (5) *met.* to bear, suffer, endure, *perfero et perpetor omnes*, C; — *omnes indignitates contumeliasque*, Ca.

Perferus -a -um, very wild, — *boves*, Vr.

*Perfervēto -fieri, to become very hot, Vr.

Perfervēo, 2. to be very hot, P. Aug.

*Perfervēus -a -um, very hot, Co.

Perficere -feci -fectum, 3. to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, — *cogitata*, C; — *conata*, Ca; *nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum*, C; (2) to work, finish, polish, *candelabrum, opere mirabili perfectum*, C; — *coria*, Pl, to tan; — *cibos ambulatione*, Pl, to digest; (3) to make complete, perfect, C; *Philyridis puerum cithara perfecti Achillem*, O; (4) followed by *ut*, to bring about, effect, C.

Perficere -a -um, completing, accomplishing, Lc.

Perfide, perfidiously, faithlessly, Sc.

Perfidus -e, very faithful, C.

Perfidia -æ, f. faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood, fraud, et *perfidia aliquem fallere*, C; *admittere* — *in aliquem*, St.

Perfidiose, perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously, C.

Perfidiosus -a -um, perfidious, faithless, treacherous, C.

Perfidus -a -um, perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *arma*, *verba*, O; — *freta*, Sc; — *et lubrica via*, Pt.

Perfixus -a -um, pierced through, transfixed, Lc.

Perfibilis -e, that the wind can blow through, C.

Perflagitiosus -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, C.

Perflatus -ūs, m., a draught of wind, breeze, Cl. Pl.

Perflo, 1. (i.) *act.* to blow through, *venti ruunt, et terras turbine perflant*, V; (II.) *neut.* to blow or breathe through, Co. Pl.

*Perfluēto, 1. to swarm all over, Lc.

Perfluo -xi, 3. to flow, stream through, Lc; and in general, to flow, *amnis in mare perfluens*, Pl.

Perfoddo -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig through, pierce through, — *parietes*, C; — *montem*, Vr.

Perforo, 1. to pierce through, perforate; — *navem*, C; — *latus ense*, O.

Perfortiter, very bravely, T.
 Perfossor -ōris, *m.* a digger through; — *parietum*, P, a burglar.
 Perfrēno -ūi, 3. to roar, — *delphini*, A. Aug.
 Perfrēquens -ntis, much visited, much thronged, L.
 Perfrico -cūi -cātum (etum), 1. to rub over, — *caput atque os suum unguento*, C; (2) — *frontem, faciem*, os, to rub away a blush; hence, to lay aside shame or modesty, C; *aut quum perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem*, M.
 Perfrieto -ōnis, *f.* a catching cold, Pl.
 Perfrieto -ōnis, *f.* a scratching, rubbing, Pl.
 Perfrīgēficio -feci -factum, 3. to make very cold, — *cor mihi*, P.
 Perfrīgēro, 1. to let cool, allow to become cold, Pl.
 Perfrīgēro -frixī, 3. to become very cold, catch cold, Cl. Jv.
 Perfrigidus -a -um, very cold, Cl.
 Perfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break through, break in pieces, shatter, C; *naves perfrigerant pro-ras*, L; (2) to break through, break down an obstacle, — *hostium phalangem*, Ca; (3) *met.* to break, set at nought, disregard, — *decreta senatūs*, C; to burst through, — *omnia repagula juris, pudoris, et officii*, C.
 Perfriso, 1. to crumble to pieces, rub, pound, Co.
 Perfrisor -etus, 3. *dep.* to enjoy thoroughly, — *rerum gestarum gloriā*, C; (2) *poet.* to execute completely, — *mandatū patris*, O.
 Perfuga -m, *m.* a deserter, C.
 Perfugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. to flee away, fly to any place, take refuge in any place, *Tarquini ad Lartem Porcenam perfugerant*, L; (2) to desert to the enemy, *quum pene quotidie a Pompejo ad Casarem perfugerent*, Ca.
 Perfugium -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, refuge, asylum, C.
 Performo -ōnis, *f.* a performing the duties of an office, — *honorum*, C.
 Perfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, moisten, wet, C; *perfusis liquidis odoribus*, H; — *aliquem lacrimis*, O; (2) to pour into, — *in id ras*, Co; (3) to stream with perspiration, etc. V; (4) to dye, stain, *ostro perfuse vestes*, V; (5) to sprinkle, bestrew, *Lethæo perfusa payaera somno*, V; (6) to cover over, — *auro tecta*, Se; (7) *met.* to imbue or fill with any thing, *qui me horror perfudit*! C; *culpatas quam sensus accipiens moveatur et succindat quiddam perfunditur*, C; (8) *met.* to moisten slightly, to touch superficially, *studium, non illa quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus*, Se.
 Perfungor -actus, 3. *dep.* to accomplish, perform, execute thoroughly, — *reipublice muneriis*, C; — *rebus amplissimis*, C; (2) to go through, endure, withstand, *eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingreditur*, C; — *vita, Le*, to die; (3) to enjoy, — *omnibus bonis*, Ang.
 Perfuro, 3. (1.) *act.* to rage through, *Forquæ domos perfurit*, P. Aug; (11.) *neut.* to continue to rage, go on raging, V.
 Perfuso -ōnis, *f.* a pouring upon, wetting, Cl.
 Perfusorius -a -um, superficial, — *culpatas*, Se.
 Pergamum -i, *n.* Pergāma- (os) -i, *f.* Pergāma-ōrum, *n.* (Πέργαιος, -ov, -a), the mountain over against Troy, and *poet.* = Troy, V; hence *adj.* Pergamēus -a -um, V, Trojan; — *rates*, Pl. Cas-sandra; also P. Aug. = Roman; (11.) Pergāma -i, *n.* a city of Mysia, on the river Cayster; *adj.* Pergamēus -a -um, C, Pergamēus -a -um, — *deus*, M. Esculapius.
 Pergaudo, 2. to rejoice exceedingly.
 Pergilio, 3. to increase in size, Co.
 Pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. (1.) *act.* to continue, proceed with, prosecute any thing, C; *pergam, quo cori, hoc iter*, T; *perge igitur ordinem quatuor mihi istas partes explicare*, C; (11.) *neut.* to go, come, — *in Macedoniam ad Flacciumque*, C; — *ad castra*, Ca; — *domum*, S; (2) *met.* to go on, proceed, continue, *pergravis eras ad reliqua*, C; *ergam atque iniquam longius*, C.
 Pergracilis -e, very slim, Pl.

Pergracior, 1. *dep.* to live dissolutely like a Greek, P.
 Pergrandis -e, very large, very great, C; — *natus*, L, very old.
 Pergrāphicus -a -um, very sly, cunning, P.
 Pergratus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.
 Pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important, C.
 Pergrāviter, very seriously, C.
 Pergula -m, *f.* a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, as shop, workshop, Pl; a school, St. Jv; a brothel, P; (2) a walk crowned with a trellis, over which vines are trained; an alley in a vineyard, Co.
 Pergulanus -a -um, — *ritia*, Co, trained on the pergula, q.v.
 Perhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. to hold out, extend, grant, give, bestow, *oravit ut apud me perhiberem sibi locum*, P; *magnam auctoritatem huic animalis perhibet Nigidius*, Pl, ascribes, impute to; (2) to speak, say, C; *ut Graei perhibent*, V, as the Greeks say; *ut perhibent viri*, P.
 Perhibeo, 1. to winter, pass the winter, Co.
 Perhibeo, very little, Le.
 Perhonorifice, very respectfully, C.
 Perhonorificus -a -um, very honourable, C; (2) very respectful, C.
 Perhorresco -rui, 3. to shudder exceedingly, C; *clamore perhorruit Elne*, O; (11.) *act.* to be exceedingly in dread of, shudder at, — *fugam virginum*, C.
 Perhorridus -a -um, very frightful, very horrid, L.
 Perhūmāniter, very civilly, very kindly, C.
 Perhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil, C.
 Peribambus -i, *m.* = pyrrhæchus, q.v., C.
 Peribōetes -on (περιβόητος), celebrated, renowned, Pl.
 Pericarpum -i, *n.* (περικαρπον), a species of onion, Pl.
 Periclitatio -ōnis, *f.* a trial, experiment, C.
 Periclitor, 1. *dep.* (1.) *act.* to try, test, prove, put to the proof, *homines in praeliis belli fortunam solent*, C; — *cires ingenii*, C; especially, to bring into peril, risk, C; (11.) *neut.* to try, make a trial, *colui, si possem Lepidum tuum*, Aug; (2) to be in danger, to be imperilled, *ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur*, Ca; — *capite*, M, to be accused of a capital crime.
 Periclitose, dangerously, C.
 Periclitosus -a -um, full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous, C.
 Periculum -i, *n.* (often contracted periculum), a trial, proof, test, *Siculus velle mea fidei diligenterque facere*, C; (2) an attempt in authorship, C; much more frequently, (3) danger, peril, — *discrimenque patriæ*, C; — *capitis*, C, danger of life; — *subire pro amico*, C; — *facessere innocentis*, C; *res in periculo vertitur*, P, is in peril; — *est, ne, etc.*, C, there is danger, lest, etc.; *periculo tuo (meo, suo)*, at thy peril, C; (4) a legal accusation, N; (5) a sentence, condemnation, N; (6) sickness, illness, Pl.
 Peridoneus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate, — *aliqui rei*, Ca.
 Perillu-tris -e, very plain, very evident, N; (2) very distinguished, C.
 Perimbecillus -a -um, very weak, C.
 Perimetros -i, *f.* (περιμετρος), a circumference, perimetric, V.
 Perimo -mi -emptum, 3. to destroy, utterly ruin, annihilate, *ne ruina potest esse miser civi-quam sensu precepto*, C; *Troja precepta*, V; *si causam publicam mea mors premettel*, C; (2) to slay, *crudeli morte preceptus*, V.
 Perimpeditus -a -um, — *locus*, Aug, greatly obstructed, difficult of passage.
 Perincertus -a -um, very uncertain, S.
 Perincommodē, very inconveniently, very inopportunately, C.
 Perincommodus -a -um, very inconvenient, very inopportune, L.
 Perinde, *as*, like *as*, just *as*, in like manner,

eiendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere! C; — *laudaret castigaretque*, L; (2) followed by various conjunctions, *atque*, C, ac, Ca, as though, as if; *ut, utrumque*, C, *ac si*, C, *quasi*, C, *proud*, Pl, *tantum*, L, *quam*, St, *quam si*, Te.

Périndigne, very indignantly, St.
Périndulgens -ntis, very indulgent, very mild, C.
Périnfamis -e, very infamous; St.
Périnfirmus -a -um, very weak, Cl. C.

Péringéniosus -a -um, very clever, very ingenious, C.

Péringrātus -a -um, very ungrateful, Sc.

Périniquus -a -um, very unfair, C; (2) very discontented, — *animus*, C.

Périnjūrus -a -um, very unjust, unfair, A. Aug.

Périnsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, C.

Périnuugo, 3. to anoint all over, Vr.

Périnivus -a -um, very much hated, C.

Périnivus -a -um, very unwilling, C.

Périnódicus -a -um (*περιοδικός*), returning at stated times, periodical, Pl.

Péríodos -i, f. (*περίοδος*), a period, sentence, C. Q.

Pérípatéticus -a -um (*περιπατητικός*), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school of philosophy, Co; *subst. Pérípatétici* -orum, m. C, Peripatetic philosophers.

Péríptasma -itis, n. (*περίπτασμα*), a curtain, hanging, etc. C.

Péríphorētus -i, m. (*περιφόρητος*), carried about in a litter, Pl.

Péríphrasis -is, f. (*περίφρασις*), circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

Péríplus -i, m. (*περίπλους*), circumnavigation, sailing round, Pl.

Pérípnemónicus -a -um (*περίπνεμονικός*), having diseased lungs, consumptive, Pl.

Pérípteros -on (*περίπτερος*), surrounded by pillars, Vr.

Pérítrātus -a -um, very angry, P. C.

Périscēllis -idis, f. (*περίσκελλis*), an anklet, H.

Périssōn -i, n. (*περίσσον*), a plant also called *strychnion*, Pl.

Pérístērēon -ōnis, m. (-ōis, f. *περίστερεών*), the plant verain, Pl.

Pérístroma -ātis, n. (*περίστρομα*), a curtain, carpet, hanging, C.

Pérístylum -i, n. (*περίστυλιον*), a peristyle, or court surrounded by a colonnade, Vr.

Pérístylum -i, n. Vr. = *peristylum*, q.v.

Péríte, skillfully, cleverly, C.

Pérítia -as, f. knowledge derived from experience, skill, — *locorum et militiæ*, S.

Péríto, 1. to perish utterly, P. Lc.

Pérítus -a -um, experienced, skillful, practised, expert, *doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos*, C; *homo multarum rerum* —, C; — *jure*, C; — *ad usum et disciplinam*, C; — *in amore*, Pt; — *de agriculturâ*, Vr; — *cantare*, V.

Perjēro = *pejoro*, q.v.

Perjēcunde, very pleasantly, very delightfully, C.

Perjēcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.

**Perjūratōneſcila* -as, f. *dim.* a little perjury, P.

**Perjūrosus* -a -um, full of perjury, perjured, P.

Perjūrum -i, n. a false sweating, perjury, C.

Perjūro, C. = *pejoro*, q.v.

Perl . . . for words not found in this place, viz. pell . . .

Perlabor, lapsus, 3. to glide through, penetrate, C; *isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes*, Lc; to glide over, *atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas*, V.

Perlatus -a -um, very joyful, L.

Perlato, very widely, C.

Perlēcēbra -as, f. (*perlēcēbra*), an enticing, alluring, P.

Perlēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to survey thoroughly, scan all over, *quin protinus omnia perlegerent*

oculis, V; (2) to read through, C; — *senatum*, L, call over the roll of senators.

**Perlēpde*, very pleasantly, P.

Perlētis -e, very light, very slight, C.

Perlētiter, very slightly, C.

Perlībēns -ntis (*perlībēns, p̄ncip. perlībēt*), very willing, P. C.

Perlībenter, very willingly, C.

Perlībēralis -e, very well brought up, T.

Perlībērālter, very liberally, very bountifully, C.

Perlībēt, 2. *imp̄ers.* (*perlībēt*), it is pleasing, very pleasant; — *scire*, P, I should very much like to know.

Perlībātō -ōnis, f. a levelling, Vr.

Perlībā, 1. to level, make level, Co; (2) to poison a weapon before throwing it, — *hastam*, P. Aug.

Perlīmō, 1. to file; hence, to make clear, sharpen, — *speciem oculorum*, Vr.

Perlīmō -lēvi -lītum, 3. (*perlīmō*, 4.) to besmear, Co.

Perlīquidus -a -um, very liquid, Cl.

Perlītrātus -a -um, very learned, C.

Perlītō, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, L.

Perlōnge, very far, T.

Perlōnginquus -a -um, lasting a long time, P.

Perlōngus -a -um, very long, — *via*, C; (2) lasting a long time, tedious, P.

Perlībēt, etc. = *perlībēt*, etc., q.v.

Perlūctōsus -a -um, very mournful, C.

Perlūō -tū -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe, — *manus undā*, O; — *aliquid aquā marinā*, Co; *promiscuo in fluminibus perlūuntur*, Ca, bathe themselves; *gelidū cum perlūor undā*, H, I wash myself.

Perlūstō, 1. to pass, wander, range through, — *agros*, L; (2) met. to regard, consider thoroughly, C; — *omnia oculis*, L; (3) to purify thoroughly, cleanse in a religious point of view, Co.

Permācer -era -erum, very lean, very thin, Cl.

Permācēro, 1. to soften or macerate thoroughly, Vr.

Permādēsācō -fēcī, 3. to make thoroughly wet, moisten thoroughly, P.

Permādesco -dūi, 3. to become thoroughly wet, Co; (2) met. to become effeminate, enervated, Sc.

Permagnus -a -um, very great, very large, C; *subst. permagnū* -i, n. C, a very great thing; *quod permagnū interest*, C.

Permāle, very badly, C.

Permānter, by flowing through, Lc.

Permānascō, 3. to flow through, to penetrate to, *unde ad eum illi posset* —, P.

Permānēō -nēi -nēm, 2. to remain, stay, abide, sojourn a long time; *iru inter eas intercessit, quā tam permansit diu*, T; — *in meā pristina sententiā*, C.

Permāno, 1. to flow through, penetrate; *in saxis ac speluncis permānat aquarum liquidus humor*, Lc; (2) to flow, penetrate to any place, *succus permānat ad fecur*, C; (3) met. *amor usque in pectus permānavit*, P; *conclusiunculā ad sensus permānantes*, C; — *palam*, P, to become public, be generally known.

Permānsō -ōnis, f. a remaining, abiding, — *in iudā sententiā*, C.

Permārtus -a -um, — *Lares*, L, protecting deities at sea.

Permātūrescō -rūi, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, O.

Permātūrus -a -um, quite ripe, Cl. Co.

Permēdīflocis -e, very mediocre, C.

Permēdītātus -a -um, well weighed, thoroughly considered, P.

Permēō, 1. to go through, pass through, traverse, permeate; *Euphrates mediam Babylonem permēans*, Pl; met. C.

**Permēro* -rūi, 2. to deserve well in war, P. Aug.

Permētōr -mētus, 4. *dep.* to measure through, measure thoroughly, — *solis magnitudinem*, C; (2) to traverse, — *viam*, P; — *aquos*, V.

Permētūs -ntis, greatly fearing, V.

**Permingo* -nxi, 3. to make water upon, defile, H.

*Perminutus -a -um, very small, very minute, C.
Permirus -a -um, very wonderful, C.

Permisco -scii -stum (-xtum), 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly, — *naturam cum materiâ*, C; *permixti cum suis fugientibus*, Ca; (2) met. — *tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore*, C; (3) met. to confound, confuse, bring into disorder, — *omnia divina humanaque iura*, Ca.

Permissio -onis, f. a yielding, giving way, surrender, L; (2) a rhetorical figure, in which an orator abandons the matter to his opponent's decision, Q; (3) permission, C.

Permissus -us, m. leave, permission, C.

Permittis -e, very mild, Co.

Permitto -mi -issum, 3. to let go, let loose; *conciat equos permittuntque in hostem*, L; (2) to send away, transport, export, Co; (3) to throw, hurl at a mark, *saxum — in hostem*, O; (4) met. to give up, yield, cede, surrender, — *aliquem iudicium potestati*, C; — *for tuas suas fidei allicujus*, Ca; — *alicui licentiam agendum rerum*, S; — *se*, Ca, to give one's self up; (5) met. to allow, permit, give leave to, *tibi — respondere*, C; — *ipsis iudicibus conjecturam facere*, C; — *sibi*, Q, to allow one's self, venture to do any thing; — *aliquid tracundia tua*, C, to yield somewhat, make some allowance for.

Permixta, in a mixed manner, confusedly, C.

Permixtio -onis, f. a mixing, mixture, C.

Permodestus -a -um, very modest, C.

Permodice, very slightly, very moderately, Co.

Permodicus -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, St.

Permolesce, very hardly, with much difficulty; — *ferre aliquid*, C, to be much vexed at.

Permolesus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, C.

Permollis -e, very soft, very delicate, Q.

Permolo, 3. — *alienas uxores*, II, = concumbere.

Permotio -onis, f. a movement, motion, agitation, — *mentis*, C; and abs. an emotion, C.

Permovere -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move thoroughly, completely put in motion, Lc; (2) met. to move, excite, agitate mentally; to persuade, induce; in commovendis iudiciis, *his sensibus*, ad quos illos adducere volo, *permoveor*, C; *sive iracundiâ, sive dolore, sive metu permotus*, C; *mente permotus*, C, violently excited; (3) met. to excite any particular passion or emotion, — *invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras*, Te.

Permulco -si -sum (-ctum), 2. to stroke, touch gently, — *aliquem manu*, O; — *alicui malas*, St; *aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus auri*, C; (2) met. to caress, charm, delight, — *sensum voluptate*, C; (3) met. to soothe, tranquillize, soften, — *senectutem*, C; *eorum animis permulsi et confirmatis*, C.

Permultus -a -um, very much, very many, *permulto imitatores principum existunt*, C; *erant circum castra permulti coeques*, Ca; *adv. permulto*, by far, by much, O; *permultum*, C, very much.

Permundus -a -um, very clean, very cleanly, Vr.

Permunio -ivi (-iti) -itum, 4. to fortify thoroughly, completely, L.

Permutatio -onis, f. change, alteration, permutation, C; (2) an exchange, C; (3) in rhetoric, an exchange of one expression for another, Aug.

Permutio, 1. to change completely, — *sententiam*, C; (2) to exchange, — *nomina inter eos*, P; (3) to change money, *placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari*, P; (4) to buy, *insula adeo dives, ut equos incole talentis auri permutaret*, Pl.

Perna -æ, f. (πέρνα), the hip or haunch together with the leg, A. Aug; (2) applied to animals, and especially to swine; a leg or ham, P. H. M; (3) a species of mussel, Pl; (4) the upper part of a twig when pulled or cut from a tree, Pl.

Pernavigatus -a -um, sailed through, navigated, Pl.

Perneccarius -a -um, very necessary, C; (2) very intimate, C.

Perneccare, *adj. incl.* very necessary, C.
Pernego, 1. to deny obstinately; persist in denying, C; (2) to persist in refusing, Sc. M.

Pernere -evi -ctum, 2. to spin to an end, M.

Perniciabilis -e, deadly, destructive, fatal, Te.

Pernicialis -e, Lc. L. = perniciabilis, q. r.

Pernices -ei, f. destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; *cum de — P. R. tam crudeliter cogitant*, C; *incumbere ad — allicujus*, C; — *incumbere sibi et aliis*, Te; (2) a dangerous, deadly, calamitous person, *prædonem juris urbani, labem atque — provinciam Siciliae*, C.

Perniciose, destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously, C.

Perniciosus -a -um, calamitous, pernicious, — *leges*, Ca; — *moibi*, C.

Pernicitas -atis, f. swiftness, fleetness, agility, C.

Perniciter, swiftly, actively, nimbly, P. L.

Perniger -gra -grum, very black, F.

Perniculum, far too much, T.

Perno -oni-, m. a chilblain on the foot, Pl.

Pernunculus -i, m. *dim.* a little chilblain, Pl.

Pernix -icis, swift, nimble, agile, active, P. L. V.

Pernobilis -e, very celebrated, C.

Pernocto, 1. to pass the night, spend the night, — *noctem*, P; met. *hec studia pernoctant nobiscum*, C.

Pernonides -æ, m. offspring of a ham, P.

Pernoseco -novi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, T; (2) to know thoroughly, be well acquainted with, C.

Pernotesco -tui, 3. to be generally well known, Te.

Pernoctis, lasting all night, L.

Pernumero, 1. to count out, reckon completely, P. L.

Pero -onis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, V.

Perebreuius -a -um, very obscure, — *questio*, C.

Pero di -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly, — *aliquem*, V. O.

Pero dōsus -a -um, very much hated, very odious, C.

Pero flicose, very complaisantly, very obligingly, C.

Pero lōco, 2. to emit a bad smell, to stink, Lc.

Peronatus -a -um, booted, Pr.

Pero portune, very opportunely, very seasonably, C.

Peroportunus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, C.

Peroptato, according to one's ardent desire, C.

Peroptus est, it is very necessary, T.

Pero tatio -ōnis, f. the conclusion of a speech, peroration, C.

Pero rnatu -a -um, very ornate, C.

Pero rno, 1. to adorn greatly, Te.

Pero ro, 1. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly, — *tantam causam*, C; (2) to conclude a speech, *perorare, alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi*, C; (3) to bring to an end, finish, *res peroratur*, C.

Pero roseilior, 1. to kiss heartily, M.

Perpaco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillize, L.

Perpallidus -a -um, very pale, Cl.

Per parce, very sparingly, very frugally, T.

Per parvulus -a -um, very little, C.

Per parvus -a -um, very little, very small, C.

Per pasco -pavi -pastum, 3. to eat off, graze thoroughly, Vr.

Per pastus -a -um (*ptcp.* perpasco), — *canis*, Ph, well fed, sat.

Per pauculus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Per paucus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Per paululum -i, n. (*perpaulillum*), *dim.* a very, very little, C.

Per paulum (*perpaulum*), a very little, C.

Per pauper -eris, very poor, C.

Perpauillum -i, n. a very small trifle, P.
 *Perpēfūcio, 3. to terrify exceedingly, P.
 Perpello -pūli -pulsus, 3. to push violently, A. Aug.; (2) met. to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain, *callidum senem callidis dolis perpuli*, P.; *perpellit ut legatos ad Scipionem militat*, L.; *collegam suam pactione provincie perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret*, S.

Perpendiculum -i, n. a plumb-line, plummet; ad — columnas exigere, C.

Perpendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh accurately, P. Aug.; (2) met. to weigh, consider thoroughly, — *aliquid acris iudicio*, Lc; *hoc non arte aliquā perpenditur*, C.

Perperam, wrongly, falsely, untruly, — *loqui*, P; *recte an — iudicare*, C; (2) by mistake, erroneously, Vr. St.

Perpetuus -itis, continuous, unbroken, perpetual; *ibi quies in navi noctem* —, P, throughout the night.

Perpetuosus -a -um, much-enduring, long-suffering, Sc.

Perpressio -ōnis, f. suffering, endurance, — *laborum*, C; — *dolorum*, C.

Perpetor -pessus, 3. dep. to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; *animus eger neque pati neque — potest*, C; *facile omnes — ac perfero*, C; *interfici quum me — possum*, T.

Perpetro, 1. to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, perpetrate, — *eadem, sacrificium, pacem*, L.

Perpetuus -e, general, universal (used by Q. as translation of καθόλου).

Perpetuus -a -um, continually busied with any thing, Sc.

Perpetuitas -itis, f. uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity, C.

Perpetuo, perpetually, for ever, C.

Perpetuo, 1. to make continual or perpetual, continu, perpetuate, C.

Perpetuum, perpetually, for ever, P. Aug.

Perpetuus -a -um, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, universal, entire, perpetual; *perpetua munitiones perducta ex castellis in proxima castella*, Ca; *longior et — disputatio*, C; *ignis Teste — ac sempiternus*, C; in *perpetuum*, C, for ever; (2) universal, general, C; (3) in the language of the augurs, — *fulmina*, Sc, such as have a meaning for the whole life.

Perplexio, 2. to please exceedingly, C.

Perplexibilis -e, perplexing, confusing, P.

Perplexibiliter, in a perplexing manner, P.

Perplexe, confusedly, obscurely, T. L.

Perplexim, P. = perplexe, q.v.

Perplexor, 1. dep. to cause confusion, perplexed, P.

Perplexus -a -um, confused, intricate, entangled, — *iter*, V; — *figuræ*, Lc; (2) met. confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, — *sermone*, L; — *responsuri*, L.

*Perplexus -a -um, entangled, involved, Lc.

Perpluo, 3. (i.) neut. to rain through; used imper., A. Aug.; (2) to let the rain through, *perpluunt tigna*, P; (ii.) act. to rain into; *hec est illa tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum*, P.

Perpolio, 4. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Pl; (2) met. to polish, perfect, complete, — *et absolvere aliquid*, C.

Perpolio, in a very polished manner, Aug.

Perpolio -ōnis, f. polish, finish, — *sermonis*, Aug.

Perpolitus -a -um (ptep. perpolio), polished, accomplished; *perfecti in dicendo et — homines*, C; *cita — humanitate*, C.

Perpopulo, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate completely, L. Tc.

Perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, L.

Perpotatio -ōnis, f. a continued drinking, drunken debauch, C.

Perpotio, 1. to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch, C; (2) to drink up, Lc.

Perprimo = perprimo, q.v.

Perpressa -m, f. a plant also called baccar, q.v., Pl.

Perprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press very much, continue to press, H. Se.

*Perprōpere, very hastily, very quickly, P.

Perprōpinquus -a -um, very near, C.

Perprosper -era -erum, very prosperous; — *caletudo*, St, very good.

Perpruriscio, 3. to be very lustful, P.

Perpugnax -icis, very pugnacious, very quarrelsome, C.

Perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful, T.

Perrurgo, 1. to make thoroughly clean, C; (2) to explain thoroughly, C.

*Perpūrus -a -um, very pure, Vr.

Perpūsilus -a -um, very small, very little, C.

Perpūto, 1. to state or explain fully, — *argumentum alicui*, P.

Perquam, very much, extremely, C.

Perquiro -sivi -situm, 3. to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly, C; — *aditus easque in Suetos*, Ca.

Perquisite, accurately, C.

Perquisitor -ōris, m. a seeker or inquirer after any thing, P.

Perraro, very rarely, very seldom, C.

Perrarus -a -um, very seldom, very rare, L.

Perreconditus -a -um, very secret, very much hidden, C.

Perrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. (i.) neut. to creep to, crawl to, Co; (ii.) act., — *tellurem*, Tb, to crawl through, creep over.

Perrepto, 1. (i.) neut. to crawl about, — *in omnibus plateis*, P; (ii.) act. to crawl through, — *omnes plateas*, P.

Perridicōle, very laughably, C.

Perridiculus -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, C.

Perrimōsus -a -um, very full of cracks and chinks, Vr.

Perrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw through, bite through, Cl. Pl.

Perrōgo, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask all through, L; *cum perrogarent sententias consules*, Tc; (2) to pass a law, P. Aug.

Perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (i.) neut. to break through, burst a way through, — *per medios hostes*, Ca; (ii.) act. to break through, burst through, C; — *vates*, Ca; and especially, to make a way through, — *eam paludem*, Ca; (2) met. to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate, — *periculum*, C; *questiones omnium*, C.

Persa -arum, m. (Πέρσαι), the Persians (sing. variously Persa -æ, m., Perses -æ, m. C.); hence, Persia -æ, f. P, Persia; Persis -idis, f. O, Persia; adj. Persia -a -um, Pl, Persian; — *arbor*, Pl, and abs. -us -i, f. Co, the cherry-tree; -um -i, n. Pl, the cherry; -a -orum, n. C, the history of Persia; adv. Persice, — *loqui*, Q, to speak the Persian language; fem. adj., Persis -idis, O.

Persape, very often, C.

Perservus -a -um, — *flumina*, P. Aug, very rough, very raging.

Persalse, very witty, C.

Persalsus -a -um, very witty, C.

*Persalutatio -ōnis, f. a greeting, salutation, C.

Persaluto, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round, C.

Persancto, very sacredly, T.

Persano, 1. to heal completely, Sc. Pl.

Persanus -a -um, quite healthy, A. Aug.

Persapiens -ntis, very wise, C.

Persipienter, very wisely, C.

Persciter, very knowingly, very cleverly, C.

Perscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cleave through, tear to pieces, Lc. L.

Perseltus -a -um, very fine, very clever, very pretty, C; — *puer*, T.

Perscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write through, completely, in full, St; (2) to write accurately,

explicitly, *nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas*, C; (3) to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register, C; (4) to notify, announce, relate in writing, Ca; (5) to make over or assign to in writing, C.

Perscriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing or entering in a book, C; (2) a making over or assigning by a written document, C.

Perscriptor -ōris, *m.* one who writes down or makes an entry, C.

Perscrutatio -ōnis, *f.* an investigation, inquiry into, Sc.

Perscrutor, 1. *dep.* (perscruto, P.) to search through, look through, seek through, — *arculas muliebres*, C; (2) *met.* — *naturam rationemque criminum*, C.

Persca -ae, *f.* (περσα), a sacred tree of Egypt and Persia, Pl.

Perscō -edi -ctum, 1. to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out, C.

Persctor, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue earnestly, Lc.

Perscūtio -ōnis, *f.* a prosecution, accusation, C.

Perscūtō -ēdi -essum, 2. to remain sitting in any place, to be settled, abide; *quo pacto persederit humor aquas*, Lc; *in equo dies noctesque perse-*

do, L.

Perscūnis -e, very slothful, very languid, L.

Perscūx -is, very old, St.

Perscūtō -nsi -sum, 4. to perceive distinctly, V; (2) to feel deeply, V.

Perscūtō -nsi -sum, 3. to perceive distinctly, T; (2) to feel deeply, Lc.

Persēphōne -ēs, *f.* (Περσεφόνη), the Greek name of Proserpina, *q.v.*, C; (2) Death, Tb.

Persēquens -ntis (*ptep.* persēquor), eagerly desiring, greedy after, P; (2) — *inimicitiarum*, avenging, revengeful, Aug.

Persēquor -cūtus (quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow constantly, pursue earnestly, — *vestigia alicujus*, C; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *fugientes usque ad flumen*, Ca; (3) to search through a place, — *omnes solitudines*, C; (4) to come up to in pursuit, reach, C; *mors et fugacem persequitur virum*, II; (5) *met.* — *omnes rias, quibus putabo ad id, quod volumus, pervenire posse*, C; (6) *met.* to strive after, seek to attain; *quis, qui utilia non studiosissime persequitur?* C; *clamant me syco-phantem, hereditates* — T; — *meum jus*, C; (7) *met.* to follow as a pattern, example, master, — *sectam et instituta alicujus*, C; — *Academiam referam*, C; (8) *met.* to pursue hostilely, avenge one's self, punish, persecute, — *evitatem bello*, Ca; *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci* — C; — *mortem alicujus*, C, to avenge; (9) *met.* to follow up in act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute; *hoc factis persequar*, P; — *mea mandata*, C; (10) *met.* to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe; *que versibus persecutus est Livius*, C; *Brutus philosophiam Latinus luteris persequitur*, C; — *obsecras vobis plates omnes nominatim*, C.

Persēō, 3. to stick into, insert, Vr.

Persēs -ei (-ēs), *m.* (Περσεύς), son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and of the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed; hence *adj.*

Persēs -a -um, Pt; Persēs -a -um, O.

Persēvrans -ntis (*ptep.* persēvror), holding out, enduring, persevering, L.

Persēvranter, perseveringly, persistently, L.

Persēvranτία -ae, *f.* perseverance, endurance, persistence, C.

Persēvere, very strictly, Pl.

Persēvō, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything, — *in sua sententiā*, C; used also imperis, — *non est ab isto perseveratum*, C; (2) *act.* — *injuriā facere fortissime*, C; — *id quod turpissime suscepisset*, C.

Persiculus -a -um, very dry, Cl.

Persice, Persicus, Persicum, *vid.* Perso.

Persidō -ēdi -essum, 2. Pl. = perscūdō, *q.v.*

Persidō -ēdi -essum, 3. to settle down, Lc. V.

Persiguo, 1. to note down, record, L.

Persimilis -e, *very* like, *very* similar, C.

Persimplex -icis, *very* simple, Tc.

Persisto -stui, 3. to remain constant, persist in anything, L.

Persius. A. Persius Flaccus, a Roman satiric poet, whose works we still possess, was of equestrian rank, and born at Volaterræ, Dec. 4th, A.D. 34. The events of his brief life are few and unimportant. He was educated in his native place up to the age of twelve, and afterwards at Rome, one of his teachers being the Stoic Cornutus. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, Nov. 24, A.D. 62. His works consist of six short satires, which have always enjoyed a very wide popularity. Though dramatic in spirit and expression, the style is deformed by many obsolete and unusual words; and the transitions are rapid and perplexing. The translations of Persius into the modern languages are very numerous.

Persolāta -ae, *f.* the brown mullen, Pl.

Persollō, 1. to make quite dense, solidify, P. Aug.

Persolla -ae, *f.* dim. a little mask; (used as a term of reproach) ugly face, P.

*Persolus -a -um, quite alone, P.

Persolūta -ae, *f.* an Egyptian plant much used for garlands, Pl.

Persolvere -solvi -solutum, 3. to pay, pay off, — *stipendium militibus*, C; — *alienis nominibus*, S, to discharge others' debts; (2) to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation, — *grates*, V; *meritam dñs immortalibus gratiam* — C; — *vota*, Tc, to perform, fulfil; — *justa alicui*, Sc, to pay funeral honours to a corpse; — *pœnas*, C, to suffer punishment; — *epistolæ*, C, to answer a letter; (3) *to explain, expound, C.

Persōna -ae, *f.* the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama, C; (2) the part, character, person represented by the actor, T; (3) the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world; *petitoris — capere, accusatoris deponere*, C; *qui philosophiam profiteatur, gravissimam mihi sustinere videtur personam*, C; (4) a person, man, individual; *at in eus personam multa fecit asperius*, C; (5) in grammar, a person, Vr.

Persōnāta -ae, *f.* a kind of large burdock, Co.

Persōnātus -a -um, clad in a mask, masked, C; (2) *riet.* apparent, fictitious, not genuine, C.

Persōno -di -itum, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to sound through, resound thoroughly, *domus — cantu*, C; (2) to perform upon a musical instrument, V; (*ii.*) *act.* to fill with sound, cause to resound, V. H; (2) to cry loudly, C.

Persōnus -a -um, resounding, sounding loudly, P. Aug.

Persorbō -bui, 2. to imbibe, absorb, Pl.

Perspecte, intelligently, P.

Perspecto, 1. to look at to the end, St; (2) to inspect thoroughly, P.

Perspectus -a -um (*ptep.* perspicō), well-known, fully known, — *virtus*, C.

Perspēcūlor, 1. *dep.* to investigate, explore thoroughly, St.

Perspērgo, 3. to sprinkle, moisten, C.

Perspēcācitas -ntis, *f.* sharp-sightedness, perspicacity, C.

Perspēlex -icis, sharp-sighted, acute, perspicacious, C.

Perspēcibilis -e, visible, bright, clear, Vr.

Perspēcitiā -ae, *f.* a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of anything, C.

Perspēcō -ēdi -ectum, 3. to look through, look into, look at, behold, — *epistolæ*, C; — *cælum*, L; (2) to look at attentively, survey, examine, — *domum tuam*, C; (3) *met.* to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, — *res gestas funditus omnes*, Lc; — *aliquid conjecturæ*, C.

Perspēcīe, clearly, plainly, evidently, *quæ — falsa sunt*, C.

Perspēcītās -ntis, *f.* clearness, brightness, transparency, Pl; (2) *met.* clearness, perspicuity, C.

Perpicuus -a -um, transparent, bright, clear, O. Pl; (2) *met.* clear, evident, perspicuous, C.
Perspiro, 1. to breathe all over, A. Aug; (2) to blow continually, Pl.
Persérno -strávi -strátum, 3. to make quite level, pave thoroughly, L.
Persímulo, 1. to goad on violently, Tc.
Persto -stítí -státum, 1. to stand firm, remain standing, L; (2) to remain unchanged, to last, endure, O; (3) *met.* to stand firm, persist, persevere, — *in istá praxitate*, C; — *in incépto*, L; *nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi*, V.
Perstrépo -bí -ítum, 3. to make a great noise, resound, T.
Perstringo -nxi -ctum, 3. to bind together firmly, tie together, A. Aug. Pl; (2) to graze, touch, or stroke lightly; — *solum aratro*, C, to plough; (5) to make dull or blunt, — *aciem gladii*, Pl; — *aures minaci murmur*, Il, to deafen; (4) *met.* to touch, seize, lay hold of, *horror ingens spectantes perstringit*, L; (5) *met.* to scold, blame, reproach, — *aliquem asperioribus facit*, O; — *me tenuissimá suspicione*, C; (6) to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly, — *unquamque rem*, C.
Perstrúo -xi -ctum, 3. to erect wholly, Vt.
Perstúdióse, very eagerly, very willingly, C.
Perstúdiósus -a -um, very eager, very desirous, very fond, C.
Persuádeo -si -sum, 2. to convince, induce, persuade; *oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodare*, C; *inprimis hoc voluit — non interire animas*, Ca; especially (2) — *alicui* (ne) . . . , to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action; — *huic, uti ad hostes transcat*, Ca.
Persuásibilis -e, persuasive, Q.
Persuásivus, persuasively, Cl.
Persuásio -ónis, f. a convincing, persuasion, C; (2) a conviction, belief, opinion; *arrogans de se* —, Q.
Persuasrix -icis, f. a female persuader, P.
Persuásus -ús, m. persuasion, P.
Persubtilis -e, very fine, very subtle, Lc; (2) *met.* — *oratio*, C, very subtle, very refined.
Persulto, 1. (i.) *neut.* to leap, skip about a place, — *in agro*, L; (2) — *ante vallum*, Tc; (ii.) *act.* to range through, — *captam Italiam*, Tc.
Pertedesco -diti, 3. to grow weary or disgusted with any thing, A. Aug.
Pertedet -tatum est, 2. *imper.* to be weary of, disgusted with any thing; *pertasum est enim lertatis*, C; — *suscepti negotii*, N.
Pertégo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover completely, P.
Pertendo -di -sum, 3. (i.) *act.* to continue, carry through, — *aliquid*, T; (ii.) *neut.* to direct one's steps anywhere, to go; *pars maxima Romam pertenderunt*, L; (2) to strive persistently after any thing, persevere, T.
Pertento, 1. to prove, test, examine; *perspice rem et pertenta*, C; *placuit pertentari antium cohortis*, Tc; (2) to seize, lay hold of, affect; *ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora*, V.
Perténúis -e, very fine, very small, — *sabulum*, Pl; (2) *met.* very small, very slight, — *spes altitús*, C; — *suspicio*, C.
Pertérebro, 1. to bore through, C.
Pertérgo -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up, — *mensam*, Il; (2) to touch gently, Lc.
Pertéro -trivi -trítum, 3. to pound, crush, grind, Co.
Perterréscio -feci -factum, 3. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, T.
Pertenó -bí -ítum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, C.
Pertérrepsus -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Lc.
Pertexo -xti -xtum, 3. to interweave with any fabric, decorate, adorn, Vt; (2) to complete, accomplish, C.
Pertica -e, f. a long pole or rod; *perticis oleas decedere*, Pl; (2) an osler-rod or young plant, Pl;

(3) a land-surveyor's measuring-rod, Pt; (4) *met.* a measure, Pl.
Perticilis -e, capable of being made into rods, Co.
Perticstus -a -um, furnished with a long pole or rod, M.
Pertimesco -mhi, 3. to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of; — *id vero non mediocriter*, C; — *de aliquá re*, C.
Pertinácia -e, f. firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity, C. Ca.
Pertinácia, firmly, fast, — *habere*, Q; (2) firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously, Aug.
Pertinax -acis, having a firm hold, tenacious; *pignus dereptum digito male pertinaci*, H; (2) durable, lasting, Pl; (3) firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate, C.
Pertinco -bí, 2. to reach to, extend to; *venia in omnes partes corporis pertinentes*, C; *Belga pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Ilieni*, Ca; (2) *met.* to reach, extend; *eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet*, C; (3) *met.* to relate, pertain, belong to; *interpretando quorsum quidque pertinet*, C; (4) *met.* to apply to, belong to; *magis pol hæc malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres*, P; (5) *met.* to have an influence upon, affect, P. C.
Pertingo, 3. to stretch out, extend to; *extraria lux oculos pertingit*, Lc.
Pertúlo, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lc.
Pertorqueo, 2. to twist, distort, Lc.
Petractate, in a well-considered manner, deliberately, P.
Petractatio -ónis, f. (petractatio), an occupation with, application to any thing, C.
Petracto, 1. (petracto), to touch with the hands; lay hold of, handle, feel, C; — *papillam*, P; (2) *met.* to busy one's self with, treat, study, — *totam philosophiam*, C.
Petráho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag to a place, forcibly conduct, — *aliquem in castra*, L; *pertractus ad Vitellium*, Tc.
Petransco, 4. to pass quite through, Pl; (2) to pass by, Sc.
Petransclúeus -a -um, very transparent, Pl.
Petracto, 1. = petracto, g.v.
Petrécus -a -um, very confused, very entangled, M.
Petrístis -e, very sorrowful, C; (2) very austere, C.
Petrítus -a -um, very trite, very hackneyed, Sc.
Pertúmultus, very tumultuously, O.
Pertundo -túdi -túsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, P.
Perturbáto, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, C.
Perturbáto -ónis, f. confusion, disorder, disquiet, C; (2) *met.* mental agitation, perturbation, — *animorum atque rerum*, C; — *vita et magna confusio*, C; (3) passion, emotion; *perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, egritudo, formido, libido, letitia*, C.
Perturbátrix -icis, f. a female disturber, disquietor, C.
Perturbátus -a -um (ptep. perturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed, C. Sc.
Perturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion, perturb, — *provinciam*, C; — *aciem*, S; (2) *met.* to disturb mentally, disquiet; *cum Milo de republica salute perturbetur*, C; *magno animi motu perturbatus*, C.
Perturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, C.
Pertusis -a -um (ptep. pertundo), bored through, perforated; *propr. of labour in vain, ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolum*, P.
Pertila -e, f. dim. a little knapsack or wallet, Sc.
Pérunctio -ónis, f. an anointing, Pl.
Pérungo -nxi -ctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, smear with salve, — *corpora oleo*, C.
Pérurbáus -a -um, very polite, refined, witty, C; and hence, too civil, too polite, C.
Pérurgéo -si, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, Sc.

Pērūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn thoroughly, burn up, *Lc. I.*; applied to burning by the sun's heat, *Labyco sole perusta coma*, *Pt.*; (2) to burn, inflame, *febris perurit*, *Pl.*; (3) to gall, chafe, inflame; *subducant oneri colla perusta boves*, *O.*; (4) to pinch, nip with cold; *stricto terra perusta gelu*, *O.*; (5) met. to inflame, burn; *hominem perusturi gloriā voluit incendere*, *C.*; *valido perurimur aestu*, *O.*, inflamed with love.

Pērūtīlis -e, very useful, *C.*

Pervādo -si -sum, 3. to go through, come through, pass through, *pervade*; *incendium per agros pervasit*, *C.*; — *usque ad vallum*, *L.*; *ut non legatus P. R. sed ut quaedam calamitas — videretur*, *C.*; (2) met. to penetrate, *pervade*; *opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat*, *C.*; *locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit*, *C.*

Pervāgātus -a -um (*ptep.* *pervāgoi*), spread abroad, well-known, *C.*; (2) common, general, *C.*

Pervāgus -a -um, wandering everywhere, *O.*

Pervālo -ūi, 2. to be very strong, *Lc.*

Pervārie, very variously, *C.*

Pervasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste completely, *L. Te.*

Pervāho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry through, conduct through, *L.*; *pervēhi*, *Te.* to travel, sail, pass through; (2) to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place, *L. St.*; *pervēhi*, to travel, sail to, *alium portum videbamus, in quem mallem — C.*

Pervello -elli, 3. to pull, pluck, twitch violently, — *aurem*, *Pl. Sc.*; — *stomachum*, *H.* to sharpen the appetite; (2) met. to pinch, hurt, pain; *si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit*, *C.* to excite, inspire, *Sc.*

Pervēno -vēni -ventum, 4. to arrive at, come to, reach; *Germani in fines Eburorum pervenerunt*, *Ca.*; — *ad portum*, *C.*; *si ad herum haec res pervenerit*, *P.*; *ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret*, *C.*; (2) met. to attain to, arrive at, reach, — *in maximam invidiam*, *C.*; — *in senatum*, *C.* to become a senator; — *in scripta alienius*, *C.* to be mentioned by any author; — *in odium alienius*, *N.*; — *in amicitiam alienius intimam*, *N.*; — *ad desperationem*, *Ca.*

Pervēnor, 1. to hunt through, run through, — *urbem totam*, *P.*

Pervorso, crookedly, *St.*; (2) met. wrongly, perversely, *C.*

Pervorsio -ōnis, *f.* inversion, perversion, — *verborum*, *Aug.*

Pervorsitas -itis, *f.* perversity, *C.*

Pervorsus -a -um (*ptep.* *pervorto*), crooked, inverted, *Pl.*; *pervorsissimi oculi*, *C.* very squinting; (2) met. perversely, froward, wrong, *C.*

Pervorto -ti -sum, 3. to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow, *C.*; *ballistā pervertam turrim et propugnacula*, *P.*; (2) met. to overthrow, destroy, pervert, *labefactare atque — amicitiam aut justitiam*, *C.*; — *omnia jura divina atque humana*, *C.*

Pervespēri, very late in the evening, *C.*

Pervestigatio -ōnis, *f.* a tracking out, investigation, *C.*

Pervestigio, 1. to track out thoroughly, investigate, search into, *C.*

Pervetus -tris, very old, *C.*

Pervetustus -i -um, very old, *C.*

Perviam, accessible, passable, *P.*

Perviciācia -ae, *f.* persistency; usually in a bad sense, obstinacy, stubbornness, *C.*; sometimes = firmness, *Te.*

Perviciācter, firmly, obstinately, stubbornly, *L. Te.*

Pervicax -acis, firm, unyielding; usually in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate, *T. Te.*

Pervicax -a -um, *A. Aug.* = *pervicax*, *g. r.*

Pervido -vidi -visum, 2. to overlook, look at, regard, behold; *soli qui pervident omnia*, *O.*; (2) met. to consider, examine, *videbo te et pervideo*, *C.*; (3) to discern, know, *C.*

Pervigeo -vigi, 2. to flourish, bloom continually; met. — *honoribus*, *Te.*

Pervigil -is, very watchful, always watching, *O.*

Pervigilatio -ōnis, *f.* a vigil, a religious watching, *C.*

Pervigillum -ii, *n.* a watching throughout the night, *Pl.*; (2) a religious watching, vigil, — *celebrare*, *Te.*; *inducere*, *St.*

Pervigilo, 1. to watch, remain awake throughout the night, — *noctem*, *C.*

Pervilis -e, very cheap, *L.*

Pervinceo -vici -victum, 3. to conquer completely, subdue utterly, *P. Te.*; (2) to conquer in argument, carry one's point, *C.*; (3) to surpass, outdo, *H.*; (4) to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing; *multis rationibus pervincere Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent*, *L.*; (5) to prove, demonstrate, — *aliquid dictis*, *Lc.*

Perviridis -e, very green, *Pl.*

Pervium -ii, *n.* a passage, *Te.*

Pervius -a -um, passable, accessible, having a road through, *pervius*, *C.*; *fratri vias sibi perire*, *T.*; *loca egro perria*, *O.*; (2) act. making a way through, — *ensis*, *P. Aug.*; (3) met. *nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni peritum*, *Te.*

Pervivo -xi -ctum, 3. to live up to a certain time, — *usque ad summam aetatem*, *P.*

Pervolantia -ae, *f.* a flying round, *Vt.*

Pervolo, 1. to fly through, fly round, *V. O.*; (2) to fly to a place; — *in hanc sedem ad domum suam*, *C.*; (3) applied to any rapid motion, *C.*

Pervolo -vōli -velle, to wish exceedingly, be very willing, *L. C.*

Pervoluto, 1. to roll round; especially, to unroll, read a book, — *meos libros*, *C.*

Pervolveo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll about, — *aliquem in luto*, *T.*; (2) to unroll, open a book, *Ct.*; (3) met. to be very busy, *ut in his locis percoliatur animus*, *C.*

Pervulgatus -a -um (*ptep.* *pervulgo*), very usual, very common, *C.*; (2) very well known, *C.*

Pervulgo, 1. to publish, make publicly known; *res in vulgus pervulgata*, *C.*; *illas tabulas penulo Romano pervulgari imperari*, *C.*; especially (2) of a woman, to prostitute one's self, *C.*; (3) to visit or sojourn often in a place, *Lc.*

Pēs, **pēdis**, *m.* (*πάς*), the foot (used both of men and animals); *calcei habiles et apti ad pedem*, *C.*; *pede terram pulsare*, *H.* to dance; *pedem ferre*, *V.* to go, walk; *pedem efferre*, *C.* to go out; *pedem efferre*, *O.* to retrace, *V.* to go back, return; *pedis*, *C.* on foot, also by land, *C.*; *senius a pedibus*, *C.* an attendant, lackey; *sub pedibus*, *V.* in the power of; *sub pedibus esse*, *jacere*, *O.* to be discredited, considered of little worth; *pedem opposere*, *O.* to resist; — *trahere*, *O.* to limp; *ante pedes esse*, *C.* to be near; *omni pede stare*, *O.* to make every exertion; *pedibus merere*, *L.* to serve in the infantry; *descendere ad pedes*, *L.* (of cavalry) to dismount; *pedem conserre*, *C.* to fight hand to hand; *pedibus ire in sententiam alienius*, *L.* to agree with, support any one's opinion (from the custom in the Roman senate of taking votes by division); (2) the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, *O. Pl.*; (3) *pes est*, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; *hence pedes equi*, *O.* with fair wind; *facere pedem*, *V.* to relax the sail to meet the wind; (4) the stalks and chains of pressed grapes, olives, etc. *Pl. Co.*; (5) the poetical measure, which a litter is carried, *Ct.*; (6) a metrical foot, *C.*; and hence, a metre, species of verse, *O.*; (7) musical time, rhythm, *Pl.*; (8) a foot, as a measure of length (*vid.* Table of Measures), *C.*; (9) *pedes*, *hec*, *Vt.*

Pessimus, pessime, *vid.* *malus*.

Pessulus -i, *m.* (*πέσσωλος*), a bolt; *pessuli in ostio obdo*, *T.*

Pesum, to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; — *ire*, *C.* to sink to the ground; (2) met. *pessimi*, *P. Aug.* to strike to the ground; (3) met. *pessimi*, *ire*, to be ruined, to perish, *P.*; — *durum est in aedificios Italia campos*, *Te.*; (4) *pessimi durescit*, *Te.* one word, *pessumare*, *pessumare*, *C.* — *pessumare*, to ruin, destroy, put an end to; — *pes est*, *Te.*

blaudimentis tuis, P; *multos etiam bonos — dedit*, Te

Pestifer -era -ërum (*pestiferus*), *pestiferous*, *pestilential*, L; (3) *met.* deadly, fatal, destructive, *res — et nocentes*, C; — *bellum*, C.

Pestifere, *pestiferously*, C.
Pestilens -ntis, *pestilential*, *unhealthy*, — *ædes*, C; (2) *deadly*, *fatal*, C.

Pestilentia -æ, *f.* *pestilence*, *plague*, *infectious disease*, Ca, (2) *unhealthy air*, *weather*, *place*, C; (3) *met. oratio plena pestilentia*, Cl.

Pestilentia -itis, *f.* *loc. = pestilentia*, q v

Pestis -is, *f.* *pest*, *pestilence*, *plague*, *infectious disease*, *malaria*, C, (2) *destruction*, *ruin*, *death*, — *ad perniciem civitatis*, C, — *machinari alicui*, C, (3) (*concreto*), *destruction*, *deadly persons and things*, C.

Petāsūs -a -um, *wearing the petasus*, q v, *equipped for a journey*, C.

Petāsō -ōnis, *m.* (*petāsō*, *τετασών*), *a fore leg*, *shoulder of any animal*, (to be distinguished from *perna*, the hind leg, *harm*.) Vr. M.

Petronellus -i, *m.* *dim.* *a little shoulder*, Jr.

Pētūs -i, *m.* (*πέταρος*), *a broad-brimmed felt hat*, *used by travellers*, P; (2) *a cupola*, of similar shape, *placed over a building*, Pl.

Pétaurista -æ, *m.* (*-es* -æ, *m.* *πεταυριστήρ*), *a rope-dancer*, Vr.

Pétaurum -i, *n.* (*-εταυροι*), *the apparatus used by balancers and rope-dancers*, Jr.

Pētesso, *3.* (*pētisso*), *to desire*, *long for*, *strive after eagerly*, — *aliquid*, C

Pētulus -a -um, *thin*, *slender*, P.

Pētulus -i, *m.* *dim.* *a little foot*, *little leg*, Cl; (2) *a stalk*, *fruit-stalk*, Co

Petula mala, *a kind of small apples*, Pl.

Petūla -ōnis, *f.* *an attack*, *thrust*, *blow*; — *tuas offum*, C, *and hence*, *a verbal attack in a court of justice*, C, (2) *a request*, *entreaty*, *petition*, Pl, (3) *an application for office*, *candidateship*, C, — *consultatus*, Ca, — *pontificatus*, S, (4) *a suit*, *legal claim*, Q

Pētitor -ōnis, *m.* *one who strives after any thing*, P Aug; (2) *a candidate*, H, (3) *the plaintiff in a civil or private suit*, C

Pētītrix -icis, *f.* *a female candidate for office*, P Aug.

Pētītūro, *4.* *to desire to become a candidate*, C.
Pētītus -ūs, *m.* *an inclination towards*, *tendency to*, Le.

Peto -tri (-ti) -itum, *3.* *to fall upon*, *attack*, *assail*, *aim at*, *thrust at*; *gladiatores et ritando caute, et petendo vehementer*, C; — *caput et collum*, C; — *aliquem scire*, O, (2) *to fall upon (in a friendly sense)*, — *collum alicuius*, Aug; (3) *to strive to go to a place*, *direct one's steps towards*, *go to*, *repair to*, *per Macedoniam Oyzicum petebamus*, C; — *celum pennis*, O, *to fly*, *of inanimate objects*, *mons peti astra*, O; — *aliquem*, V, *to go to a person*; (4) *met.* *to attack*, *assail*, *qui me epistolâ petivit*, C; — *aliquem si aude*, L, (5) *met.* *to require*, *need*, *ex his tantum quantum res petis*, *auriculis*, C, (6) *n.* *et.* *to ask*, *beg*, *beseech*, *request*, *entreat*; *peto utique a te, ut, etc*, C, — *pacem a Romanis*, Ca; — *vitam nocenti*, Te, M. *Curtio tribunatum a Cesare petiri*, C, *from Cesar for Curtius*, *and especially*, *to become a candidate for office*, C, (7) *met.* *to bring an action at law*, *to sue*, C; (8) *met.* *to seek*, *strive after*, *endeavour to obtain*, — *prædam pedibus*, O; — *eloquentia principatum*, C, (9) *met.* *to fetch*, — *cubum e Ramis*, L, — *a litens obtinere*, C; (10) *met.* *to take*, *adopt*, *lay hold of*, — *alium cursum*, C, — *fugam*, Ca, *to take to flight*.

Petritum -i, *n.* (*petritum*), *an open four-wheeled carriage*, *probably introduced from Gaul*, H

Petræ -æ, *f.* (*πετρα*), *a stone*, *rock*, Pl

Petrææ -a -um (*πετραίων*), *rocky*, *growing among rocks*, — *brassicæ*, Pl

Petræus, *M.*, *a Roman general of some eminence*, *was legate of C. Antonius at the battle in which*

Catilina was killed, *and afterwards joint lieutenant of Pompey with Afranius*. In conjunction with the latter, he was defeated by Cesar at the battle of Ilerda, and afterwards shared in the rout of Thapsus, and, after the complete dissolution of the Pompeian party, perished by his own hand.

Petrices -æ, *m.* *an unknown kind of wine*, Pl.

Petro -ōnis, *m.* *an old wether*, *having very tough flesh*, P.

Petrōnius, C, is the name of a noble Roman, depicted in Tacitus as a favourite of Nero, and his chief companion and adviser in debauchery. He was consul in A. D. 61, and afterwards governor of Bithynia, but in 66, having lost the favour of the emperor, he avoided an almost certain fate by committing suicide. By many critics he is identified with the author of a work which has come down to us in a very corrupt and mutilated state, entitled "*Petrōnii Arbitri Satyricon*," which is a very lively exposure of the follies, extravagances, and vices of the early empire. From the nature of the subject, it contains many unusual expressions now difficult of interpretation, and the corruptness of the MSS has rendered some passages altogether unintelligible. Nor does the great humour of the piece compensate for its grossness and obscenity.

Petrōsillum -i, *n.* (*πετροσελίον*), *parsley*, Pl.

Petrōsus -i -um, *rocky*, *stony*, Pl; *subst.* -a -um, *n.* *stony*, *rocky*, *places*, Pl.

Petūlans -ntis, *frankish*, *capricious*, *pert*, *wanton*, *froward*, *petulant*, C, *and especially*, *wanton*, *lustful*, C.

Petūlante, *frankishly*, *capriciously*, *petulantly*, *frowardly*, *wantonly*, C.

Petulantia -æ, *f.* *capriciousness*, *frankishness*, *wantonness*, *petulance*, C, *applied to animals*, Co, *and to inanimate objects*, — *ramorum*, Pl, *exuberant growth*.

Petuleus -i -um, *butting with the head*; — *agni*, Le, — *hædi*, V.

Petuce -cs, *f.* (*πευκη*), *a pine-tree*, Pl, (2) *a kind of grape*, Pl.

Peucedānum -i, *n.* (*-os* -i, *m.* *πευκεδάιον*), *sow-fennel*, *sulphur-wort*, Pl.

Peumēne -cs, *f.* (*πευμήνη*), *a kind of scum or dross of silver*, Pl.

Pevatus -a -um, *clothed in a woolly or hairy garment*, M. Sc.

Pevitas -itis, *f.* *denseness*, *closeness* (*applied to a spider's web*), Pl.

Pexis -a -um (*præp* pecto), *hairy*, *woolly*, *having a nap*, *and hence* (*of a garment*) *new*, H.

Pezew -arum, *f.* (*πέζικα*), *mushrooms which have no stalk*, Pl.

Phæcāsītus -a -um (*phæcāsītus*), *wearing the phæciasium*, q v, Sc.

Phæcāsium -i, *n.* (*φακασίον*), *a kind of white shoe worn by certain Athenian priests*, Sc.

Phædrus, the reputed author of ninety-seven fables in iambic verse, divided into five books, which are still extant. They profess to be a translation or adaptation of Æsop's Fables, which they follow with more or less accuracy. The author is reported to have been a Thracian slave, who became the property of Augustus, and was manumitted by him. The Latin title is for the most part pure.

Phæthōn -ontis, *m.* (*φαιθων*), the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, C; used by V. as a name of the sun; hence *adv.* *Phæthonticus* -a -um, O, *Phæthontius* -a -um, P. Aug, *subst.* *Phæthontias* -iūs, *f.* V; *Phæthontis* -iūs, *f.* M, the sister of Phaethon.

Phigēdēn -æ, *f.* (*φαγέδαινα*), *a corroding sore*, Pl.

Phigēdēnīcus -a -um (*φαγέδαινικός*), *of or relating to a corroding sore*, Pl.

Phāgo -ōnis, *m.* (*φάγων*), *a glutton*, Vr.

Phalacrocorax -ācis, *m.* (φαλακροκόραξ), a cormorant, Pl.

Phalangæ -ārum, *f.* (phalangæ, φάλαγγες), strong poles on which burdens were carried, Vt. Pl.; (2) rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Ca.

Phalangarius -i, *m.* (phalangarius), a porter, Vt. Phalangitæ -ārum, *m.* (φαλαγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, L.

Phalangites -æ, *m.* (φαλαγγίται), the plant ray-wort or spider-wort, Pl.

Phalangium -ii, *n.* (-on -ii, *n.* φαλάγγιον), a kind of venomous spider, Cl; (2) = phalangites, *q.v.*, Pl.

Phalanx -angis, *f.* (φάλαγξ), a closely-serried array of soldiers, V; (2) the phalanx, a mode of drawing up soldiers practised by different nations, and especially by the Macedonians, Ca.

Phalaris -idis, *f.* (φαλαρίς), the plant Phalaris Canariensis, Linn; (2) a coot, water-hen, Co.

Phalære -ārum, *f.* (-a -ārum, *n.* Pl. φαλαρα), a metal ornament, or string of such, worn on the breast, especially as a military decoration, C; also a part of the trappings on a horse's head and breast, L. V; (2) *met.* external ornament, decoration, Fr.

Phalæritus -a -um, wearing the phalære, — *equi*, L; *met.* — *dicta*, T, fine-sounding, ornate, artful.

Phalæris -idis, *f.* Co. = phalaris, *q.v.*

Phantasia -æ, *f.* (φαντασία), an idea, fancy, Sc. Phantasma -ātis, *n.* (φάντασμα), an appearance, spectre, ghost, Pl.

Pharantia -idis, *f.* a species of amethyst, Pl.

Phalictia -æ, *f.* (φαίκτη), a quiver, II; (2) a sundial of similar shape, Vt.

Phalictus -a -um, furnished with a quiver, meaning a quiver, V. H.

Phalictiger -æra -ērum, wearing a quiver, P. Aug. Phalicon -i, *n.* (φαρικό), a species of compound poison, Pl.

Pharmaceutria -æ, *f.* (φαρμακευτήρια), the sorceress (title of Virgil's eighth Eclogue).

Pharmacopola -æ, *m.* (φαρμακοπώλη), a seller of drugs, itinerant apothecary, C. H.

Pharus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* φάρος), an island off the port of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built the celebrated light-house; and hence generally, a light-house, Ca; *adj.* Pharus -a -um, (a) relating to the Pharos, (b) Egyptian, — *juventa*, O, Io; — *turba*, Tb, the priests of Isis; — *conjug*, M, Cleopatra.

Phaseolus -i, *m.* *f.* (φάσηλος), an edible bean, the kidney-bean, V; (2) a kind of light skiff formed of osiers or papyrus, C.

Phaseolus -i, *m.* *dim.* a kidney-bean, Co.

Phaseolus -i, *n.* (φασγάνιον), the sword-lily, Pl.

Phasis -idis, *m.* (-is -idos, *m.* φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea; hence Phasis -idis, *f.* *adj.* — *volucres*, M, pheasants; *subst.* Medea, O; Phasiscus -a -um, O, Phasiscus -a -um, — *avis*, Pl, a pheasant; and *abs.* phasiana -æ, *f.* Pl, phasianus -i, *m.* St. Phasias -idis, *f.* *adj.* — *puella*, O, and *abs.*, O, Medea.

Phasma -ātis, *n.* (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre, Jr.

Phatnæ -ārum, *f.* (φάτναι), the Crib (a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer), C.

Phaulus -a -um (φάυλος), — *olive*, Pl, a kind of inferior olive of large size.

Phellandrium -ii, *n.* (φελλάνδριον), a plant having leaves like ivy, Pl.

Phellos -i, *m.* (φέλλος), the cork-tree, cork, Vt.

Phengites -æ, *m.* (φεγγίτης), a species of almost transparent stone, Pl. St.

Phēos -i, *n.* (φήος), a kind of prickly plant, Pl.

Phēra -ārum, *f.* (φερα), a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus, C; hence *adj.* Phēraus -a -um, — *vacca*, O, of Admetus; — *campi*, *dioces*, P. Aug. Thessalian.

Phila -æ, *f.* (φίλη), a drinking-vessel (broad at the bottom), bowl, saucer, Jr.

Phlantarhōpos -i, *m.* (φιλάνθρωπος), Pl, a plant, Galium aparine, Linn.

Phlētaria -æ, *f.* (φίλεταιρίον), Pl = polemonia, *q.v.*

Philippi -ōrum, *m.* (φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius; hence *adj.* Philippensis -æ, St. Philippus -a -um, Aug. Philippius -a -um, Pl.

Philippus -i, *m.* (φίλιππος), the name of several kings of Macedonia, and especially of the celebrated father of Alexander the Great; (2) a gold coin coined by Philip, P. II; hence *adj.* Philippus -a -um, Pl; — *numi*, P. I, the gold coins above mentioned; *abs.* Philippum -i, *n.* Vt. Philippus -a -um, *abs.* Philippum -ārum, *f.* the speeches directed against Philip by Demosthenes; and hence Cicero's invectives against M. Antonius.

Philippus, a cognomen in the Gen. Marcia. — (r.) Q. Marcus Philippus, cons. 186, 169, cens. 164 *n.c.*, is known to us as one of the magistrates appointed to inquire into the immoralities connected with the worship of Bacchus, and as a diplomatist and general in the war against Perseus. — (u.) L. Marcus Philippus, cons. 91, cens. 86 *b.c.*, a distinguished orator, and in the stormy year of his consulship an opponent of the hypocritical demagogue Lavius Drusus. His eloquence is frequently mentioned by C, and once alluded to by H.

Philia -ōrum, *n.* (φιλία), the public meals of the Lacedæmonians, C.

Philocharēs -is, *n.* (φιλοχαρής), the plant horhound, Pl.

Philogrecus -a -um (φίλογραικός), loving the Greeks, Vt.

Philologia -æ, *f.* (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, C; (2) the interpretation or exposition of the writings of others, Sc.

Philologus -a -um (φιλολόγος), of or relating to learning, learned, Vt; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* (a) a learned man, a literary man, student of letters, C; (b) an interpreter, expounder of the writings of others, Sc.

Philomela -æ, *f.* (φίλομήλη), the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, turned into a nightingale, M; (2) a nightingale, V.

Philopæ -adis, *m.* (φιλόπαις), Pl. = philocharēs, *q.v.*

Philosophia -æ, *f.* (φιλοσοφία), philosophy, C; *plur.* -æ -ārum, *f.* philosophical sects or systems, C.

Philosophor, *l. dep.* to philosophize, C.

Philosophus -i, *m.* a philosopher, C; — *a -æ*, *f.* C, a female philosopher.

Philotechnus -a -um, art-loving, Vt.

Philtum -i, *n.* (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, O.

Phlyra -æ, *f.* (φίληρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which filets for chaplets were made, H. O; (2) the bark of the papyrus, Pl.

Phlyra -æ, *f.* (φίληρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron; hence *adj.* Phlyreus -a -um, — *heros*, O, Chiron; *subst.* Phlyrides -æ, *m.* Chiron, O.

Phimus -i, *m.* (φίμος), a dice-box, H.

Phineus -ei, *m.* -eus -eōs, *m.* (φινεύς), a king of Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation; hence *meton.* a blind man, M; hence *adj.* Phineus -a -um, Phineus -i -um, of or relating to Phineus, V. O; — *ares*, Sc, the Harpies; *subst.* Phinides -æ, *m.* O, a male descendant of Phineus.

Phlegēthon -ontis, *m.* (φλεγέθων), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water, V; Phlegēthontis -idis, *f.* *adj.* O.

Phlegmōne -ēs, *f.* (φλεγμοή), an inflammation beneath the skin, Pl.

Phlegra -æ, *f.* (φλέγρα), a district in Macedonia, where the gods were said to have killed the Giants with lightning, Pl; hence *adj.* Phlegreus -a -um, O. Pt; — *campus*, Pl, the field of Pharsalia.

Phlomis -idis, *f.* phlōmos -i, *m.* (φλωμής, φλωμος), the plant mullein, P.

varicoloured), — *agger floribus*, P. Aug; (2) — *vestes*, V, embroidered.

Pictus -a -um (*particp.* pingo), painted, C; (2) embroidered, C; (3) of discourse, ornate, — *genus orationis*, C; (4) only painted (*i.e.* unreal, apparent), Pt.

Picus -i, m. a woodpecker, P. Pl; (2) the fabulous bird, the griffin, P.

Pie, piously, dutifully, C.

Pieris -idis, f. a Muse, H; *pl. Pīrīdes* -um, C, the Muses; hence *adj.* *Pīrīus* -a -um, Pīrian, Thessalian, sacred to the Muses, poetical, H. O.

Pīctas -ātis, f. dutifulness towards the gods, piety; *est enim — iustitia adversus deos*, C; (2) dutifulness towards parents, one's native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; *quid est — nisi voluntas grata in parentes*? C; — *quæ erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet*, C; (3) justice, equity, V; (4) mercy, piety, mildness, St. Pl; (5) personified as a goddess, C.

Pīgō -tū (*pīgitum* est), 2. to be vexed, annoyed at; *factum id esse non negat, neque se id pigere*, T; most commonly (2) *impers.* C; *fratris me quidem piget pudetque*, T; *dum me civitatis morum piget tædetque*, S; (3) = *pœnitet*, to repent of, T; (b) to be ashamed of, L.

Piger -gra -grum, disinclined, averse, unwilling; *gens pigerrima ad militaria opera*, L; (2) sluggish, lazy, inactive, slothful, — *in re militari*, Ca; *mare — ac prope immotum*, Tc; — *campus*, H, unproductive; *poet.* followed by *gen.* — *militia*, H; (3) *act.* causing sloth, — *sopor*, Ct; — *frigora*, Tb; (4) dull, dejected, sad, — *vultus*, M.

Pigmentarius -ii, m. a seller of paints and unguents, C.

Pigmentum -i, n. a paint, colour, pigment, C; (2) rouge, paint for the face, Pl; (3) *met.* of discourse, ornament, decoration, C.

Pignero, 1. to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage, St. L; (2) *met.* L.

Pignōr, 1. *dep.* to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own, C; (2) to accept as certain, O.

Pignus -ōris, n. (-us -ōris, n.) a pledge, pawn, security (applied both to persons and things); *se pignori i oppovere*, P; *sem aliquid pignori accipere*, Tc; especially, of the security which the consul took of a senator who refused to appear in the senate, *senatores pignoris cogere*, C; (2) a wager, bet, stake; — *dare*, P, to make a bet; *pignore certare cum aliquo*, V; (3) *met.* a pledge, surety, security, proof, token; *magnum — ab eo republicæ datum*, C; *habet a M. Cælio respublica duas accusationes, pignora voluntatis*, C; (4) *met.* a pledge of love, child; also applied to parents, near relations, etc.; *pignora conjugum ac liberorum*, L; *nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos*, Pt.

Pīgre, lazily, slothfully, slowly, Sc. Co.

Pīgresco, 3. to become sluggish; — *Nilus*, Pl.

Pīgritia -æ, f. sluggishness, sloth, indolence; — *definiunt, metum consequentis laboris*, C; (2) — *stomachi*, Sc, weakness of digestion.

Pīgro, 1. to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Le.

**Pīgror*, 1. *dep.* C = *pīgro*, *q.v.*

Pīla -æ, f. a deep mortar, A. Aug. Pl; (2) a pillar, pier, column, L. H. Vt; (3) a dam, break-water, V.

Pīla -æ, f. a ball, used for various games, C; *dii nos quasi pilas homines habent*, P; *prov. mea — est*, P, it's my ball, I've won; (2) any ball or sphere shaped substance, Pl; the globe of the earth, A. Aug; a ball of glass used as a magnifying or burning glass, Pl; the ball of earth round an uprooted tree, Co; a balloting-bull, Pt; a guy or scare-crow, with which bulls were sometimes baited, M.

Pīlulus -i, m. the name by which the Triarii, or soldiers of the third line, were originally distinguished, O.

Pīlarius -æ, — *luro*, P. Aug, a game at ball.

Pīlarius -ii, m. a juggler who plays tricks with balls, Q.

Pīlātum, pillar-wise, with pillars, Vt.

Pīlātus -a -um, armed with the pilum or javelin, V.

Pīlātus -a -um, wearing the pileus or felt cap (frequently worn at festivals, and especially at the Saturnalia); — *turbæ*, Sc, the Roman populace at the Saturnalia. Slaves received a pileus as a sign of manumission.

Pīlentum -i, n. a state-carriage, especially used by ladies, V. L.

Pīlōlus -i, m. (-um -i, n.) *dim.* a little cap, skull-cap, H. Co.

Pīlōus -i, m. (-um -i, n. *πῖλος*), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, P. L; *servos ad — vocare*, L, to set free.

Pīllēptus -i, m. a ball-player, Sc.

Pīlo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.

Pīlōsus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, C.

Pīlula -æ, f. *dim.* a little ball, Pl; (2) a pill, Pl.

Pīlum -i, n. a large pistle, A. Aug; (2) the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, C. Ca.

Pīlus -i, m. a single hair; *munitæ sunt palpebræ villo pilorum*, C; (2) the hair, head of hair, Pl; (3) used to denote a trifle, usually with a negative; *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo*, C, not a hair less; *non facit pili cohortem*, Ct.

Pīlus -i, m. — *primus* (sometimes in one word), the battalion of the Roman army called the Triarii; *Pūpius primipili centurio*, Ca; *aliquem ad primura pilum transducere*, Ca, to promote to the Triarii; (2) *primipili*, used *subst.*, the centurion of the Triarii, Ca.

Pīmplīcus -idis, f. (-idos, *Πιμπλῆς*), of or relating to Pimpia, a place in Pieria, sacred to the Muses; and *subst.* (a) the country round Pimpia, (b) a Muse, M; *Pīmplīcus* -a -um, — *mons*, Ct; *subst.* *Pīmplīca* -æ, f. a Muse, H.

Pīnācōthēca -æ, f. (-e -as, f. *πινாகοθήκη*), a picture-gallery, Vt.

Pīnaster -tri, m. the wild-pine, Pl.

Pīnā -æ, f. a fir-cone, Co.

Pīnctum -i, n. a pine-wood, O. Pl.

Pīnēus -a -um, made of pine-wood or deal, V. Lc; — *claustra*, V, the wooden horse of Troy; — *mōles*, Pt, a ship; — *plaga*, V, places where pines grow.

Pīngo -nxi -ctum, 3. to paint, — *tabulas*, C; — *hominis speciem*, C; also, to embroider, C; *picti reges*, M, clad in embroidered garments; (2) to stain, dye, colour, *molliā luteola pingit recceat caltha*, V; (3) to adorn, decorate, -C; (4) *met.* of discourse, to adorn, embellish, C.

Pīnguēdo -inis, f. fatness, fat, Pl.

Pīnguēficio -feci -factum, 3. to fatten, make fat, Pl.

Pīnguesco, 3. to become fat, grow fat, Pl; (2) to become fatty, oily, Pl.

Pīnguissimus -ii, m. a lover of fat, M.

Pīnguī -æ, fat, C; *pinguiorem agnum isti habent*, P; *subst.* *pinguis*, is, n. V, fatness, fat; (2) fertile, productive, rich, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, H; — *stabula*, V (applied to bee-hives), rich in honey; (3) *come*, M, anointed; — *virga*, M, a lured twig; (4) fat, corpulent, big, C; *pinguissima coma*, St, very thick, very abundant; (4) *met.* mentally heavy, dull, stupid, C; — *ingenium*, O; (5) *met.* strong, gross, — *cerba*, Q; (6) *met.* easy, comfortable, O. Pl; (7) = *nitidus*, sleek, Q.

Pīnguiter, fatly, Co.

Pīngūtudo -inis, f. fatness, Vr. Co; (2) broadness of pronunciation, Q.

Pīnifer -tra -trum, producing pines, V.

Pīniger -tra -trum, O, = *pinifer*, *q.v.*

Pīnna -æ, f. a feather; especially, the pin-feathers in the wings and tail, Vr. Co; (2) *met.* a wing, C; (3) *meton.* (a) the fin of a fish, Pl; (b) the battlement along the top of a wall, L. Ca; (c) the paddle or bucket of a water-wheel, Vt; (d) a set pin or water-organ, Vt.

Pīnna -æ, f. (*pinna*), a species of mussel, C.

Pinnatus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; (3) like feathers, Pl.

Pinniger -ēra -ērūm, having feathers, feathered, winged, Lc; (2) having fins, O.

Pinniripus -i, m. a gladiator who fought against a Samnite. The latter wore a plume or feather in his helmet, whence (penna-rapio) the name of his opponent, Jv.

Pinnophylax -icis, m. (πιννοφύλαξ), Pl, pin-nōtēs -e, m. (πιννοτήρ), C, a species of crab.

Pinnula -a, f. dim. a little feather, a little wing, P; (2) a little fin, P.

Pinsatio -ōnis, f. a stamping down, pounding, Vt.

Pinso, **pinsi** (pinsi), **pinsum** (pinsum, pin-sum), 3. to stamp, pound, crush, Co; — **aliquem flagro**, P.

Pinus -ūs, f. (-us -i, f.) the pine, fir, **pinus silvestris**, Linn. V. Pl; (2) the Siberian stone-pine, Pl; (3) meton. articles made of pine-wood; a ship, V. II; a torch, V; a lance, P. Aug; an oar, P. Aug.

Pio, 1. to seek to appease by an offering, to placate, propitiate, — **ditcanum lacte**, H; (3) to pay religious honours to, venerate, Pt; (3) to restore, make good, recompense, — **damna**, O; — **fulmen**, O, to avert the evil, denoted by lightning; — **culpan morte**, V; (4) to free from frenzy, P.

Pipatus -ūs, m. a piping, chirping, Vt.

Piper, **piperis**, n. (πέρρι), pepper, H.

Piperitum -a -um, peppered, peppery, Co; **subst.** -um -i, n. pepper-sauce, Cl.

Piperitis -is, f. (-is -idis, f. πεπερίτης), the pepper-plant, Pl.

Pipilo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Ct.

Pipilo, 4. Co. = **pipilo**, q.v.

Pipulum -i, n. **pipulum** -i, m. a chirping; and especially, a noise, upbraiding, P.

Pirata -a, m. (πειρατή), a pirate, corsair, C.

Piraticus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical, C; **subst.** **piratica** -a, f. C, piracy.

Pium -i, n. a pear, P. H.

Pirus -i, f. a pear-tree, V. Pl.

Piscarius -a -ani, of or belonging to fish; — **forum**, P. the fish-market.

Piscator -ōris, m. a fisherman, angler, C.

Piscatorius -a -um, of or relating to fishermen and fishing, piscatory, Ca.

Piscatrix -icis, f. a female fisher, Pl.

Piscatus -a, m. a fishing, catching of fish, P; (2) concrete, fish, P.

Piscidulus -i, m. dim. a little fish, C.

Piscina -a, f. a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond, C; (2) a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Pl; (3) a reservoir, Pl.

Piscinarius -a -um, of or relating to a fish-pond, Vt; **subst.** -us -i, m. a lover of fish-ponds, C.

Piscis -is, m. a fish, Ca; (2) **Piscis**, the sign of the zodiac so called, O. Co.

Piscor, 1. dep. to fish, Ca; prov. — **in aere**, P, to labour in vain.

Piscosus -a -um, abounding in fish, O.

Pisculentus -a -um, Pl. = **piscosus**, q.v.

Pico, a distinguished surname in the plebeian gens Calpurnia. Of this family we shall mention only L. Calpurnius Piso Calponinus, cons. 53, cons. 50 n.c., father-in-law of the dictator C. Julius Caesar, and in his consulship the mere creature of the triumphs. As he joined with Clodius in the proceedings against Cicero, he is usually mentioned by the orator in terms of dislike and censure; nor does he in any way show himself superior to the vices and crimes of his age. The time and manner of his death are uncertain.

Pissaspaltus -i, m. (πισσασπάλτος), a species of natural pitch, bitumen, Pl.

Piscetum -i, n. (πισσέταιον), oil made from the resin of the cedar, Pl.

Piscinus -a -um, made of pitch, Pl.

Piscetorum -i, m. (πισσέτορος), a mixture of pitch and wax found in a honeycomb, Pl.

Pistacum -li, n. **pistacum** -li, n. (πιστάκιον), the pistachio nut, Pl.

Pistillum -i, n. -us -i, m. a pestle, P. Co;

Pistor -ōris, m. a grinder, miller, Vt. Pl; (2) a baker, C.

Pistorius -a -um, of or relating to a baker, Cl.

Pistrilla -a, f. a small mortar or mill, T.

Pistrina -a, f. a bakehouse, Pl.

Pistrinālis -e, of or relating to a bakehouse, Co.

Pistrinensis -e, St. = **pistrinālis**, q.v.

Pistrinum -i, n. a mill (usually set in motion by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves), C; dare aliquem in pistrinum, T, to condemn a slave to the mill; **pistrinorum cilas**, P, a pack of worthless slaves; — **exercere**, St, to be a miller and baker.

Pistris -is, f. (pristis -is, **pistris** -icis, **pristis** -icis, f. πέρρις), any sea-monster, a whale, V; (2) the constellation of the Whale, C.

Pistira -a, f. the grinding of corn, Pl.

Pisum -i, n. (πίσος), the pea, **pease**, Co.

Pithecum -li, n. (πιθήκιον), a little ape, P.

Pitheus -ei, m. (-eus -ōis, -i, -ias -a, m. πῖθεις), a comet in the shape of a barrel, Pl.

Pittisoi = **pytissoi**, q.v.

Pititulum -i, n. (πιτῖτιον), a strip of linen or leather covered with ointment, a plaster, Cl.

Pituita -a, f. the phlegm, C; and (applied to birds) the disease called the pip, Co; (2) a gummy substance exuding from trees, Pl.

Pituitaria -a, f. a plant useful in removing phlegm, Pl.

Pituitosus -a -um, full of phlegm, C.

Pityis -idos, f. (πῖτις), a fir-cone, Pl.

Pityscampa -a, f. (-e, -as, f. πτυσκάμη), the pine-caterpillar, Pl.

Pitysmā = **pytisma**, q.v.

Pius -a -um, pious, godly, religious; conscientious, virtuous; — **homo**, **pax**, C; (2) dutiful towards parents, benefactors, relations, one's native country, &c., grateful, patriotic, obedient, — **in aliquem**, C; (3) lawful, right, — **quastus**, A. Aug.

Pix, **piceis**, f. (πίσσα), pitch, P. H.

Placabilis -e, easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable, — **homines**, C; (2) act. conciliating, soothing, pleading, T.

***Placabilitas** -ātis, f. placability, C.

Placamen -inis, n. a means of appeasing, propitiating, placating, L.

Placamentum -i, n. Pl. **Te** = **placamen**, q.v.

Placide, calmly, composedly, C.

Placitio -ōnis, f. a soothing, appeasing, propitiating, placating, — **deorum**, C.

Placatus -a -um (πῖπας, **placo**), soothed, appeased, calm, gentle, — **animi status**, C.

Placenta -a, f. (πλακούς), a thin flat cake, H. Jv.

Placēo -cūl (-itus -sum) -itum, 2. to please, be agreeable, acceptable to, — **aliquid**, C; **dis**, **quibus septem placere colles**, H; **mihi vacuum Tibur placet**, H; (2) said of an actor or the piece in which he plays, to please, to succeed, win applause, T; (3) — **sibi**, C, to please, be satisfied with, one's self; (4) **aliquid placet**, or **abs.**, it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of; **ut ipsi auctori hujus discipline placet**, C; **duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum**, C; without dat. **enio ad comitia, sive magistratum placet, sive legum**, C; (5) of a public body, to please, seem good, resolve, order, command; **senatui placere**, C. Cassium **procos. provinciam Syriam obtinere**, C.

Placide, quietly, gently, composedly, placidly, C.

Placiditas -ātis, f. mildness, gentleness, placidity, Vt.

Placidus -a -um, quiet, still, placid, gentle; **ita cum — mollement reddidi**, C; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, — **et serenus dies**, Pl; — **ac lenis senectus**, C; — **somnus**, O; (3) of plants, cultivated (opp. wild), Pl.

Placitis -Idis, *f.* (πλακίτις), a species of calamine, Pl.

Placito, 1. to please exceedingly, P.

Placitum -i, *n.* that which pleases any one, will and pleasure, opinion, command; *nunc dicuntur Catonis placita de olivis*, Pl.

Placitur -a -um (*ptep.* placēo), pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, V. O.

Placo, 1. to soothe, appease, propitiate, calm, reconcile; — *numen deorum immortaliū*, Ca; — *iram deorum donis*, L; — *aliquem beneficere*, L.

Plaga -æ, *f.* (πληγή), a blow, stroke, C; (2) a blow or stroke which wounds, a wound, — *perferre*, C; — *alicui imponere*, C; *plagis confectus*, C; (3) met. a blow, stroke, misfortune; *levis est — ab amico, quam a debitore*, C.

Plaga -æ, *f.* (πλάγος), a tract, zone, region, district, V; (2) a district, province, canton, L.

Plaga -æ, *f.* a net for hunting; *plagas tendere*, C; *canes compellunt in plagas lupum*, P; applied by Pl. to the spider's web; (2) met. a net, snare, toil, *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt*, C; *Antonius confectus in Octavianæ plagas*, C.

Plagiarius -ii, *m.* a man-stealer, kidnapper, C; (2) a literary thief, plagiarist, M.

Plagiger -era -erum, bearing stripes, well-beaten, P.

Plagipetulus -a -um, P. = plagiger, *q.v.*

Plagipetula -æ, *m.* one who endures stripes, P.

Plagiosus -a -um, full of stripes, inflicting many stripes, II.

Pligula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a curtain, bed-curtain, L. St; (2) a breadth of cloth or any other texture of which a dress is made, Vr; (3) a sheet of paper, Pl.

Pligula -æ, *f.* a species of fish, P.

Planetus -ūs, *m.* a loud noise as of beating, roaring; and especially, the noise of mourning, of beating the breast, wailing, lamentation, Sc.

Planicus, L. Munatius, cons. 42, cons. 22 *p.c.*, is known to us as a correspondent of Cicero, and as one of the most profligate characters, both in private and public life, of the later republic. He served in Gaul under Cæsar, and after his death adopted the party of Antony, though subsequently deserting in good time to the side of Augustus. He died peacefully in the reign of the latter, but in what year is uncertain.

Plane, plainly, simply, intelligibly, C; (2) wholly, entirely, quite, C; (3) in affirmative answers, certainly, by all means, P. T.

Plango -nxi -notum, 3. to beat, strike with a loud noise, — *tympana palmis*, Ct; (2) to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief, O; (3) to lament, bewail loudly, — *aliquem, aliquid*, O. V.

Plangor -ōris, *m.* a striking or beating, accompanied by noise, Ct. O; especially (2) the beating of the head and breast in token of grief, loud lamentation, C.

Plangunculæ -æ, *f.* *dim.* (πλᾶγγών), a war doll, C.

Planiſſimus -a -um, plain-spoken, speaking distinctively, P.

Planipes -ēdis, *m.* a farical actor who played his part without either the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus, Jr.

* *Planities* -ātis, *f.* plainness, distinctness, Tc.

Planities -ēi, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.*) a level place, plain, *agata agri* —, C.

Planta -æ, *f.* a green twig, cutting, scion, slip, graft, C; (2) a young tree or plant, O. Jr; (3) the sole of the foot, V; — *pedum*, V.

Plantago -inis, *f.* the plantain, Pl.

Plantaria -rum, *n.* young trees, sets, nurslings, V. Pl; (2) met. the hair, Pr.

Plantaris -e, of or relating to the sole of the foot, P. Aug.

Plantarium -ii, *n.* a plantation, Pl.

Plantatio -ōnis, *f.* a planting, trans-planting, Pl.

Plantiger -æ -erum, bearing young twigs, Pl.

Planto, 1. to plant, set, transplant, Pl.

Platum -i, *n.* a level place, plain; *aciem in platum deducit*, S; *e plano*, St, on level ground, not on the bench, extra-judicially; *hæc magna-*

nimitas melius in tribunal quam in plato conspici-
tur, St, more among illustrious than common people; *de plano*, Lc, easily, without trouble.

Planus -a -um, level, flat, — *et aquos locus*, C; — *pisces*, Pl, flat-fish; *adificia quæ plano pede instituntur*, Vt, upon level ground, (2) plain, clear, intelligible, ut *narrationes plane sint*, C; *planum facere*, C, to explain.

Planus -i, *m.* (πλάνος), a vagrant, itinerant juggler, charlatan, C.

Plasma -ātis, *n.* (πλάσμα), an affected modulation of the voice, Pr.

Plastes -æ, *m.* (πλάστης), a modeller, moulder in clay, wax, etc., Aug.

Plastice -æ, *f.* (πλαστική), plastic art, the art of modelling, Pl.

Plasticus -a -um (-λαστικός), relating to moulding or modelling, plastic, Vt.

Platēa -æ, *f.* the spoonbill, C.

Platanius -a -um (-λαταινός), of or relating to the plane-tree, Co.

Platanon -ōnis, *m.* (-λαταιών), a clump of plane-trees, Vt.

Platanus -i, *f.* (πλάτανος), the plane tree, C.

Platēa -æ, *f.* (πλατεια), a street, T. Ca.

Platera -æ, *f.* Pl. = platēcia, *q.v.*

Platyceros -ōtis (πλατύκερος), having broad horns, Pl.

Platophthalmus -i, *n.* (πλατόφθαλμος), literally, eye-widener (a name of antimony, from the effect it was supposed to have upon the eyes), Pl.

Platophyllon -i, *n.* (πλατύφυλλον), a broad-leaved species of the plant tithymalus, Pl.

Platus -us (πλατὺς), broad.

Plaudo -si -sum, 3. (1.) *act.* to beat, strike, clap, V. O; (ii.) *neut.* to clap together, strike together (said of two bodies which meet); *alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam*, V; especially (2) to clap the hands in token of applause; *populum Romanum manus suas non in defendendâ republicâ sed in plaudendo convulsere*, C; and, in general, (3) to give signs of approval, applaud, C. II.

Plausibilis -e, worthy of applause, C.

Plausor -ōris, *m.* an applauder at the theatre, claqueur, H.

Plaustrarius -a -um (plostrarius), of or relating to a plaustrum or wagon, A. Aug.

Plaustrum -i, *n.* (plostrum), a roughly-made species of wagon, P; (2) Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, O.

Plausus -ūs, *m.* the noise made by the clapping together of two bodies, V. Pl; especially (2) the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause, C.

Plautus, T. Maccius, the most celebrated and most national of the Roman comic poets, was born about 254 *b.c.* at Sarsina, in Umbria. He came at an early age to Rome, and was there employed in various menial occupations, till his comic talent was so far developed as to enable him to rely upon literature alone for a support. His career was triumphant: he is said to have written 130 plays, and died in 184 *b.c.* at an advanced age. Even in the Augustan age, the authenticity of many plays ascribed to Plautus was doubtful, and Varro made a list of 21, with respect to which he considered no question could be raised. Of these, 20 have come down to us, and have not only been always popular with scholars, and frequently imitated in the modern stage, but have also kept a high place in the comic literature of the world. The foundation of the plot is often Greek, but the characters, with their action, language, and wit, are thoroughly natural and Roman. The versification, though often rough, is always vigorous, and the Latinity singularly pure. The occasional coarseness with which the lines of Plautus are disfigured, may not unfairly be attributed to the taste of the audience for whom they were composed.

Plēbēcia -æ, *f.* *dim.* the common people, mob, rabble, C.

Plēbūs -a -um, relating or belonging to the plebs or people (*opp.* patricius), plebeian, C; (2) used in a contemptuous sense, common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior, C.

Plēbes -is, f. = plebs, *q. v.*

Plēbēcia -m, f. the friend of the common people, C.

Plēbiscitum -i, n. a decree, command of the people, C.

Plebs, plēbis, f. the common people, plebeians (as distinguished from the senate and the knights), C; (2) the multitude, mass of the people, C; (3) the lower orders, rabble, mob, II. O.

Plectilis -e, trined, twisted, woven, — corona, P.
Plecto -ai (-ai) -xum, 3. to twine, plait, braid, *Le.*

Plecto, 3. (πλῆττω), to punish; usually found pass., to be punished, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, C.

Plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck, C; hence (2) meton. the lyre, II. Tb; (3) the handle of a rudder, P. Aug.

Plēione -cs, f. (Πληϊων), the wife of Atlas, mother of the Pleiads; — nepos, O, Mercury, son of Maia.

Plejas -idis, f. (Πλειάς, Πλεῖας, Πληϊάδα), usually found pl., the constellation Pleiades, according to the myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, O; (2) stormy weather, P. Aug.

Plēne, fully, full, — infunderis, P; (2) fully, completely, wholly, abundantly, explicitly, C. Ca.

Plenissimum -i, n. the full moon, Co. Pl.

Plenitas -atis, f. fulness, abundance, plenity, *Vt.*

Plenitudo -inis, f. fulness, completeness, plenitude, Aug; (2) thickness, size, Co. Pl.

Plenus -i -um, full, filled, Galia — enim Romanorum, C, vita — voluptatibus, C, ad plenum, V, to the full, fully; (2) of a full habit of body, stout, fleshy, C, (3) applied to women, pregnant, P. O; (4) full, satisfied, satiated, O II; (5) full of, laden with any thing, *exercitus plenus armis praedā, L; (6) full in number, complete, whole, entire, — numerus, C, in plene, Pl, in general, in the whole; (7) of the voice, full, loud, sonorous, — vox, C; (8) of words, syllables, etc., full, uncontracted, C, (9) of meats and drink, strong, nourishing, C; (10) full, abundantly provided with every thing, wealthy, rich, *Verres, qui — decesserat, C; — atque nobiles urbes, O; (11) full of years, of ripe age, — annus, Pl; (12) met. full, filled, — iusti prodigie, P; — negotii, C, followed by abl., — expectatione, C; (13) met. full, complete, accomplished, oator — etque perfectus, C, (4) met. amply provided with, *quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, C.***

Plerumque, fad plerumque.

Plerus -a -um, A. Aug. = plerumque, q. v.

Plerumque -rūque -rumque, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (usually pl.), multi nihil modeste philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, C; plerique Belgae, Ca; plerique e Graecis, Pl; plerique gentium, Pl; dixi plerumque omnia, T; iacentis plerumque Catulini faciebant, S; plerumque, used adu., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, — casu, sepe natura, C.

Plerumque -a -um (πλερὺν ὅς), suffering from pleurisy, Pl.

Pleuritis -idis, f. (πλευρίτις), the pleurisy, *Vt.*

Plēctilis -e, that can be folded, pliable, Pl.

Plēctura -ae, f. a folding, doubling up, fold, Pl.

Plēco -ai (-ai) (-itum) (-itum), 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together, *Le. V.*

Plinius. — (1) C. Plinius Secundus, was born A. D. 23, probably at Coma. Of the events of his life we know but little. He came to Rome at an early age, there studied under the best teachers of the day, and afterwards served a campaign in Germany. About the end of Nero's reign, he was sent as procurator into Spain, and on his return

to Rome lived on terms of great intimacy with the emperors of the Flavian family. He perished, as is well known, in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and which his scientific ardour had prompted him to observe too closely. Pliny was one of the most industrious of literary men, and the most indefatigable of compilers. This is very manifest in the only work which is now extant, the "Historia Naturalis" in thirty-seven books, dedicated to the emperor Titus. It is a very valuable repository of the physical science of the ancients, compiled with great industry, and expressed in a pure and masculine style. But the author has shown but little discrimination in the selection of his facts, with but few of which he was personally acquainted; nor did he accomplish any thing for science by the lucidity of his arrangement or the felicity of his generalizations. — (1) C. Plinius Crecilius Secundus, sister's son and adopted child of the preceding, was also born at Coma, A. D. 61. He was rich, learned, and went through the course of public magistracies then open to noble Romans. To us he is chiefly known by his Letters in ten books, which contain much information both as to himself and his contemporaries. His only other extant performance is the "Panegyricum," which is only a eulogy of the emperor Trajan. In this work the writings of both the Elder and the Younger Pliny are designated by the common abbreviation Pl.

Plinthus -idis, f. (πλινθίς), a square slab = plinth, q. v., *Vt.*

Plinthus -i, n. (πλινθίον), a quadrangular hollow, forming a kind of sun-dial, *Vt.*

Plinthus -i, m. f. (πλινθος), a square slab which forms the base of a column, a plinth, *Vt.*

Plaudo = plaudo, q. v.

Plorabilis -e, deplorable, lamentable, Pr.

Ploratus -oris, m. a wail, howl, lament, *Al.*

Ploratus -us, m. n. crying, weeping, lamenting, *C. Pl.*

Ploro, 1. (1.) neut. to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief, quid faciam? plorando fessus sum, C; (11.) act. — tupe commisitum, H, to lament, deplore.

Plostellum -i, n. *dur* a little wagon, *Vr. H.*

Ploustrum = plaustrum, q. v.

Ploxenum (πλοξινον, ploxeum), -i, n. the body of a gig or carriage, *Ct.*

Pluit, pluit or pluvit, 3. impers. it rains, C; followed by acc, sanguinem pluisse senatus nuntiatum est, C; by abl, — lacte, lapidibus, L, (2) met. nec de concussa tantum pluit theca glandis, V.

Pluma -ae, f. a downy feather, pl. plumae, C, down, animantes alias plumis, alias squamulis videmus obductas, C, pluma haud interest, P, it does not matter a hair; (2) the first down on the chin, H, (3) the scales on a curass, V.

Plumarius -ii, m. an embroiderer with feathers, *Vt.*

Plumastile -is, n. an embroidered garment, P.

Plumbico -inis, f. black-lead, plumbago, Pl;

(2) a leaden colour of certain precious stones, Pl;

(3) a plant, lead-wort, Pl.

Plumbiferus -a -um, of or relating to lead, — metallum, Pl.

Plumbus -a -um, leaden, made of lead, *Le. Pl;* si bst. plumbum -i, n. a leaden vessel, A. Aug; (2) met. leaden, heavy, dull, stupid, oppressive, C, — nimis, P, bad, — una, M, — Austri, H, — ira, P; nisi plane in physica plumbi aversa, C, dolus, stupid

Plumbus -i, n. 1. to solder with lead, A. Aug; (2) to

of lead, whence *prp.* plumbatus -i -um,

— sagitta, Pl.

Plumbosus -i -um, full of lead, Pl.

Plumbum -i, n. lead, C; — alba, *Le, candidum, Pl, tin; (2) meton.* of articles made of lead, a bullet, V O, a pipe, II, (3) a dialect of tin, Pl.

Plumescere, 3. to become feathered, be feathered, Pl.

Plumescens -a -um, downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers, C, (2) like down, light, delicate, — pondera, M.

Plūmiger -ēra -ērum, feathered, Pl.
Plūmipes -ēdis, feather-footed, Ct.
Plūmo, I, to cover with feathers, C. Pl; (2) to embroider, P. Aug.

Plūmōsus -a -um, feathered, covered with down, downy, Pt.

Plūmilla -ae, f. dim. a little downy feather, Co.
Plūo, 3. *vid.* pluit.

Plūrālis -e (in grammar), plural, Q.

Plūrālliter, in the plural, Q.

Plūrēs, often, frequently, Ca.

Plūrīfurāam, on many sides, in many places, St.

Plūrīmus, plūrīmum, *vid.* multus.

Plus, plūris, *vid.* multus.

Pluseūlus -a -um, somewhat more, rather many,

T. C: pluseūlum -i, n. used subst., *cause in quibus - negotii est*, C; also *adv.* somewhat more, P.

Plūtēus -i, m. plūtēum -i, n. a rampart or move-

able roof made of hurdles or boards, P. Ca. L;

(2) a breastwork, battlement on a tower, Ca; (3)

the back board of a bed or sofa, Pt; (4) the board

on which a corpse is laid out, M; (5) a book-shelf,

book-case, Pr. Jv; (6) a wall or screen connecting

two towers, Vt.

Plūto -ōnis, m. (-on -ōnis, m. Πλούτων), the

monarch of the lower world, C; hence *adj.* Plū-

tōnius -a -um, -domus, H, the lower world, the

grave.

Plūvia -ae, f. rain, C; (2) rain-water, Pl.

Plūviālis -e, of or relating to rain, rainy, V. Co.

Plūviātilis -e, Cl. = pluvialis.

Plūviōsus -a -um, full of rain, rainy, Pl.

Plūvius -a -um, of or relating to rain, rainy,

rain-bringing, *ut aqueae - arceantur*, C; - *Hy-*

ades, V; - *venti*, H; - *arcus*, H, a rainbow.

Pneumāticus -a -um (πνευματικός), of or re-

lating to the air or wind, pneumatic, Vt. Pl.

PNigēus -ei, m. (πνιγέως), n. damper, or conical

covering, which formed a part of the water-organ,

Vt.

PNigītis -idis, f. (πνιγίτις), a kind of earth used

by potters, Pl.

Pocillum -i, n. dim. a little drinking-cup, goblet,

A. Aug.

Poculum -i, n. a drinking-cup, goblet, C; *prov.*

codem poculo bibere, P, to suffer the same misfor-

tunes; (2) a drink, draught, V; - *desiderii*, H, a

love-philtre; *in ipsis tunc immanibus poculis*, C, in

thy cups, in the midst of thy revels; especially, a

poisonous draught, C.

Pōdāgra -ae, f. (ποδάγρα), the gout in the

feet, C.

Pōdāgricus -i, m. (ποδαγκρικός), one who suffers

from gout, Cl.

Pōdāgrōsus -a -um, afflicted with the gout, P.

Pōdex -icis, m. the fundament, H.

Pōdium -ii, n. (πόδιον), a low projection or

basement which sometimes encircled the outside

of a building, Pl. Vt; (2) a basement or balcony

immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre,

where the emperor and other distinguished per-

sons sat, St. Jv.

Pōas -antis, m. (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes,

O. Sc; hence *adj.* Pōasius -a -um, -proles, O,

Philoctetes; *subst.* Pōasīdēs -ae, m. O, Phi-

loctetes.

Pōema -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem, C.

Pōcmātium -ii, n. (ποημάτων), a little poem,

Pl.

Pōena -ae, f. (ποινή), punishment, penalty, ex-

piation, compensation, - *justas et debitas solvere*,

C; *maximas - pendo temeritatis meae*, C; - *digi-*

nam suo scelere suscipere, C; *afficere aliquem*

pōnā, C; *repetere pōnas ab aliquo*, C; (2) personi-

fied, Pōena, Pōenae, C; sometimes identified by

poets with the Furies; (3) pain, headache, suffer-

ing; *Irugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pōnam*,

Sc.

Pōnalis -e, of or relating to punishment,

penal, Pl.

Pōnarius -a -um, of or relating to punish-

ment, P.

Pōnīcus = Phānicēus, *g.v.*

Pōnio, pōnior = punio, *g.v.*

Pōnitens -ntis (ptēp. pōnitēō), penitent,

repentant, C.

Pōnitendus -a -um (ptēp. pōnitēō), that of

which one ought to repent, blameable, Co.

Pōnitentia -ae, f. repentance, penitence,

L. Q.

Pōnitēō -ūi, 2. (i.) *act.* to displease, *et me*

quidem hāc conditio nunc non pōnitet, P; usually

(ii.) *impers.* *pōnitit aliquem alicuius rei*; to re-

pent, regret, be sorry for, *sapientis est, nihil quod*

pōnitere possit, facere, C; (2) to be displeased,

discontented, dissatisfied with, *num huiusce te*

glorīae pōnitēbat? C; *an pōnitit eos, quod saltem*

et incolumem exercitum transduxerim? Ca.

Pōnus -i, m. a Carthaginian, C; hence *adj.*

Pōenus -a -um, V. Carthaginian; Pōnēus -a -um,

(a) Punic, Carthaginian, C; - *fides*, S, Punic

faith (i.e. faithlessness); - *malum*, Pl, or abs.

Pōnēum -i, n. the pomegranate; - *arbores*, Co,

the pomegranate-tree, Co; (b) purple, Tyrian red,

O. H; *adv.* Pōnīce, - *loqui*, P, to speak the

Carthaginian tongue.

Pōēsis -is, f. (ποίησις), the art of poetry, poesy,

Q; (2) a poem, H.

Pōēta -ae, m. (ποιητής), a poet, C.

Pōētica -ae, f. (-e -ūs, f. ποιητική), poetics,

the art of poetry, C.

Pōētice, poetically, C.

Pōēticus -a -um, poetical, C.

Pōētrīa -ae, f. (ποίητρα), a poetess, C.

Pōgōnīas -ae, m. (παγωνίας), a kind of comet,

Sc.

Pōl! by Pollux! truly! really!

Pōlēa -ae, f. (πωλίον), the dung of a young ass,

Pl.

Pōlēmonīa -ae, f. (πολεμώνιον), the Greek

valerian, Pl.

Pōlenta -ae, f. pearl-barley, barley-groats, Co.

Pl.

Pōlentārius -a -um, of or relating to pearl-

barley or barley-groats, P.

Pōlimenta -ōrum, n. the testicles, P.

Pōllo, ā, to polish, file, make smooth, - *gem-*

mas colibus, Pl; (2) to adorn, embellish, decorate,

- *vestes*, Pl; *regie polita adflicta*, Vr; (3) *met.*

to polish, refine, finish, make complete, *ignarus*

facundiae ac polendae orationis, C; *cur ego sol-*

licitā poliam mea cui mina curā, O.

Pōllōn -ii, n. (πόλλων), a plant having a strong

scent, perhaps Teacui polium, Linn., Pl.

Pōlitte, in a polished manner, elegantly, ornate

- *que dicere*, C.

Pōlitia -ae, f. (πολιτεία), the state; the Republic

(title of a work by Plato), C.

Pōliticus -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the

state, political, C.

Pōlitio -ōnis, f. a polishing, smoothing, Vt; (2)

- *agrorum*, A. Aug, cultivation.

Pōlitor -ōris, m. - *agri*, A. Aug, cultivator,

improver.

Pōlitrā -ae, f. a polishing, smoothing, finishing,

- *marmoris*, Pl.

Pōlitus -a -um (ptēp. pōlitō), polished, refined,

accomplished, *homo - schola*, C; *accurata et*

- *oratio*, C; *vir omni liberali doctrinā pōlitus*

simus, C.

Pōllen -inis, n. pollis -inis, C. (πάλη), fine

flour, T. Pl; (2) fine dust of any substance, -

piperis, turis, Co.

Pōllens -ntis (ptēp. pōllēō), strong, powerful,

mighty, *cur Siciniam potentem -que video*, L,

classis plurimum - mari, Aug; *hostis equa*

- *longaeque volante sagitta*, O; *soror cuncta pol-*

lentis iri, Sc.

Pōllentia -ae, f. power, strength, might, P.

Pōllō, 2. to be strong, mighty, powerful, able,

ridetis? igitur minae quod polleat, quidre possent?

pecunia, St. — *malis artibus*, Te, especially used of meddlers, to be strong, operative, — *adversus scorpiones*, Pl, (2) to be in repute, be valued, *cum cade a vitis aliud alius in locis polleat*, Pl.

Pollex -icis, *m.* the thumb, C; sometimes connected with *digitus*, *clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine*, C, applied also to the great toe, Pl. St; (2) a short twig on a vine, Co; (3) a knot or knob on the trunk of a tree, Pl.

Polliciferus -e, of or relating to the thumb; — *crassitudo*, Pl, the thickness of a thumb

Pollicitor -itus, 2 *dep* to offer, hold out, promise, *nihil tibi ego tum de meis opibus pollicear*, C, *ego vero tibi profiteor atque pollicitor meum studium in omni genere officii*, C, *plura pollicetur quam ego a te postulo*, P, *provi*, — *monites auri*, P, — *merita monitesque auri*, S, to make boundless promises

Pollicitatio -ōnis, *f.* an offer, proffer, promise, T. Co

Pollicitor, 1 *dep* to promise, proffer, P. T.

Pollicitum -i, *n* that which is promised, a promise, O. Co

Pollicitus -a -um, of or relating to fine meal, P. Pl

Polliculator -ōris, *m.* one who washes and anoints a corpse, P

Polingo -nxī -netum, 3. to wash and anoint a corpse as a preparation for burning, P.

Pollio, C. Asinius, cons. 40 B.C., the patron to whom Virgil addressed his fourth and eighth Eclogues, was born at Rome 76 B.C. He appears through life to have adhered to the party first of C. J. Caesar, and afterwards of Octavianus, and served with some distinction in the wars of those troubled times. But he is chiefly known to us as the magistrate and friend who restored his little patrimony to Virgil and protected Horace. His own works were numerous, comprising many orations and tragedies, as well as a History of the Civil War, in seventeen books. But now nothing is extant from his pen except three letters preserved in the correspondence of Cicero; and it is not impossible that the friendly partiality of the great poets whom he protected has exaggerated his literary merits.

Pollis -is = *pollen* -inis, *g. i.*
Pollitico -ci -ctum, 2 to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer, *ut decumam partem Herculi pollitcam*, P; (2) to put on the table as a dish, hence *provi non ego sum pollitca pago*, P, I am not merit for every body.

Pollitibiller, splendidly, richly, sumptuously, P. *Pollute*, abundantly, sumptuously, in a costly manner, P.

Polluctum -i, *n* a sacrificial feast, solemn banquet, P.

* *Polluctura* -ae, *f. P.* = *polluctum*, *g. v.*

Polluto -ti -ctum, 3 to defoul, defile, pollute, — *ora cruento*, O, (2) *met.* to defile morally, pollute, dishonour, *omnia deorum hominumque in aeternitatis scelere polluerit*, C, — *jamam domus stupro turpi*, Ph; especially, to defile a maiden, Te.

Pollutus -a -um, (*ptep* *pollito*), morally defiled, polluted; hence (of woman) unchaste, L.

Pollux -ūcis, *m.* (Πολύδης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, *facere aliquem de Polluce Castore*, M, to change a pugilist into a horseman, abbreviated, *poli* and *edepol*! by *Pollux*! really indeed! P. T.

Pōlus -i, *m.* (Πολός), the pole of the earth, Pl. O, (2) the pole-star, Vt; (3) the sky, heaven, V. H.

Polyanthus -i, *n.* (πολύανθος), a species of thistle, Pl.

Polyanthemum -i, *n.* (πολύανθεμον), the plant called ranunculus, Pl.

Polychaeta -ae, *f.* (πολύχαιλον), the plant milkwort, Pl.

Polydactylon -i, *m.* (πολύδακτυλον), the plant Solomon's seal, Pl.

Polygonus -i -um (πολυγώνιος), having many angles, polygonal, Vt.

Polygonoides -is, *f.* (πολυγωνοειδής), a species of the plant clematis, Pl.

Polygonos -i, *f.* (-ον -i, *n.* πολύγωνος), the plant also called herba sanguinalis, Pl.

Polygrammus -i, *f.* (πολύγραμμα), a kind of paper striped with white, Pl.

Polyntu -ōrum, *n* stuffs into the texture of which a pattern is woven, damask, Pl.

Polymychos -i, *f.* (πολυμυχος), — *luceina*, M, having many wicks

Polyphagus -i, *m.* (πολιφάγος), a great eater, glutton, St.

Polypodum -i, *n* (πολυπόδιον), polypody, a kind of fern, Pl.

Polyrhinus -a -um, having a polypus in the nose, M.

Polyrus -i, *m.* (πολυρός), the polypus, a marine animal, Pl, applied to rapacious men, P, (2) a polypus in the nose, Cl.

Polyrrhizos -on (πολύρριζος), many-rooted, an epithet of several plants, Pl.

Polystraton -i, *n* (πολίστρον), a machine for raising weights, consisting of a complicated system of pulleys, Vt.

Polytrichon -i, *n.* (πολυτριχον), the plant Venus's hair, Pl.

Polytrichon -trichos, *f.* (πολιτρις), Pl. = *polytrichon*, *g. i.*

Pomarium -ii, *n.* an orchard, C, (2) a fruit-chamber, Vr.

Pomarius -a -um, of or relating to fruit, A. Aug.

Pomarius -ii, *m* a fruiterer, H.

Pomeridius -a -um, in the afternoon, afternoon, post-meridian, C.

Pomerium -ii, *n* *pomerium* -ii, *n* a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, C, (2) a limit, boundary, Vr.

Pomifer -era -rum, fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, H. Pl.

Pomona -ae, *f.* the goddess of fruit, Vr. O, (2) *meton* fruit-trees, fruit, Pl, hence *ady* *Pomoniūs* -e, — *flamen*, Vi.

Pomōnis -a -um, full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Th. Pt.

Pompa -ae, *f.* (πομπή), a solemn procession, pageant, C, *jam tunc sollemnes dicere pompas ad delubra jui*, V, — *Indica*, M, the triumphal march of Bacchus, (2) especially the procession at the Circensian Games, L. St; (3) a suite, retinue, *accedit etiam molestia haec pompa lictorum meorum*, C, (4) splendour, magnificence, pomp, *adhibere quandam in dicendo specieem atque*, C.

Pompeius (i) Cn. Pompeius Magnus, cons. 70, 53, 52, one of the most celebrated of Roman generals, was born Sept. 30, B.C. 106. He made his first campaign under his father, who was cons. 89, in the Social War, and when only seventeen years of age, gave decided indications of his subsequent military ability. He at once adopted the party of Sulla, and rendered important services to that leader before his arrival from the East. His merits and talents were at once acknowledged by him together they prosecuted the war against the Marians with great success, and Pompey, having reduced Sicily, passed over to Africa, and there cruised Domitius Ahenobarbus, and changed the occupier of the Numidian throne. For these achievements he was saluted with the appellation *Magnus*, which he ever afterwards bore and transmitted to his children, and triumphed, though only a simple knight, in his 25th year. If Sulla had been a younger man, the result might have been a struggle for supremacy. But though the cordiality between the two was less marked than before, the latter, who was about to retire into private life, offered hardly any opposition to the schemes of Pompey, and died very shortly after. The next step in Pompey's rise was the command

in Spain against Sertorius, which he obtained at the end of the year 75. Here, for the first time, he met his match. The first campaign was decidedly to his disadvantage, and it was only after many alternations of success, that the assassination of the Spanish general, and the inefficiency of his lieutenant Perperna, assured the victory to Pompey. In 71, therefore, he again triumphed, though he had held as yet no curule office. The next year, 70, was that of his consulship, which he held in conjunction with Crassus. It was signalized by the repeal of two very important laws enacted by Sulla, involving the restoration of the tribunician power, and a change in the mode in which the judges were elected. After two years of repose, in which he took very little part in public business, Pompey prepared for his next great exploit, the war against the pirates, who at this time infested the Mediterranean Sea, with astonishing hardihood and success. To aid him in the accomplishing this object, very extraordinary powers were placed in his hands, by a law proposed by the tribune A. Gabinius, and carried only after the most strenuous opposition on the part of the aristocracy. The result was very striking. A very few months utterly extirpated an evil, against which all previous efforts had been fruitless. But the war with Mithridates still remained unfinished in the hands of Lucullus, and Pompey was anxious to earn fresh glory. The Manilian law, supported by Cæsar and Cicero, increased even the powers which Gabinius had been the means of conferring upon him. Lucullus was obliged to cede his army and his credit to his fortunate successor, and Pompey was again attended by his wanted good fortune. He completely defeated Mithridates and his allies, deposed the last Antiochus, made Syria a Roman province, and established the dominion of Rome in Phœnicia and Palestine. He once more triumphed with extraordinary splendour, in the year 61. We have now narrated the brightest portion of Pompey's life. He was naturally not fitted for civil contests, and had passed so much of his time in camp as to be inexperienced in the politics of the city. Cæsar, too, was at this time rising to the supremacy which he afterwards attained, and the realization of many of Pompey's wishes depended in great part upon his alliance. Accordingly, in the year 59 was formed the private compact between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, known as the First Triumvirate, and which for a time rendered them all-powerful. But the apparent concord did not prevent the master mind of the three from imperceptibly, though surely, gaining the preëminence. Though Pompey and Crassus were again consuls in 55, and though the former used every means to sustain his popularity, it became every day more apparent that Cæsar was not only the favourite of the people, but practically the chief man in the state. At length, on his victorious return from Gaul, the struggle broke out, and Pompey was recognized as the chief of the senatorial party. It was then seen how insecure was the foundation of Pompey's popularity, and how completely the recollection of his services had been obliterated by the more recent exploits of his rival. The one could raise no troops even to defend the city; the other's progress through the cities of Italy was a triumphal procession. Pompey fled to Greece, and there soon succeeded in collecting a powerful army, in numbers superior, in discipline inferior, to that of Cæsar. The campaign, which took place in 48, was but brief. Pompey was unwillingly compelled by his followers to risk a pitched battle, and on the 9th of August was completely routed on the field of Pharsalia. He made no attempt to renew the war, but fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated on the 29th of September, though without the knowledge or complicity of Cæsar. He was 45 years of age.—(H.) Cn. Pompeius Magnus—Sex.

Pompeius Magnus, the sons of the preceding, continued the war against Cæsar for some time after their father's death. Cæsar perished soon after the battle of Munda (*vid. Cæsar*), but Sextus prolonged the struggle for some years, with some success, especially at sea. In the year 36 he was, however, finally defeated by Octavianus, and was not long after taken prisoner, and put to death.

Pompholyx -γῆς, *f.* (πομπόληξ), soot deposited by the smoke of a furnace, Pl.

Pompilius -i, *m.* (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, O. Pl.

Pōmum -i, *n.* any kind of fruit, Pl. V; (2) = pomus, a fruit-tree, V.

Pōmus -i, *f.* a fruit-tree of any kind, Tb.

Ponderātio -ōnis, *f.* a weighing, Vt.

Pondēro, 1. to weigh, *si quis granum ipsius pōneret*, Pl; (2) *met.* to weigh mentally, consider, deliberate upon, ponder; — *verborum delictum*, C.

Pondērōsus -a -um, heavy, weighty, ponderous, P. Vr; (2) *met.* — *epistola*, C.

Pondo, in weight, heavy, neque piscitum *ut in unciam hodie pondo cepi*, P, an ounce in weight; coronam auream libram pondo, L, a pound in weight; (2) used as a *nom. indecl.*, a pound, pounds, C; *argenti pondo viginti milia*, Ca.

Pondus -eris, *n.* a weight, and literally, a weight used in a pair of scales, Ca. L; (2) a pound weight, a pound, Vr. M; (3) the weight, heaviness of any body, *quoniam per inane moratur gravitate et pondere*, C; *emere aliquid pondere*, Pl, by weight; (4) balance, equilibrium, C; (5) a heavy body, weight, load, burden, in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, C; *innumerable* — *aeri*, C; (6) *met.* weight, gravity, authority, influence, — *testimonii*, C; — *conscientie*, C; *ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse*, C; (7) *met.* an oppressive weight, burden, — *amara sententia*, O.

Pondusculum -i, *n.* dim. a little weight, light burden, Co.

Pōne, (1.) *adv.* behind, at the back, *morari et ante et pone*, C, before and behind; *Cynodactyle pone argenti*, V; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.*, behind, C; — *edem Castoris*, P.

Pōno, pōni (pō-iti, Pl.), pōitum, 3. to put, place, lay, *Cæsar in proximo colle castra pōnit*, Ca; — *tabulas obsignatas in publico*, C; — *oleas in strem*, A. Aug; — *genu*, O, to kneel down; especially (2) to place soldiers in position, to array up, post, — *ibi prædium*, Ca; *met.* — *invidias contra aliquem*, C; (3) to set up, erect, build, — *in avaritia templum*, V; — *tropeum*, N; (4) to set, plant, — *ordine rite*, V; (5) to give as a pledge, *appōit as a stake*, *bet, pono pallium, ille anum vultus opusculi*, P; (6) to put out to interest, — *pecuniam in prædio*, C; (7) to put a person in any place of office, appoint, *custos frumento publico est pōnit*, C; (8) to place on the table, serve up, *littere*; (9) to lay aside clothing, arms, etc. *quoniam pila indere celat, tunicamque pōneret*, C; — *libros de rebus*, C; (10) to lay in the grave, inter, bury, *l. r. v.*; (11) — *calculos*, Pl, to consider carefully; (12) *poni a neutri cause* (of the winds), to blow, *et Zelari pōvere*, V; (13) *met.* to put, place, *et apud eum, quanta in gratia pōnit*, C; *quæcumque omnium titulum fundarent eas in reliquitate pōnit*, C; *ponendus est ille ambros*, C, to beget; *laid aside*; — *aliquid in aliqui re*, C, to cause to depend upon; and *pass.* to depend upon, *et pōno te te ipsum omnem et te pōvere non avaritia*, C; *omnia pōnitur in planis tui libera lites*, C, to lay out, spend, employ, especially time, in doing thing, *unum terum diem liberum pōnitur in pectore*, etc. C; *effram diligentiamque avam in pectore non potest pōvere*, C; to reckon, class with, count among, *qui mortui in malis pōnit*, C; to estimate, ordain, appoint, — *leges*, C; — *sententias pōnit*, C; *et*; — *namque*, C, to give a name, *et quæ rati*, Te; — *namque*, C, to give a name, *et quæ rati*, Te; to lay down as true, assert, maintain, prove, *ut paulo ante pōnit*, C, to suppose,

assume, *positum sit igitur in primis*, C; to propose as a subject for discussion, *ponere aliquid, ad quod eundem, si tibi non est molestum, volo*, C; to put away from one's self, give up, leave off, *hodie vitia porrimus*, C; — *inimicitias*, Aug.

Pons -*ntis*, *m.*, a bridge, C; *facere pontem in flumen*, C, to bridge over a river; — *navibus efficere*, Tc, to build a bridge of boats; (2) the bridge at the comitum, by which the voters passed singly, to throw their balloting-tickets into the urn, C; (3) a wooden drawbridge, Tc; (4) a plank between a vessel and the shore, V; (5) the deck of a ship, Tc.

Pontificalis -*i*, *m. dim.* a little bridge, C.
Pontifex -*seis*, *m.* the high-priest, *pontiff*, C.
Pontificialis -*e*, of or relating to the high-priest, *pontifical*, — *auctoritas*, C.
Pontificatus -*us*, *m.* the office of high-priest, *pontificate*, Tc, St.

Pontificatus -*a* -*um*, C. = *pontificialis*, *g.v.*
Ponto -*onis*, *m.* a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Ca.
Pontus -*i*, *m.* (*ποντος*), the sea, Lc, V; (2)* — *maris*, V, the depth of the sea; (3)* a wave of the sea, V.

Pontus -*i*, *m.* (*πόντος*), the Black Sea or Pontus Euxinus, C; and hence, the country of Pontus on the shores of the Black Sea, C; hence *adj.* *Ponticus* -*i* -*um*, L.

Pōpa -*ae*, *m.* the inferior priest or temple-servant who slew the victims, C.

Pōpulum -*i*, *n.* (*πῶλον*), a sacrificial cake, Jv.
Pōpulus -*i*, *m. dim.* the common people, rabble, H.

Pōpina -*ae*, *f.* a cook's shop, eating-house, C; (2) the food sold at an eating-house, C.

Pōpinalis -*e*, of or relating to a cook's shop, — *deliciae*, Co.

Pōpino -*onis*, *m.* the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, H.

Poples -*itis*, *m.* the inner part of the knee (the *hym*, hough, Co, L; (2) *meton.* the knee, V, H.

Poplicola -*ae*, *m.* the people's friend, C; as a surname in the gens *Valeria*, *vid.* *Publicola*.

Poppysma -*itis*, *n.* (*-us* -*i*, *m.* *πῶπυσμα*), a clicking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Jv.

Poppyzon -*ontis*, *m.* (*πῶπύζων*), one who clicks with the tongue, Pl.

Pōpūlābils -*e*, that can be laid waste, devastating, O.

Pōpūlābundus -*a* -*um*, laying waste, devastating, L.

Pōpūlāria -*um*, *n.* the seats of the people in the theatre, St.

Pōpūlāris -*e*, of or relating to the people, popular, — *cotus*, C; — *munus*, C, a gift to the people; — *aura*, H, the favour of the people; — *ciuitas*, Pl, a democracy; (2) belonging to the same people or country, native, — *flumina*, O; (3) of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic, *consul veritate non ostentatione* — C; used subst. *populares*, C, the popular party, the democracy, C; (4) of or relating to the lower classes, common; vulgar, coarse, Co.

Pōpūlāris -*is*, *m.* a fellow-countryman, P, T, C; (2) applied also to plants and animals of the same country, O, Pl; (3) a companion, comrade, associate, accomplice, T, S.

Pōpūlāritas -*itis*, *f.* * the belonging to the same country, P; (2) the desire to please the people, popular behaviour, St, Tc.

Pōpūlārter, commonly, usually, vulgarly, C; (2) popularly, democratically, C.

Pōpūlātio -*onis*, *f.* a laying waste, devastating, plundering, *hostem populatombus prohibere*, Ca; (2) plunder, booty, L; (3) devastation caused by animals, *ca res a populatione murum formicae ungue frumenta defendit*, Co; (4) *met.* ruin, Pl.

Pōpūlātor -*oris*, *m.* a devastator, plunderer, L, O; *f. trax* -*seis*, M.

Pōpūlātus -*us*, *m.* a laying waste, plundering, P, Aug.

Pōpūlētum -*i*, *n.* a grove of poplars, Pl.

Pōpūlūs -*a* -*um*, of or relating to the poplar, — *frondes*, V.

Pōpūlifer -*era* -*erum*, producing poplars, O.

Pōpūlētum -*i*, *n.* a decree of the people, N.

Pōpūlētus -*a* -*um*, made of the poplar, A, Aug.

**Pōpūlanus* -*a* -*um*, P. = *populneus*, *g.v.*

Pōpūlor, 1. *dep.* (*pōpūlo*, 1.) to lay waste, devastate, plunder, C; *pronunciat se Remorum agros populaturum*, Ca; *arva ferro populatur et igni*, P, Aug; (2) to destroy, plunder, V; *polygus populatum exspuit hamum*, O, robbed of the bait.

Pōpūlus -*i*, *m.* (*populus*), the people (differs from *plebs* in including all classes of citizens), *populus Romanus victor domusque omnium gentium*, C; frequently distinguished from the senate in the phrase *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (S.P.Q.R.); (2) a people, nation, *defecit ad Panos hi populi; Atellani, Calatini, Hipini*, L; (3) a crowd, multitude, host, throng, — *fatrum*, O; — *apum*, Co.

Pōpūlus -*i*, *f.* the poplar-tree, O, V.

Porca -*ae*, *f.* a sow, A, Aug; sometimes *poet.* a pig, hog, V; (2) in agriculture, the ridge between two furrows, Co.

Porcarius -*i* -*um*, of or relating to swine, Pl.

Porco, 2. to hold back, keep back, Vi.

Porcia Gens, a plebeian family of Rome, which rose into distinction only in the later ages of the republic. An account of the celebrated members of this gens will be found under the article *Cato*, *g.v.*

Porcellā -*ae*, *f.* purslain, Pl.

Porcina -*ae*, *f.* pork, P.

**Porcinarius* -*ii*, *m.* a pork-butcher, P.

Porcicus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to swine, P, Sc.

Porcila -*e*, *f. dim.* a little sow, P.

**Porcillatio* -*onis*, *f.* swine-breeding, Vr.

Porcillator -*oris*, *m.* a breeder of pigs, Vr, Co.

Porcillum -*i*, *n.* a field divided into furrows and ridges, Pl.

Porcillus -*i*, *m. dim.* a young pig, porker, P; (2) an unknown portion of a wine-press, A, Aug.

Porcus -*i*, *m.* a pig, hog, C; — *femina*, A, Aug, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, H, Ct.

Porgo = *porrigo*, *g.v.*

Porphyriticus -*a* -*um*, purple-red, like porphyry, St.

Porphyrio -*onis*, *m.* (*πορφύριον*), a species of water-fowl, Pl, *Fulica porphyrio*, Linn.

Porphyritis -*idis*, *f.* (*πορφύρις*), purple, Pl.

Porraecus -*a* -*um*, of or like leeks, — *folia*, Pl; leek-coloured, Pl.

Porreclio -*onis*, *f.* a stretching out, extension, C.

Porrectus -*a* -*um* (*prtep.* *porrigo*), stretched out, extended, long; — *ac aperta loca*, C; — *syllaba*, Q, long; — *senex*, Ct, dead; *porrectior frons*, P, cheerful (i.e. not contracted); (2) subst. *porrectum* -*i*, *n.* (a) extent, *Thessalia in porrectum longitudine*, Pl; (b) a straight line, Vt.

Porricio -*ica* -*actum*, 3. to offer, sacrifice to the gods, P, L, V; *prov. inter casa et porrecta*, C, between the slaying and the offering of the victim (i.e. at an unreasonable time).

Porrigo -*rexi* -*rectum*, 3. to stretch out, reach out, extend; *animal membra quocunque vult porrigit*, C; — *manum ad tradendum pyxidem*, C; *pass.* form with middle signification, to be stretched out, to be stretched out, *Creta inter ortum oceanumque porrigitur*, Pl; (2) to stretch upon the ground, O, L; (3) to hold out to, reach to, offer to, — *dextera a regi Deiotaro*, C; — *gladium nobis*, C; (4) *met.* to put off, — *in id tempus*, Cl; (5) to afford, supply, — *praesidium clientibus*, C.

Porrina -*ae*, *f.* a bed of leeks, A, Aug.

Porro (*porro*), forward, further, at a distance, afar off, — *agere armentum*, L; (2) applied to time, aforesaid, formerly, O; henceforward, in future, hereafter, T, V; (3) in succession, again, in turn, *sepe audire a senioribus natu, qui se — pueros a senibus audisse dicebant*, C; (4) in the

next place, then, moreover, *sequitur* — *nihil deos ignorare*, C; *videte jam* — *cetera*, C.

Porrum -i, n. porrus -i, m. a leek, scallion, Pl.

Porta -a, f. a gate, city-gate; *septimas esse ades a portu ubi ille habitat leno*, P; *si Hannibal ad portas venisset*, C; *qui urbis portas occuparent*, C; (2) any place of ingress or egress, door, C. Ca.

Portatio -onis, f. n carrying, conveying, S.

Portendo -di -tum, 3. to indicate, predict, pre-
sage, forebode, portend; *magnitudinem im-
perii portendens prodigium*, L; *ex triplici appella-
tione solis XXX. annos Cyrum regnaturum esse
portendi*, C.

Portentifer -era -erum, bringing prodigies, O.

Portentösus -a -um, extraordinary, prodigious,
portentous, monstrous, unnatural, C.

Portentum -i, n. a prodigy, portent, monster,
monstrosity, marvel, C. S; applied also to moral
deformity, P. *Clodius fatale* — *rei publicae*, C; (2)
a wonderful story, extravagant tale, C.

Porthmeus -ei, m. (-eus -eos, m. πορθημεύς), a
ferryman (applied to Charon), Jv.

Porticula -a, f. dim. a little gallery or por-
tico, C.

Porticus -üs, f. a portico, colonnade, arcade,
gallery; *quum paululum inambularisset in por-
tione*, C; (2) a shed for protection against the
weather, Co; for protecting the besiegers of a
town, Ca; (3) meton. the Stoic school of philo-
sophy, the Stoics, *clamat Zeno et tota illa* —
tumultuatur, C.

Portio -onis, f. a part, portion, section, di-
vision, *tuna aequa portione divisa*, Pl; *nil natura
portionibus parit*, Pl, piecemeal; (2) proportion,
ratio; *pro portione*, C. L; *portione*, Pl; *ad por-
tionem*, Pl, in proportion, proportionally.

Porticulus -i, m. dim. the hammer with which
the captain of a boat's crew gives the time to
the oars, A. Aug; hence (2) * met. lead, direc-
tion, P.

Portitor -oris, m. a custom-house officer, col-
lector of customs, C.

Portitor -oris, m. a carrier; and usually, a boat-
man, ferryman, sailor, Sc; and especially, poet. a
designator of Charon, V.

Portioncella -a, f. dim. a small portion, Pl.

Porto, I. to bear, carry a burden, convey, —
viaticum in hostem, C; *quorum corpora erant in-
susta ad onera portanda*, Ca; — *panem humeris*,
H; (2) met. to bear, carry; *ita onustum pectus
porto*, P; — *timores insolitos alicui*, Pt.

Portorium -ii, n. customs; tax on imported and
exported goods, C.

Portula -a, f. dim. a little gate, postern, L.

Portulaca -a, f. purslain, Vr.

Portunus -i, m. the god of ports and harbours,
C; hence Portunilla -lum, n. the festival of
Portunus, celebrated yearly on the 17th of August,
Vr.

Portuosus -a -um, having many harbours,
abounding in ports, — *superum mare*, C.

Portus -üs, m. n harbour, port, haven, —
*Caieta celeberrimus et plenissimus natiom, C; in
portu operam dare*, C, to be a custom-house officer;
prov. *in portu navigare*, T, to be safe, out of
danger; poet. applied by O. to the estuary of a
river; (2) met. a place of refuge, harbour,
haven; *regum, populorum, nationum* — *erat et
refugium senatus*, C.

Porus -i, m. (πόρος), a passage (of the urine),
Pl.

Porus -i, m. (πῶρος), tufa, Pl.

Posca -a, f. a beverage of vinegar and water, P.

Posco, pöposci, 3. to ask earnestly, request
strongly, demand, — *crimen*, C; — *pugnam*, L; —
abs te has literas, C; *in Achaia magistratum
Sicyonum numos poposcit*, C, demanded money of
the magistrate; hence in the pass. with one
acc., *poscor aliquid*, O. H, it is demanded of me;
poscimus ut canes civiliter, Jv; *esse sacer-
dotes poscimus*, O; (2) applied to inanimate and

abstract things, *quod res* — *evidetur*, Ca; (3) to
demand to be given up for punishment, C; (4)
to call, *clamore hominem posco*, P; (5) in buying
and selling, (a) to offer at a price, P, (b) to bid a
price for, P.

Pöstilo -onis, f. a placing, putting, Co; (2) place,
situation, position, Co. Q; (3) the use of a
word, *nominis pro nomine* —, Q; (4) affirmation,
Sc; (5) in rhetoric, a proposition, position, argu-
ment, Q; (6) in grammar, a termination, Q; (7)
in metre, a downward beat (in marking time), Q
(opp. sublatio, arsis); — *syllaba*, Q, the position
of a short vowel before two consonants, by
which it becomes long; (8) — *mentis*, Sc, a
state or condition of mind; (9) *positiones*, Q,
circumstances.

Pöstör -oris, m. a founder, builder, O.

Pöstura -a, f. position, situation, place, pos-
ture, Lc.

Pöstus -üs, m. position, place, O. Te.

Posse -sco -önis, f. possession, — *alicujus rei*,
C; *in possessionem proficisci*, C, to come into pos-
session; (2) a possession, that which is possessed,
C; *qui trans Rhodanum vicios possessionesque ha-
bebat*, Ca; (3) met. — *prudential doctrinaeque*, C.

*Possessuncula -a, f. dim. a little possession,
small property, C.

Possessivus -a -um, — *pronomina*, Q, posses-
sive pronouns.

Possessor -oris, m. a possessor, C.

Possibilis -e, possible, Q.

Possidö -sedi -ssum, 2. to possess, have,
own, C; *partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam
possidebant*, Ca; (2) (= possido) to occupy, hold
possession of, Aug; (3) met. — *nomen*, P; *plus
veritatis quam disciplina* — *in se*, C.

*Possido -edi -ssum, 3. to take possession of,
occupy, — *bona sine testamento*, C; (2) met. —
totam ejus praturam, C.

Possum, pötui, posse, to be able, I can; *præsen-
tem statum rei publicae rescribas ad me, quantum
potes et vales*, C; with superl., *ut gravissime dili-
gentissimeque potui*, C, as diligently as I could, as
possible; *potest fieri ut fallar*, C, it is possible that
I may be mistaken; *non possum quin*, P, I cannot
help; so also, *ut nihil ad te dem literarum, sacre
non possum*, C, I cannot help writing to you; *pos-
test*, P. T, it may be, it is possible; *quantum potest*,
P. T, as much as possible; (2) to avail, be effica-
cious, have influence, *qui apud me et amicitia et
beneficis, et dignitate plurimum possunt*, C.

Post, (1.) adv. of place, behind, in the rear,
back; *cadere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant*,
C; (2) of time, after, afterwards, subsequently,
pecunia recuperata est multis post annis, C, many
years afterwards; *aliquanto post*, C, shortly after-
wards; *multo post quam tu a me discessisti*, C, long
after. — (II.) prep. with acc. of place, behind, *flu-
men quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est*,
Ca; *met. neque erat Lydia post Chloem*, H, inferior
to Chloë; (3) of time, after, — *M. Brutum procon-
sulem*, C; *maxima post hominum memoriam classis*,
N, within the memory of man.

Postactumnalis -e, postatumnal, Pl.

Postea, after that, afterwards, *Considius, qui in
exercitu P. Sullae, et — in M. Crassi fuerat*, Ca;
— *aliquanto*, C, shortly after; *posteaquam*, after
that, after, *posteaquam honoribus inseruire cepi*,
C; (2) besides, in the next place, P; *quid postea?*
C. T, what then? what next?

Posteri -örum, m. posterity, C.

Posterior, at a later period, afterwards, C; —
istuc dieis quam credo tibi, P, I believe you before
you speak.

Posterioris -ätis, f. future generations, after-ages,
posterity, — *omnium seculorum*, C; cum opti-
mus quisque maxime posteritati serviat, C, post-
humous fame.

Posterus (poster) -a -um (comp. posterior -us,
superl. postremus, postumus -a -um), (1.) positive,
posterus, subsequent, ensuing, following, next,
future, in — *diem distulit*, C; et præsens et — *atras*,

II; postero, Te. = postero die, on the following day; **in posterum, Ca.** = in posterum diem; more frequently in **posterum, in future, for the future; multum in posterum provident, C.** — (II.) **comp.** posterior-us, following after, next in order, place, time; later, hinder, posterior; **posteriores cogitationes, ut aiant, sapientiores esse solent, C.** second thoughts are best; **Thucydides paulo antea posterior, C;** met. inferior, vorse, C. — (III.) **superl.** (a) **postimus -a -um,** the hindmost, last, **dato plausum postremo in comedia, P.** at the end of the play; — **minus, Ct.** the last offices (i.e. funeral rites); **ad postremum, P. L.** at last, lastly; **met.** the last, least valuable, worst, C; (b) **postimus -a -um,** the last, last-born (especially of children born after the father's death), posthumous, — **proles, V.**

Postfere, to esteem less, consider of less account, qui libertati plei in suas opes postferrent, L. **Postgenitum -um, m.** posterity, descendants, H. **Posthabere -hi -tum, 2.** to esteem less, make of less account, C. Ca.

Posthac, hereafter, after this, in future, C.

***Postibi, afterward, hereafter, P.**

Posticellum -i, n. dim. a small back building, outhouse, P.

Posticum -i, n. the back door, P; (2) the back part of a house, Vt.

Posticus -a -um, hinder, back, behind; — ostium, P, the back door.

Postica, P. = **postea, q.r.**

Postilla -a, f. a crupper, P.

Postille, after, afterwards, P. T.

Postile -is, m. a post, door-post, C. II; (2) **post,** usually pl., a door, gate, V.

Postliminium -ii, n. literally, a return home; the redemption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were supposed to be in abeyance during his captivity, C; abl. **postliminia,** used by C. adi.

Postprandium = pomeridians, q. r.

Postredo, O. H. postredum, T. L., after, afterwards.

Postreter -oris, m. an heir, — **ueneror, P.**

Postremo -ai -ultum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after, postpone, C. Ca.

Postprincipia -orum, n. the progress, course of any thing, P. Vr.

Postpulo, 1. to esteem less, put after, T.

Postquam, after, after that, as soon as; undecimo d. c., postquam a te discesseram, C; in tuces, **quantum post annum, quam rederat, N;** (2) **since, because, P.**

Postremo, at last, lastly, T. Ca.

Postremum, for the last time, C.

Postremus -a -um, sup. rel. of posterus, q. r.

Postridie, the day after, the following day, on the next day, C; prima luce — co. stant proficiscitur, Ca. — **quis d. c. Ct;** — **indox Apollinaris, C,** the day after the games; — **quam a vobis discessit, C.**

Postridio, P. = **postridie, q. r.**

***Postscellum -ii, n.** the theatre behind the scene, n. of secret, mystery, Le.

Postscribo -vel -ptura, 3. to write after, Te.

Postum -su -esse, to be after, come after, Pl.

Postulatus -a -um, demand d, requested, Sc.

Postulatio -onis, f. a request, entreaty, demand; — **consecratio, C,** for pardon; (2) the claim of a divinity upon men for a sacrifice, Vr (in this sense the forms **postula, postulae** are found). (3) a complaint, P; (4) legally, an application for redress, St. Pl.

Postulator -is, m. a complainant, St.

Postulor -i, m. a demand, I. req. it. C.

Postulatus -us, m. a legal complaint, L.

Postulo = postum, q. r.

Postulo, 1. to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request, — **et quoniam dicitur, L;** — **quidvis ab amico, C;** **cratibus me d. as postulas, C;** **amicis homines a senat. de federe postulaverunt, C;** (2) to summon before a court of justice, impeach, accuse, — **de maiestate, C;** — **aliquem repelandis, Te;** —

aliquem injuriarum, St; (3) to ask leave to prosecute, C; (1) * — **cum aliquo, P.** = expostulo, q. v.

Postumus -a -um, superl. posterus, q. r.

Postulens -ntis, coming after, following, Pl.

Postverta -a, f. (postverta), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Vr.

Potamantis -idis, f. an Indian plant, also called thalassagale, Pl.

Potamogiton -onis, f. (Ition, -onis, f. **potamogiton**), water-milfoil, Pl.

Potio -onis, f. a drinking-bout, potation, P.

Potitor -oris, m. a drinker, boozier, P.

Pote, rid. potis.

Potens -ntis (ptep. possum), powerful, strong, mighty; ampla citque — ciuitate, C; — **efficienti qua velit, Q;** **Itoma — opibus, O,** (2) followed by gen., master of, lord of, **dum mei potens sum, L,** as long as I am my own master; **sanus mentisque —, O,** of sound mind; **Dura — Cypro, H,** ruling over Cyprus, (3) capable of, — **regni, I;** (4) — **pacis, P,** a partaker of; — **iuris, O,** having fulfilled the command; (5) efficacious, strong, potent, **fortuna maxime in res bellicas —, L,** herbs — **adversus ranae, Pl.**

Potentissus -us, m. political power, supremacy, C.

Potenter, powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Q.

II; (2) according to one's power, H.

Potentia -a, f. power, might, ability, — **armorum tenendorum, L;** (2) efficacy, potency, — **herbarum, O;** (3) political power, influence, authority, **erant in magna potentia qui consuebant r, C.**

Potitrium -ii, n. (potitium), a drinking-cup, goblet, P; (2) a plant, perhaps tragacanth, Pl.

Potest -i -tus, f. power, ability; legal right to do any thing or over any person, **ius potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, C,** esse in potestate aliquis, C, to be in the power of, obey any one; e potest (2) political power, supremacy, dominion, C; **quum Iherosolimam in potestatem Thabonorum cuiperet redigere, N,** (3) the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; **quicquid hac potestate pratorum possum, C;** **cum potestate aut legatione in iurisdictionem proficisci, C;** **a magistratu aut ab aliquo potestate legitime evocatur, C;** (4) of inanimate things, power, effect, efficacy; **potestates rimque herbarum demonstrare, Pl;** (5) met. opportunity, possibility, occasion, power; **et primum — data est augenda dignitas tua, C;** **facere potestatem, C,** to afford an opportunity; **potestatem sui facere, C,** to allow access to one's self, grant an interview.

Potio -onis, f. a drinking, draught, potion, C; (2) a draught of poison, C; (3) a draught of medicine, P; (4) a love-draught, philtre, H.

Potit, 1. to make any one a partaker of any thing, — **aliquem servitutis, P,** to reduce to slavery.

Potitissus -a -um, having received a love-philtre, St.

Potitor, 4. dep. to set, get possession, become partaker of, obtain, — **illius regni, C,** — **indem, C;** — **impario totius Gallie, Ct;** (2) to be partaker of, possess, have, be master of; **Cleanthes totum dominari et rerum potius putat, C;** — **gratia, T;** — **colit potius, C.**

Potius -e (comp. potior-us; superl. potissimus -a -um), (1.) surer, able, capable, usually in the phrase **potius est, Le can, is able; at non Etandum potis est vi ulla te cert, V;** **neq potis est certui, Le,** nor is it possible to disinguish; sometimes neut, **quid si non aliud potis est, Ct,** hoc scilicet sine id non pole nec potis, Ct, whether possible or not. — (II.) **comp. potior -us, preferable, better; illeque cives potiores quam peregrini, et propinqu quam alieni, C;** applied to things, **notissime locum potorem rure beato? H;** **notis circibus Romanis servper fuit servitutis potior, C.** — (III.) **superl. potissimus -a -um, best of all, chief, principal, C. Te.**

Potissime, potissimum, rid. potius.

Potito, 1. to drink frequently, drink hard, P.

Pōstitor -ōris, m. one who gets possession, possessor, occupier, P. Aug.

Pōtuncella -æ, f. dim. a little draught, St.

Pōtius (comp. adv.; superl. pōtissime, pōtissimum). — (1.) comp. pōtius, rather, preferably; *sed sciri quid volo — sodes, facias? T; Cato magnus hercule homo, vel — summus et singularis vir, C.* — (11.) superl. pōtissime, pōtissimum, most of all, especially, chiefly, C; *responde, quo loco censens me ut peream —? P.*

Pōto -āvi -ātum (pōtum), 1. (1.) act. to drink, P; — aquam, St; (2) poet., — *flumen aliquod, Sc.* to live on the banks of any river; (of inanimate objects) to imbibe, absorb, suck in; *potantia velleta fucum, H.* — (11.) neut. to drink, C; (2) to drink, revel, booze; *frui cum aliis voluptate potandi, C.*

Pōtor -ōris, m. a drinker, — *Rhodani, H.* a dweller by the Rhone; (2) a tippler, drunkard, H. M.

Pōtōrius -a -um, of or relating to drinking; — *casa, Pl.* goblets; hence subst. pōtōrium -ii, n. a drinking-cup, goblet, Pl.

Pōtrix -icis, f. a female tippler, Ph.

Pōtulentus -a -um, drinkable, potable; hence subst. pōtulentia -ōrum, n. things that can be drunk; (2) drunk, intoxicated, St.

Pōtus -a -um (præp. pōto), drunk, intoxicated, C; (2) drunk up, that has been drunk; *sanguine tauri poto, C.*

Pōtus -ūs, m. a drinking, draught, C. Pl; (2) a drinking to intoxication, boozing, Pl; (3) the urine, Pl.

Præ, (1.) adv. (of place) before, in front, *i præ, sequar, T;* (2) met. used in combination with *ut* and *quam* (præut, præquam), as a particle of comparison, in comparison with, compared with; *modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præut dudum fuit, P;* *jam minoris omnia facio præquam quibus modis me ludificatus est, P.* — (11.) præp. with abl. before; *ille qui stillantem præ se pugionem tulit, C;* *præ se armentum agens, L;* *præ manu (manibus), P.* at hand; (2) met. *præ se ferre, gerere, declarare*, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; *eruentis manibus scelus et facinus præ se ferens et confitens, C;* *præ se declarant gaudia cultu, Ct;* (3) in comparison with, compared with; *ceros illos Atticos præ se pane agrestes putat, C;* *non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed præ nobis beatus, C;* (4) on account of, because of, in consequence of; *mihi quoque præ lassitudine opus est ut lazem, P;* *nee loqui præ merore potuit, C.*

Prædictio -di -suum, 3. to sharpen to a point, A. Aug; hence præp. prædictus -a -um, sharpened to a point; — *cacumina, C;* — *sudes, S.*

Præaltus -a -um, very high, — *rupes, L;* (2) very deep, — *mare, Pl.*

Præbō -di -itum, 2. to offer, hold out, — *cibum de manu, Co;* — *collum cultris, Jv;* — *or ad contumelian, L;* (2) to furnish, supply, afford, — *spectaculum, S;* — *sponsalia, C;* (3) met. to give, afford, furnish, offer, supply, — *avo sumptu operam reipublicæ, L;* — *fidem alicui in periculis, N;* — *se, to show one's self, prove one's self, behave one's self; in re misericordem se præbuit, et in testimonio religionis, C;* — *se dignum suis majoribus, C;* — *ludos, T.* to afford matter for ridicule.

Præbia -ōrum, n. an amulet, Vr.

Præbibō -bi, 3. to drink before, ei cui cenenum præbiberat, C.

Præbia -ōrum, n. allowance, maintenance-money, Co. St.

Præbilo -ōnis, f. a giving, furnishing, supplying, Vr.

Præbitor -ōris, m. a giver, furnisher, C.

Præbildus -a -um, very hot, Te.

Præbivus -a -um, very bald, St.

Præcantatrix -icis, f. an enchantress, P.

Præcantrix -icis, f. an enchantress, Vr.

Præcens -a -um, premarious grey, H.

Præcēdo -cāvi -cautum, 2. (1.) act. to beware

of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; *quod a me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est, C.* — (11.) neut. to take precaution, use foresight, be cautious, C, — *ad insidias, L;* *quod ne accideret, magnopere præcaendum sibi Cæsar existimavit, Ca.*

Præcēdo -cēsi -cēsum, 3. (1.) act. to go before, precede, V. O. St; (2) met. to surpass, excel, *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Ca.* — (11.) neut. to go before, go forward, go on; *ut esse et ipsos — ad confirmandam civitatem, C;* (2) met. to precede, have the preference over, P.

Præcēder -eris -e, very swift, P. Aug.

Præcēlō, 1. to hasten forward, hasten before, P. Aug.

Præcellens -ntis (præp. præcello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; *vir et civitatis præcellens, C;* *uniones magnitudinis præcellentes, Pl.*

Præcello, 3. (præcēlō, 2. P.) (1.) act. to surpass, exceed, — *aliquam secunditate, Te.* — (11.) neut. to distinguish one's self, to excel, — *in utilitate, Lc;* — *per eloquentiam, Te.*

Præcellus -a -um, very high, very lofty, — *locus, C.*

Præcēntio -ōnis, f. a musical prelude, A. C.

Præceps -ipitis, headlong, headformost; *apertum de portu præcipitem in forum deiecit, C;* — *curru furem bundas ab alto desiluit, O;* hence, in great haste, precipitate, *præcipitis se signis mandant, Ca;* (2) applied to localities, steep, precipitous, — *locus, C;* — *via, C;* — *mons, Pl;* hence subst., præceps -ipis, n. a steep place, precipice, *turrin in præcipiti stant, V;* (3) bending downward, declining, *soli præcipiti in laevis aequore currum, V;* (4) headlong, rapid, — *amnis, H;* — *ventus, H;* (5) met. hasty, rash, precipitate, *agunt euri præcipitem penam ceteri Romanorum, C;* *homo quidam præcipiti celeritate dicendi, C;* (6) hasty, rash, inconsiderate, — *et effrenata mens, C;* (7) inclined toward, — *in acervitatem et crudelitatem animus, L;* (8) dangerous, critical, — *tempus, O;* hence si st., extreme danger, great peril, L.

Præceptio -ōnis, f. the right of receiving in advance, Pl; (2) a preconception, C; (3) a precept, — *Stoicorum, C.*

Præceptivus -a -um, instructive, didactic, Sc.

Præceptor -ōris, m. a teacher, instructor, præceptor, C.

Præceptrix -icis, f. a female teacher, C.

Præceptum -i, n. a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction, C.

Præcepro -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck prematurely, gather before the time; *quis tibi perniciem nostras præcepro fructum efficit, C;* *præceptis inquit, L.* partly enjoyed before.

Præcidendus -a -um, slaughtered before; — *porea, A. Aug.* applied to victims slain the day before a solemn sacrifice.

Præcido -idi -isum, 3. to cut off in front, cut off, — *linguam alicui, P;* — *capillos, Q;* — *arces, C.* to cut the cable; (2) to cut to pieces, — *arces, P;* C, to break up, make unfit for use; — *arces, P;* to beat very much; — *sinum, Jv.* to break a bag, sail across; (3) met. to cut off, break off, abbreviate, abridge; *ita tibi mutum præcedens defensor, is præcidit, R;* — *ali herationem cunctis, C;* *brevis præcidit, C;* *is ille præcedens, H;* *is ille, C;*

Præcinctio -ōnis, f. a lobby which runs round the interior of a theatre and separated horizontally the tiers of seats, Vr.

Præcinctura -æ, f. a girdle, Vr.

Præcinctus -us, m. = præcinctura, Vr.

Præcinctus -a -um, (præp. præcingo), girded, H; (2) met. surrounded by, circled by, Vr.

Præcingo -cxi -ctum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; frequently in a passive form, *præcingi, C.* to gird one's self; (2) met. to surround, Vr.

circle; *hunc Tatiū fontem callo præcingit æcerno*, Pt.

Præfno -cñdi -centum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to sing or play before, make a musical prelude, C; (2) to sing an incantation, Tb.—(ii.) *act.*, to prophesy, predict, Tb. Pl.

Præpices -is, P. = *præceps*, *q.v.*

Præcipio -cpi -ceptum, 3. to take before, get before, anticipate, Ca; *aliquando tunc præceperat*, I, had got a start; *ipse tribus quinqueremis expeditis Piræum præcepit*, I; (2) to receive an inheritance in advance, Pl; (3) *met.* to take beforehand, anticipate, *præcipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum*, Aug, I enjoy in anticipation; *jam animo victoriam præcipiebant*, Ca; (4) *met.* to teach, instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, — *de eloquentiâ*, O: — *artem nandi*, O; *justitiæ præcipit parcere omnibus*, C; *his præcepit, omnes mortales pecuniâ aggrediuntur*, S.

Præcipitauer, headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Le.

Præcipitatio -ōnis, f. a falling headlong, Vt. Sc. *Præcipitum* -u, n. a steep place, precipice, St; (2) a falling headlong, deep fall, Pl.

Præcipito, 1. (i.) *act.* to cast down headlong; usually found in a presive form with middle signification, or — *se*, to cast one's self down, *præcipitate* one's self; *qui se e Leucade præcipitaverit*, C; *esse in fossas præcipitabant*, Ca; *lux præcipitatur aquis*, O, sinks beneath the waves; (2) to bend down, — *riteri*, A. Aug; — *palmitem*, Co; (3) *met.* — *so in exitum*, Cl; *furor inique mentem præcipitant*, V; *nox præcipitata*, O, drawing to a close; (4) *met.* to hasten too much, precipitate, — *vindictam*, Co.—(ii.) *neut.* to fall down, to sink violently; *ut Nilus ad alta, quæ Catadupa nominantur, præcipit ex altissimis montibus*, C; *plurimi in fossam præcipitaverunt*, L; *hiems jam præcipitacera*, Ca, was drawing to a close; (2) *met.* — *in amore*, P, to fall in love; *reipublicæ præcipitanti subitenti*, C, sinking, in danger of falling; (3) to hasten too much, O.

Præcipue, especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, C.

Præcipuus -a -um, peculiar, especial; *quod mihi consili præcipuum fuit præter alios*, C; *præcipuum illud et proprium sensum doloris mei*, C; (2) *subst.* -um -i, n. a legacy paid before any other, St; (3) excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; *quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit*, Ca; *Cicero* — *in eloquentiâ tir*, Q; *philosophorum Platonem esse* —, Q.

Præp-e, briefly, in few words, C; (2) absolutely, decidedly, — *negare alicui*, C.

Præpelo -ōnis, f. a part cut off, — *ignorum*, Vt; (2) in rhetoric, the breaking off of a thought, Aug.

Præpicius -i -um (ptep. præcido), steep, abrupt, precipitous, — *saxa*, V; — *rupes*, Q; (2) *met.* short, brief, Q.

Præclare, very plainly, very clearly, — *mentiri*, C; — *intelligere*, C; — *explicare*, C; (2) admirably, excellently, simulacrum — *factum e uarmore*, C; *radix calicis* — *facit*, Pl, produces an excellent effect.

Præclarus -a -um, very bright, very brilliant, — *lux*, Le; (2) very noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; *mitine nitramur, te tus, ut egregium artificem, præclaris operibus letari*, C; *mulli* — *in philosophiâ et nobilibus*, C; *gens bello* —, V; — *res*, II, wealth; occasionally followed by gen., T. *Lictus*, *eloquentiæ ac fidei* — *inprimis*, Te.

Præcludo -si -sum, 3. to close in front, to shut up, close, — *portas consuli*, Ca; *præcludit omnes negotiatores*, St, he shut up their shops; (2) *met.* — *omnem orbem terrarum citibus Romanis*, C; — *effugium alicui*, Le.

Præcludo -ōnis, f. a closing up, damming up; — *aquarum*, Vt, a reservoir.

Præco -ōnis, m. a public crier, herald, C. H; *met.* C.

Præcogito, 1. to think, meditate, consider carefully beforehand, L.

Præcognosco -nōvi -ntum, 3. to learn beforehand, foreknow, Aug.

Præcolo -cōlii -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, C; (2) to prize exceedingly, Te.

**Præcommūdo*, 2. to move very much, Sc.

**Præcompōsitus* -a -um, composed beforehand, C.

Præconium -ii, n. the office or business of a public crier, — *facere*, C; (2) a public crying, publishing, making known, C; *præconio contendere*, St, in strength of voice; (3) a public laudation, condemnation, C.

Præconius -a -um, of or relating to a public crier, C.

Præconsūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, O.

**Præcontracto*, 1. to handle beforehand, *met.* O.

Præcoquis -o; *præcoquus* -a -um = *præcox*, *q.v.*

Præcoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil before, Pl; (2) to ripen fully, Pl.

Præcodia -ōrum, n. the diaphragm, C. Pl; (2) the bowels, stomach; *ipse anulus in præcordis pectus incutis est*, C; *quid tenent scit in præcordis*, II; (3) poet. the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions). *redit in* — *virtus*, V; *meis incutiat præcordis libera bilis*, II.

Præcorumpo -rūpi -raptum, 3. to corrupt with gifts, bribe beforehand, — *me donis*, O.

Præcor -cōcis (præcoquis -o; *præcoquus* -a -um), ripe before the time, premature, *utras* — *quam maturissimas legere*, Co; (2) — *loca*, or *abs.* *præcōla* -ium, n. places where fruit ripens early, Pl; (3) *met.* piety, precocious, Q. Pl.

Præcrassus -a -um, very thick, Pl.

Præculta -a -um (ptep. præcolo); — *genus eloquentiæ*, Q, very ornate.

**Præcupidus* -a -um, very greedy, very desirous, St.

Præcurro -cūcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to run before, hasten before; *ille præcurrit ante omnes*, Ca; *met.*, *eo fama jam præcurrerat de proelio Myriachino*, Ca; *ut certis rebus certis signa præcurerent*, C, precede. — (ii.) *act.* to precede, go before, *præcurrit amicitia iudicium*, C; (2) *met.*, to surpass, excel, C.

Præcurso -ōnis, f. a going before, C; (2) a preliminary skirmish, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, the previous preparation of the hearer, C.

Præcursor -ōris, m. a goer before, precursor, Pl; (2) the vanguard, advanced guard, L.

Præcursorias -a -um, going before, preceding, Pl.

Præcursor -ūs, m. a forerunning, Pl.

Præcutto -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake before, brandish before, O. Pt.

Præda -m, f. spoils of war, plunder, booty, C; — *multibus donare*, Ca; (2) the object of chase, quarry, prey, *cervi luporum præda rapacium*, H; (3) in general, plunder, gain, *mazimos questus prædas facere*, C.

Prædabundus -a -um, plundering, S.

Prædamno, 1. to condemn before, L; *met.* — *spem*, L, to give up all hope.

Prædato -ōnis, f. a plundering, pillaging, Te.

Prædator -ōris, m. a plunderer, pillager, robber, C. S; (2) poet., a hunter, O; (3) * a gain-loving, greedy person, Tb.

Prædatōrius -a -um, plundering, pillaging, predatory, S; — *hæres*, P, privateers.

Prædatrix -icis, f. a female plunderer, robber, P. Aug.

**Prædeclasso*, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, O.

Prædensus -a -um, very dense, very thick, Pl.

Prædestino, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand, L.

Prædictor -ōris, m. a buyer of landed estates sold by auction; dealer in estates, C.

Prædictorius -a -um, of or relating to the buying of land at an auction, C.

**Prædicabilis* -e, praiseworthy, C.

Prædicatio -ōnis, *f.* a publishing, a making publicly known, C; (2) a praising, commending, praise, C. P.

Prædicator -ōris, *m.* a praiser, commender, public eulogist, C.

Prædico, 1. to make publicly known, publish (said of the common erler), C; *in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi præco prædicat*, P; (2) to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say; *ipsum Crassum ego postea prædicantem audivi*, S; *si mihi, inimico, ut prædicas, tuo, constare vis invidiam*, C, as thou sayest; (3) to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast; *mihi ista licet de me verâ cum gloriâ prædicare*, C; *qui de meis in ros meritis prædicaturus non sum*, Ca; *Galli se omnes ab Dile patre prognatos prædicant*, Ca.

Prædico -xi -ctum, 3. to say beforehand, speak before; *hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi*, T; *nilhil præter tria, quæ prædicimus, quæri*, Q, which we have before mentioned; (2) to predict, foretell, prophesy, — *defectiones solis et lunæ*, C; (3) to fix, appoint beforehand, *ubi prætor reo atque accusatoribus diem prædixisset*, Tc; (4) to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; *Pompius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent*, Ca; *et visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret*, C.

Prædictio -ōnis, *f.* a saying before, Q; (2) a prophesying, predicting, C.

Prædictum -i, *n.* a prophecy, prediction, — *astrologorum*, C; (2) an order, command, L; (3) a concert, agreement, L.

Prædium -i, *n. dim.* a small landed estate, little farm, C.

Prædisco -didici, 3. to learn before, C.

**Prædispositus* -a -um, arranged, set in order beforehand, L.

Præditus -a -um, endowed, furnished, provided with, — *nimis pulchris armis*, P; *homo parvis opibus ac facultatibus*, — C; — *singulari cupiditate, audaciâ, scelere*, C.

Prædium -li, *n.* a plot of land, landed estate, tot prædia filio suo colenda ac tuenda tradiderat, C.

Prædives -itis, very rich, Tc. Jv.

**Prædivinatio* -ōnis, *f.* a presentiment, Pl.

Prædivino, 1. to divine beforehand, forebode, Vr. P.

Prædivinus -a -um, divining beforehand, prophetic, Pl.

Prædo, 1. = *prædor*, q.v.

Prædo -ōnis, *m.* a robber, pillager, plunderer; *urbes piratis prædonibusque patefactæ*, C; *at neque Persephone digna est prædōne marito*, O, the husband who carried her off; (2) *met.* a drone, Co; a hawk, M.

Prædōco -cui -ctum, 2. to teach before, instruct before, S. Pl.

**Prædōmo* -ui, 1. to tame before, Sc.

Prædor, 1. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to plunder, pillage, spoil; *spes rapiendi atque prælandi occacat animos eorum*, C; *viz se ex manibus prædantium militum eripuit*, C; hence *præp.* *prædatus*, P, loaded with booty; — (ii.) *act.* to rob, plunder, — *socios magis quam hostes*, Tc; (2) of animals, to prey, seize their prey, *alia dentibus prædantur, alia unguibus*, Pl; (3) *met.* *quæ me nuper prædata puella est*, O.

Prædūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forward, carry forward, — *fossas transversas iis*, Ca.

Præductōrius -a -um, servicable for drawing forward, A. Aug.

Prædulcis -e, very sweet, Pl; (2) *met.* very pleasant, very delightful, V.

Præduro, 1. to harden exceedingly, Pl.

Prædurus -a -um, very hard, Q. Pl; (2) very strong, V; (3) *met.* — *labor*, P. Aug, very difficult; — *os*, Q, very impudent.

Præeminēdo, 2. to surpass, excel, — *ceteros peritid legum*, Tc.

Præco -vi (-ti) -ctum, 4. to go before, precede; *ut singulis consiliis alternis mensibus lietores*

prærent, C; *in re militari prætor dictus, qui præiret exercitu*, Vr; *met. ad quorum cognitionem et usum, naturâ ipsâ præeunte, deducimur*, C; (2) to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words, *adrem Concordiæ dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba præire*, L; — *sacramentum*, Tc; *præter verbis quid vis*, P, dictate what you will; (3) to order, command, L.

Præfandus -a -um (*præp.* *præfor*), that ought to be mentioned with respect; hence — *humor e corpore*, Pl, the excrements; *subst.*, *præfanda*, Q, obscenities.

Præfatio -ōnis, *f.* a religious or legal form of words, formula, C; (2) a preface, introduction, Pl. St.

**Præfectio* -ōnis, *f.* a setting over, Vr.

Præfectura -æ, *f.* the office of president, superintendent; command, superintendence; — *morum*, St; — *equitum Gallorum*, Aug, the command of the cavalry; — *urbis*, St; (2) the office of governor in a province, filled by proconsuls and proprætors, C; (3) a prefecture, the territory administered by a prefect, Pl. Te.

Præfectus -i, *m.* an overseer, superintendent, chief, president, prefect; *tu (censor) es — moribus*, C; — *gymnasii*, P; (2) as a title of particular offices; — *ærarum*, Pl, treasurer; — *annonæ*, Tc, market superintendent; — *classis*, C, admiral; — *equitum*, Aug, general of cavalry; — *legionis*, Tc, colonel; — *prætorio*, *prætorii*, Tc, commander of the imperial guard; — *urbis*, *urbis*, Tc, governor of Rome.

Præfecdus -a -um, very fertile, very fruitful, Pl.

Præfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to bear, carry before or in front; *dextrâ manu ardentem facem præferrebat*, C; *jacces prætoribus præferuntur*, C; *præp.* *prælati* -a -um, riding by, hastening by, Tc. L; (2) to carry before, bear in front in a religious or triumphal procession, L. St; (3) *met.* to set before, put before, offer; — *clarissimum lumen mentis meæ*, C; — *opem*, P. Aug, afford assistance; (4) *met.* to prefer; — *aliquem alicui*, C; — *vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis atque rationibus*, C; (5) — *diem triumphi*, L, to anticipate, triumph at an earlier period; (6) *met.* to show, manifest, display, C; *sons Calpurnio aquarum gloriam ipso nomine præferens*, Pl.

Præfērox -ōcis, very fierce, violent, — *legati*, L.

Præferrātus -a -um, tipped with iron, Pl.

Præferrūdus -a -um, burning hot, very hot, Co; *met.*, — *ira*, L.

Præfestino, 1. to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much, P. L.

Præflea -æ, *f.* a hired mourner at a funeral, J.

Præficiō -feci -fectum, 3. to set over; appoint as president, superintendent, overseer; *aliquem curatorem — qui status faciendis præsit*, C; — *imperatorem bello*, C; — *aliquem provinciam Lusitaniam*, Tc.

Præfidens -ntis, very confident, too confident, C.

Præfigo -xi -ctum, 3. to fix in front, fasten before; *ripa erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita*, Ca; — *arma puppibus*, V; (2) — *aliquid aliqd re*, to tip, point with any thing; *asseret cuspidibus præfixi*, Ca; (3) to close up, block up; — *prospexit omnes*, Pl, to wall up; (4) *to pierce through, transfix, Tb.

Præfingo, 4. to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand; *ego cetera non tam restricte præfingo*, C; *ad certum præfinitumque tempus*, St.

**Præfinito*, in a prescribed manner, T.

Præfiscine (*præfiscini*), without vanity, without offence, P.

Præflōro, 2. to blossom prematurely, Pl.

Præflōro, 1. to pluck the blossom prematurely; *met.* to diminish, lessen; *gloriam ejus victoriæ præflorata apud Thermopylas esse*, L.

Præfluo, 3. to flow past, L. II.

Præfluius -a -um, flowing past, Pl.

Præfoco, 1. to choke, suffocate, O.

Præfōdō -fōdi -fossūm, 3. to dig in front of, — *portas*, V; (2) to dig previously, V.

Præfor, 1 *dep.* to say, speak before; especially, to pronounce a prayer previous to any important act; *maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, præfabantur*, C; *quæ de decorum naturâ præfati sumus*, C, what we have premised; (2) to prophesy, foretell, L. Ct.

Præformīdo, 1. to fear beforehand, Q.

Præformo, 1. to form beforehand, Q.

Præfractē, severely, sternly, C.

Præfractus -a -um (*ptēp.* præfringo), of written style, abrupt, harsh, disconnected, C, (2) of character, stern, severe, harsh, C.

Præfrigidus -a -um, very cold, O. Cl.

Præfringo -frīgi -fractum, 3. to break off in front, break in pieces, — *hastas*, L.

Præfulcō -si -um, 4. to support, prop up, *met.* C; (2) to put under as a prop, *quæ me suis negotiis præfulcat*, P.

Præfulgēdo -si, 2. to gleam forth, shine forth, *equus præfulgens dentibus aureis*, V, glittering, *met. Poppæus Sabinus consulari et triumphali decore præfulgens*, Tc, conspicuous, distinguished.

Præfulgēro, 1. to flash forth, P. Aug.

Præfurnū -ii, n. the mouth of a kiln or furnace where the fuel is introduced, A. Aug.

Præfūro, 3. to rage exceedingly, P. Aug.

Prægēlīdus -i -um, very cold, L.

*Prægermīno, 1. to put forth buds prematurely, Pl.

Prægestō, 4. to desire exceedingly, C. II.

Prægigno, 3. to bring forth, P.

Prægnans -ntis, pregnant, applied both to human beings, C, and to animals, V Pl; (2) *met.* of plants, — *oculi arborum*, Pl, (3) *met.* full of, abounding in, — *succo herba*, Pl.

Prægnatō -ōnis, f. an impregnation, pregnancy, Vr.

*Prægnāviter, very industriously, P.

Prægricillīs -e, very slim, slender, Tc.

Prægrandis -e, very great, very large, very tall, Pl; *met.* Pr.

Prægrāvīdus -i -um, very heavy, P. Aug.

Prægrāvīs -e, very heavy, Pl, (2) *met.* very oppressive, very burdensome, — *scritum*, Pl.

Prægrāvō, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, C. Co; (2) to weigh more than, overweigh, Pl; (3) *met.* to press down, overwhelm, H; (4) *met.* to overweigh, preponderate, *cito apparuit, pax civitatis deterior quanto prægravit*, Sc.

Prægrēdōr -gressus, 3 *dep.* to go before, precede, C, — *gigni*, Vr; — *aliquem pedibus*, St; (2) to pass by, L, (3) to surpass, excel, — *aliquem*, S.

*Prægressō -ōnis, f. a going before, precedence, C.

Prægustātor -ōris, m. a slave who tasted the dishes presented to his master, to remove the suspicion of poison, St.

Prægusto, 1. to taste before, O. Jv.

Præhibēdo -di -ctum, 2. to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, — *alicui cibum*, P; — *verba*, P, to say, speak.

Præhibēdo -di, 2. to be before, *vastum mare præjacens Aëolæ*, Pl, *campus, qui castra præjacet*, Tc.

Præjēcō -jēci -jactum, 3. to throw, cast in front, Co.

Præjudīcātus -a -um (*ptēp.* præjudico), decided beforehand, prejudged; — *res*, C; — *opinio*, C, a preconceived opinion; hence *subst.* præjudicium -i, n. (a) that which is decided beforehand, L, (b) a preconceived opinion, prejudice, C.

Præjudicium -ii, n. a previous judgment, precedent, C; (2) an example, precedent, *Pompeius nullo prelio pulsus, castris facti præjudicio demotus, Italiam excessit*, Ca, by your example, (3) disadvantage, prejudice, Sc; (4) a premature judgment, L.

Præjudico, 1. to prejudge, decide beforehand, C.

Præjūvo -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to assist before, Tc.

Prælabōr -pus, 3. *dep.* to glide before, flow, fly, swim before or along, C, *insula in quam Germani nando prælabebantur*, Tc, *met.*, *prælabentis cetero temporis fuga quam sit irreparabilis, quis dubitet?* & Co.

Prælabo, 3. to lick before, taste before, H.

Prælargus -i -um, very abundant, Jr.

Prælatō -ōnis, f. a preference, P. Aug.

Prælatūs -i -um, very splendid, very magnificent, St.

Prælectio -ōnis, f. a reading before, lecture, prelection, Q.

Prælegō, 1. to bequeath beforehand, leave a preferential legacy, Q.

Prælegō -ēgi -ectum, 3. to read and expound an author, lecture upon, — *Virgilium*, St, (2) to sail past, coast along, — *Campaniam*, Tc.

Prælibo, 1. to taste before, P. Aug.

Prælibūm vinum, a kind of inferior wine made from grapes prematurely gathered, A. Aug.

Præligō, 1. to bind in front, *arida sarmenta præligantur cornibus boum*, L, (2) to bind round, the round, St. Pl; (3) to bind up, C; — *vultus*, Pl; (4) *met.* to bind, fetter by magical arts, — *pectus*, P.

Præloquō -ōnis, f. a speaking before, Sc.

Prælongo, 1. to make very long, Pl.

Prælongus -a -um, very long, Q. L.

Præloquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak before, anticipate in speaking, P; (2) to premise, say by way of introduction, Pl.

Præluceō -xi, 2. to carry a light before, *scitus præluces*, St, *præluces facies*, M, shone before; (2) *met.* to shine forth, C, — *to outshine, surpass, nullus in orbe sinus Bæus præluces amœnis*, H, (3) to be very bright, Pl.

Præluceus -a -um, very bright, Pl.

Præludo -si -sum, 3. to play before, prelude, rehearse, Pl.

Prælum = prelum, q. v.

Prælusō -ōnis, f. a prelude, Pl.

Prælustrius -e, very illustrious, O.

Præmādo, 1. to order beforehand, P.

Præmatūro, too early, prematurely, P.

Præmatūrus -a -um, early, — *fructus cucumeris*, Co; (3) too early, premature; — *mors*, Pl; — *hiems*, Tc; — *canities*, Tc.

Præmedīcātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, O.

Præmedītatō -ōnis, f. a considering beforehand, premeditation, C.

Præmedītor, 1. *dep.* to meditate upon, consider beforehand, premeditate, C, *ptēp.* præmedītatūs -a -um, considered before, foreseen, *nec fieri mala — leviora*, C.

Præmercor, 1. *dep.* to buy beforehand, P.

Præmētīens -ntis (*ptēp.* præmētīto), fearing beforehand, Ph.

*Præmētīentē, apprehensively, anxiously, Lc.

Præmētītō -it, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive, Lc. Ca.

Præmīgro, 1. to move away before, Pl.

Præmior, 1. *dep.* to bargain for a reward, St.

Præmīssa -ōrum, n. first-fruits, Pl.

Præmitto -isi -issum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before, — *legiones in Hispaniam*, Ca, — *odiosas literas*, C; (2) to set before, place before, Pl, (3) *met.* to send before, — *cogitationes in longinqua*, Sc.

Præmīum -ii, n. advantage, gain, profit, booty, *spectat sua præmia raptor*, O; (2) a reward, recompense, *legibus et præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, et supplicia vitis*, C, *pei suadere alicui magnus præmiis et pollicitationibus*, Ca; — *persolvere alicui*, C; — *reddere alicui prærealiquid*, Ct.

Præmōdīlātus -a -um, measured, modulated beforehand, Q.

*Præmōlestia -æ, f. apprehension, previous anxiety, C.

Præmōllor, 4. *dep.* to prepare beforehand, L.

Præmōllō, 4. to soften beforehand, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, soothe beforehand, Q.

Præmolliis -e, very soft, Pl.

Præmonēo -ui -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand; *me, ut magnopere cacerem, præmonēbat, C;* *ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Pl;* (2) to foretell, presage, Pl.

Præmonitus -ūs, m. a prediction, premonition, O.

Præmonstrator -ōris, m. one who shows beforehand, a guide, T.

Præmonstro, 1. to show, point out before, P. Lc; (2) to prophesy, presage, predict, C.

Præmordēo -orsī (-ordi) -sum, 2. to bite in front, P. Sc; (2) to bite off, pinch off, Jr.

Præmordior -tūis, 3. dep. to die prematurely, O; (2) met. to die, lose vitality, - *risus, Pl.*

Præmunio, 4. to fortify in front, - *aditus duos magnis operibus, Ca;* (2) met. to fortify, secure, make safe, C; *præmuniendæ regalis potentie gratiâ, Aug;* (3) met. to put before by way of defence; *illa quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniiri intelligebam non perituro, G.*

Præmunitio -ōnis, f. a fortifying beforehand (said of an orator when he endeavours to preoccupy the minds of his hearers), C.

Prænarro, 1. to relate beforehand, T.

Prænatio, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, V. Pl.

Prænavigatio -ōnis, f. a sailing by, Pl.

Prænavigo, 1. to sail past, Pl; (2) met. to hasten by, Sc.

Prænitēo -ōis, 2. to shine forth, glitter before; *cur tibi junior Læsa prænitent, II,* outshines thee.

Prænomen -inis, n. the first or personal name (e.g. Caius, in C. J. Cæsar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero); (2) a title, appellation of honour, St.

Prænominio, 1. to name, give a prænomen, g.v., Jr.

Prænoscio -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow, *neque dii non possunt futura, C.*

Prænotio -ōnis, f. preconception, innate idea, C. (translation of Greek *πρόληψις*).

Prænotūsus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, O.

Prænuncia -re, f. vid. prænunciatus.

Prænunciatus -a -um, announcing beforehand, Pl.

Prænuncio, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; *aliquo instinctu inflatque divino futura, C;* (2) of inanimate things, jugs, frangi se, *prænunciat strepitu, Pl.*

Prænunciatus -i, m. -a -e, f. one who announces beforehand, a predictor, harbinger; and (applied to things) a sign, token, omen; *stellæ magnarum calamitatum prænunciat, C;* *Veneris prænunciatus ante pennatus graditur Zephyrus, Lc.*

Prænotrans -ntis, stopping up in front, Vt.

Prænotōdo, 3. to set before (said of the heavenly bodies), Pl.

Prænotatio -ōnis, f. a taking possession of before, preoccupation, - *loci, N.*

Prænotōdo, 1. to take possession of before, seize before, preoccupy, - *iter, Ca;* - *loci opportuna, N;* met., C; *timor - animos omnium, Ca;* (2) to anticipate, alter - *alterum, N;* followed by *inf.*, to hasten, make haste, L.

Prænoto, 1. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; *prænotantes exilio moriari domi fortunam, L;* followed by *inf.*, - *scutro manu emittit, et nuda corpore pugnare, Ca.*

Prænotando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Pl; met. C.

Prænotatio -ōnis, f. preparation, *sunt enim potest prænotatio aditæ - ad prænotandum, C;* (2) met. a rhetorical preparation of the hearer's mind, Q.

Prænotatus -a -um (properly *prænotatus*), used, moved, furnished, C; *belli - de, Jr.*

Prænotatus -a -um, with previous preparation, Jr.

Prænotatus -a -um, a preparing, Jr.

Prænotatus -a -um, very quick, very firm, Pl.

Prænotatus, 1. to be ready, prepared, Jr.

- *ca, quæ videntur instare, C;* - *se pugna, Pl;* - *necem fratris, Te;* - *res necessarias ad citari defendendam, C;* met. - *gratiam aduersus publicum odium, Te.*

Prænotamentum -i, n. a hindrance, impediment, obstacle, P.

Prænotatio -ōnis (-i) -itum, 4. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter, P. Te; (2) met. to hinder, impede, obstruct; *timor prænotat dicta lingua, P;* *singultu medios prænotante somno, O;* *prænotat valetudine, Te,* to be hindered by ill health.

Prænotendo, 2. neut. to hang before, hang in front, Ca.

Prænotēs -ētis, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; *prænotibus pennis ausus se erigere cæcis, V;* - *deus, O,* the winged god (i.e. Cupid); (2) subst. a bird, - *Joris, O,* the eagle; and especially, a bird of good omen, V.

Prænotatus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons), L; met. declamations, quibus ad pugnam fuissent, et id prænotatis, exerceri solebamus, Q.

Prænotatus -e, very fit, V. Pl.

Prænotatus -ntis (properly *prænotatus*), very distinguished, *gens - ditius, L.*

Prænotato, 2. to be very powerful, more powerful, more distinguished than others, *Phœnices qui mari præpollebant, Te.*

Prænotato, 1. (1.) neut. to be of greater weight, to sink down, Sc; (2) met. to preponderate, have the preference, P. Aug; to turn the scale, Q. - (1.) act. to outweigh, C.

Prænoto -ōis (-ōis) -itum (-itum), 3. to put before, place before; *de quâ priusquam respondere, pauca prænotam, C,* I will premise a few things; (2) to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc., - *aliquem bello prænotam, C;* - *aliquem provincie, C;* - *nacibus, C;* - *rectigalibus, Te;* (3) met. to prefer, - *lucrum soperi et quisti, Pl;* - *salutem reipublicæ citæ suæ, C.*

Prænoto, 1. to carry before, Lc. Ct.

Prænotatus -ōrum, n. (translation of the Greek *πρόσημα*), preferable things (such things as in the Stoic philosophy stood next to the absolutely good), C.

Prænotatio -ōnis, f. a preferring, preference, Q; (2) in grammar, a preposition, C.

Prænotatus -i, m. one who is set over, a president, commander, - *legatorum tuorum, C.*

Prænotatus -ōis (-ōis) -itum, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Te.

Prænotatus, perversely, absurdly, preposterously, C.

Prænotato, 1. - *ordinem, P. Aug,* to turn up-side down.

Prænotatus -a -um, applied to person, absurd, preposterous, - *imperator, C;* (2) to things, inverted, perversely, distorted, absurd, - *seu, P;* untimely; - *gratulation, C.*

Prænotatus -ntis (properly *prænotatus*), very powerful, very mighty; *clari ac - talis, C;* *gratiæ, arii - cipius, Pl;* *signifer - orationem, Pl;* subst. *prænotatus -um, m. C,* the person, the mighty; applied to things, *Cirrhæ - talis, Pl;* *marique, C.*

Prænotatus, exanter, very quickly, very hastily.

Prænotatus, very quickly, very hastily, to quickly, L.

Prænotatus -a -um, exceedingly, *prænotatus, Jr.*

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

Prænotatus -i, n. the first, Jr.

pluck from one's lips, tear away, carry off, — *aliquid alicui*, C. T; (2) to carry off before the time, *decorum beneficium festinatione* —, C; (3) to anticipate, forestal, C.

Prærodo -di -sum, s. to gnaw in front, — *scænos pampinos*, C; (2) to gnaw off, bite through, H.

Prærogativus -a -um, voting first, voting before others, — *centuria*, C; *subst.* *prærogativa* -æ, f. C. the tribe or century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia; — *omen*, C, the vote first given, regarded as a presage or omen; (2) *subst.* -a -m, f. (a) a previous choice, L, (b) a sure sign, indication, presage, C, (c) a preference, Pl.

Prærogo, 1. to ask beforehand, St.

Prærampo -api -uptum, s. to break off, tear off in front, Cæ. Co.

Prærupte, abruptly, precipitately, ruggedly, *mons* — *altus*, Pl.

Præruptus -a -um, broken off, and hence, of localities, steep, precipitous, overhanging, — *saxa*, C; — *mons*, V; *subst.* *prærupta* -brum, n. rugged, precipitous places, Pl; (2) met. *juvenis animo* —, Tc, violent; — *et urgens dominatio*, Tc, stern, severe.

Præus -dis, m. literally, a possessor; hence, a surety, security; *prædem esse pro aliquo*, C; *prædes dare*, C.

Præus, at hand, ready, P.

Præsigno, 4. (*dep. P.*) to presage, forebode, have a premonition of; *præsignat mihi animus frustra me ire, cum exibam domo*, P; — *aliquid in futurum*, C; (2) to predict, foretell, Aug.

Præsignificatio -onis, f. a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, C.

Præsignum -ii, n. a presage, presentiment, foreboding, prediction, O. Co.

Præsignus -a -um, presaging, foreboding, predicting, — *malis mens*, V.

Præstano, 1. (i. t.) *act.* to heal before the time, Pl; (ii.) *neut.* to be healed before the time, Pl.

Præstendo, 3. to tear off, destroy in front, Vl.

Præscio, 4. to know beforehand, T.

Præsciscere -iri -itum, s. to learn, find out beforehand, L. V.

Præscitum -i, n. a knowing beforehand, presentiment, Pl.

Præscitus -a -um, knowing beforehand, presentiment; *facere aliquem — rei alicuius*, Tc, to give previous information to.

Præscribo -psi -ptum, s. to write before, set before in writing, *neo Phædo prætor ulla est, quam sibi quæ Vari præscriptum pagina nomen*, V; (2) met. to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; *cum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid sine Sexti sententiâ ageret*, C; *ut majorum jura moresque præscribunt*, C; — *senatus quæ sunt agenda*, C; (3) in law, to except, demur against, Q; (4) to dictate, Tb; (5) to put forward as a pretext, Tc.

Præscriptio -onis, f. a writing before, prefixed writing; hence, a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; — *legis*, C; (2) met. a pretence, *ut honesta — rem turpissimam tegerent*, Ca; (3) a precept, prescribed rule, order, — *rationis*, C; (4) a legal exception, objection, demurrer, Q; (5) philosophical subtlety, Sc.

Præscriptum -i, n. that which is written down in order to be copied or committed to memory, *pueri discunt ad præscriptum*, Sc; (2) a precept, rule, *omnis legum præscriptio fieri videbitur*, C; *ad — convulsus*, L.

Præsec -cui -etum, 1. to cut off in front, O. H.

Præscindens -tris, n. that which is cut off, a cutting, paring, P.

Præscinditio -onis, f. an embryo, fetus, Vt.

Præscindio -onis, f. a presentiment, foreboding, premonition, *prædictiones et — rerum futura-*

rum, C.

Præsens -atis (*ptcp. præsum*), present, in person, *verum præsens, præsentis tibi*, P; *non quia adest*, — *dicto hoc*, T; *corpore nihil nisi — et quod adest, sentiri præsumus*, C; *cetera præsentis sermoni acceduntur*, C, for a personal interview: *præsentis*

is sometimes A. Aug. used = *præsentibus*, — *nobis*, T; in *præsens tempus*, H. C, or abs., in *præsens*, Tc, at present, for the present; so also *ad præsens*, Tc; *præsentis tempore*, O; in *præsentis*, C; in *10 præsentis*, P. L, at the moment, on the spot; *subst.* *præsentia* -ium, n. present circumstances, St; (2) immediate, momentary, not delayed, — *pæna*, C, immediately following the offence; — *pecunia*, P, cash, ready money; (3) immediately efficacious, effective, powerful, — *auxilium*, C; — *remedium*, Cl; (4) of character, resolute, determined, — *animus*, C; *animus virilis præsentique ut sis*, Læra, T; *præsentissimo animo pugnare*, Aug; (5) present, aiding, propitious, *hercules tantus et tam — habebatur deus*, C.

Præsentaneus -a -um, immediately operating, — *remedium*, Pl; — *venenum*, Pl.

Præsentarius -a -um, happening immediately; — *malum*, P; — *argentum*, P, cash, ready money.

Præsentia -æ, f. presence; *aliquis aspectus — que vitare*, C; — *ammi*, Cæ. C, pierce of mind, determination, courage; in *præsentia*, Cæ. C, for the present, now, at present; *hoc video in præsentia opus esse*, C.

Præsentio -si -sum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; *animus prædicere et præsentire*, Cæ; *esse in mentibus hominum tanquam oraculum aliquod, et quo futura præsentiantur*, C.

**Præsentiscolo*, 3. to begin to forebode, T.

Præsto, 1. to cause to be present, represent, show forth, resemble, Pl.

Præstope -is, n. (*præstopes* -is; -is -is; f. *præstopia* -æ, f. *præstoptum* -ii, n.) an inclosure; and hence, a stall, fold, pen; *stant ter centum (equi) nitri in præstoptis altis*, V; also, a barn, manger, Ph. Co; (2) met. a house, abode, tavern; *ignavum fucos pecus a præstoptibus arcent*, V; *verum audis in præstoptibus*, C, in taverns.

Præstope -psi -ptum, 4. to put a hedge before, fence up in front, barricade, — *aditus atque itinera maximis defixis trabibus*, Cæ.

Præstipulus -i -um, buried beforehand, P. Aug.

Præstitem, especially, chiefly, C.

Præstitero, 4. to serve as a slave, — *alicui*, P.

Præses -idis, literally, sitting before (i. e. to protect, take care of); hence, protecting, — *locus*, P; usually *subst.* *præses* -idis, C, a protector, protectress, *senatus reipublicæ custos*, — *propugnator*, C; (2) a president, chief, ruler, *armipotens — belli Tritonia virgo*, V.

Præsidens -ntis, m. a president, Tc.

Præsidio -sdi -sedium, 2. to sit before, protect, guard, — *alicui*, P; — *huic imperio*, C; — *proximum Gallia litus*, Tc; (2) to preside over, superintend, direct, — *rebus*, Cæ; — *Pannoniam*, Tc.

Præsidarius -a -um, serving as a guard or protection, — *militis*, L; (2) met. — *malleoli*, Cæ, kept in reserve in case of a failure.

Præsidium -ii, n. a protection, guard; and especially, a military guard, patrol, escort; *legiones quæ præsidio impediuntur erant*, Cæ; *tectus præsidio firmo amicorum*, C; *nomo milites perire est melius, quam in sua civitate sine in malum un præsidio non posse vivere* ? C; (2) in military language, a garrison, guard, escort, *occupatque oppido, ibi — colloca*, Cæ; *locum aliquem præsidio firmare*, S; — *quæ magna et firma paraveram, dimisi*, C; (3) a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; *qui propter metum — retinuit*, C; *militis in præsidio rei fructum in causâ disponere*, C; (1) help, assistance, support; — *magnum sibi ad beatam vitam comparare*, C; *fortissimum — pudoris*, C; and especially, medical assistance, remedial help, Pl.

**Præsignifico*, 1. to signify, announce beforehand, C.

Præsignis -e, distinguished, remarkable before others, O.

Præsigno, 1. to mark beforehand, Pl.

Præsilio, 4. to leap forth, spring forth, P.

Præsono -ni -itum, 1. to sound forth, resound, O.

Præspargo, 3. (præspargo), to scatter, strew before. Lc.

Præstabilis -e, distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; *res magnitudine —, C; nullam dignitatem præstabiliorem cū, quam per eos esset adeptus, putavit, C.*

Præstantis -ntis (prætep. præsto), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; Aristoteles longe omnibus — et ingento et diligentia, C; virginibus præstantior omnibus, O; (2) applied to things, præstanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem, C; bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ, Y.

Præstantia, excellently, preeminently, Pl.
Præstantia -æ, f. superiority, excellence; si
quam — virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt,
C: dii omnium rerum præstantiâ excellentes, C.

Præstátio -ōnis, *f.* a giving security, guarantee-
ing, warranting. *Sc.*

*Præstergus -a -um, wiped off before, P.

Præsterno, 3. to strew, spread before; prepare; — *folia farferi*, P; — *altaria*, P. Aug.

Præstes -itis, — *Lares*, O, tutelary, protecting.

Præstigiā -te, *f.* (usually *pl.* -te -ia, *f.*) deception, illusion, juggling, — *verborum*, *C*; *ne abis, quæ clara sint ipsa per se, quasi præstigiis quibusdam et captionibus depellamur*, *C*.

Præstigiator -ōris, *m.* a juggler, deceiver, *P*;
-trix -icis, *f.* *P.*

Præstino, 1. to buy, — *pisces*, P.

Præstitūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to prescribe, appoint beforehand, — *diem, tempus*, C.

Præsto, present, at hand, here, ready; sed tibi est frater? — adest, T; ibi mihi — fui! L. Lucilius cum literis mandatisque tuis, C; — esse, Aug, to appear, arrive; (2) — esse, (a) to be at hand, assist, help, serve; — alieni, C; so also præsto adire, Tb; (b) to be opposed to, to be present as an enemy, si quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, C.

Præsto -iti -itum (-itum), 1. to stand before, excel, be distinguished, surpass; *quantum præstiterint nostri majores ceteris gentibus*, C; *Zeuxini muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum alius* —, C; *præstat used impers.* it is better, it is preferable; *seniori millis præstiti, quam hæc pati*, C; with acc. *quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstarent*, L; (2) to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be re-ponsible for; *quem tamen ego — non poteram*, C; *impetus populi — nemo potest*, C; *predones nullo fore, quis — poterat?* C; (3) to perform, do, execute, fulfil; — *ea, quæ ratio et doctrina præscripsit*, C; *omnes artes alie sine eloquentiâ suum munus — possunt*, C; *quæcumque ei fidem dedei, ego præstabo*, C, I will perform the promise; (4) to show, manifest, exhibit; — *tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet*, C; — *se*, C, to show one's self, behave one's self as; — *in iracundiâ*, O; — *honorem debitum patri*, C, to show proper respect; (5) to give; — *aliqui quotannis certam summam pecunie*, St; — *caput fulminibus*, P. Aug. to expose; — *sententiam*, C, to give one's opinion.

Præstūlor, I. dep. to wait for, expect; — *tibi ad
forum Auctum*, C; — *aliquem*, P. T.

Pra-strang'lo, 1. to stifle, strangle, P. Aug.

Præstringo in-1-actum, 3. to bind up, tie up, O. Pl; (2) to make dull, — *aciem ferri*, Pl; — *nitorem eboris*, Pl, to make dim.

Præstatio Alacutum, 3, to build in front, construct before, Co; hence (2) to block up, render impassable, — additur montis, O; (3) to prepare, make ready for any thing, præstidendum in parvis

Presão, i. to exert beforehand; hence, to exert one's self, make an effort beforehand, P. Arc.

Pratt, L. H., c. one who jumps or surrenders
Pratt, L. H., c.

Prescriptions - 1 - am, very salt, Co.
Prescriptions - 1 - L. = procul, 95.

to b. before, he over, he

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos x) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

est unus, Ca; quibus regionibus quatuor reges prae-
erant, Ca; — alicui negotio, C; (2) to be pre-
eminent, take the lead in any thing, C; (3) pot.
to protect, — manibus in dis, O.

Presumo, *sumpsi* (-*msi*) - *sumptum* (-*ntum*), 3. to take beforehand, *presumendo remedia miserat corpus*, Tc; (2) *met. irriti iudices audiret presumptum mentem patris suas*, Q, one who usurps their function; (3) to do beforehand, *perforin before*, — *omnia heredum officia*, Pl; — *fortunari principatus*, Tc, to anticipate; (4) to imagine, represent to one's self beforehand, *spe presumille bellum*, V; *presumptum habere*, Tc, to suppose, take for granted; (5) to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tc.

Præsumptio -ōnis, *f.* a using or enjoining beforehand, P1; (2) the answering beforehand of the probable objections of an adversary, Q; (3) a supposition, presumption, Sc.

Præsumptus -a -um (*ptēp.* *præsumo*), taken for granted, presumed; — *opinio*, Q, a prejudice; — *suspicio*, Tc, a preconceived suspicion.

Præstid -ūi -ūtum, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal. O. Pl.

Pratēgo -exi -ectum, 3. to cover in front, to cover, Pt. Pl.

Præfendo — di — tum, 3. to stretch out before,
extend forwards, O. Pl; (2) to spread out in front.
membrana quæ cordi præfenditur, Pl; (3) to place
before, hold, spread before; *segeti — segeti*, V;
fumosque manu præfende sequaces, V; (1) of prices,
præfendit, to lie before or in front; *pucientia pueri*
Syrtybus arca, V; *Bætica latere septentrionalis*
præfenditur Lusitania, Pl; (5) to hold before as a
pretext, pretend; *hominis doctissimi nomen tui*
ammanibus et barbaris moribus —, C; *præfendens*
culmen sulcanda verba tue, O.

Prætenér -a -um, very tender, Pl.

Protentatus -ūs, m. a feeling the way, groping,

Prætentō, I. to feel, try, test beforehand; Sol-
lioque querulas prætentat pollice chordas, O; et
pedibus prætentat iter suspensa timore, Th; —
vires, O.

Præteritis -e, very thin, very slender, Pl; -
anus, Q, very thrill.

Prætepō -ūī, 2. to glow beforehand, si tū tū
quāris prætepuisset amor, O.

Præter, (1) adv. of comparison, more than,
argue, quæ — sapient quam plures philosophi; (2)
(3) except, with exception of, C; reliqui non
unquam contempler — unus deus Syrus, etc.;
alices caraque canna fuit, O.—(n.) præter-
ter. past, by, beyond, — castra Curves, etc.
capis transdixit, C; serai ejus — oculi Lollia
ad omnia feriebant, C, before the eyes of; (3) re-
eyond, beside, contrary to, — equos dilingere,
nulla — spem acio multis lina erant, P;
um lacus Albanus — modum excrevit, C; (3)
yond, more than, — ceteros laborare, C;
eades, with, in addition to, — se decora
equum adducere, C; (3) except, with excep-
hoc actum — me evectur, C; præter dicitur.
l. = præterea, g.r.

Præfatio - Cui actum, S. to drive 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 157th. 158th. 159th. 160th. 161st. 162nd. 163rd. 164th. 165th. 166th. 167th. 168th. 169th. 170th. 171st. 172nd. 173rd. 174th. 175th. 176th. 177th. 178th. 179th. 180th. 181st. 182nd. 183rd. 184th. 185th. 186th. 187th. 188th. 189th. 190th. 191st. 192nd. 193rd. 194th. 195th. 196th. 197th. 198th. 199th. 200th. 201st. 202nd. 203rd. 204th. 205th. 206th. 207th. 208th. 209th. 210th. 211th. 212th. 213th. 214th. 215th. 216th. 217th. 218th. 219th. 220th. 221st. 222nd. 223rd. 224th. 225th. 226th. 227th. 228th. 229th. 230th. 231st. 232nd. 233rd. 234th. 235th. 236th. 237th. 238th. 239th. 240th. 241st. 242nd. 243rd. 244th. 245th. 246th. 247th. 248th. 249th. 250th. 251st. 252nd. 253rd. 254th. 255th. 256th. 257th. 258th. 259th. 260th. 261st. 262nd. 263rd. 264th. 265th. 266th. 267th. 268th. 269th. 270th. 271st. 272nd. 273rd. 274th. 275th. 276th. 277th. 278th. 279th. 280th. 281st. 282nd. 283rd. 284th. 285th. 286th. 287th. 288th. 289th. 290th. 291st. 292nd. 293rd. 294th. 295th. 296th. 297th. 298th. 299th. 300th. 301st. 302nd. 303rd. 304th. 305th. 306th. 307th. 308th. 309th. 310th. 311th. 312th. 313th. 314th. 315th. 316th. 317th. 318th. 319th. 320th. 321st. 322nd. 323rd. 324th. 325th. 326th. 327th. 328th. 329th. 330th. 331st. 332nd. 333rd. 334th. 335th. 336th. 337th. 338th. 339th. 340th. 341st. 342nd. 343rd. 344th. 345th. 346th. 347th. 348th. 349th. 350th. 351st. 352nd. 353rd. 354th. 355th. 356th. 357th. 358th. 359th. 360th. 361st. 362nd. 363rd. 364th. 365th. 366th. 367th. 368th. 369th. 370th. 371st. 372nd. 373rd. 374th. 375th. 376th. 377th. 378th. 379th. 380th. 381st. 382nd. 383rd. 384th. 385th. 386th. 387th. 388th. 389th. 390th. 391st. 392nd. 393rd. 394th. 395th. 396th. 397th. 398th. 399th. 400th. 401st. 402nd. 403rd. 404th. 405th. 406th. 407th. 408th. 409th. 410th. 411th. 412th. 413th. 414th. 415th. 416th. 417th. 418th. 419th. 420th. 421st. 422nd. 423rd. 424th. 425th. 426th. 427th. 428th. 429th. 430th. 431st. 432nd. 433rd. 434th. 435th. 436th. 437th. 438th. 439th. 440th. 441st. 442nd. 443rd. 444th. 445th. 446th. 447th. 448th. 449th. 450th. 451st. 452nd. 453rd. 454th. 455th. 456th. 457th. 458th. 459th. 460th. 461st. 462nd. 463rd. 464th. 465th. 466th. 467th. 468th. 469th. 470th. 471st. 472nd. 473rd. 474th. 475th. 476th. 477th. 478th. 479th. 480th. 481st. 482nd. 483rd. 484th. 485th. 486th. 487th. 488th. 489th. 490th. 491st. 492nd. 493rd. 494th. 495th. 496th. 497th. 498th. 499th. 500th. 501st. 502nd. 503rd. 504th. 505th. 506th. 507th. 508th. 509th. 510th. 511th. 512th. 513th. 514th. 515th. 516th. 517th. 518th. 519th. 520th. 521st. 522nd. 523rd. 524th. 525th. 526th. 527th. 528th. 529th. 530th. 531st. 532nd. 533rd. 534th. 535th. 536th. 537th. 538th. 539th. 540th. 541st. 542nd. 543rd. 544th. 545th. 546th. 547th. 548th. 549th. 550th. 551st. 552nd. 553rd. 554th. 555th. 556th. 557th. 558th. 559th. 560th. 561st. 562nd. 563rd. 564th. 565th. 566th. 567th. 568th. 569th. 570th. 571st. 572nd. 573rd. 574th. 575th. 576th. 577th. 578th. 579th. 580th. 581st. 582nd. 583rd. 584th. 585th. 586th. 587th. 588th. 589th. 590th. 591st. 592nd. 593rd. 594th. 595th. 596th. 597th. 598th. 599th. 600th. 601st. 602nd. 603rd. 604th. 605th. 606th. 607th. 608th. 609th. 610th. 611th. 612th. 613th. 614th. 615th. 616th. 617th. 618th. 619th. 620th. 621st. 622nd. 623rd. 624th. 625th. 626th. 627th. 628th. 629th. 630th. 631st. 632nd. 633rd. 634th. 635th. 636th. 637th. 638th. 639th. 640th. 641st. 642nd. 643rd. 644th. 645th. 646th. 647th. 648th. 649th. 650th. 651st. 652nd. 653rd. 654th. 655th. 656th. 657th. 658th. 659th. 660th. 661st. 662nd. 663rd. 664th. 665th. 666th. 667th. 668th. 669th. 670th. 671st. 672nd. 673rd. 674th. 675th. 676th. 677th. 678th. 679th. 680th. 681st. 682nd. 683rd. 684th. 685th. 686th. 687th. 688th. 689th. 690th. 691st. 692nd. 693rd. 694th. 695th. 696th. 697th. 698th.

Præteritum, 3. to go by, past by. — *præteritum*, 3. to lead by, lead past, P.

Præterea, beatiſſe, by you! this, & in a
unus e' huius est circuli et eius...

cu. aquam communem Junonis a. 1761 - 1762 V.

Praktisch ist die Arbeit, die in der Praxis der
 neuartigen Kunstformen, die in der Praxis der
 neuartigen Kunstformen, die in der Praxis der

[illegible]

הנהגתו ופיקודו על כלל הציוד וההכנות
הנדרשות לביצוע המשימה.

1977 年 12 月 1 日 星期一

linguo, C; *quod praterii dicere*, F, which I omitted to say; (4) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, *cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragius prateritur*, C; *Philippus et Marcellus pratererunt*, Ca, are passed by, get nothing; (5) to surpass, excel, *hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praterit*, Vr.

Præterito, 1. to ride past, ride by, L.
Præterfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past, L. Le.

Præterfluo, 3. to flow past, flow by, Vr. L; *met.* to pass by, go by, C.

Prætergrēdior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to pass by, go beyond, C; (2) *met.* to excel, surpass, S.

Præterhac, beyond this, besides this, P.

Præteritus -a -um (*ptep.* *præteritō*), past, gone; *acc* -tempus unquam recertitur, C; -actas, C; -noz, Pt; -tempus, Q, the past tense; *subst.* *præterita* -ōrum, n. C, the past, things that have already happened.

Præterlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide by, flow by, V; *præterlabentia flumina*, Q; *met.* C.

Prætermō, 1. to pass by, go by, Le.

Prætermisso -ōnis, f. a leaving out, omission, neglecting, C.

Prætermitto -isi -issum, 3. to let pass, -nullum diem, C; (2) to neglect, omit, -nullum officium hominis amantissimi, C; -voluptates, C; (3) in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit, *quod dignum memoria visum, prætermittendum non existimamus*, C; (4) to overlook, pass by as unimportant, T.

Præternavigatio -ōnis, f. a sailing past, Pl.

Præternavigo, 1. to sail past, St.

Prætero -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off before, Pl.

Præterquam, except, *nullum in vobis premium postulo* -huius diei memoriam, C; followed by *quod*, except that, *ego me in Cumanis*, -quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, C.

**Præterrado*, 3. to grate, scrape along, -roz, -fauces, Le.

**Prætervecio* -ōnis, f. a passing by, travelling past, C.

Prætervehor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride by, sail by, be carried past, C; -Apolloniam, Ca; applied by Te, to infantry, to march past; (2) *met.* *emergisse e vadis, et scopulos præterecula videtur oratio mea*, C.

Prætervolo, 1. to fly past, St; (2) *met.* to glide past, slip by, *sententia non acutorum hominum sensus*, -C.

Prætexo -xūi -xtum, 3. to weave before, to form an edge, border, fringe; *purpura scepe tuos iugulens prætexit amictus*, O; *litora curvæ prætexunt puppes*, V; *utraq; nationes Rheno prætexuntur*, Te, are bordered by, lie behind the Rhine; (2) to place before, put in front, -in his voluminibus auctorum nomina, Pl; (3) to provide with a border, adorn; to provide, furnish with; *quæque aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principibus natura prætexit*, C; *Augusto prætexit nomine templum*, O; (4) to use, put forward as a pretext, C; to cover, conceal with any thing, *hoc* -nomine culpam, V.

Prætexta -a, f. a toga with a broad purple border, worn by the chief magistrates of Rome and by freeborn children of both sexes, C; (2) (sc. fabula) a tragic drama, H.

Prætextatus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, g.v., C; -amicia, M, dating from childhood; (2) -verba, St, lewd, obscene expressions.

Prætextum -i, n. ornament, Sc; (2) a pretence, pretext, St. Te.

Prætextus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, g.v., Pl.

Prætextus -ūs, m. outward appearance, consideration, consequence, Te; (2) a pretext, St.

Prætextio -ti, 2. to be in fear beforehand, -sibi, P, on one's own account.

Prætextus -a -um, moistened, wetted beforehand, O.

Prætor -ōris, m. the prætor, a Roman magistrate, intrusted with the administration of justice; of whom there were two, -urbanus, having jurisdiction over Roman citizens, -peregrinus, over

foreigners, C; (2) = *proprætor*, g.v., C; (3) a chief, leader, C; the chief magistrate of Capua, C; -maximus, L, dictator; -ararii, Te, high treasurer; also applied to the suffetes of Carthage, N; to foreign military leaders, C.

Prætorianus -a -um, belonging to the imperial body-guard, prætorian, Te.

Prætoricus -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, M.

Prætorium -ii, n. the tent of the general-in-chief, Ca. L; and hence, a council of war, as usually held in the general's tent, L; (2) the official residence of the governor of a province, C; (3) a palace, Jr; and generally, any splendid residence or villa, St; (4) the imperial body-guard, Te. Pl.

Prætorius -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, -potestas, C; (2) of or relating to a military commander, -cohors, Ca, the general's body-guard; -navis, L, the admiral's ship; -porta, Ca, the gate of a camp which led in the direction of the enemy.

Prætorius -ii, m. one who had been a prætor, C.

Prætorquō -rsi -tum, 2. to twist or turn forwards, C; -collum injuria, P.

Prætrēpidans -ntis, trembling, exceedingly, trembling with desire, -mens, Ct.

Prætrēpidus -a -um, trembling exceedingly, very anxious, Fr. St.

Prætruncō, 1. to lop off in front, cut off, P.

Prætrū -a, f. the office, dignity of a prætor, C. *Præambrians* -ntis, overshadowing; *met.* obscuring, Te.

Præuro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in front; *hasta præusta*, L, burnt at the point; *stipites ab summo præcauti*, et præcauti, Ca.

Præcut, in comparison with, compared with, P. T.

Prævāllens -ntis (*ptep.* *prævāllo*), strong, powerful, L.

Prævālleō -ti, 2. to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail; *virtute semper prævaleat sapientia*, Ph; *sed prævalebant jam fato consilia*, Aug; in Africa et in Egypto hic mos prævaleat, Pl; -auctoritate et præsentia, St; of medicines, to be very efficacious, Pl.

Prævālleō, 3. to become very strong, Co.

Prævāllē, very strongly, Pl.

Prævāllidus -a -um, very strong, very powerful, -juvenis, L; -cohortes, Te; *met.* urbes, L; -terra, V, too fertile, too productive.

Prævallo, 1. to fortify in front, Aug.

Prævaricatio -ōnis, f. a violation of duty; especially of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, double dealing, collusion, prevarication, C.

Prævaricator -ōris, m. a violator of duty, one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer, -significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, C.

Prævaricor, 1. *dep.* to go crooked, walk crookedly, Pl; (2) to prevaricate, play a false or double part, Pl; -accusationi, C, to favour secretly.

Prævarus -a -um, very perverse, C.

Prævehor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride or be carried in front, L; *prævectus equo*, V; (2) to flow past, *Rhenus servat noanem, quæ Germaniam prævehitur*, Te.

Prævēlox -ōcis, very swift, Q.

Prævēnō -vni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, prevent; *quia hostis breviorē viā præventurus erat*, L; *talitā agentem mors prævenit*, St; hence abs. *præveniri*, Te, to be anticipated by death, be killed at first; (2) to surpass, excel, Co.

Præverbium -ii, n. (in grammar) a preposition, Vr.

Prævernāt, *impers.* it is an early spring; it is a too early spring, Pl.

Præverro, 3. to sweep or brush before, O.

Pressus -us, *m.* a pressing, pressure, *C.*
Præter-eris, *m.* (*ὑπερ-ῆς*), a fiery whirlwind,
Le; (2) a species of poisonous snake, the bite of
 which produces burning thirst, *Pl.*

Præstare, *v.* in a costly manner, splendidly, mag-
 nificently, *Ca*; — *calata*, *C.*

Præstare -a -um, costly, precious, of great
 value, *C*; (2) costly, high-priced, dear; *pretioso*
pretio *emere* *aliquid*, *P.* at a high price; (3) —
emptor, *II.* one who buys at a high price.

Præstare -i, *n.* worth, value, price; — *statuere*
merci, *P.* to set a price upon; — *pacisci pro re*
aliquid, *C.* to agree upon a price; *facere pretia*
praedictorum, *C.* are down, are low; *magni pretii*
esse, *P.* to be of great value; so also *parvi pretii*
esse, *C.* — *habere*, *C.* to have a price, be worth
 any thing; in *pretio* *esse*, *P.* to be esteemed, be
 considered valuable; — *facere*, *P.* *M.* to set a
 price, fix a value; (2) money expended upon any
 thing; *omnia vectigalia parvo — redempta habere*,
Ca; *pretio mercari ordinem senatorium*, *C.* to buy
 for money; (3) a reward, recompense, wages, *P*;
 — *reddere alicui pro beneficiis*, *P*; (4) *met.* worth,
 value, pay, hire, wages; — *cura*, — *opera*; the
 reward of trouble; hence *opera pretium est*, *C.* it
 is worth the trouble, worth while; also, retribu-
 tion, punishment, *ego pretium ob stultitiam fero*,
T; *pretio iudicem corrumpere*, *C.* by a bribe.

Prex, *præcis*, *f.* (usually *pl.* *præces* -um, *f.*) a
 request, entreaty, *O.* *Ca*; (2) a prayer, *C*; (3) a
 curse, execration, *Ca.* *II.*

Prælius -i, *m.* (*Πριελιος*), the last king of Troy,
 husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cas-
 sandra, etc.; hence *Præliensis* -idis, *f.* a daughter of
 Priam, Cassandra, *O*; *Præliades* -eo, *m.* a son of
 Priam, *V*; *adj.* *Præliensis* -a -um, *V.*

Præpus -i, *m.* (*Πριαιος*), the god of procreation,
Co. *V*; (2) the male organ of generation; — *ci-
 treus*, *Jr.* a drinking-vessel of such a shape; (3) a
 lustful, lewd man, *Ct.*

Prædum, long ago, long since; *jam —*, *C.* long
 ago; *non —*, *T.* not long ago; *non ita —*, *C.* not
 very long before.

Prædianus -a -um, of or relating to yesterday,
 yesterday's, *St.*

Prædie, on the day before, yesterday; *quotidie —
 cavere*, *n.* *faciat*, *quod piget postredie*, *P*; *qui,
 pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Antiglenas profectus*
erat, *C*; followed by *acc.* — *Compitalia*, *C.*

Præmarus -a -um, young, youthful, *V.* *Ct.*

Præmarus -a -um, belonging to the first legion;
subst. *Præmarii* -orum, *m.* soldiers of the first le-
 gion, *Te.*

Præmarus -a -um, in the first rank, excellent,
 distinguished, — *cir* *populi*, *C.*

Præmarus -us, *m.* the first place, the preference
 over all others, *Vr.* *Pl.*

Præmarus -a -um, original, primitive, *Vr*; —
cerbe, *Vr.* primitives; *subst.* *Præmaria* -æ, *f.* a
 surname of the goddess Fortune, *C.*

Præmarus -a -um, original, primitive, *Le.*

Præmaria -æ, *f.* that has brought forth young
 for the first time, *Pl.*

Præmarialis -is, *m.* a centurion of the triarii, *Q.*

Præmarialis -ii, *m.* *Sc.* = *præmarialis*, *g.*

Præmarus -i, *m.* *cid.* *pius*.

Præmarus -orum, *f.* first-fruits, — *Cereri dabant*,
O; *met.* — *metallorum*, *Te.* the minerals first
 taken out; — *armorum*, *P.* *Aug.* the commence-
 ment of war.

Præmarus -a -um, the first of its kind; *apex —
 floribus illicet*, *Co.* the flowers which blossom
 earliest.

Præmarus, first, for the first time, *V.* *Ct.*

Præmarus, firstly, at first, in the beginning, *C*; —
pecunia, deinde imperii cupido crevit, *S.*

Præmarus -a -um, first-born, *Pl.*

Præmarus -ii, *n.* (frequently *pl.* -a -orum, *n.*)
 the first beginning, commencement, origin; *a Jove*
Musarum præmaria, *C*; — *mundi*, *O*; *a primor-*
dio urbis, *L.*

**Præmarus* -a -um, original, *Co.*

Præmarus -e, the first, — *dentes*, *Pl*; (2) the fore-
 most part, tip, end; *sumere aliquid digitulis duo-*
bus præmaribus, *P.* with the tips of the fingers;
quæ isti rhetores ne præmaribus quidem labris atti-
giunt, *C*; *dimicare in præmaribus*, *P.* *Aug.* in the
 foremost ranks; (3) the first in rank, most distin-
 guished, *L*; — *Argicorum ciri*, *Ct*; hence *subst.*
præmarus -um, *m.* the most illustrious; — *populi*,
II; *citissimum — alque optimates*, *Co.*

Præmarus, first, at first, firstly, *P.*

Præmarus -a -um, first, *P.*

Præmarus, first, firstly, at first; *Cæsar præmarus*
suo, deinde omnium et conspectu remotis equis, præ-
marium commisit, *C*; *præmarium docent esse deos, deinde*
quales sint, *C*; — *omnium*, *C.* first of all; *ut —*,
C; *ubi —*, *C*; *simulac —*, *C.* as soon as.

Præmarus -a -um, the first; *cerum —*; *cerum*
igitur et extremum, *C.* the first and the last; *præ-*
maris ex omnibus philosophis docuerunt, *C*; in *præ-*
maris, *N.* among the first; especially, first in point of space
 or time, foremost; — *digitus*, *Ct.* the tip of the
 finger; — *dentes*, *Pl*; — *luna*, *Pl.* the new moon;
 — *quisque*, *C*; *præmarus quoque die*, *C.* on the first
 opportunity; *subst.* *præmarus* -orum, *n.* the commence-
 ment, beginning, *quod bellum, si præmaris satis pro-*
spera fuissent, haud dubie ad Romanos pervenisset,
L; *a præmaris*, at first, from the beginning; *nullum*
improbiores sunt quam a præmaris cecidi, *P*; in
præmaris, *S.* in front, before; (2) first in rank, chief,
 most distinguished, best, noblest; *evocati ad se*
Mæssilensium quindecim præmaris, *Ca*; *Scx. Roscius*
fuit genere, nobilitate, et pecuniâ sui municipii
facile præmaris, *C*; *quia sum apud te —*, *T.* most be-
 loved by thee; *præmaris dare*, *C.* to esteem of most
 importance; *præmaris concedere*, *C.* to yield the first
 place; *præmaris tenere*, *C.* to occupy the first place,
 be the first; *cum præmaris*, *C.* in *præmaris*, *C.* among
 the first, especially, particularly.

Præmarus -ipis, *e.* (used both *adj.* and *subst.*) the
 first; *ut quisque in pugna postremus, ita periculo —
 erat*, *C*; — *ex omnibus ausus est poscere*, *C*; *Præmarus*
 — *pecunia pollicentibus fuerunt*, *C.* were the first to
 promise money; (2) the first, most distinguished,
 most illustrious, noblest, best; *præmarus pla-*
cuisse ciris, non ultio laus est, *II*; — *senatus*, *L.*
 the senator who stood first on the censor's list;
 — *juventutis*, *C.* one of the noblest of the knights; (3)
 the chief, head, leader, founder; *Zno inventor et*
Stoicorum fuit, *C*; *qui hujus consilii — fuissent*,
Ca. the authors of this design; (4) a ruler,
 prince, *H*; (5) *præmarus*, one of the three ranks
 or classes of soldiers into which a Roman legion
 was originally divided, and which was drawn up
 between the hastati and the triarii, *L.*

Præmarus -e, first, original, *C*; (2) first in rank,
 most distinguished, chief, principal, *causarum*
aliesunt perfectæ et —, alieadjutantes et proximæ,
C; (3) of or relating to a prince, princely, royal,
 — *beneficia*, *Pl*; — *matrimonium*, *Te*; — *via*, —
porta, *L.* the broad alley which passed through
 the centre of a Roman camp, and the gate at either
 end, *vid.* *principia*.

Præmarus, in a princely manner, royally,
Ec. *Pl.*

Præmarus -us, *m.* the first place, principal
 share; *Gallia hujus belli profundius, adminis-*
trandi, sustinendi — tenet, *Ca*; *Sol astrorum ob-*
tinet —, *C*; (2) the first rank in the state or army,
C. *Ca*; and generally, rule, dominion, government,
Pl; (3) a beginning, origin, *C.*

Præmarus -e, original, *Le.*

Præmarus -ii, *n.* a beginning, origin; *origo*
principii nulla est, nam ex principio oriuntur
omnia, *C*; *hic fons, hoc — est movendi*, *C*; —
capessere, *Te.* to begin; *adv.* *præmarus*, a principle,
 in principle, in the beginning, at the beginning,
 at first, *dixeram a principio, de republica ut sile-*
remus, *C*; *præmarus atque*, *P.* as soon as; (2) *poet.*
 a founder, originator, ancestor, *Græcia — moris*
fuit, *O*; (3) the first place, preeminence, *Pl*; (4)
pl. *præmaria* -orum, *n.* (a) the elements, first
 principles of a science, *nunc juris — videamus*,

C; — *rerum ex quibus omnia constant*, C, the elements of the universe, (b) the front rank of an army, the van, L. S, (c) an open space in a Roman camp, in which stood the tents of the general, military tribunes, etc. L.

Prior -us (adj. comp. for superl. *vid. primus*), former, prior, qui — *has angustias occupaverit*, Ca; *priore estate*, C, in the previous summer; — *vinum*, Pl, of the year before; of a quadruped, — *pedes*, N, the fore feet; *subst. priores -um*, n. ancestors, men of a former generation, *abitus illuc, quo priores abierunt*, Ph; (2) better, preferable, more excellent, *ut nemo tota juventute habetur prior*, L; — *estate et sapientia*, S.

Prisee, after the manner of the ancients, eternally, severely, C.

Priscianus, a well-known grammarian of the fifth century after Christ. We are ignorant of his life, except that he taught grammar at Constantinople, and appears to have been a Christian. Several of his works are still extant; the most important being "Commentariorum Grammaticorum Libri XVIII."

Priscus -a -um, ancient, antique, *Joves plures in priscis Græcorum literis invenimus*, C; (2) former, previous, *quid si — redit Venus*! H; (3) severe, stern, Ct.

Prista -æ, m. (πρίστῆς), a sawyer, Pl.

Pristinus -a -um, former, previous, early, pristine, *ut tuam — dignitatem et gloriam consequare*, C; — *consuetudo*, Ca; (2) of or relating to yesterday, *militis nostri diei pristini perfidia incitati*, Ca; (3) = priscus, old, old-fashioned, P. Co.

Pristinus -a -um (pistinnus), of or relating to the constellation called the Whale, Co.

Pristis = pistrix, g.v.

Prus, before, previously, *quem fuit æquius, ut — introteram in vitam, sic — exire de vitâ*, C; frequently followed by *quam*, before that, before, *nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut tibi gratularetur*, C; also, sooner than, rather than, *Ægyptii quamvis carnificem prius subierint, quam ibi violent*, C; (2) formerly, Ct.

Privatim (opp. publico), privately, as a private person, in private life, *eloquentia et — et publice homines persequere abutuntur*, C; (2) especially, particularly, Pl. Q.

Privatio -ōnis, f. a depriving of, freeing from, — *doloris*, C.

Privatus -a -um (priep. privo), private, of or relating to a private individual, *privati et separati agri apud eos nihil est*, Ca; *vir privatus*, C, one who holds no magistracy; *in privatum*, L, for private use; *ex privato*, L, from private property; (2) in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, To. St.

Privignus -i, m. -a -æ, f. a step-son, step-daughter, C.

Privilegium -ii, n. a law or project of law directed against an individual, *in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim —*, C; (2) P. Aug. a decree in favour of an individual, a privilege, Pl.

Privo, 1. to deprive of, — *aliquem vitâ*, C; (2) to free from, — *aliquem dolore*, C.

Privus -a -um, single, in dies privos, Lc; (2) each, every, non — *quunque solenus particulari senti sentire*, Lc; (3) one's own property, private, *milles singulis bobus binisque precis tunicis donati*, L.

Pro, (r.) adv. only found in the phrases *pro-quam*, Lc, *prout*, C, like as, just as, according as, in proportion as, as; *tunc interis, prout res postulabat, expecto*, C; *id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretantur*, L. — (u.) prep. with abl. of place, before, *sedens pro ad Castrois*, C; with verbs of motion, *Cæsar pro castris suis cepit produci*, C; implies place on the front part of any thing, and may be translated, before, on, in, *inquit, — tribunum cum aliquid ageretur, intelligi potuissit*, C; *stabat — ripâ dicere actus*, Tc; *mulieres puerique pro lectis edificiorum*, S, standing on the front part

of the roofs; (2) implies protection, assistance, for, in behalf of, in favour of, *quare hoc non modo, non pro me, sed contra me est potius*, C; *hæc quæ contra legem proque lege dicta essent*, L, for and against the law; *dulce et decorum est — patriâ mori*, H; (3) in place of, instead of, for, *quæ pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas reuxim*, C; *quum Alexandria pro quaestore eveni*, C; in this sense may be often translated by *as*, *hunc eduxi a periculo, habui, amari pro meo*, T, I have loved as my own; *quum pro damnato mortisque esset*, C, as good as condemned and executed; *pro certo habere aliquid*, C, to consider as certain; *pro eo*, C, just as, as the same; *pro eo ac si concessum sit*, C, just as if; in buying and selling *pro denotis* the price, and is translated by *for*, *misimus, qui pro recturâ soleret*, C, to pay for; (4) in proportion to, according to, conformably with, *reliqua ut — ita prudentiâ considerabis*, C; *quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur*, C.

Pro! or proh! oh! ahl especially used in invocations of the deities, — *supreme Junipiter*! C; — *di immortales*! followed by acc. *pro dium usque hominum fidem*! C.

Prōgōrus -i, m. (προγόρος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, C.

Prōducor -ōris, m. the founder, originator of a family, St.

Prōvā -æ, f. a great-grandmother, St.

Prōvitus -a -um, of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral, O.

Prōvū -i, m. a great-grandfather, C; (2) an ancestor, forefather, C.

Prōbābilis -e, probable, credible, not impossible, *nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendum fiat* —, C; (2) pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good, *juvencior et probabilior populo orator*, L; *aqua maxime* —, Pl; *ut quæ habent — gustum*, C; *vir ingenuo sane probabilis*, C.

Prōbābilitas -ātis, f. probability, credibility, C.

Prōbābiliter, probably, credibly, C; (2) with approval, *consulatus — gestus est*, Aug.

Prōbā -ōrum, n. (πρόβαρα), sheep, Pl.

Prōbātio -ōnis, f. a proving, testing, test, trial, examination, — *athletarum*, C; *genus recusat limæ probationem*, Pl; (2) an approving, approval, C; (3) a proving, proof, demonstration, Q; — *oculorum*, Pl, ocular demonstration.

Prōbātivus -a -um, of or relating to proof, P. Aug.

Prōbator -ōris, m. one who approves, an approver, C.

Prōbātus -a -um (priep. probō), approved, excellent, *ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati*, C; *probatissima in Ægypto palma*, Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, C; *ut nemo probator prius patrum esset*, L.

Prōbe, well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently, C; (2) used only to strengthen the meaning of a verb, very, caputally, — *percutere aliquem*, P; — *crucrare*, P.

Prōbitas -ātis, f. honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, C.

Prōbita -ātis, n. (πρόβητος), a problem, P.

Prōbo, 1. to try, test, prove, examine, *in probatur candore, amplitudine*, Pl; *met. subest in etas utilitate probat*, O; (2) to approve, *et in ipsis quidem philosophis magnopere etiam probati*, C; *laudant fabrum atque ædificiorum*, P; (3) to recommend as good, *ut in modis habes, quos, ut spero, tibi valde probavi*, C; *et accipere* — *aliquid alicui*, to convince of, *non verum, timeo* — *aliquid meum*, P. Scellio non probat, C; *ne hoc officium meum*, P. Scellio non probat, C; — *et alicui*, C, to please, gain the approbation of, *Epicturus multis se probavit*, C; (4) to prove, show, demonstrate, *his ego indicis ut non probo*, C, *non rem contra leges perimere*, C.

Prōbōis -idæ, f. (πρόβησις), a proboscis, P. especially, an elephant's trunk, proboscis, Pl.

Prōbōse, shamefully, disgracefully, &c.

Prōbōsus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, in-

famous, ignominious, C, *vitiā* — *et opertus infamia*, Te; *O magna Carthago probrosus altior Italiae ruinis!* H.

Probrum -i, n. a shameful, infamous deed, *emergere ex paternis* — *ac vitis*, C; (2) especially, lewdness, unchastity, adultery, *probris insinulasti pudicissimam feminam*, C; (3) the shame, disgrace, infamy arising from such a deed, *Q. Curtius, quem censoris senatu probris gratia mocerant*, S; — *castis inferre*, C; (4) a reviling, abusing, libelling, C.

Probus -a -um, good, worthy, honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, modest, chaste, P. T. C.

Procaecitas -itās, f. shamelessness, impudence, C. **Procaeciter**, shamelessly, impudently, L.

Proceax -icis, shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent, *scio te non esse* — *in lacescendo*, C; *ut quisque animo ignavus*, — *ore*, Te; applied to things, — *sermo*, S; — *scripta*, Te.

Procedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed, C; — *ad forum*, P; in military language, to advance, *lente atque paulatim* —, Ca; of a procession, to set forth, put itself in motion, *finis interim procedit, sequamur*, T; (2) to go, come forth or out of, — *extra munitiones*, Ca; — *e tabernaculo in solem*, C; of plants, *antequam radices longius* — *possint*, Vr; (3) of places, to project, jut out, *promontorium quod contra Peloponnesum* —, Pl; (4) of time, to advance, pass on, elapse, *dies procedens mitigat egritudinem*, C; (5) *met.* to advance, go on, make progress, — *in philosophiā*, C; *eo teoriam processit*, S, he went to such a pitch of folly; (6) *met.* to turn out, result, succeed, — *alicui bene*, C; *Syre, processisti hodie quicquid*, T; to be of use to, do good to, *benefacta mea reipublica procedunt*, S; (7) *met.* to happen, *nunquid processit ad forum hodie novi?* P.

Procella -a, f. a storm, tempest, gale of wind, C; (2) *met.* *vita remota a procellis invidiarum*, C; *plebs agitari capiti tribunicis procellis*, L; — *equestris*, L, a furious charge of cavalry.

Procellio, 3. to throw down, cast down, P. **Procelliosus** -a -um, stormy, tempestuous, L.

Procer -eris, m. the chief, most illustrious person; usually pl. *proceres* -um, m. the chiefs, nobles, princes; *audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes*, C; *met.* *proceres artis ejus*, Pl, masters of the art.

* **Procerere**, *brachium procerius projectum*, C, far outstretched.

Proceritas -itās, f. high growth, slimness, slenderness, tall stature, *canit adjuvantur proceritate collarum*, C, by the length of their necks; — *arborum*, C; — *herbarum*, Pl; — *aurium et cervicis*, Pl.

Procius -a -um, tall, slender, — *et tenuis collum*, C; *homo proceræ stature*, St; of trees, — *vopuli*, C; *aves corneo proceroque rostro*, C, long; *procerius cauda*, Pl.

Processo -onis, f. a military advance, C.

Processus -us, m. a going forth, advance, course, progress, C; (2) a projection, process, Cl.

Procidencia -a, f. a diseased falling down or forward of any part of the body, — *ani*, Cl; — *vulvarum*, Pl.

Prociō -idi, 3. to fall down forward, fall forward, *preceps cum armis prociō ante proram*, L; (2) of the diseased falling down of certain parts of the body, *si prociōnt ruliæ*, Pl; *ptep.* *prociōntia* -um, the parts of the body so affected, Pl.

Prociōsus -a -um, fallen down, — *salix*, Pl; (2) applied to parts of the body, Pl.

Prociōnetus -us, m. a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle, C; *oratorum armatum semper ac velut in prociōnetu starent*, Q; *prov. atiquid in prociōnetu habere*, Sc, to have in readiness.

Proclamatio -ōnis, f. a calling out, crying aloud, Q.

* **Proclamator** -ōris, m. a bawler, C. **Proclamo**, 1. to call out, cry out, C. L.

Proclivatio -ōnis, f. a bending forwards, slope, inclination, Vt.

Proclino, 1. *act.* to bend, incline forwards, *curvatura montis proclinata ad mare*, Vt; *ptep.* *met.* *proclinatus* -a -um, tottering to its fall, Ca.

Proclive, downwards, C; *met.* *labi verba proclivis*, C, more quickly.

Proclivis -e, inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep; *agmen per* — *viam duci vidit*, L; *subst.* *proclive* -is, n. a declivity, L; (2) *met.* going downwards, — *cursum et faciliis*, C; (3) *met.* inclined to, ready for, prone to, willing, *ingenium hominum* — *ad libidinem*, T; — *secleri*, P. Aug; (4) *met.* easy, easy of execution, *proclivis anteponuntur laboriosis*, C; in *proclivi*, T. P, easily.

Proclivitas -itās, f. a slope, descent, Aug; (2) *met.* inclination, tendency, proneness, *aliorum ad alios morbos* —, C.

Proclivus -a -um, Le. P. = *proclivis*, q.v.

Proco, 1. (*procor*, 1. *dep.*) to ask, intreat, C.

Prococtō -ōnis, m. (*προκοκτω*), an ante-chamber, Pl.

Proconsul -ulīs, m. a proconsul; a man of consular rank who administered with the command of an army the affairs of a province, C.

Proconsularis -e, of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, L. Te.

Proconsullatus -ūs, m. the office or dignity of a proconsul, Pl.

Procrastinatio -ōnis, f. a putting off from day to day, procrastination, C.

Procrastino, 1. to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, C.

Procreatio -ōnis, f. a bringing forth, begetting, procreation, C.

Procreator -ōris, m. a begetter, — *mundi*, C, Creator.

Procreatix -icis, f. one that brings forth, mother, C.

Procreo, 1. to bring forth, beget, procreate, — *multiplex fetus*, C; *cum ex tribus uxoris liberos procreasset*, N; (2) *met.* to bring forth, produce, cause, make, C.

Procreso, 3. to grow forth, arise, Le; (2) *met.* to increase, Le.

Procrebo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie, V.

Prociōdo -di -sum, 3. to push, press, thrust forward, Le; (2) to forge, form by forging, — *enses*, II; (3) to produce, bring forth, — *ignem*, Le; (4) *met.* to form, forge, C. P.

Prociō, afar off, at a distance, far away, *non jam* — *sed hic præsentis sua templa dii defendunt*, C; — *O — este profani!* V; followed by a, ab, far from, *prociū n tei nā abripi*, C, or by abl. — *urbe*, O; (2) *met.* *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse* —, T; — *ab omni metu*, C; — *negatis*, II.

Prociōculatio -ōnis, f. a trampling underfoot, Pl.

Prociōculo, 1. to tread, trample upon, — *aliquem*, Te; (2) *met.* to despise, Sc. Te.

Prociōmo -cibū -cibitum, 3. to fall down, sink down; *prociōmunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges*, Ca; *ut etiam qui vulneribus confecti prociōbussent scutis inimici prælium redintegrarent*, Ca; *poet.* to fall upon, attack, M; of inanimate objects, *frumenta imbribus prociōbuerant*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *in voluptates*, Sc, to fall into sensuality.

Prociōratio -ōnis, f. a taking care of, management, administration, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *meum* — *erum*, C; — *annonæ*, Q; *ad amplissimas* — *promotus*, Pl, the most honourable offices; (2) a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity, C.

Prociōratifunctio -ōis, f. dim. a small charge, administration, Sc.

Prociōrator -ōris, m. a manager, administrator, substitute, agent, factor, procurator, *agere aliquid per* —, C; — *regni*, Ca, a viceroy; (2) the steward, bailiff on an estate, C; (3) in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue in the provinces, Te.

Prœcûratrix -icis, *f.* a female governor, administrator, C.

Prœcûro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend, — *pueros*, V; — *sacrificia*, Ca; — *alicui*, P; (2) to manage, administer any one's affairs, is *procurat rationes negotiarum Dionysii nostri*, C; in religious affairs, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen, — *atque expiare signa, quæ a diis hominibus portenduntur*, C; neut. cum. *procurare in Hispaniâ*, Pl, when he was procurator.

Prœcurro -cûrri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run forward, charge, Ca; *si Romani ferocius procurrebant*, L; (2) of places, to project, jut out, run forward, *infelix saxis in procurentibus hæsit*, V; (3) of money, to increase, Sc; (4) met. to advance, make progress, Aug.

Prœcursatio -ōnis, *f.* a running forward, charge, L.

Prœcurso -ōnis, *f.* a running forward; met. of discourse, a digression, Q.

Prœcurso, 1. to run forward, spring forward, L.

Prœcursor -ūs, *m.* a running forward; and especially, in military language, an advance, charge, L; (2) of places, a projecting, jutting out, Pl; (3) met. a progress, course, P. Aug.

Prœcurvo, 1. to bend forward, P. Aug.

Prœcurvus -a -um, bent forward, curved forward, V.

Prœcys -i, *m.* a wooer, suitor, C.

Prœcyon -ōnis, *m.* (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, C.

***Prœdambulo**, 1. to take a walk, T.

Prœdico -di -ctum, 4. to go, come forth, — *in prædium*, Ca; — *ex portu*, Ca; — *obviam alicui*, C; — *utero matris*, O; (2) of plants, to come forth, appear, *nascentis anni elementia excipit prodentia semina*, Co; (3) of elevations, to stand up, project, O. Pl; (4) met. to come out; appear, *nunc nova que produnt comedie, multo sunt nequiores*, P; *si hæc consuetudo serpere ac prodire cæperit*, C; (5) met. to go forward, advance, — *sumptus extra modum*, C.

Prœdico -xi -ctum, 3. to say before, foretell, C; (2) — *diem*, L, to put off.

Prædictator -ōris, *m.* one who acts as deputy for the dictator, L.

Prædige, prodigally, extravagantly, C.

Prædigentia -æ, *f.* profusion, prodigality, Te.

Prædigiis -e, — *Jupiter*, P, averting bad omens.

Prædigiâliter, strangely, wonderfully, H.

Prædigiose, wonderfully, unnaturally, Pl.

Prædigiosus -a -um, unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, O. Q.

Prædigiûm -ii, *n.* a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign, *non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum et — videbatur*, C; (2) a prodigy, monster, O.

Prædigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive forth, — *in pabulum*, Vr; (2) to spend, waste, P; — *opes*, St.

Prædigus -a -um, prodigal, profuse, extravagant, — *alicuius rei*, Aug; — *anima*, H, not sparing his own life; (2) rich, abounding in, *locus nullæ — herbæ*, H; abundant, strong, — *odor*, Pl; (3) costly, expensive, *margaritæ — res*, Pl.

Præditio -ōnis, *f.* a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason, *amicitiarum — et rerum publicarum*, C; — *arcanorum*, Pl.

Præditôr -ōris, *m.* a betrayer, traitor, C.

Prædo -di -ditum, 3. to give forth, bring forth, — *fumoso condita vina caño*, O; — *suspuria pectoris*, O; — *exemplum perniciosum*, C, show a bad example; (2) to publish a law or other writing; make known, relate, tell, *ea quæ scriptores Græcorum prodiderunt*, C; *hujus belli gesta multi meminerunt prodiderunt*, N; *ut quod proditum memoriâ est*, C, to proclaim, elect publicly to an office, — *flaminem*, C; (3) to betray, discover, P. C; to betray treacherously, *quem ego sum secutus, is me deseruit ac prodidit*, C; — *causam populi Romani*, C; (4) to expose to danger, give up, — *tuam vitam*, T; (5) to give over, transmit, — *ad*

memoriam posteritatemque, C; (6) *poet.* to propagate, V.

***Prœdico**, 2. to teach, inculcate, H.

Prœdromus -i, *m.* (πρόδρομος), a north north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star, C; (2) a species of early fig, Pl.

Prœduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forth, bring forth, produce, — *copias pro castris*, Ca; — *aliquem in conspectum populi Romani*, C; — *harum rerum omnium auctores testesque*, C; to produce, cause to be acted a new drama, C; to bring forward for sale, — *servos omnes*, T; *poet.* to place before, draw before, — *malo aliquam moram*, T; — *scannum lecto*, O; to draw out, stretch out, extend, — *ferrum incaude*, Jr; (2) to beget, bring forth, produce, *ego is sum, qui te produci, pater*, P; (3) in pronunciation, to lengthen out, C; — *syllabam*, O; (4) met. to bring forward, advance, promote, — *aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem*, C; to induce a person to do any thing, Aug; (5) met. to lengthen out, — *convivium ad mulsam noctem*, C; — *sermonem longius*, C; — *rem in hiemem*, Ca.

Prœducto, — *dicere*, C, to pronounce long.

Prœductio -ōnis, *f.* an extending, lengthening, C; applied to pronunciation, C.

Præductus -a -um (*ptep.* *prœduco*), extended, lengthened, long, lasting, — *dolores*, C; — *syllaba*, C, long; *subst.* *præducta -orum*, *n.* (translation of the Greek τὰ προημένα), preferable things, C.

Prællaris -e, of or relating to battle, — *pugna*, P, pitched battles.

Prællator -ōris, *m.* a warrior, combatant, To.

Prællor, 1. dep. to give battle, fight, Ca. C.

Prællum -ii, *n.* a battle, fight, *semper incerti exitus prællorum sunt*, C; *prælio dimicare cum hoste*, C; — *ventorum*, V; (2) met. C. P.

Præfano, 1. to offer, sacrifice to a god in front of the temple, — *dæpem*, A. Aug.

Præfano, 1. to profane, desecrate, L; *sacrum*, O; (2) to dishonour, pollute, — *pudorem*, P. Aug.

Præfanus -a -um, not sacred, not consecrated, common, profane; *loci consecrati an —*, C; *res — et usu polluta*, Te; (2) profane, godless, impious, O; *subst.* *præfanum -i*, *n.* profanity, impiety, Pl; (3) ill-omened, O.

Præfatus -us, *m.* a speaking, saying, uttering, Sc.

Præfectio -ōnis, *f.* a departure, C. Ca; (2) met. source, origin, C.

Præfecto, truly, really, indeed, *non est ita, iudices, non est —*, C.

Præfectus -us, *m.* progress, increase, growth, advantage, Q. Sc.

Præficio, tûli, lâtum, ferre, to carry forth, bring forth, *Massilienses arma tormentaque ex oppido proferunt*, Ca; — *numos ex arca*, C; *Draco e pulvino se proferens*, St, raising himself up; — *gradum*, P; — *pedem*, Q, to step forward; (2) of places, to bring forth, produce, — *laurum*, Pl; also, to pronounce, speak out, Q; to extend, enlarge, — *castra*, Ca; to put off, *auktionis diem*, C; of a painter, to bring out, represent distinctly, — *venas*, Pl; (3) met. — *se*, Se, to raise, elevate one's self; also, to bring forward, reveal, make known, *ars, quæ tum primum proferebatur*, C; — *rem in medium*, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; — *libros, testes*, C; — *nominatim multos*, C; — *exempla omnium nota*, C; to stretch out, extend, — *fines officiorum*, C; to drive forward, impel, C; to lengthen out, — *beatam vitam*, C.

Præfessio -ōnis, *f.* acknowledgment, declaration, profession, — *bonæ voluntatis*, Aug; (2) the public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc. *hæc pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non eget*, C; (3) the register of person and their property, C; (4) an occupation, art, profession, — *bene dicendi*, C, rhetoric; — *ista salutaris*, Cl, medicine.

Professor -ōris, *m.* a public teacher, professor, — *Latine simul Græceque eloquentia*, St.

Professorius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Te.

Professor -a -um (*ptep.* *prōfitor*), known, acknowledged, confessed, O; *ex professo*, Se, openly, avowedly, professedly.

Profestus -a -um, not festive, — *dies*, L, work-days, ordinary days.

Proficere -scel -fectum, 3. to go forward, make progress, Pl; (2) *met.* to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect any thing, *statuisse imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi proficeret, triduo exercitum deducere*, Ca; *adco loci opportunitate proficet*, Ca; to profit by, *si modo philophilū aliquid proficimus*, C, if we have made any progress; of things, *ritis genus quod humore proficit*, Co, which thrives on moisture; (3) *met.* to be of use or advantage to; to assist, help, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio*, C; so of medical remedies, *hermatites proficit oculorum lacrimis*, Pl, does good to.

Proficere -sectus, 3. *dep.* to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey, — *ad dormiendum*, C, to go to sleep; — *Fulcos*, C; — *in Illyricum*, Ca; — *ab urbe*, Ca; — *de Formiano*, C; (2) to wish to go anywhere, P. T; (3) *met.* to set out, begin, *ut inde oratio mea proficeretur*, C; (4) *met.* to arise from, spring from, originate from, *ut ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet*, C; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zenon's disciples.

Proficere -fcs -us, 2. *dep.* to acknowledge openly, confess, avow, *quamobrem fateor atque etiam et pro me fela*, C; *proficentur Carantes, se nulum periculum recusare*, Ca, profess; — *scilicet*, C, to profess or declare one's self on thing; — *ad grammatice*, C; — *omnium provinciarum defensorem esse*, C; (2) — *aliquid*, C, to profess any science, art, etc. — *philosophiam*, C; — *medicinam*, Cl; and *abs. profiteri*, Pl, to be a teacher or professor; (3) — *iudicium*, S. Te, to turn king's evidence; (4) to offer, promise spontaneously, C. Ca; (5) to make a public statement or return of property, etc. *ut aratores jugera sanctorum suarum profiterentur*, C; — *gregis otium ad publicanum*, Vr.

Profusus -ōis, *m.* a blowing, breeze, Co; (2) a snowing, P. Aug.

Profligator -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, profligate fellow, Te.

Profligatus -a -um (*ptep.* *profligo*), struck down, ruined, wretched, C; (2) *dis-solut.* profligate, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime*, C.

Profligare, 1. to strike to the ground, overthrow, overcome, — *inimicos*, P; — *corpias hostium*, C; — *classim hostium*, Ca; *met.* *quoniam sui consilii rempublicam profligasset*, C, when he had ruined; (2) to bring almost to an end, nearly finish, *profligatum bellum et pene sublatum*, C; *profligata jam hanc et pene ad exitum adflecta quæstio est*, C. Pl; 1. to blow forth, breathe forth, — *flamma*, O; (2) to melt, smelt, Pl; (3) *met.* *toto proflabat pectoris sonnum*, V.

Profluens -ntis (*ptep.* *profluo*), flowing, — *aqua*, C; and *ois*, *on* -ntis, *f.* C, running-water; (2) of discourse, flowing, fluent, — *genus sermonis*, C.

Profluenter, fluently, C.

Profluere -xi -xum, 3. to flow, flow forth, C; *Mosa profusus ex monte Iogesa*, C; *lacrimæ ab oculis*, Co; (2) *met.* to flow forth, C; *cujus ore sermo melis dulcor profuscat*, Aug.

Profluus -a -um, flowing forth, streaming forth, Co.

Profluvium -ii, *n.* a flowing forth, efflux, — *sanguinis per naves*, Co; — *ales*, Co, or *abs.* diarrhæa; also, menstruation, Pl; — *genitale*, — *genitum*, Pl, gonorrhæa.

Proferre -fatus, 1. *dep.* to say, speak, V; (2) to force, prevail, Lc.

***Profringo**, 3. — *inartata*, P. Aug, to break up fallow ground.

Profrugere -gi -frum, 3. (1.) *act.* to fly away from, avoid, shun, — *conspicuum conversationemque civium suorum*, Se; (11.) *neut.* to fly away, flee, escape, — *ex oppido*, Ca; — *in Britanniam*, Ca; — *domo*, C; especially, to fly to, take refuge with any one, — *ad Brutum*, C.

Profrugus -a -um, flying, fleeing, fugitive, — *urbe*, Te; — *ex Peloponneso*, L; — *ad rebelles*, Te; (2) — *Scythæ*, H, wandering, migratory; (3) flying from one's native country, banished, *Hannibal patriâ*, L; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* O, a fugitive, exile.

Profrunde, deeply, Pl.

Profrundo -fudi -futum, 3. to pour forth, shed abundantly, — *sanguinem suum omnem*, C; — *vim lacrimarum*, C; — *aquam*, P; hence poet. *cum somnis membra profudit*, Lc, has stretched out; (2) to bring forth, produce, *ex alio matris puerum natum profudit*, Lc; — *pectore roces*, C; (3) — *se*, to pour out, rush forth, (of bees) *cum se nora profundunt examina*, Co; (4) *met.* to cast away, pour away fruitlessly, — *verba*, Lc; (5) *met.* to spend, lavish, squander, — *pecunias*, C; in a good sense, — *citum pro patriâ*, C; (6) *met.* to pour, vent, expend upon, — *omne odium in me*, C; (7) *met.* — *se*, to pour forth, rush forth; — *voluptates*, C.

Profrundum -i, *n.* a deep place, depth, — *aqua*, C; especially (2) the depth of the sea, the abyss, the sea, V. O.

Profrundus -a -um, deep, profound, — *mare*, C; (2) deep, dense, — *silicet*, Lc; (3) high, — *caelum*, V; (4) *met.* deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable, — *libidines*, C; — *avaritia*, S.

Profruse, lavishly, extravagantly, St; (2) immoderately, excessively, L.

Profrusio -ōnis, *f.* a pouring forth, — *sanguinis*, Cl, hemorrhage; — *alii*, Cl, diarrhæa; (2) *met.* profusion, extravagance, Vr. St.

Profrusus -a -um (*ptep.* *profrundo*), long, hanging down, — *cauda*, Vr; (2) profuse, extravagant, *perditus ac nepos*, C; — *sui*, S; (3) in a good sense, liberal, generous, M; (4) costily, — *epula*, C; (5) immoderate, extravagant, — *hilaritas*, C.

Profrumans -ntis, putting forth buds, Co.

Profruger -i, *m.* a grand-daughter's husband, St.

Profrugatio -ōnis, *f.* a begetting, procreation, Pl.

Profrugero, 1. to engender, procreate, produce, H. Pl.

Profrugens -tis, *f.* a descent, race, lineage, C; — *vestram usque ad a. atque atque profrugens*, T; (2) progeny, offspring, descendants, *et ceteros, qui se decorem — esse dicebant*, C; applied to animals, V, to plants, Co.

Profrugator -ōris, *m.* the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor, N.

Profrugare, 1. to sprout forth, Co.

Profrugere -gi -gestum, 3. to carry forth, carry out, bear out, Pl. Co.

Profrugere -gendi -gntum, 3. to engender, procreate, bring forth, bear, C. O.

Profrugiter, accurately, precisely, P.

Profrugatus -a -um, born, sprung from, C; *Romulus co — deus ipse*, L; *Herculei* —, P, descendants of Hercules; *Galli se omnes ad Dite patre — prædicant*, Ca.

Profrugare -ta, *f.* (Proene, Ὀφρων), the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, changed into a swallow, O. V; (2) *part.* a swallow, V. O.

Profrugilem -i, *n.* (προφρυνή), a sign, prognostic; hence *profrugilem -urum*, *n.* the sign of the weather; a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero.

Profrugere -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go forward, advance, go on, proceed, *ut regredi gram — mallent*, C; — *in locum inquiri*, Ca; — *obscum alieni*, L; (2) *met.* *procedere et progredi in virtute*, C; *cidea-*

mus, quatenus amor in amicitia — debeat, C; divinationo conjectura nititur, ultra quam — non potest, C; paulum aetate progressus, C, advanced in years.

Progressio -ōnis, f. an advancing, progress, increase, — admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, C; — facere ad virtutem, C; (2) in rhetoric, a gradual strengthening of the expression, C.

Progressus -ūs, m. a going forwards, advance, C; (2) concrete, a projecting pier, mole, Vt; (3) met. progress, advance, increase, — aetatis, C; Balbus, qui tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, C, such progress in the Stoical philosophy.

Progyrnastes -ae, m. (ἀπογυρναστής), a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master, Sc.

Proh! = pro! q.v.

Prohibeo -hēi -itum, 2. to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder, — praedones procul a Sicilia, C; — aliquem a familiaritate, C; — vim hostium ab oppidis, Ca; — se suosque ab injuria, Ca; — exercitum itinere, Ca, to obstruct on the march; parentes meos mihi prohibere? P; — ut existimetur, C; — ne fieret, C; — quominus de te certum haberemus, C; — peregrinos uti urbibus, C; dū prohibeant! T, the gods forbid! (2) to forbid, prohibit, lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, C; (3) to preserve, defend, protect, a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, C; — maiore, P.

Prohibitio -ōnis, f. a hindering, prohibition, C.

Prohibitōrius -a -um, hindering, prohibitory, Pl.

Proin = proinde, q.v.

Proinde, just as, in the same manner, in like manner; followed by ac, C, ac si, C, quasi, C, ut, P. T; (2) therefore, then, hence, accordingly; especially used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc. — fac animum tantum habeas, quanto, etc. O.

Proiectus -ūs, m. exposed, abandoned; — puella, P, a foundling.

Proiectio -ōnis, f. a throwing forward, stretching out, — brachii, C.

Proiecto, 1. to reproach, — me tuis probis, P.

Proiectura -ae, f. the projecting part of a building, Vt.

Proiectus -ūs, m. a projecting, jutting out, Lc.

Proiectus -a -um (prip. proiēctio), stretched out, jutting forward, projecting, — urbs, C; — quae saxa Pachyni radium, V; (2) met. prominent, — atque eminens audacia, C; (3) met. addicted to, immoderate in, homo ad audendum, C; (4) met. abject, base, contemptible, — consulare imperium, L; (5) met. cast down, — vultus, Te.

Proiēctio -iēci -iectum, 3. to throw, cast before, throw down, throw out, thrust out, stretch out, putescebant ibi projecta corpora, Vr; — aliquid in ignem, Ca; — hastam, N; to extend, stretch out, — se super exanimem amicum, V; (2) to cast out, eject, banish, urbs tantam pestem foras proiecit, C; (3) in architecture, to build so as to project, C; (4) met. to reject, give up, abandon, non pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec, C; (5) met. se —, to rush into; — in hoc iudicium, C; and especially, to rush into danger, C; (6) met. to put off, defer, Te.

Proilabor -lapsus, 3. dep. to glide forward, slide forward, slip along, equus prolapsus per caput regem effudit, L; quem prolapsus in cloaca foramen erus fregisset, St; (2) met. to go forward, advance, slip, fall into any thing, me longius prolapsus esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postularit, C; in misericordiam prolapsus est animus victoris, L; (3) met. to slip out, escape, prolapsus certerum, C; (4) met. to fail, make a mistake, cogitabam fore, ut permittis in rebus timore prolaberer, C; (5) met. to fall, sink, go to ruin, huc unus mulieris libido est prolapsa, C; eo prolapsi sunt mores, Sc.

Prolapsio -ōnis, f. a slipping, sliding, C; (2) a falling down, St.

Prolatio -ōnis, f. a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning, — exemplorum, C; (2) an extension,

— finium, L; (3) a putting off, deferring, — iudicii, C.

Proleto, 1. to extend, enlarge, lengthen, — agros, Te; (2) to put off, delay, defer, C.

Prolecto, 1. to entice, allure, — egentes spe legationis, C.

Proles -is, f. offspring, descendants, posterity, C. II. O; — illa futurorum hominum, C, future generations; Baccii rustica, —, Tb, Priapus; applied to animals, V. Co; to plants, et prolem tarde nascentis olive, V, the berries.

Proletarius -ii, m. a citizen of the lowest class, C.

**Proletarius -a -um, common, vulgar, P.*

Prolibo, 1. to pour out a libation; — rina diis, Pl.

**Prolico, 3. to lure forth, entice, P.*

Prolixē, abundantly, copiously, C.

**Prolixo, 1. to lengthen out, extend, Co.*

Prolixus -a -um, widely extended, wide, broad, long, — capillus, T; — cervix, Co; (2) met. — iectus, Lc, distant; of discourse, prolix, P. Aug; (3) met. fortunate, prosperous, — res, C; (4) obliging, complaisant, C.

Prologus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, T; (2) the actor who speaks the prologue, T.

Proloquor -eūtus (-quātus), 3. dep. to speak out, say out, — cogitata, T; — verbum, T; (2) to prophesy, predict, Pt.

Prolobium -ii, n. a desire, inclination, T.

Proloido -si -sum, 3. to prelude, V; met. sententia, quibus proluserunt, C.

Proloio -lōi -lātum, 3. to wash out, genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, V, casts up; — ventrem, Co, to open the bowels; (2) to wash off, tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Ca; (3) to wash, in vivo proluere manus, O; leni praecordia mulo —, H, to drink; — cloacam, P, to drink one's self full.

Proloio -ōnis, f. a preluding, practising, rehearsal, C.

Prolovies -ēi, f. an inundation, Lc; (2) — alti, Co; — ventris, V, excrement.

Promercalis -e, that is bought and sold, saleable, Co. St.

Promerēo -hēi -itum, 2. to deserve, reus levis punitus quam sit ille promeritus, C; (2) to act so as to deserve well or ill of any one, parationes erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, C.

Promeritum -i, n. desert, merit, demerit, Lc. O.

Promētheus -ēi, m. (-eus -ēos, m. Προμηθεύς), the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire, wherewith to animate him, from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture perpetually devoured his liver; hence adj. Promētheus -a -am, — juga, Pl; — rupes, M, the Caucasus; subst. Promēthides -e, m. O, son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

Prominens -ntis (prip. prominēo), jutting out, projecting, prominent, Pl.

**Prominentia -ae, f. a projection, prominence, Vt.*

Prominēo -hēi, 2. to stand out, jut out, project, — in altum, L; uris ungues prominent, Pl; (2) met. to extend itself, gloria in posteritatem, —, L.

Promiscam, P, = promiscue, q.v.

Promiscue, promiscuously, without distinction, C. Ca.

Promiscuus -a -um, mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous, consulatum — patribus et plebi facere, L; — convivia, L, between patricians and plebeians; — spectaculum, Te, to which all have access; (2) in grammar, — nomen, Q, of common gender; (3) common, usual, general, Te.

Promissio -ōnis, f. a promise, C.

Promissor -ōris, m. a promiser, H. Q.

Promissum -i, n. a promise, — facere, sequare, C, to keep a promise.

Promissus -a -um (prip. promitto), long, hanging down, — capillus, Ca. N.

Promitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go forward,

send forth, let down, let go, *ramos longius* —, Co, allow to grow longer; *nec ulla arborum acidius se promittit*, Pl, shoots up with more rapidity; — *capillum et barbam*, L, to let grow; (2) to predict, foretell, C; (3) to promise, give reason to expect, *si Neptunus, quod Theseo promissum, non fecisset*, C; *quem ego inimicissimum hunc conjugationi futurum esse promitto et spondeo*, C; (4) to accept an invitation, promise to come to a meal, P. C; (5) to vow, promise to a god, C; (6) to bid at a sale, Pl.

Promo-*mpsi*-*mptum*, 3, to bring forth, bring out, produce, — *tinum*, P. H; — *pecuniam ex arario*, C; — *medicamenta de narthecio*, C; *vites promunt se*, Co, shoot out; (2) *met. loci e quibus argumenta promuntur*, C; (3) *met. to bring to light, publish, relate, explain*, P; *quæ concepimus mente — etiam loquendo*, Q.

Promontorium -*ii*, n. a mountain-peak, L; (2) a promontory, C.

Promōta -*ōrum*, n. (translation of the Greek προμῳτά), piteferable things, C.

Promōvō -*ōvi* -*ōtum*, 2, to move forwards, push onwards, — *saxa recubus*, Ca; — *assa in alterum angulum*, C; — *castra ad Carthaginem*, L; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *mania*, St; — *imperium*, O; (3) *met. to promote, assist, doctrinam vim promovet insitam*, H; — *aliquem*, St, to promote to a situation of honour; (4) to bring to light, reveal, H; (5) to put off, delay, defer, — *nuptias alieni*, T.

Prompte, promptly, quickly, readily, Tc; (2) easily, Jr.

Prompto, 1, to give out, bring out, produce abundantly, P.

Promptuariū -*a* -*um*, — *amariū*, A. Aug, a store-room.

Promptus -*a* -*um* (*promptus*, *ptēp*, *prōmo*), visible, apparent, manifest, C; *aliud clausum in pectore, aliud — in lingua habere*, S; (2) ready, prepared, prompt, *promptissimus homo et expcricus*, C; — *et profliens eloquentia*, Tc; *ad bella suscipienda Gallorum — est animus*, Ca; — *ad pericula*, C; — *in pavore*, Tc; — *in rebus gerendis*, N; — *adicius insantes*, Tc; — *linguā ingenio*, L; — *seditioni*, Tc; (3) easy, *utrisque rei facilis est et — defensio*, C; *promptum est followed by inf*, O, it is easy.

Promptus -*us*, m. found only in the phrases *in promptu* (*esse, habere, ponere*, etc.), plain, visible, manifest, C. S; *insipientia est, sic iram in promptu gerere*, P; (2) ready, at hand, *ea dicam quæ mihi sunt in promptu*, C; *omnia quæ in promptu erant, diripuerit*, L; (3) easy, *occulta pericula neque facere, neque vitare, bonis in promptu est*, S, is easy to the good.

Promulgatio -*ōnis*, f. a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation, C.

Promulgo, 1, to publish, promulgate, — *legem*, C; — *rogationem*, C.

Promulsis -*idis*, f. any dish which was taken as a relish or stimulant to the appetite before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), C.

Promus -*i*, m. the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, P. Co.

Promūtū -*a* -*um*, advanced, lent by anticipation, Ca.

Pronāus -*i*, m. (-*os* -*i*, m. πρόας), the porch of a temple, Vt.

Pronecto, 3, to weave longer, to lengthen, F. Aug.

Pronēpos -*ōtis*, m. a great-grandson, C.

Pronēptis -*is*, f. a great-granddaughter, Pr.

Pronēs -*e*, = *pronus*, a -*um*, q. s.

Pronōa -*æ*, f. (πρόνοια), providence, C.

Pronōmen -*inis*, n. a pronoun, Vr. Q.

Pronunciatio -*ōnis*, f. a figure of speech, consisting in calling an object by an unfamiliar name, Aug.

Pronūba -*æ*, f. a matron who performed for a

bride the same offices as a bridesmaid among us, Ct; hence applied to Juno, V.

Pronunciatio -*ōnis*, f. a making known publicly, publication, C; the decision of a judge, C; the proclamation of a crier, P. Aug; (2) in rhetoric, delivery, action, C; (3) in logic, a proposition, C.

Pronunciator -*ōris*, m. a relater, *Thucydes rerum gestarum* —, C.

Pronunciatum -*i*, n. in logic, a proposition, C.

Pronuncio, 1, to make publicly known, publish, proclaim, announce, — *sententiam*, C, to pronounce an opinion; *is igitur iudex ita pronunciat*, C, decided; *pracones victorum nomina magni voce pronunciant*, C; (2) to nominate publicly to an office, — *eos praetores*, L; (3) to pronounce, deliver, recite publicly, C; (4) to relate, tell, *dolore prohiheor, quæ gesta sunt* —, Ca.

Pronūper, lately, P.

Pronūrus -*ūs*, f. a grandson's wife; grand-daughter-in-law, O.

Pronus -*a* -*um*, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down, prone, C; *pendens in verbera telo admonuit bijugos*, V, leaning forward to the blow; so of persons, swiftly running, O; applied to things, — *ad fastigiata tigna*, Ca; *Anzur urbs — in paludes*, L, sinking in the marshes; (2) of the heavenly bodies, inclining to the west, setting, — *Orion*, H; (3) of places, turned towards, looking towards, *campestris loca Aquiloni* —, Co; (4) *met. inclined to, prone to, disposed to, — ad luctum*, C; *bore ad demandum* —, Vr, easy to be tamed; — *in obsequium plus æquo*, H; — *deterioribus*, Tc; (5) *met. inclined to, favourable to, well disposed to, alicui*, St; — *in aliquem*, Tc; (6) *met. easy, omnia — victoribus*, Tc.

Pronūtor, 1, dep. to make an introduction, preface, Pl.

Pronūtorium -*ii*, n. (προομιον), a preface, introduction, C; (2) *met. a beginning*, Jr.

Prōpāgatio -*ōnis*, f. a propagating, propagation, C; (2) an extension, enlargement, C.

Prōpāgator -*ōris*, m. an extender, enlarger, — *provincia*, C.

Prōpāgo, 1, to propagate, C. Co. Pl; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *fines provinciae*, C; (3) to extend in point of time, prolong, preserve, *meus consulatus multa secula propagavit reipublica*, C; — *imperium consuli in annum*, L, for a year.

Prōpāgo -*inis*, f. a sucker, layer, shoot, which can be used for propagating a plant, C; (2) of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity, — *Romana*, V; — *blanda catulorum*, Lc.

Prōpālam, publicly, in public, C; — *aliquid dicere*, L.

Prōpātū -*a* -*um*, open, free, uncovered; *locus apertus et —*, C; hence *subst. prōpātū* -*i*, n. an open place, unroofed space, C; *in propatulo ædium*, L, in the open courts; *in propatulo*, S, publicly.

Prōpe, (i.) *adv. near, nigh, hard by, quis homo est, qui nostras ades accept* — ? P; — *ab*, C, near to; *bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit*, C; (2) near in point of time, *prope est quando (quum, ut, etc.)*, the time approaches when; *prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet*, P; (3) nearly, almost, *ut me — de vitæ meæ statu deducerent*, C; *equos Romanorum — annos nonaginta natus*, C; — (ii.) *prep. with acc. near, — oppidum*, Ca; (2) near in point of time, — *luem*, St, near daybreak; (3) in other senses, *res — n' tum fuerat*, L; — *seditionem ventus est*, Tc; — (iii.) *comp. prōpius*, nearer, closer, more nearly, — *spectare aliquid*, H; — *urbem*, C; *ad partem insulæ quæ est — solis occasum*, C; *met. — ad ea quæ a te dicta sunt, agamus*, C; — (iv.) *superl. proxime* (proximate), nearest, very near, close by, *exercitum habere quam — hostem*, C; *most recently, very recently, civitates quæ — bellum fecerant*, Ca; in succession, next, next after, C.

Prōpēdem, at an early day, very soon, C.

Prōpellō -*pelli* -*pulsum*, 3, to drive before one, drive forward, drive forth, drive away, propel,

tonis statum concedimus, C; insula — Siciliam, C; (2) on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from, parere legibus — metum, C; — frigora, frumenta in agris matura non erant, Ca; — hoc, quod, Co. Vr, on this account, on which account; — quos civit, C, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life.

Propterēa, on that account, therefore, C.

Propterūsus -a -um, covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, P.

Proptidum -il, n. a shameful action, P; (2) used as a term of reproach, villain, P. C.

Propugnaculum -i, n. a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence, navis ita magna, ut propugnaculo ceteris possit esse, C; pontesque et — jungunt, V; (2) met. a defence, protection, rampart, C.

Propugnatio -ōnis, f. the defence, defending of any place, P. Aug; (2) met. nostra — ac defensio dignitatis tuae, C.

Propugnator -ōris, m. a defender, combatant, soldier, classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum; (2) met. — patrimonii sui, C.

Propugno, 1. to skirmish to the front, Ca; (2) to fight for, defend, — pro suo partu, C; (2) met. fortitudo est virtus propugnans pro equitate, C.

Propulsio -ōnis, f. a driving back, repelling, warding off, — huius periculi, C.

Propulsor -ōris, m. one who drives back, repels, wards off, P. Aug.

Propulso, 1. to drive back, repel, ward off, — hostem, Ca; — populum ab ingressione fori, C; (2) met. — frigus, famem, C; — omnem suspicionem a se, C.

Propulsus -us, m. a driving back, thrusting back, So.

Proptileum -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway (especially used of the celebrated entrances to the temple of Pallas at Athens), C.

Proquestor -ōris, m. a proquestor, one who acts for a questor, C.

Proquam, vid. pro.

Prora -ae, f. (πρόρα), the prow, bow of a ship, C; (2) meton. a ship, V.

Prorepto -psi -ptum, 3. to creep forward, advance imperceptibly, cum proreperint primis animalia terris, H; to creep to any place, St; (2) of inanimate objects, come slowly forth, na palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Co.

Prorepta -ae, m. (προρέπτειν), a person who stood on the prow to keep a look-out, P.

Proreus -ei, m. (προρέπειν), O. = prorepta, g.r.

Proripio -rūpi -reptum, 3. to snatch, tear, drag forward, hominem proripi jubet, C; — se, S, to rush forward; (2) — se, to rush, hurry to any place, — se in publicum, L; — se in silvam, St.

Prorito, 1. to tease, irritate into coming, forth, Pl; (2) to cutiege, allure, Co. Sc.

Prorogatio -ōnis, f. a prolongation of a term of office, L; (2) a deferring of a fixed time, pro rogation, C.

Prorogativus -a -um, allowing of delay, So.

Prorogo, 1. to prolong, — imperium, C; — provinciam, C, the period of administration in the province; — vitam hominibus, Pl; (2) to keep, preserve, H. Pl; (3) to put off, — dies ad solendum, C; (4) to propagate, — familiam, P. Aug.

Prosum, forwards, rursum —, T, to and fro, backwards and forwards; (3) straightforward, straight on, P; (4) at all, praedones — parent nemini, P, no one at all; — nihil intelligo, T, nothing at all.

Prorsus, forwards, straightforward, P; (2) straightforward, directly, P; (3) utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely, — perit, P; nullo modo — assentior, C, by no means; renies expectatus non solum nobis, sed — omnibus, C; in a word, to sum up all, — multa facit, multosque lepos inerat, S.

Prorupto -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (1) act. to cause to break forth, haul out, cast out, Etno . . . atram prorupit ad aethera nubem, V; met. prorupta audacia, C, unbridled impudence; (ii.) neut. to burst forth, break forth, — per medios, C; praedus

Tigellina incendium proruperat, Te, a fire had broken out; (2) met. eo — hominum cupiditatem, C.

Proruo -ui -utum, 3. to tear down, throw down, cast to the ground, overthrow, destroy, Ca; — Aldam a fundamentis, L; — ac profligare hostem, Te; — se, T, to rush out, hasten forth; (ii.) neut. to rush forward, fall upon an enemy, Ca; to fall to the ground, motu terrae oppidum proruit, Te.

Prorsa -ae, f. (Prorsa), a goddess, who helped women in childbed, Vr; (2) prosa oratio, or abs prosa -ae, f. prose (opp. to poetry), Q.

Pröpsipia -ae, f. a family, race, stock, C.

Proscenium -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, the stage, Vt. V. P.

Proscindo -seidi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to split, tear open, cut open, P. Aug; (2) especially in agriculture, to break up fallow land, plough up, — terram, C; hence = arare, validis terram proscinde juvenis, V; poet. — equor, Ct, to plough the waters; (3) to reproach bitterly, satirize, — equestrem ordinem, St.

Proscisso -ōnis, f. a ploughing for the first time, Co.

Proscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to make publicly known in writing, publish in writing, — legem, C; (2) to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise, Claudius proscripti insulam; vendidit, erit P. Calpurnius, C; (3) — aliquem, C, to confiscate the property of any one, punish by confiscation; (4) aliquem, C, to outlaw, proscribe.

Proscriptio -ōnis, f. an advertisement of sale, C; (2) a proscription, outlawry, C.

Proscriptor -ōris, m. one who outlaws another, C.

Proscriptio, 4. to desire to declare any one an outlaw, C.

Proscio -cili -etum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, P. Aug; (2) — solum, Pl, to plough up; (3) to cut off the portions of a victim which are offered to the god, to offer sacrifice, — eria, L.

Prosectum -i, n. the part of a victim cut off in order to be offered to the god, the entrails, Vr. O.

Prosecla -ae, f. a common prostitute, P.

Prosemino, 1. to sow, and met. to disseminate, propagate, C.

Prosemito -si -sum, 4. to see, notice beforehand, P.

Prosequor -citus (quitus), 3. dep. to follow, accompany out of friendship or civility, is me nec prosequente Apameam prosequutus est, C; neque exsequias prosequere meas, O; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — fugientes, Ca; — hostes, Ca; (3) of inanimate objects, to follow, go after, go with, accompany, amicoz honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, C; prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus, V; (4) met. to imitate, C; (5) met. to honour with, bestow upon, show towards, — aliquem honorificis verbis, C; — virtutem alicuius gratia memorat, C; — aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, C; (6) met. of discourse, to prosecute, continue any thing, to go on, non prosequar longius quam mea fides postulabit, C; — pascua versu, V.

Prosero -sevi -satum, 3. to produce by sowing, — segatem, P. Aug.

Proserpina -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and forcibly carried off by Pluto to be his queen in the lower world; hence melior. the lower world, world of spirits, H.

Proserpinia -ae, f. a plant also called polygon, g.r., Pl.

Proserpo, 3. to creep forwards, crawl forth, P.

Proseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a place of prayer, held sacred by the Jews, Jr.

Prosciles -ei, f. Vr. = prosectum, g.r.

Prosilio -ui (-vi -ii), 4. to spring forward, leap forth, C; — ex tabernaculo, L; — ab sede, L; — in concionem, L; — ad flumen, St; (2) of inanimate things, — lacrima, M; — scintilla, O, fructices in altitudinem —, Co, shoot up; (3) met. to break loose, raga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, H.

Proslambanomenos -i, m. (προσλαμβάνομαι), the note A in music, Vt.

Prōsōcr -ēri, *m.* a wife's grandfather, O.
Prōsōdia -a, *f.* (προσῳδία), the accent of a word or syllable, Vr.

Prōsōpōpēa -a, *f.* (προσωποπεία), personification, Q; (2) a dramatizing, Q.

Prospecto, 1. to look forward, look forth, behold, look out, qui mēnia defensabant intenti praelium equestre prospectabant, S; — pontum, O, gaze at; (2) to look about one, P; (3) of places, to look towards, be situate towards, villa qua subjectos sinus editissima —, Te; locus late prospectus, Te, from which there is a wide prospect; (4) *met.* to look for, hope, expect, — exsilium, C; te quoque fata prospectant paria, V, a like fate awaits.

Prospectus -ūs, *m.* an outlook, view, prospect, cum sepibus densissimis interjectis — impeditur, Ca; (2) view, sight, in prospectum P. L., C; cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, Ca, were within sight.

Prospēculor, 1. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to look out to a distance, Aug; to explore, reconnoitre, L; (ii.) *act.* to look for, wait for, — adventum imperatoris, L.

Prosper -ēra -ōrum (prospērus -a -um), according to one's wish, fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous, — adversaque fortuna, C; — exitus consequi, C; — nomina, Pl, well-omened; *subst.* prospēra -ōrum, *n.* prosperity, good fortune, Te.

Prospēre, prosperously, fortunately, favourably, C.

Prospergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, — aliquid aqua, Te.

Prospēritas -ātis, *f.* prosperity, good fortune, C.

Prospēro, 1. to make fortunate or prosperous, ut prosper, veneratus deos, ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperant, Te.

Prospērus -a -um, = prosper, *q.v.*

Prospiciētia -a, *f.* foresight, precaution, C.

Prospicēlo -exi -ectum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to look forward, look to a distance, facile erat ex castris — in urbem, Ca; — multum, C, to have a wide prospect; (2) to look out, be upon the watch, N. Ph; (3) to exercise foresight and precaution, to take forethought, consule vobis, prospicite patriae, C; quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite, C. — (ii.) *act.* to see, behold, gaze upon from afar, — Italiam, V; (of places) to look towards, be situate towards, domus, longos quos prospicit agros, H; to look at attentively, N; (2) to foresee, — tempestatem futuram, C, to provide beforehand; — sedem senectuti vestrae, L.

Prospiciūs -a -um, visible at a distance, P. Aug.

Prostas -ūdis, *f.* (προστάς), a vestibule, Vr.

Prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down, T; — se, to prostrate one's self; filius se ad pedes meos prosternens, C; hostem prostravit, C, to prostrate, completely overthrow; (2) *met.* to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin, — omnia cupiditate ac furore, C; afflicta et prostrata virtus, C; (3) to defile lustfully, ravish, St.

Prostibula -a, *f.* prostibulum -i, *n.* P, a common prostitute.

Prostitudo -di -dum, 3. to expose publicly to lewdness, prostitute, P. Ct; *met.* — vocem ingrato foro, O.

Prostitutus -a -um (prope-prostitutio), prostituted, M; *subst.* -a -a, *f.* a prostitute, Pl.

Prosto -sti -atum, 1. * to stand forward, project, Le; (2) of the seller of goods, to expose one's wares, trade, P; (of the goods) to be exposed for sale, H; (3) especially, to sell one's person, prostitute one's self, Se. Jr; *met.* O.

Prostolos -on (-prostolos), having a porch or colonnade in front, Vr.

Prostuliro, 3. to dig up, throw up, — terram, V; (2) to prepare, form beforehand, P. Aug.

Prosum -sui, prode -e, to be useful, advantageous to, et communi ut, qui nec sibi nec alteri prosumt, C; quid tibi fingere prodest? O, what ad-

vantage is it to me? especially, of medicines, to be effectual, do good, Pl.

Prothiglon -ii, *n.* an esteemed kind of wine, Pl.

Prothectum -i, *n.* the eaves of a roof, Pl.

Protego -xi -ctum, 3. to cover in front, cover, tabernacula protecta hederā, Ca; — aliquem scuto, Ca, to cover, protect; (2) *met.* to cover, protect, — jacentem et spoliatum, C; — viros optimos, Pl; (3) *met.* to cover over so as to conceal, hide, Aug.

Prothelo, 1. to drive off, put to flight, rout, A. Aug; — aliquem saevitidis dictis, T.

Prothium -i, *n.* a yoke of oxen, team, — boium, Pl; (2) *met.* a series, succession, Le.

Prothendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out, — brachia in mare, O; — cervicem fortiter, Te; and in a middle sense, inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, Pl, projects, is the longest.

Prothēnus (prothēnus), forward, further, further on, ut pergeret —, C; ipse capellas — ager ago, V; (2) without interruption, continuously, uninterruptedly, P. Pl; (3) immediately, directly, on the spot, hostes — ex eo loco ad flumen contendunt, Ca; id — ab ipsa curatione faciendum est, Cl, immediately after; also followed by ut, quam, etc.

Prothēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to trample under foot, tread down, equitatus hostium acerosos — incipit, Ca; (2) hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat, H; protrita hostium acies, Te; — aliquem, C, to trample down, destroy utterly; (3) to push forwards, drive forwards, ver proterit alas interitura, H.

Prothēro -rui -ritum, 2. to frighten away, scare away, — filium hinc, T; Themistoclem patitiū pulsum atque protherritum, C.

Proterve, boldly, impudently, shamelessly, C; (2) in a good sense, courageously, P.

Protervitas -ātis, *f.* boldness, impudence, wantonness, pertness, T. C. H.

Protervus -a -um, violent, vehement, — tenti, H; — stella canis, O; (2) *met.* bold, impudent, shameless, wanton, pert, — homines, C; — juvenes, H.

* Prothyme (προθύμως), willingly, with pleasure, P.

Prothymia -a, *f.* (προθυμία), willingness, readiness, P.

Prothūra -ōrum, *n.* (προθύρα), the passage or lobby between the outer door of a house, which was usually open, and the inner door which gave access to the rooms, Vr.

Prothnam (prothēnam), immediately, directly, at once, P.

Prothnus = protenus, *q.v.*

Prothlo, 3. to put forth, stretch forth, — manum, P; (2) *met.* to extend, lengthen, prothēre, — vitam in crastinum, P; — mortem sibi, P, to put off.

* Prothnat, *impers.* it thunders forth, P. Aug.

Protopraxia -a, *f.* (πρωτοπράξια), a precedence over other creditors, right of prior payment, Pl.

Prothōtōmus -a -um (πρωτοτομούς), first cut off, — caules, Co; — coliculi, M, and also coliculi -ōrum, *m.* M, the earliest cabbage-sprouts.

Prothra -xi -ctum, 3. to draw, drag forth; to drag to a place, hinc in contritum Se. Omnia enim protrahi iussit, C; (2) *met.* to draw forth, reveal forth, — aliquid in lucem, Le; hence, to bring, make known, betray, metus, ne damnatus antea se nefandi facinoris protraheret, L; (3) *met.* to extend in point of time, protract, defer, — ac differre stipendia multum, St.

Prothrum -i, *n.* (πρόθρον), the juice which runs from the grapes before they are pressed, Pl.

Protrādo -di -sum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth, C; (2) to put off, defer, — conitia, C.

Protrurbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel, C; — hostes telis miribusque saxis, L; (2) *met.* militum concitus protrubatur, Te, are driven.

Protrypum -i, *n.* (πρότρυν), a pattern, model, P.

Prout, *vul.* pro.

Provetus -a -um (πρόπερ. πρόχρη), advanced,

— *senectus*, Tc; — *etate*, C, or *abs.* advanced in life.

Prævho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, conduct forward, to convey, transport; and in pass. form with middle signification, *prævhōr* -vctus, 3. *dep.* to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place; in *Hispaniā alvos apum mulis prævhōr*, Pl; *Nasidius cum classe freto Sicilia prævhōr*, Ca; *se-rius a terrā prævhōr naves*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *quosdam infimī generis ad amplissimos honores*, St; *vim temperatam diū quoque prævhōr in majus*, II; *sensio me esse longius prævhōr quam proposita ratio postularet*, C, that I have gone further than, etc.

Prævno -vni -ventum, 4. to come forth, — in *scenam*, P, to appear upon the stage; (2) to arise, exist, be produced, *nec aliud ibi animal prævniit*, Pl; *insula, in quā candidum plumbum prævniit*, Pl; (3) to come up, shoot forth, grow, thrive, *frumentum propter siccitatem angustius prævnerat*, Ca; (4) *met.* to come forth, arise, occur, happen, *ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate prævniunt*, Pl; *tranquille cuncta et ut prævniant sine malo*, P; (5) *met.* to result, turn out, and especially, to turn out well, succeed, prosper, P, T, Te.

Prævntus -ūs, m. n. coming forth, growing, growth, thriving, product, crop, V; — *rosarum*, Pl; — *olei*, Pl; — *lactis*, Pl; (2) n. supply, large number, — *poëtarum*, Pl; (3) fortunate result, success, Ca, L.

Præverbium -ii, n. a proverb, *quod jam in præverbis consuetudinem venit*, C; *quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio*, C.

Præversus -a -um, with face forward, straight-forward, P.

Prævide, with forethought, providently, P.

Prævidens -ntis (*præp.* *prævidēo*), provident, exercising forethought, C.

Prævidenter, providently, with forethought, C, S.

Prævidentia -æ, f. foresight, foreknowledge, — *est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit*, C; (2) for thought, providence, *esse deos, et eorum providentiā mundum administrari*, C.

Prævidēo -vidi -vīsum, 2. (1.) *neut.* to look forward, see at a distance, L; (2) to act cautiously, take care, *actum est de te, nisi prævidēs*, C; (3) to provide for, make preparation for, care for, — *rei frumentaria*, Ca; — *conditioni omnium circum*, C; — *de Brundisio*, C; followed also by *ne*, T, L. — (II.) *act.* to foresee, *medicus morbum* —, C; *est boni consili etiam — quod futurum sit*, C; (2) to provide, make ready beforehand, — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *quod opus erit*, C.

Prævidus -a -um, foreseeing, *mens — rerum futurarum*, C; (2) circumspect, cautious, provident, — *orator*, C; (3) providing, preparing beforehand, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Prævincia -æ, f. a province; a portion of territory beyond the limits of Italy, ruled by proconsuls or prætors annually sent from Rome, *quum Asiā prævinciā consulari imperio obtineres*, C; *prævinciæ Galliæ M. Fonteius prævit*, C; *administrare — equitate et continentia*, C; (2) an official sphere of duty, charge, office, C; *Siciniū Volsci, Aquiliū Hernici* (nam hi quoque in armis erant) *prævincia cecit*, L.

Prævincialis -e, of or relating to a province, provincial, — *administratio*, C; — *molestia*, C, arising out of the government of a province; *subst.* *prævinciales* -ium, c. inhabitants of the provinces, provincials, C.

Prævinciātum, according to provinces, St.

Prævindeplor -ōris, m. a star near the constellation Virgo, which rises just before the vintage, Vt.

Præviso -ōnis, f. a foreseeing, foreknowledge, C; (2) foresight, circumspection, C; (3) a providing, provision for an emergency, C.

Præviso, 3. to look out, go to see, — *quid agat Pampilius*, T.

Præviso, with forethought, circumspectly, Tc.

Prævisor -ōris, m. one who foresees, Tc. (2) a provider, II.

Prævisus -ūs, m. a seeing beforehand, foreseeing, — *periculi*, Tc; (2) a providing, provision, — *rei frumentaria*, Tc.

**Præviso* -ixi -ictum, 3. to live on, continue to live, Tc.

**Prævisibulum* -i, n. a word which stands in place of another, Vr.

Prævocatio -ōnis, f. a calling forth, provocation, challenge to fight, Aug. Pl; (2) an appeal to a higher court of law, C; *magistratus sine —*, L, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Prævocator -ōris, m. one who challenges or summons to fight, P, Aug; (2) a class of gladiator, with the characteristic of which we are not acquainted, C.

Prævoco, 1. to call forth, call out, — *aliquem*, P; (2) to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc. — *aliquem in aleam*, P; — *ad pugnam*, C; — *Pamphilam cantatum*, T; (3) to appeal to a higher tribunal, *ut de maiestate damnati ad populum prævocent*, C; *itemque ab omni iudicio pænæque prævocari licere*, C; (4) *met.* to contend with, vie with, *elegi Græcos quoque prævocamus*, Q; (5) *met.* to challenge, incite, — *ad hilaritatem et jocum*, St; (6) *met.* to excite, rouse, stimulate, *provocat*, stir up, — *aliquem beneficio*, C; — *minis et verbis*, Tc; (7) *met.* to appeal to, — *ad Catonem*, C.

Prævolo, 1. to fly forth, Pl; (2) to rush forth, hasten forth, *subito omnibus copiis* —, Ca; *ipse ad primores Romulus prorolat*, L.

Prævolvo -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll forward, roll along, roll over and over, — *hunc in riam mediam*, T; — *congestas lapidum moles*, Tc; (2) — *se*, or *prorolci*, to throw one's self at the feet of, fall down at the feet of, *stentes ad penam consulis proculcuntur*, L; (3) *met.* multi fortissimi *prorolcebantur*, Tc, were ruined; (4) **met.* to abase one's self, Tc.

Prævomo, 2. to vomit forth, Lc.

Prævolvo, 1. to make publicly known, divulge, St.

Prævōcētā -æ, m. (*prævōcētis*), a factor, broker, agent, Sc.

Proxime, *superl.* *prōpe*, q.v.

Proximitas -itatis, f. nearness, vicinity, proximity, O; (2) *met.* near relationship, O; (3) *met.* similarity, O.

Proximus, 1. to come near, approach to, P, Aug.

Proximus -a -um, *superl.* *prōpius*, q.v.

Prudens -ntis, foreseeing, foreknowing, C; (2) versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything, — *rei militaris*, N; *Achai locorum* —, L; — *in iure civili*, C; (3) prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious, *vir naturā peracutus et —*, C; *elegans in dicendo, in existimando* —, C; — *animi sententia*, O; knowing, with knowledge, advisedly, purposely, frequently connected with *sciens*, *sic ego — et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus*, C.

Prudenter, prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely, C.

Prudentia -æ, f. a foreseeing, — *futurorum*, C;

(2) knowledge of any subject, — *iuris publici*, C;

— *physicorum*, C; (3) prudence, sagacity,

practical wisdom, knowledge of life, — *est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia*, C; *cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum*, C.

Prūna -æ, f. hoar-frost, rime, C; (2) snow, Lc.

V; (3) winter, V.

Prūnōsus -a -um, full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost, C.

Prūna -æ, f. a live coal, V.

Prūniflūs -a -um, of plum-tree wood, O.

Prūnum -i, n. a plum, Co, Pl.

Prūnus -i, f. (*προυν*), a plum-tree, Co.

Prūriga -inis, f. the itch, Cl, Pl; (2) a lascivious

itch, lewdness, M.

Prūrio, 4. to itch, Cl; (2) *met.* to-itch for, desire

any thing eagerly, P; (3) *met.* to be wanton,

lewd, M.

Prūritus -a -um, itching, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Prūritus -ūs, *m.* the itch, *Pl.*
Prūtānes (-īs) -īs, *m.* (πρωτανες), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, *L. Sc.*
Prūtānium -ī, *n.* (πρωτανειον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities, *C.*
Pūlic, 3. (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara, *C; docta — Onia, H.*
Pūlticium -ī, *n.* (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery, *Aug.*
Pūltēs -ēs, *m.* (ψαλτήρης), a player on, singer to a stringed instrument, *Q.*
Pūltrā -ēs, *f.* (ψάλτρια), a female player on, singer to the cithara, *T. C.*
Pūctas -ādīs, *f.* (ψυκίς), the female slave whose business it was to anoint her mistress's hair, *Jv.*
Pūcyma -ātis, *n.* (ψύγμα), the dross or refuse of metals, slag, *Pl.*
Pūphima -ātis, *n.* (ψήφισμα), among the Greeks, a decree of the people, *C.*
Psatta -ēs, *f.* (ψιττά), a species of plaice or sole, *Pl.*
Pseudanchusa -ae, *f.* (ψευδοάγχουσα), a kind of ox-tongue or bugloss, *Pl.*
Pseudodómos -ī, *m.* (ψευδοδόμος), masonry in which the courses were of the same height though the stones were irregular in length, *Vt.*
Pseudocato -ōnis, *m.* a false Cato, *C.*
Pseudodālmisippus -ī, *m.* a false Damasippus, *C.*
Pseudodiptēros -on (ψευδοδιπτερος), having apparently a double colonnade, *Vt.*
Pseudodius -ī, *m.* "The Liar" (title of a comedy by Plautus).
Pseudómēnos -ī, *m.* (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, *C.*
Pseudonardus -ī, *f.* (ψευδοναρδος), false or adulterated nard, *Pl.*
Pseudopēripētiōs -on (ψευδοπεριπτερος), apparently surrounded by a colonnade, *Vt.*
Pseudophlippus -ī, *m.* a false Philip, *C. L.*
Pseudosmaragdus -ī, *m.* (ψευδοσμάραγδος), a false emerald, *Pl.*
Pseudosphex -ēcis, *f.* (ψευδοσφήξ), a false wasp, *Pl.*
Pseudōthūm -ī, *n.* (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; and hence met., a secret way, *C.*
Pseudourbanus -a -um, in appearance like a city, — *caupicia, Vt.*
Psilothārista -ae, *m.* (ψιλοκλιταριστής), a player on the cithara who did not sing, *St.*
Psilōthrum -ī, *n.* (ψιλωθρον), an unguent which causes the hair to fall off, *Pl. M.*
Psimmythum -ī, *n.* (ψιμμάθειον), white-lead, *Pl.*
Psittacus -ī, *m.* (ψιττακος), a parrot, *Pl.*
Psōia -ae, *f.* (ψώρα), the mange, itch, *Pl.*
Psōicus -a -um (ψωικός), of or relating to the mange, *Pl.*
Psychōmantium (-ēum) -ī, *n.* (ψυχομαντεϊον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, *C.*
Psychōtrophon -ī, *n.* (ψυχοτρόφον), the plant called betony, *Pl.*
Psychrolūta -ae, *m.* (ψυχρολούτης), a bather in cold water, *Sc.*
Psyllon -ī, *n.* (ψύλλον), the plant fleabane, *Pl.*
Psyllus -a -um (ψύλλιος), — *uītis, V.* or *abs.*
psyllia -ae, *f.*, *V.* a species of vine; *subst. -um -ī*, *n.* a kind of wine, perhaps made of raisins, *Pl.*
Pteris -īdis, *f.* (περιρίς), a species of fern, *Pl.*
Pternix -icis, *f.* (πτερνίξ), the straight stem of a plant, *Pl.*
Pterōma -ātis, *n.* (πτέρωμα), a colonnade running out like wings on each side of a temple, *Vt.*
Pteron -ī, *n.* (πτερον), the side wall of a building, *Vt.*
Pterōtos -on (πετροτός), winged (i.e. having handles), — *calix, Pl.*
Pterygium -ī, *n.* (περύγιον), a film growing over the eye, *Cl;* (2) the growing of the flesh over the nail, *Pl;* (3) a spot or cloud in a beryl, *Pl.*
Pterygma -ātis, *n.* (περυγίωμα), any thing in the shape of a wing, *Vt.*

Pūcāna -ae, *f.* (πυκάνη), barley crushed and cleaned from the husks, *Co;* (2) a drink made from such barley, barley-water, *Pl.*
Pūcānarium -ī, *n.* a decoction of crushed barley or rice, *H.*
Pūras -ādīs, *f.* (πυράς), a species of snake, *Pl.*
Pūbens -ntis, arrived at puberty, *P. Aug;* (2) of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, *V.*
Pūbertas -ātis, *f.* puberty, marriageable age, *St;* (2) the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, *C;* and hence, the white down on certain plants, *Pl;* (3) virility, power of procreation, *Tc.*
Pūbes -is, *f.* the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, *Cl. Pl;* (2) the region of the groin, the private parts, *V. O;* (3) collectively, the youth, adult population, *cui senatus omnem Italiam pubem commiserat, C;* (4) people, folk, *P. Ct.*
Pūbes -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, adult, *N. L;* hence *subst. pūbēs* -um, *m.* the men, the adult population, *C;* (2) of plants, covered with a white down, — *folia, V.*
Pūbesco -būi, 3. to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty, *Hercules, quum primum pubesceret, C;* (2) *poet.* to be covered or clothed with any thing, *praetique pubescunt rariorum flore colorum, O;* (3) to grow up, arrive at maturity, *pubescunt maturitatemque assequuntur, quae oriuntur e terra, C.*
Publīcāna -ae, *f.* the wife of a farmer of the taxes, *C.*
Publīcānus -ī, *m.* a farmer of the taxes, publican (in the sense in which the word is used in the New Testament), *C.*
Publīcatō -ōnis, *f.* a confiscation, *C.*
Publice, publicly (*opp. privatim*), in the name or by order of the state, for the benefit of the state or public, at the public expense, *C. L.*
Publicus -a -um, *Cluvius — L.* or *Publicianus locus, C.* a hill in Rome.
Publicus, at the public expense, in the public service, *P. T;* (2) publicly, before all the world, *P.*
Publico, 1. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate, *C. Ca;* (2) to make public, publish, *St;* — *bibliothecas, St.* open to the public; (3) — *corpus, P.* to prostitute.
Publicola, literally "the people's friend," a surname occurring in one or two Roman families. We shall mention only *P. Valerius Publicola*, in conjunction with *Brutus*, the first consul of the Roman republic. He held that office for three years in succession, and again in 504 B.C.; shortly after which he is supposed to have died. His surname was derived from the popular character of his enactments.
Publicum -ī, *n.* the public property, territory, *C;* (2) public purse, income, revenue, "state treasury, *de publico concitari, C.* at the public expense; *bona alicuius vendere et in publicum redigere, L.* to confiscate; (3) the public weal, common weal, *Pl;* (4) a public place, publicity, *C.*
Publicus -a -um, public, of or belonging to the people or the commonwealth, at the public expense; *odit P. R. privatum luxuriam, — magnificentiam diligit, C;* *sacrificia — et privata procurant, Ca;* — *pecunia, C;* *res — C.* the state, republic, *vid. res;* (2) common, general, public, *juvenunque prodis publica cura, H;* (3) common, bad, ordinary, *O.*
Publicus -ī, *m.* a public functionary, official person, *Ca.*
Publius -ī, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated *P;* *adj. Publīnus* -a -um, — *sententia, Sc.* of *Publius Syrus*.
Pūdendus -a -um (*prpt.* pūdēs), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, — *vita, O;* — *culina, V;* — *negotiationes, St.*
Pūdēs -ntis (*prpt.* pūdēs), ashamed, modest, shamefaced, *C.*
Pūdent, modestly, bashfully, *C.*
Pūdēs -ī -ātum, 2. to be ashamed, *ita nunc pūdeo atque ita nunc parco, P;* *pudet quod prius non puduit* — *imquam est, P;* usually *impers.*

pudet, pūdūt, pūdūtum est, — *aliquem; sunt homines, quos infamia sua neque pudeat neque taceat, C.* who are neither ashamed nor wearied of their infamy; *pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe, T.* I am ashamed to say.

Pūdūbundus -a -um, ashamed, shamefaced, modest, bashful, — *matrona, II;* (2) shameful, disgraceful, P. Aug.

Pūdīce, modestly, virtuously, chastely, P. T.

Pūdicitia -a, f. bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue, — *alienam spoliare, C;* — *eripere alicui, C;* — *alienus expugnare, C.* to debauch, seduce; — *in propatulo habere, St.* to prostitute one's self.

Pūdīcus -a -um, modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous, C. H.

Pūdōr -ōris, m. the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency, propriety, modesty, cupiditatis, — *C.* quem pauperlati — et fuga tenet, II, shame of poverty; (2) that which causes shame, a disgrace, amicitia quae impetrata gloria sibi, non pudori sit, C; pro pudor! O shame! M.

Pūdella -a, f. a girl, maiden, T; (2) a beloved maiden, girl, citi puellis nuper idoneus, II; and poet. a daughter, Danae puella, II; (3) a young woman, whether married or not, puella jam citum expertes, II; puella utero laborantes, H.

Pūdellaria -e, of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly, Tc. O.

Pūdellaster, like a girl, girlishly, Pl.

Pūdellita -a, f. dim. a little girl, T.

Pūdellus -i, m. dim. a little boy, A. Aug.

Puer -i, m. in A. Aug. writers applied to either sex; whence pueri -drum, P. C. H. = children; (2) a male child, boy, lad (a term properly applicable only up to the 17th year, but frequently used of older persons), n. puero, a pueris, C, from childhood, from boyhood; (3) a little son, son, V. II; (4) a waiting boy, attendant, servant, slave, C; Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, II.

Pūera -a, f. a girl, maiden, A. Aug.

Pūerascō, 3. to become a boy, enter upon boyhood, St.

Pūerilis -e, youthful, boyish, puerile, C; (2) relating to pederasty, P; (3) puerile, childish, silly, C. T.

Pūerilitas -atis, f. boyhood, childhood, Vr; (2) childish behaviour, Sc.

Pūeriliter, childishly, foolishly, silly, C.

Pūeritia -e, f. boyhood, childhood, youth; a pueritia, C, from boyhood; (2) childish innocence, Vr.

Pūerpēra -a, f. a woman in child-bed, a lying-in woman, P. C; used adj. — *uor, Sc;* — *verba, O.* a form of words supposed to assist a labour.

Pūerperium -ii, n. a lying-in, labour, confinement, St. Tc. P; (2) a child, infant, Vr. Tc.

Pūertia, H, = pueritia, q.v.

Pūerulus -i, m. dim. a young attendant, youthful slave, C.

Puga = pyga, q.v.

Pūgilis -is, m. a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist, C; os pugilis, St, a hardened, shameless forehead.

Pūgillatio -ōnis, f. a fight with the fist or cestus, C.

Pūgillatus -us, m. a fighting with the fist, pugilist, P.

Pūgillēce, like a pugilist, strongly, athletically, P.

Pūgillares -um, m. (-la -um; n. Ct.) writing tablets, waxen tablets, Pl. Sc.

Pūgillatōrius -a -um, of or relating to the fist, — *folle, P.* struck with the fist.

Pūgillus -i, m. dim. a handful, A. Aug.

Pūcto -ōnis, m. a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; met. plumbeus, — *C.* a weak argument.

Pūctunculū -i, m. dim. a little dagger, C.

Pugna -a, f. a fight (literally a fight with fists), a combat, battle; *res ad pugnam revocata, C.* came to blows; *diuturnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant, Ca;* — *equestris, C.* cavalry engagement; — *navalis, N;* — *gladiatorum, St;* (2) the line or

array of battle, L; (3) met. — *doctissimorum hominum, C;* — *inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam, C.*

Pūgnacitas -atis, f. desire of fighting, pugacity, Q. Pl.

Pūgnaciter, pugnaclously, obstinately, C.

Pūgnacellum -i, n. a fortified place, fortress, P.

Pūgnator -ōris, m. a fighter, combatant, soldier, L. St.

Pūgnatōrius -a -um, of or relating to a fighter, — *arma, St.* sharp, fit for service.

Pūgnax -acis, fond of fighting, combative, contentious, pugnaclous, C; (2) of discourse or of a speaker, contentious, quarrelsome, — *oratio, exordium, C;* (3) obstinate, refractory, C.

*Pūgnēus -a -um, of or relating to the fist, P.

Pugno, 1. to fight, combat, give battle; *qui cum hoste nostro cominus in acie saepe pugnavit, C;* — *ex equo, C;* — *pro commodis patriae, C;* *pugna summa contentione pugnata, C;* *impers, pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Ca;* (2) met. to contend, fight, pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, C; *ne cupias — puella, Pt;* *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnaves, C.* thou contradictedst thyself; (3) met. to strive, struggle, exert one's self for, *illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, C.*

Pūgnus -i, m. the fist, *manum comprimere, — que facere, C;* *pugnis contundere aliquem, P.*

Pūchellus -a -um, dim. pretty, C.

Pūcher -chra -chrum (pulcer), beautiful, fair, lovely, — *puer, C;* — *virgo, T;* — *unicia, H;* — *horii, O;* — *fluvius, V;* — *acelum, A. Aug;* (2) morally lovely, excellent, admirable, C; — *exemplum, Ca;* — *facinus, S;* — *poemata, II;* — *diex, H.* lucky.

Pūchre, beautifully, admirably, excellently, fairly, nobly, *oppidum — munitum, P;* — *dicere, C;* *hostia litatur pulcherrime, C.* very favourably; *peristi — P.* you have done for yourself nicely; — *est mihi, C.* all's well with me. *Pūchre* used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done!

Pūchritudo -inis, f. beauty, excellence, — *corporis, C;* — *oratoris, C;* — *virtutis, C.*

Pūlgiū (pūlēgiū) -ii, n. a scabane, pennyroyal, C. Co.

Pūlex -leis, m. a flea, P. Pl.

Pūlēxus -a -um, full of fleas, flea-bitten, Co.

Pūllarius -ii, m. the feeder or attendant of the sacred chickens, C.

*Pūllastra -a, f. a young hen, Vr.

*Pūllatio -ōnis, f. a hatching, Co.

Pūllatus -a -um, clad in dirty or black garments, — *proceres, Jr;* applied to the dress of the lower orders, — *turba, Q.*

*Pūlligacius -a -um, Aug. = pullus, q.v.

*Pūlligo -inis, f. a blackish colour, Pl.

Pūllinus -a -um, of or relating to young animals, — *dentes, Pl.* a colt's first teeth.

Pūllites -ei, f. a young brood, Vr. Co.

Pūllulasco, 3. to shoot forth, sprout out, Co.

Pūllulo, 1. to shoot up, sprout out, V; met. — *incipiunt luxuria, N.*

Pūllulus -i, m. dim. the young of any animal, P. Aug; (2) a young sprout, twig, Pl.

Pūllus -i, m. a young animal, — *equinus, Co.* a colt; — *raua, H;* — *gallinacei, L;* especially (2) a chicken, H, and the sacred chickens, C; (3) used as a term of endearment, chicken, dove, etc. P; — *milvius, C.* kiting (said of an avaricious man); (4) of plants, a young shoot, twig, A. Aug.

Pūllus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black, Co. H. O; — *myrtus, H.* dark-green; — *restis, C.* a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, and generally by the lower classes; *prov. non possum togam praetertam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, Q.* I cannot expect a good end from a bad beginning; *subst. pullum -i, n. O.* a dark-coloured garment; (2) met. unhappy, mournful, O.

Pūlmentāris -e, of or relating to a relish, Pl.

Pūlmentārium -ii, n. a relish, any thing eaten

with bread, Vr. Sc; tu — *quære sudando*, II, get an appetite by hard work.

Pulmentum -i, n. a relish, P. Aug; (2) in general, food, victuals, P. II.

Pulmo -ōnis, m. usually pl. pulmōnes, the lungs, C; (2) a marine animal, Pl.

Pulmonarius -a -um, suffering from pulmonary disease, consumptive, Co.

Pulmonus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, P; (2) spongy, like the lungs, P. Pl.

Pulpa -æ, f. flesh, A. Aug; (2) applied to human beings (like the Hebrew idiom), — *seclerata*, Pr, wicked men; (3) the pith of wood, Pl.

Pulpāmen -inis, n. P. Aug, = pulmentarium.

Pulpamentum -i, n. flesh, especially of fish, Pl; (2) a dainty dish, relish, C.

Pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune, pulpit; the part of the stage nearest the orchestra, St. II. Jv.

Puls, pultis, f. (πῦλος), a porridge or pottage of flour, pulse, etc. (said to have been the original food of the Romans, and in later ages still used in sacrifices), C.

Pulsatio -ōnis, f. a knocking, striking, beating, — *ostii*, P; — *scutulum*, L.

Pulsator -ōris, m. a striker, — *citharæ*, P. Aug.

Pulso, l. to strike, beat, knock, beat off; *lictores ad pulsandos homines exercitissimi*, C; *si riza est, ubi tu pulsas, ego impulo tantum*, Jv; — *tellurem pede libero*, H; — *minus ariete*, H; (2) met. to strike against, put into violent motion, disquiet, *multa quæ meum pectus pulsat*, P; (3) met. to accuse, P. Aug.

Pulsus -ūs, m. a pushing, beating, striking; blow, push, stroke; — *remorum*, C; — *pedum*, V, a footstep; — *lyræ*, O, a playing on the lyre; — *canarum*, Pl, a pulse.

Pultarius -ii, m. a vessel in which pottage (*puls*) was served, with a broad bottom and narrow mouth; hence applied to similarly shaped vessels used for other purposes, Pl. Co; a cupping-glass, Cl.

Pultatio -ōnis, f. a knocking at a door, P.

Pulticula -æ, f. dim. pottage, porridge, Cl. Co.

Pultiphagōides -æ, m. pultiphagus -i, m. a pottage-eater (words invented by P. as equivalent to Roman), vid. puls.

Pulto, l. to knock, beat, strike, — *pectus digitis*, Q; — *ostium, fores*, T; — *januam*, P.

Pulveratio -ōnis, f. the pulverizing of the soil round the roots of vines, Co.

Pulverus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, — *nubes*, V, dust-clouds; — *solum*, O; (2) act. raising dust, O; — *equi*, P. Aug.

Pulvō, l. to strow with dust, cover with dust, P; especially, to cover vines with dust as a protection against the sun and rain, Co. Pl.

Pulverulentus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, C; met. — *præmia militie*, O, earned by hard work.

Pulvillus -i, m. dim. a little pillow, H.

Pulvinar -aris, n. a couch covered with splendid cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium, q.v.; *nunc Saliaribus ornare — deorum tempus erat dapibus*, H; *ad omnia — supplicatio decreta est*, C, at all the temples; hence, a state couch for any distinguished person (e.g. decreed to Cæsar), C; the emperor's seat at the circus, St; — *genale*, Ct, the marriage-bed.

Pulvinarium -ii, n. L, = pulvinar, q.v.; (2) *an anchorage, P.

Pulvinatus -a -um, swelling in form like the splendid cushions of the pulvinar, q.v.; curved; — *calyx*, Pl; — *capitula columnarum*, Vt.

Pulvinulus -i, m. dim. a slight elevation of the soil, Co.

Pulvius -i, m. a pillow, cushion, P. C; (2) in agriculture, a ridge of earth; raised bed in a garden, Vr. Co; (3) an elevation of brick-work in a barn, Co; (4) a foundation of stone in the midst of water, on which a pillar is to be erected, Vt; (5) part of a catapult, Vt.

Pulvis -eris, m. (f. Pt.) dust, *multus erat in*

calceis —, C; — *eruditus*, C, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams; applied to the ashes or dust of the dead, H; *sulcos in pulvere ducere*, Jv, to labour in vain; (2) place of exercise, scene of action, arena, C; *exercetur equis domitanique in pulvere curru*, V; met. labour, effort, H.

Pulvisculus -i, m. dim. fine dust, P. Aug; cum pulvisculo, P, wholly, entirely, down to the least trifle.

Pumex -icis, m. (f. Ct.) pumice-stone, O. H; and, as it was used for polishing, poet. of carefully polished verses, Pt; *aquam a pumice postulare*, P, to ask money from one who has none; (2) any kind of soft stone, O.

Pumiceus -a -um, made of pumice-stone, O; met. — *oculi*, P, dry, not inclined to weep.

Pumico, l. to polish with pumice-stone; hence *ptep. pumicatus* -a -um, polished, effeminate, Pl.

Pumicosus -a -um, like pumice-stone, porous, Pl.

Pumilio -ōnis, c. (pumilio, pumilus), a dwarf, Sc. M; applied to chickens, Co. Pl; to plants, Pl.

Pumila -æ, f. a species of vine, Pl.

Punctum, by stabbing, by thrusting, L. (*opp. cæsim*).

Punctio -ōnis, f. a sharp pain, pricking pain, Pl. Cl.

Punctifera -æ, f. a slight pricking pain, Sc.

Punctum -i, n. a little hole, small puncture, M; (2) a small spot, point, Pl; (3) a mathematical point, C; (4) a spot upon dice, St; (5) a vote; hence poet. applause, *omne tulit — qui miscuit utile dulci*, H; (6) a very small portion of any thing; hence, a small weight, Pr; — *temporis*, C, a moment, instant; of discourse, a small section, short clause, C.

Punctus -a -um (*ptep. pingo*), puncto tempore, Lc, = puncto temporis, in an instant.

Punctus -ūs, m. a pricking, puncture, Pl; (2) *a point, Pl.

Pango, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab, C; — *corpus*, Lc, *to pierce; (2) to sting, bite, Pl. Lc; (3) met. to sting, vex, annoy, mortify, *epistola illa ita me pupigit, ut somnum mihi ademerit*, C; *si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupigit*, C.

Panicus -a -um, reddish; reddish-purple, V. O.

Panicus, Punice, vid. Panni.

Pāno -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. dep. (pāno, pānor), to punish, — *aliquem*, C; — *peccata*, C; (2) to avenge, *ira est cupiditas puniendi doloris*, C.

Pāntio -ōnis, f. a punishing, punishment, P. Aug.

Pānor -ōris, m. a punisher, avenger, C.

Pāpa -æ, f. a little girl, M; (2) a doll, Vr. Pr.

Pāpilla -æ, f. dim. an orphan girl, female ward, C; (2) the pupil of the eye, C.

Pāpillaris -e, of or relating to a ward, — *pecunia*, L; — *ætas*, St, minority.

Pāpillus -i, m. dim. an orphan boy, ward, C.

Pāppis -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel, C; met. *sedebam in puppi*, C, I sat at the helm of the state, C; (2) a ship, V. O. the constellation of the Ship, C; (3) *met. the back, P.

Pāpūla -æ, f. dim. the pupil of the eye, C.

Pāpūlus -i, m. a little boy, Ct.

Pāpus -i, m. a boy, child, Vr; used as a term of endearment, St.

Pāre, purely, unspotted, unmixed, cleanly, — *eluvie vasa*, P; *quam purissime fiat*, A. Aug, as cleanly as possible; (2) met. purely, chastely, *deos venerari*, C; — *apparere*, H, clearly, plainly.

Purgābilis -e, easy to be cleansed, Pl.

Purgāmen -inis, n. that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, sweepings, filth, O; (2) a means of purgation or expiation, O.

Purgāmentum -i, n. that which is cleaned out, swept away; sweepings, rubbish, filth; *Cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis*, L.

Purgātio -ōnis, f. a cleaning out, cleansing, Pl; (2) a means of purgation or expiation, O.

— *menstrua*, Pl, the monthly courses; — *alvi*, C, purging; (2) a religious expiation, Pl; (3) an excusing, justification, T. C.

Purgatus -a -um (*pr̄p̄c*, purgo), cleansed, clean, H; (2) excused, justified, S.

Purgio, 1. to cleanse, purify, P; (2) *met.* to justify one's self, P.

Purgo, 1. to clean, cleanse, — *locum*, C; — *arca longis liquoribus*, C; (2) to purge the body, either by emetics or opening medicines, Cl. H; (3) to clear out of the way, — *rudere*, St, and especially, in medicine, to remove by purging, — *pituitas*, Pl; (4) *met.* to purge, cleanse, purify, *educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem*, C; (5) *met.* to excuse, defend, justify one's self, *quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipie excusationem*, C; *Brutus per literas purgas Cæsarem de interitu Marcelli*, C; — *crimina*, C, to contravene, contradict; (6) *met.* to purge, purify religiously; — *agros*, Th.

Purificatio -ōnis, f, a religious purification, Pl.

Purifico, 1. to clean, cleanse, Pl; (2) to purify religiously, St. P)

Purifier, purely, clearly, Ct.

Purpura -æ, f, (*πορφύρα*), the purple fish, Pl; (2) the purple dye, purple, Pl. V; and *melon*, to denote any thing costly, P. H; (3) any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, C; (4) *met.* any lofty dignity, P. Aug.

Purpurarius -a -um, — *officina*, Pl, a purple dye house.

• *Purpurasco*, 3, to become purple, C.

Purpuratus -a -um, clad in purple, — *mutier*, P; and *subst.* a high dignitary, C. L.

Purpureus -a -um, purple, violet, reddish, C; (2) clad in purple, — *tyrannus*, H; (3) bright, glittering, beautiful, — *colores*, H; — *lumen*, V.

Purpurissatus -a -um, rouged, P.

Purpurissum -i, n, a dark-red pigment used also for rouge, P.

Purulentus, purulently, Pl.

Purulentus -a -um, exuding matter, full of matter, purulent, Cl. Pl; *subst.* *purulenta* -ōrum, n. pus, matter, Pl.

Purus -a -um, clean, pure, — *sons*, Pt; *ære purior ignis*, O; — *sol*, H, bright; — *terra*, C, cleared of stones, stubble, etc.; *subst.* *purum* -i, n, the clear sky, V; (2) unmixed, unadulterated, in its natural state, unwrought, unadorned, — *argentum*, C, not embossed; — *hasta*, Pt, without a head; — *toga*, Ph, without a purple stripe; (3) *met.* pure, spotless, unstained, *castus animus* — *que*, C, pure from sensual lust, undefiled; *animus — conservare*, C; of style, pure, *oratio Catuli sic — est, ut Latine loqui pæne solus videatur*, C; — *familia*, C, that has completed the funeral ceremonies, C; (4) in law, without conditions, absolute, unconditional, C.

Pus, *puris*, n. (*πύος*), pus, white matter, Cl.

Pusillus -a -um, *dim.* very small, tiny, puny, unimportant, — *villula*, C; — *epistola*, C; — *vox*, C, weak; *subst.* *pusillum* -i, n, a trifle, a little, Aug; (2) *met.* — *anius*, C. M, a small, mean mind; — *causa*, Q.

Pusio -ōnis, m, a little boy, C.

Pustilla -æ, f, a pimple, blister, pustule upon the skin, Cl. Tb; (2) a bubble on boiling water, a blister upon earthenware, etc. Vt. Pl.

Pustulatus -a -um, — *argentum*, St, purified from dross and foreign substances.

Pustulosus -a -um, full of pimples, Cl.

Pusula -æ, f, a pimple, pustule, Pl; (2) the erysipelas, Co.

Pustulosus -a -um, Co. = *pustulosus*, q.v.

Pusus -i, m, a boy, Vr.

Puta (*imper. puto*), for example, suppose, Pr; *ut puta*, Sc, as for instance.

Putamen -inis, n, a cutting, paring, shred, C; — *fabe*, vii, Pl, shell.

Putatio -ōnis, f, a cutting, pruning, Vr. Co.

Putéalilis, n, a stone wall round the mouth of a well, C; (2) places deemed holy were sometimes

surrounded with a wall of this kind, as e.g. the Putéal Libonis at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, C.

Putéalilis -e, of or relating to a well, — *unda*, O; — *lymphæ*, Lc, spring water.

Putellus -a -um, Co. = *putealis*, q.v.

Putellus -ii, m, a well-sinker, Pl.

Putio, 2, to stink, C.

Puter -tris -tre, rotten, putrid, stinking, — *poma*, O; *fervent examina putri de bore*, O; (2) loose, flabby, crumbling, — *gleba*, V; — *campus*, V; — *tellus*, Pt; — *lapis*, Pl; — *mamma*, H; — *oculi*, H, languishing.

Putesco -tidi, 3, (*puteo*), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, C. H.

Puteus -i, m, a well; *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi*, C; (2) an excavation, pit, V, for storing grain, Vr; a shaft in a mine, Pl; a subterranean dungeon, P.

Puticuli -ōrum, m. (-æ -arum, f.) pits, originally on the Esquiline Hill, in which the bodies of slaves and poor people were interred, Vr.

Putide (*met.* of discourse), affectedly, C.

• *Putidusculus* -a -um, somewhat tedious, troublesome, C.

Putidulus -a -um, somewhat affected in behaviour and discourse, M.

Putidus -a -um, rotten, stinking, putrid, — *caro*, C; — *fungus*, P; — *vinum*, P; (2) applied contemptuously to human beings, *homo putidus*! P, disgusting fellow! (3) of discourse, affected, unnatural, C.

Putillus -i, m. *dim.* a little lad, P.

Putisco = *putesco*, q.v.

Puto, 1. to clean, cleanse, *vellus lavare ac* —, Vr; (2) to lop, prune trees, — *vineas arboresque*, A. Aug; — *vitem*, V; (3) *met.* — *rationem*, *rationes*, to balance, settle accounts; *ut rationes cum publicanis putarent*, C; (4) *met.* to estimate, value at, *magni* — *honores*, C; *quid unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem*, C; (5) *met.* to consider, reflect upon, deliberate upon, C; *dum hæc puto, prateriti imprudens villam*, T; (6) *met.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, believe, decide, judge, *noli — me quicquam maluisse quam, etc.* C; *aliquis forsitan me putet non putare hoc verum*, T.

Putor -ōris, m, a bad smell, stink, Vr. Lc.

Putrefacere -faci, -factum, 3, (*pass.* *putrefacto* -factus -fieri), to make rotten; and *pass.* to become rotten, decay, putrefy; *humor putrefacit denosita semina*, C; (2) to cause to crumble, make soft, — *ardentia saxa infuso aceto*, L.

Putresco, 3, to grow putrid or mouldy, decay; to rot, putrefy, Vr; (2) to crumble, Co.

Putridus -a -um, rotten, decayed, putrid, mouldy, crumbling, C. Pl.

Putror -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lc.

Putus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with *purus*: *purus putus est ipse*, P, it is the very man himself; *purus putus est sycophanta*, P, he is an unmixed sycophant.

Pycnecomon -i, n. (*πυκνόκομον*), a plant, perhaps scabiosa succisa, Linn. Pl.

Pycnostylus -on, a technical term applied to a colonnade in which the pillars were separated from one another only by one diameter and a half, Vt.

Pyeta -æ, m. (-es -æ, m. *πύκτης*), a boxer, pugilist, Pl. Ph.

Pyga -æ, f. (*pūga*, *πυγή*), the posteriors, rump, H.

Pygargus -i, m. (*πύργαρος*), the fish-eagle, Pl; (2) a species of antelope, Pl.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (*Πυγμαῖοι*), the Pygmies, a dwarf people supposed to inhabit Africa, Pl; *adj.* *Pygmaeus* -a -um, O.

Pylæ -arum, f. (*Πύλαι*), a mountain-pass, defile, — *Tuari*, C, that which separates Cappadocia from Cilicia; especially (2) the pass of Thermopylae, L; hence *adj.* *Pylæus* -a -um, — *concilium*, L, the Grecian congress at Thermopylae.

Pylus -i, *f.* (Πύλος), a very ancient Greek city, the residence of Nestor; hence *adj.* **Pylus** -a -um, *O.*, relating to Pylus or to Nestor; — *senecta*, *M.*, extreme old age; *subst.* **Pylus** -ii, *m.* the Pylian, Nestor, *O.*

Pýra -æ, *f.* (πυρά), a funeral pyre, *V.*

Pýralis -idis, *f.* (πυράλις), an insect said to live among flames, *Pl.*

Pýramídatus -a -um, *pyramidal*, *C.*

Pýramis -idis, *f.* (πυράμις), a pyramid, *C.*

Pýrêthrum -i, *n.* (πύρεθρον), a plant, pellitory, *Pl. O.*

Pýrites -æ, *m.* (πυρίτης), flint, *Pl.*; (2) a mill-stone, *Pl.*; (3) iron pyrites, *Pl.*

Pýrôis -entos (Pýrôis, Πυρόεις), the planet Mars, *Co.*; (2) one of the horses of the Sun, *O.*

Pýrôpseilos lapis, a species of porphyry, *Pl.*

Pýrôpus -i, *m.* (πυρόπους), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, *Pl. Co.*

Pýrrhicha -æ, *f.* (-æς, *f.* πυρρίχη), a dance in armour, *Pl. St.*

Pýrrhichus -a -um (πυρρίχιος), — *pes*, *Q.*, or *abs.*, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables (υυ).

Pýrrhêcôrax -æcis, *m.* (πυρόκοραξ), a species of crow or raven, *Pl.*

Pýthaulæ -æ, *m.* (πυθαύλης), a musician who accompanied on the flageolet or pipe the singing of another person, *Pl. Sc.*

Pýthion -ii, *n.* (πύθιον), an unknown species of bulb, *Pl.*

Pýthon -ônis, *m.* (Πύθων), the dragon killed by Apollo at Delphi, *O.*; hence *adj.* **Pýthius** -a -um, *Pythian*, Delphic, relating to Apollo, *C.*; *subst.*

Pýthia -æ, *f.* the prophesying priestess of the Delphian Apollo, *C.*; **Pýthia** -ôrum, *n.* the Pythian games celebrated at Delphi every four years, *O. H.*; **Pýthions** -i -um, *L.* Pythian.

Pýtisma -âtis, *n.* (πύτισμα), the wine which a taster passes slowly between his lips, *Vt.*

Pýtisso, *l.* (πυτίσω), to spit out wine in tasting, *T.*

Pýthæanthus (-os) -i, *c.* (πυθαάνθα), a plant resembling the box, *Pl.*

Pýxædithus -i, *m.* (πυξαγάθος), an excellent bover, *M.*

Pýxîdatus -a -um, made like a box, *Cl.*

Pýxîdella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little box, casket, *Cl.*

Pýxinum -i, *n.* (πύξινον), an ointment kept in a casket of boxwood, *Cl.*

Pýxis -idis, *f.* (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc. *C.*; (2) — *fistula*, an iron pestle, *Pl.*

Q, *q*, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, appears from MSS. and inscriptions to have been often interchanged with *C*. It not unfrequently represents the Greek *κ*: e.g. *quinque* κέντε, *equus* ἵππος, *sequor* ἕπομαι. For abbreviations in which *Q* is used, see Table.

Qua, where, *ad omnes introitus* — *adiri potest* in eum finem, *C.*; *plurima* — *sistat*, *O.*; *ragari* — *celi*, *C.* whether he will; (2) *qua* . . . *qua*, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, — *dominus* — *advocatus*, *C.*; (3) in so far as, in as much as, *L. Sc.*; (4) in what manner, *hon. C.*

Quicumque, wherever, wherever, — *iter facit*, *C.*; *whencesoever*, *Pl.*; *whithersoever*, *C.*

Quadrantarius (found in *H.* in *int. i.*), to a certain point, so far, *H.*; (2) in some respect, in some measure, *Pl.*

Quadrata -æ, *f.* the square plant in the base of a column, *Vt.*; any small fillet or moulding in such a base, *Vt.*; (2) a square drinking-cup, *Vt. V.*; (3) a small square piece of any thing, *H.*

Quadragesimarius -i -um, containing the number forty, forty years old, *Sc.*

Quadragesimus -æ -a, forty each, *C.*

Quadragesimus -i -um, the fortieth, *Vt. S. C.* -a -æ, *f.* the fortieth part, *St.*; especially *mandata* as a tax, *Te.*

Quadrages, forty times, *C.*

Quadrâginta, forty, *C.*

Quadrangulus -a -um, four-cornered, four-sided, quadrangular, *Pl.*

Quadrans -ntis, *m.* a fourth part, quarter, *Co.*; *heres ex quadrante*, *St.*, to the fourth part of the property; (2) the fourth part of an *As*, used as a coin = three unciae, *Pl. M.*; and as it was the price of a bath, *duo tu quadrante laturus rex ibis*, *H.*; (3) a quarter of an acre, *Co.*; (4) a quarter of a pound, *M. Co.*; (5) the quarter of a sextarius, = three cyathi, *Cl.*

Quadrantal -âlis, *n.* a liquid measure containing 8 congi, *C.*

Quadrantilis -e, — *ci assitudo*, *Pl.*, a quarter of a foot thick.

Quadrantarius -i -um, costing a quarter of an *As*, *C.*

Quadrâtio -ônis, *f.* a quadrangle, *Vt.*

Quadrâtum -i, *n.* a four sided figure, *C.*; (in astronomy), quadrature, *C.*

Quadrâtus -a -um (*part. quadro*), quadrangular, square, — *pes*, *Pl.* a square foot; — *satura*, *St.* stout, lusty; — *boras*, *Co.* strong, powerful; — *agmen*, *C.* a square of soldiers; *quadrato agmine*, *C. S.* in order of battle; (2) sitting, appropriate, *Q.*

Quadridentis -ntis, *A. Aug.* having four teeth, *A. Aug.*

Quadrîennium -ii, *n.* a period of four years, *C.*

Quadrîfariam, fourfold, in four parts, *L.*

Quadrîfidus -i -um, split into four portions, *V.*

Quadrîfidum -ii, *n.* a flowing in four different directions, *Vt.*

Quadrîfôris -e, having four doors or openings, *Pl.*

Quadrîgæ -arum, *f.* a team of four horses, *Vt. L.*; applied to other animals, — *camelorum*, *St.*; especially of the racing chariots, which were usually drawn by four horses, *cursu quadrîgarum ehi*, *C.*; *quum carceribus sese effuderet quadrige*, *V.*; sometimes in poetry found in the *sing. M. Pl.*; (2) *met. — poetice*, *C.*

Quadrîgarius -ii, *m.* the driver of four horses in a racing charioteer, *C.*; used *adj.* — *habitus*, *St.* the dress of a charioteer.

Quadrîgatus -a -um, stamped with a quadrige, *L.*

Quadrîgimus -a -um, fourfold, *Pl.*

Quadrîgula -æ, *f.* *Pl. -æ -arum*, *f. C.* a little team of four horses.

Quadrîhægis -æ, — *equi*, *V.* yoked four together.

Quadrîhægus -i -um, *V.* = *quadrîhægis*, *g. c.*

Quadrîlibris -c, of four pounds' weight, *P.*

Quadrîmâtus -û, *m.* the age of four years, *Pl. Co.*

Quadrîmestris -e, of four months, *Vt. St.*

Quadrîmus -a -um, *C.* quadrîmus -æ -um, *Pl.* four years old.

Quadrîmîlius -i -um, of four hundred each, *C.*

Quadrîngenti -æ -a, four hundred each, *L. St.*

Quadrîngentî -æ -a, four hundred each, *Vt. Pl.*

Quadrîngentîmus -a -um, the four hundredth, *L. Pl.*

Quadrîngenti -æ -a, four hundred, *C.*

Quadrîngentes, four hundred times, *C.*

Quadrîm -i -um, four each, *Pl.*

Quadrîpartitus -us, *f.* a thing cut into four parts, fourfold division, *Vt.*

Quadrîpartitus, in four parts, *Co.*

Quadrîpartitus -a -um (*quadrîpartitus*), divided into four parts, fourfold, *C.*

Quadrîrimis -is, *f.* a ship with four banks of oars, *C.*

Quadrîrium -ii, *n.* a place where four roads meet, *Cl.*

Quar, *l. (s.)* cut to make square, to square, *Co.*; (2) to put into proper order, to arrange, *Co.*

plete, C; (ii.) *neut.* to be square, to fit exactly, to suit, *omnia in istam quadrantem*, C, correspond with; especially of accounts, to agree, come right, C.

Quadrum -i, n. a square figure, quadrangle, Co; *omnia in quadrup redigere*, C, to reduce to order.

Quadrupedans -ntis, going on four feet, galloping, V; *subst.* a galloping horse, V.

Quadrupes -edis, four-footed; usually *subst.* quadrupes -edis, *m. f. n.* a four-footed animal, quadruped, C.

Quadruplator -oris, m. one who multiplies by four; hence *met.* — *beneficiorum suorum*, Sc, a magnifier; (2) an informer, who received a fourth part of the penalty, C.

Quadruplex -leis, fourfold, quadruple, Ph.

Quadruplato, four times as much, Pl.

Quadruplo, l. to multiply by four, quadruple, P.

Quadruplor, l. dep. to be an informer, cheat, P.

Quadruplus -a -um, fourfold, St; *subst.* quadruplum -i, *n.* four times the amount, four times as much, C.

Quarito, l. to seek eagerly, — *aliquem mari terraque*, P; (2) to inquire eagerly, P. T.

Quero, quævis, quæsitum, 3. to seek, search for, — *aliquem*, T; (2) to seek to obtain, strive to get, *qui honeste rem quarunt mercatoris faciendis*, C; (3) to seek or search for that which is lost, to seek for in vain, miss, C; (4) *met.* to search for, think upon, devise, contrive, — *remedium sibi ad aliquam rem*, C; — *prudenter exitum suæ impudentiæ*, C; (5) *met.* to require, demand, C, *bellum dictatorem majestatem quævisset*, L; (6) *met.* to inquire, ask, — *ab aliquo*, C; *de aliquo*, C; *ex aliquo*, C; (7) *met.* to inquire into, investigate; especially of a judicial inquiry, — *de pecuniis repetundis*, C; — *de servo in dominum*, C, to interrogate under torture; (8) *met.* *si quævis, si quærimus*, used in the sense of, to speak the truth, to speak honestly, *at sunt morosi et anxii et difficiles sentis, si quærimus, etiam arari*, C.

Quæsitio -ōnis, f. an interrogation by torture, Te.

Quæstor -oris, m. an investigator, inquirer, especially a judicial investigator, C.

Quæstum -i, n. a question, O.

Quæstus -a -um (*ptep. quæro*), sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary, *leges quæsitores*, Te. (*opp. simplices*); (2) unnatural, affected, *ritabit etiam quæsitæ, nec ex tempore facta, sed domo allata, quæ plerumque sunt frigida*, C.

Quæstus -ūs, m. a seeking, searching, investigating, Pl.

Quæso -rei, 3. to seek for, strive to obtain, — *medicum tibi*, P; (2) to beg, beseech, intreat, followed by *ut*, C, by *subj. P.* *Decum quæso mecum consulere faciat*, L; *quæso* is often inserted in a sentence as an interjection, I beg, I intreat, *tu — errare ad me scribe*, C.

Quæstulus -i, m. dim. a small gain, slight profit, C.

Quæstio -ōnis, f. a seeking, searching, P; (2) an asking, inquiring, investigating; inquiry, question, — *est appetitio cognitionis*, C; *res in quæstione versatur*, C, is in process of investigation; (3) a public, judicial inquiry; investigation with torture; *eum prætor — inter sicarios exercuisse*, C; — *de furto constituere*, C; — *ferre in aliquem*, C; (4) the court of inquiry, P. Aug; (5) the subject of investigation, the question, C.

Quæstionæla -æ, f. dim. a little question, C.

Quæstor -oris, m. the quæstor, a Roman magistrate, part of whose duty consisted in managing the state finance, part in acting as judge in certain criminal trials, C.

Quæstorium -ii, n. the quæstor's tent in the camp, L; (2) the quæstor's residence in the province, C.

Quæstorius -a -um, belonging or relating to a quæstor, — *ædificium*, C; — *porta*, L, a gate in the

camp near the quæstor's tent; *subst.* -ius -ii, *m.* C, one who has served the office of quæstor.

Quæstularia -æ, f. a common prostitute, Sc.

Quæstusæ, gainfully, profitably, Pl.

Quæstus -a -um, gainful, profitable, — *mercatura*, C; (2) fond of gain, eager after profit, — *homo*, C; (3) having gained much, rich, Pl. Te.

Quæstura -æ, f. the office or dignity of the quæstor, quæstorship, C; (2) the quæstor's money-chest, C.

Quæstus -ūs, m. a gaining, getting; profit, gain, advantage, — *ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni*, C; *quæstui deditum esse*, S, to be devoted to money-getting; *quæstui habere rempublicam*, C, to make the administration of the state an occasion of profit; *premiæ in quæstui relinquere*, C, to put out money at interest; (2) an occupation, trade, business, P; *corpore quæstum facere*, P, to prostitute one's self; (3) *met.* gain, profit, C.

Qualibet, wherever you like, everywhere, P; (2) in any way you please, Ct.

Qualis -e, of what sort, what kind of; (1) interrogative, — *est istorum oratio* C; (2) relative, frequently followed or preceded by *talis*, of such a sort or kind, such as, *ut qualem to jam antea P. R. præbuit, talem et to nobis imperitas*, C; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitas sint, habendæ eideantur*, C; in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, Ca, such a war as; (3) indefinite, quale, have some quality or other, C.

Qualicumque, qualicumque, of whatever kind, of whatever sort, — *summi civitatis iri fuerunt*, C; (2) any whatever, C.

Qualislibet, qualislibet, of what sort you will, P. Aug.

Qualitas -itatis, f. a quality, property, C.

Qualiter, in what manner, how, Co; (2) as, just as, like as, O. Pl.

Qualitercumque, in whatever way, in any case, Co.

Quælus -i, m. (*quælum -i, n.* A. Aug.), a wicker-basket, V.

Quam, how, how very, as much as, — *nilhil prætermittitis in consilio dando*! C; *quam sint morosi intelligi potest*, C; *quam quisque potest*, O, according to each man's ability; so with *superl.* *concede huc ab isto, quam potest, longissime*, P, as far as possible; and without *possum*, *ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret*, Ca, as strictly as possible; (2) as, than, *tam esse clementes tyrannus, quam ex importunus potest*, C; *tam ego ante fui liber, quam quatus tuus*, P, as free as thy son; *claris majoribus quam relictis*, Te, more celebrated than old; when accompanied by *tam*, and the *superl.* *quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi sunt*, Tr, the fewer the better; *magis quam ... tam magis*, P, the more ... the more; also *tam magis ... quam magis*, V; *libentius quam ferius*, C, with more freedom than truth; *non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum*, L, not more vehement than obstinate; *æquo quam*, L, as much as; follows *alius* and a negative; *ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne*, L, for no other reason than; *ne aliter, quam ego relin, meum laudet ingentium*, C; following numerals when they serve as comparatives, *dimiduum tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant*, L; *die vigesima quam creatus erat*, L, the twentieth day after; *post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant*, C; *magis* or *potius* is sometimes to be supplied, e.g. *facita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens*, P; (3) exceedingly, very, *admodum quam sævus est*, P; *nam suos valde — paucos habet*, Aug.

Quamde, Lc. = *quam, qv.*

Quamdiu, so long as, as long as, until, — *potuit, tacuit*, Ca; *disces — roles*, C.

Qualibet, as you please, as you will, Lc; (2) however, ever so much, O; — *parrum sit*, Q, however little a thing it may be.

Quamobrem, on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why (used both interrogatively, C, and relatively, C.)

Quamplures, *a*, very many, *P*.

Quamprimum, as soon as possible, very soon, *C*;
ut possis redeas, P.

Quamquam, although, though, — *id est minime probandum, C*; (2) used sometimes as a particle of transition, nevertheless, notwithstanding, *C*.

Quamvis, (1.) *adv.* as you will, as much as you please, ever so much, — *multos nominatum profert, C*, very many; *et prater eos — enumeres multos licet*, many more; used also to express a superlative, *quamvis pernix hic est homo, P*, very, exceedingly; (11.) *conj.* however much, although, — *prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es; tamen nisi, etc., C*; *erat inter eos dignitate regia, — carebat nomine, N*.

Quamam, where indeed, where, *L*; (2) how ever, how, *Pl*.

Quando, when, (1.) interrogative, — *enim me ista curasse arbitramini? C*; (2) relative, when, at what time, non intelligitur, — *obrepit senectus, C*; (3) indefinite, at any time, ever, *quastio num: — amici nari teleribus sint anteponendi, C*; (4) since, because, *P. Tc. Q*.

Quandocumque, whenever, as often as, *C*; (2) at some time or other, *O*.

Quandocumque, whenever, as often as, *C*; *indignor — bonus dormitat Homerus, C*; (2) at some time or other; in due season, *C*; *et tu, Galba, — degustabis imperium, Tc*; (3) sometimes, *Cl*.

Quandocumque, since, because, *C*.

Quantillus -a -um, *dim.* how little! how small! how insignificant! *P*.

Quantitas -atis, *f.* greatness, size, number, quantity, *Pl. Q*.

Quanto, by how much; *quanto . . . tanto*, the more . . . the more; — *gravior oppugnatione tanto citiores, Ca*; sometimes with a positive adjective *acceptus in vulgum, — modicus privatis adificationibus, Tc*; — *ante, C*, how long previously.

Quantopere, how greatly, how much, *C*.

Quantulus -a -um, *dim.* how little, how small, how unimportant; — *sol nobis videtur! C*; *neut. quantulum, C*, used *adv.*

Quantulumcumque -icunquo -uncumque, how little soever, however small, *de hac mei, — est, facultate, queritis, C*.

Quantum, as much as; — *possum (potest), C*, as soon as possible; — *audito, T*, as far as I hear; — *in (ad) me, C*, as far as I am concerned; used by *L.* = *quanto, q.v.*

Quantumvis, as much as you please, ever so much, very much, *C*; (2) = *quamvis*, although, *H*; *ista — exigua sint, Sc*, however little they may be, if ever so little.

Quantus -a -um, how great, so great, as great; — *calamitates, C*, what great calamities! *tanta dimicatio — nunquam fuit, C*, as never has been before; *tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest distantia, C*, as great as possible; *quantus quantus = quantumcumque, T*, how great, how much soever; *in quantum, inasmuch as, as far as, Pl*; = *quot*, how many, as many, as much; *quantum est frumenti, exorauerunt, C*; *quanti?* at what price? for how much? and without the interrogation, *eide, — apud me sis, C*, how highly I prize thee; *quanto opere* (or sometimes in one word *quantopere*), how greatly, how much, *C*.

Quantuscumque -icunquo -uncumque, however great, however much, *C*; *quanticumque, Sc*, at whatever price; *neut. quantumcumque* used *adv.* by *C*.

Quantumlibet -tūlibet -tumlibet, as great as you will, however great, however much, *O*.

Quantusvis -avis -umvis, as great as you please, how great, or how much soever, *quantusvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Ca*; *portum satis amplum quantavis classi, L*.

Quapropter, on which account, wherefore, *P. T. C.*

Quaquā, wherever, whithersoever, *P*.

Quāquam, anywhere, *Lc*.

Quare, by which means, whereby, *permulta sunt quæ dici possunt, — intelligatur. etc. C*; (2) why?

wherefore? *C*; and in transitions and conclusions, wherefore, on which account, *C*.

Quarta -æ, *f.* a fourth part, quarter, *Q*.

Quartidécimāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the fourteenth legion, *Tc*.

Quartiana -æ, *f.* a quartan fever, *C*.

Quartarii -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the fourth legion, *Tc*.

Quartarius -ii, *m.* the fourth part of a sextarius, *q.v., L. Pl*.

Quarto, the fourth time, for the fourth time, *O*.

Quartum -i, *n.* the fourth grain, *frumenta cum quarto responderint, Co*, yielded fourfold; (2) *adv.* *quartum*, for the fourth time, *L*.

Quartus -a -um, the fourth, *C*.

Quartusdecimus -a -um, the fourteenth, *Tc*.

Quasi, as if; — *vero venire debuerint, C*, as if they ought to have come; *philosophia laudatorem artium omnium procreatrix quadam et quasi parentis, C*, and, as it were, parent; after *assimulare, assimilabo, quasi nunc czeam, T*, I will pretend to be just going out; (2) almost, all but, — *in extremā paginā, C*.

Quassillum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*) *dim.* a little wicker basket, especially for holding wool, *C*.

Quassillies -e, that may be shaken, *P. Aug*.

Quassillo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, *L*.

Quasso, 1. (1.) *act.* to shake violently, — *caput, P*; — *hastam, V*; (2) to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces, *classis ventis quassata, V*; (3) *met.* to shake, shatter, — *republicam, C*; (11.) *neut.* to shake one's self, shake, *P. V*.

Quassus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, *A. Aug*.

Quātenus, how far, — *progredi debeat, C*; — *sint ridicula tractanda oratori, C*, to what extent; (2) of time, how long, *C*; (3) since, seeing that, — *heu nefas! ercitem incolum odimus, H*.

Quāter, four times, *V*; *ter et quater, H. V*, again and again, often.

Quāterdecies, fourteen times, *C*.

Quāternarius -a -um, containing four, consisting of four, *Co. Pl*.

Quāterni -ō -a, four each; — *centesimæ, C*, interest at four per cent. monthly; (2) four together, *Co*.

Quāto (quassi) quassum, 3. to shake, — *caput, L*; — *alas, V*; — *scuta, Tc*; — *risu populum, H*, make their sides shake with laughing; — *aliquem foras, T*, to drive out of doors; — *mania alicui, L*, to cause to totter, shatter; (2) *met.* to shake, agitate greatly, *C*; — *mentem, H*; — *oppida bello, V*, to harass, annoy.

Quātriduum, a period of four days, *C*.

Quāttor (quattor), four, *C*.

Quāttordécies, fourteen times, *Pl*.

Quāttordécim, fourteen; *sedera in quatuordecim (sc. ordinibus)*, to sit on the knights' benches in the theatre, be a knight, *St*.

Quāttorvirātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of the quatuorviri, *Aug*.

Quāttorviri -ōrum, *m.* a college of four magistrates; the aldermen or civic dignitaries in the colonies and municipal towns, *C*.

Quē (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), and, *Senatus populusque Romanus, C*; *que . . . que*, both . . . and, and . . . and, *terrique marique, A. Aug*, both by sea and by land; sometimes affixed to the second word of a clause when the first is only a monosyllable, *ad plurimosque, C*.

Quēs, quis = quibus.

Quēmadmodum, in what manner, how; interrogative, *C*, *providi — salvi esse possemus, C*; (2) as, just as, *C*; as, for instance, *Q*.

Quēo, quivī (quī), quitem, 4. to be able, I can; *non quēo reliqua scribere, C*; *non quē sentire dolorem, Lc*.

Quercetum -i, *n.* an oak-wood, *H*.

Quercūs -a -um, oaken; — *coronæ, Tc*, of oak leaves.

Quercus -ūs, *f.* the oak, *C*; (2) *met.* of articles made of oak; a ship, *P. Aug*; a javelin, *P. Aug*; a drinking-cup, *P. Aug*; *C*; acorns, *Jr*.

Quērēla -*m*, *f*. a complaint; *vestrum beneficium nonnullum habet querelam*, C, gives some occasion of complaint; *epistola pleni stomachi et querelarum*, C; (2) a plaintive lullaby, P. Aug; (3) a plaintive note or noise of animals, plaintive music, *et ceterum in limo rante cecineret querelam*, V; (4) indisposition, disease, complaint, Sc.

Quēribundus -*a* -*um*, complaining, plaintive, -*roz*, C.

Quērīmōnā -*m*, *f*. a complaining, complaint, -*de tuis injuriis*, C.

Quērōr, 1. *dep.* to complain excessively, Te. Pl.

Quērñus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to the oak, oaken, Co. St.

Quernus -*a* -*um*, V. O. = *quernus*, *q.r.*

Quērōr, *questus*, 3. *dep.* to complain, bewail, lament, -*injuriam*, C; -*de Milone*, C; -*cum patribus conscriptis*, C; -*apud nocerum*, P; -*patri*, Jr; -*se relicta esse*, C; (2) applied to the plaintive notes of any animal or of a musical instrument, V. O.

Quicquēdilla -*m*, *f*. a species of duck, Vr.

Quicquēdillāus -*a* -*um*, of or belonging to an oak-wood, Te. Pl.

Quēdulus -*a* -*um*, complaining, plaintive, querulous, -*senex*, H; (2) applied to the soft and plaintive notes of animals or musical instruments, V. O.

Questus -*ūs*, *m*. a complaining, complaint, C; applied to the nightingale's song, V.

Qui, *quæ*, *quod*, (1.) *interrogative*, who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of? (distinguished from *quis* by being used as an adj.) *qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest?* C; *qui color, nitor, vestitus!* T; in indirect questions, *scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status*, C; *tu to collige, et qui sis considera*, C. - (11.) *relative*, who, which, that, *coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant*, L; sometimes agrees in gender with the following word, *exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur*, C; asks a question with the enclitic *ne*, *quæne ego vidi?* T, whom have I seen? - (11.) *indefinite*, any, *quidritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit*, C.

Qui, *wherewith*, *wherefrom*, in *tantâ paupertate decessit, ut qui effertur, viz reliquerit*, N; (2) in wishes = *utinam*, O that! *qui istum dii perdat!* P; (3) how? in what manner? C; (4) why? - *non?* P, why not? (5) in stating a price, = *quanti*, for how much, P; (6) whence, *ne, qui hoc mihi eveniat*, scio, T.

Quia, because, C; - *nam?* P. T, why? wherefore?

Quicunque, *quæcumque*, *quodcumque*, whoever, whichever, whatever, - *is est, ei me profiteor inimicum*, C; *quocumque de te queri auctori, quacumque potui ratione placari*, C, in every possible way; *ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere*, N, every thing that he chose; (2) = *qualiscunque*, of whatever kind, C; (3) all, every possible, *quæ sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo*, C.

Quidam, *quædam*, *quoddam* (*quiddam*), certain persons or things, some, *quidam de collegis nostri* is, C; *quoddam tempore*, C, at a certain time, once upon a time; *quiddam* followed by *gen.* used *subst.* something, somewhat, - *malli*, C.

Quidem, indeed, even, *tantum doleo; et mirifice* - *C*; in his locis post solstitium *Camulea oritur* et - *aliquot diebus*, C; *ne . . . quidem*, Ca, not even; *neque . . . quidem*, and that not . . . *id quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure locutus est*, C, and he not obscurely; (2) at least, for certain, *non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc tempore*, C; (3) for example, N.

Quidni? why not? C.

Quies -*ētis*, *f*. rest, repose, quiet, *mors laborum ac miseriarum* - *est*, C; (2) a quiet or private life, N; (3) peace, S; met. - *ventorum*, V; (4) rest in sleep, sleep, *ire in quietem*, C, to go to sleep; (5) the rest of death, death, V. Pt; (6) a dream, P. Aug; (7) a place of repose, Le.

Quiesco -*ēvi* -*ētum*, 3. to rest, repose, remain quiet, *renovat pristina bella, nec potest* - *C*; (2) to be politically quiet, remain neutral, C; (3) to

sleep, C; (4) of inanimate things, to be still, quiet, motionless, - *æquora*, V; - *centi*, Pl; (5) met. to suffer any thing to be done, quietly allow, C; to leave off, desist, - *hanc rem petere*, P.

Quiesce, quietly, peaceably, C.

Quiescens -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* *quiesco*), quiet, reposeful, peaceful, - *animus*, C; - *homo*, C; (2) politically quiet, neutral, N; (3) quiet in disposition, unambitious, Pl; (4) tame, quiet, - *equi*, Vr; (5) sleeping, asleep, Te; (6) of inanimate objects, - *amnes*, H, gently flowing; - *respublica*, C, tranquil, peaceful.

Quilibet, *quellibet*, *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), any you will, any one, any thing; - *minima res*, C, any the least thing; *quibuslibet temporibus*, L, at all times; *subst.* *quidlibet*, any thing and every thing, H; (2) often with a contemptuous shade of meaning, *neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit*, not an insignificant enemy, Pl.

Quinatus -*ās*, *m*. the age of five years, Pl.

Quin, that not, but that, *ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me eiderent*, T; *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot do otherwise than send to you; *nihil abest, quin sint miserrimus*, C, nothing is wanting to make me most wretched; especially following verbs which express doubt, hesitation, ignorance, *non esse dubium quin*, etc., Ca, not doubtful that; *quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint?* C, who does not know that . . . *non quin . . . scâ quod*, C, not as if . . . but that; (2) to add emphasis, yea, truly, certainly, *hercle quin tu recte dicis*, P; (3) interrogative, why not? C. L.

Quinam, *quoniam*, *quodnam*, who, which, what then? *quinam homo?* what man, pray? P.

Quinarius -*a* -*um*, containing five, Pl; - *numus*, or *abs.*, Vr, half a denarius.

Quincunālis -*c*, containing five-twelfths of any whole, Pl; (2) planted in the form of a quincunx, Pl.

Quincunx -*cis*, *m*. five-twelfths of any whole; as of an *As*, H, an acre, Co, a pound, Co, a sextarius, M, an inheritance, Pl; (2) the form

of the five spots on dice . . . and hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted, C. Q.

**Quincupēdāl* -*ilis*, *n*. a measure-rod five feet long, M.

Quincuplex -*icis*, fivefold, M.

Quindécies, fifteen times, C.

Quindécim, fifteen, Ca.

Quindécimprmi -*drum*, *m*. the fifteen first men in a municipal town, Ca.

Quindécimvīr -*i*, *m*. one of a college of fifteen magistrates, especially - *Sibyllini*, II, who had charge of the Sibylline books; - *agris dandis*, Pl, an agrarian commission.

Quindécimvīrālis -*e*, of or relating to the quindécimviri, Te.

Quindēni = *quinidēni*, *q.v.*

Quingēnārius -*a* -*um*, - *cohortes*, P. Aug, of 500 men; - *thorax*, Pl, 500 pounds in weight.

Quingēni -*m*, *a*, five hundred each, C; (2) five hundred, Co.

Quingētesimus -*a* -*um*, the five hundredth, C.

Quingenti -*m* -*a*, five hundred, P. H.

Quingentes, five hundred times, C.

Quini -*m* -*a*, five each, C; five, P. V.

Quindēni -*m* -*a*, fifteen each, L. Q; fifteen, P.

**Quinvicēni* -*m* -*a*, twenty-five each, L.

Quinquagēnārius -*a* -*um*, containing fifty, Pl; -

homo, Q, fifty years old.

Quinquagēni -*m* -*a*, fifty each, C.

Quinquagēsimus -*a* -*um*, the fiftieth, C; *subst.*

-*a* -*m*, *f*. the fiftieth part, C.

Quinquagies, fifty times, Pl. Cl.

Quinquaginta, fifty, C.

Quinquātrā -*ium*, *f*. *quinquātrā* -*ium*, *n*. a festival of Minerva, celebrated annually from the 19th to the 23rd of May, C.

by gen. in the phrase, — *civis facere possum*, C, as well as I can.

Quōdānsque, until, St.

Quōdena, therefore, on that account, C.

Quōcūque, whithersoever, C.

Quod, that, in that, because, *cum tibi agam gratias — me rittere cogisti*, C; (2) wherefore, why, that, *ne causa quid sit, quod quisquam loquar*, P; (3) as respects that, as to that, — *scribis*, C, as to that which you write; (4) although, — *non Tarrarius domus est mihi sulta columinis*, Pl; (5) since, *div est quod*, P; (6) used with other conjunctions, merely to connect clauses, — *si*, C, but if; *quod nisi*, N; *quod utinam*! C, how I wish; *quod ubi*, C, but when; (7) after verbs of perceiving and declaring, used instead of *the inf. scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem*, P.

Quōdammodo, in a certain way, in a certain measure, C.

Quōlibet, whithersoever you please, Lc. O.

Quōmā, that not (used after verbs of hindering), *hiemem credo prohibuisse — de te cetum habere nunc, quid ageres*, C.

Quōmodo, in what manner, how, *hac negotia — se habeant, ne epistolā quidem nari rare audeo*, C.

Quōmōdūque, in what way soever, howso-
ever, C; (2) however it may be, be it as it may, P.

Quōmōdum, in what manner then? C.

Quōnam, whither then, whither pray, P. Ca.

Quondam, once on a time, heretofore, finally, C; (2) at certain times, sometimes, C; (3) at some future time, one day, H.

Quōnam, since, seeing that, whereas, because, C; *de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere cōperunt, — civitati consilium non possent*, Ca.

Quōpiam, any whither, to any place, P. T.

Quōquā, to any place, any whither, C. P.

Quōque, also (stands after the word to which it immediately refers), *me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum — sefellisse*, C.

Quōquē, wherever, whithersoever, to whatever place, C; — *ido, necum erat*, C.

Quōquōmodo, in whatever manner, howsoever, — *se res habent*, C.

Quōquōversus, in every direction, C. Ca.

Quorsum (quorsus), whither, to what place, usually met *sed — hac pertinet*, C; (2) to what purpose? with what view? to what end? — *tandem, aut cur ista queris*? C.

Quōt, how many! — *calamitates*! C; in combination with *tot*, as many, so many, *quot homines, tot causa*, C; (2) all, every, *quot diebus*, daily, every day; *quot annis*, C, yearly.

Quōtannis, *eid.* quot.

Quōtēcumque, as many as, as many soever, Ct.

Quōtēni — *et* — *et*, how many each, C.

Quōtidianus — *a* — *um*, every day, daily, C; (2) customary, usual, common, T. C; *adv.* quōtidiano, Pl, daily.

Quōtidie, daily, every day, C.

Quōties, how often, V; in combination with *toties*, as often, so often, C.

Quōtiescumque, how often soever, C.

Quōtiesque, Co, = quōtiescumque.

Quotquot, however many, as many soever as, C. Ct.

Quōtūmus — *a* — *um*, of what number, *quotūmas ædes dixerit, ego incerto scio*, P.

Quōtus — *a* — *um*, what number? of what number? how many! C; *hora quōta est?* what o'clock is it? *tu, quōtus esse velis, rescribe*, H, how many guests you would like to be invited with you; *quōtusquisque*, how many, asks an ironical question, and may therefore often be translated, how few! C.

Quōtūcumque — *et* — *um* — *um* — *um* — *um*, whatever in number, how great or how small soever, Th. O.

Quōvis, anywhither, anywhere, — *gentium*, T, anywhere in the world.

Quōusque, until when, how long, how far, C.

Quum (cum), when, whenever, after, since, as soon as, *qui non injuriam propulsa a suis*, — *potest, injuste facit*, C; *præclare facis quum eorum tenes memoriam*, C; *Zenonem, quum Athenas essem, audiebam frequenter*, C; *multi anni sunt, quum ille in æro nico est*, C, since; *quum primum sapere cepit, acerbissimos dolores percepit*, C, as soon as; (2) *quummaxime*, especially, particularly, C; (3) *quum . . . tum*, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also, *solvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis*, C; *Fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipue in bello plurimum potest*, Ca; (3) since, because, *quæ cum ita sint*, C, since these things are so.

R, r, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. Originally the letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as may be seen in the various terminations, *arbor*, *arbores*; *honor*, *honos*; *quæso* for *quæro*; *hesternus*, from *heri*; *ustum* from *uro*, etc. It is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive *libellus* from *liber*, in *intelligo* from *inter-lego*, etc. For abbreviations in which *R* is used *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

Rābide, madly, savagely, fiercely, rabidly, C.

Rābidus — *a* — *um*, raging, raving, rabid, mad, savage, fierce, C; — *tigres*, V; — *canes*, Lc.

Rābide — *et*, *f.* madness; especially canine madness, Co. Pl; applied to other animals, Co; and also to men, P; (2) *met.* wild passion, rage, fury, — *animi*, C; *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambos*, H.

Rābide, madly, furiously, C.

*Rābidosus — *a* — *um*, *dim.* somewhat raging, furious, C.

Rābidosus — *a* — *um*, raging, furious, savage, mad; — *canis*, H; — *fortitudo*, C.

*Rābo, 3, to rage, A. Aug.

Rābō — *ōnis*, = arrhabo, *q. v.*

Rābula — *æ*, *m.* = bawling advocate, pettifogger, C.

Rācēmūrus — *a* — *um*, — *pumpini*, Co, unfruitful vine-tendrils.

*Rācēmūrus — *a* — *um*, bearing berries, Pl.

Rācēmifer — *era* — *erum*, bearing berries; — *ura*, O; — *Bacchus*, O, grape-crowned.

*Rācēmor, 1. *dep.* to glean after the vintage; *met.* Vr.

Rācēmōsus — *a* — *um*, full of berries, full of clusters, Pl.

Rācēmus — *i*, *m.* the fruit-stall of grapes and other fruit growing in bunches, Pl; more frequently a bunch or cluster of berries, especially of grapes, V. O. Pt.

Rādīatō — *ōnis*, *f.* a gleaming, glittering, radiation of light, Pl.

*Rādīatō, 3. to put forth roots, strike root, Sc.

Rādīctus, roots and all, utterly, — *effodere huius malas*, A. Aug; *met.* — *tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem*, C; — *extrahere religionem ex animis hominum*, C.

Rādīcor, 1. *dep.* to strike root, take root, Co.

*Rādīcōsus — *a* — *um*, having many roots, Pl.

Rādīcolā — *æ*, *f.* *dim.* a little root, C; (2) the plant *cow-wort*, Pl; (3) a radish, Co.

Rādīo, 1. (i.) *act.* to provide with spokes, *rota radiata*, Vr; (2) found only *pass.* *rādior*, to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate; and very frequently *ptcp.* *rādīatus* — *a* — *um*, gleaming, beaming, shining, — *sol*, C; (ii.) *neut.* to shine, gleam, beam, *scilicet in tenebris fulgent radiantque*

oculi, Pl; hence *prtep. rādians -ntis*, gleaming, beaming, radiant, C; — *lumina solis*, O.

Rādīolus -i, *m. dim.* a species of olive, Co.

Rādīus -ii, *m.* a stake, rod, Pl. L; (2) *meton.*

(a) the spoke of a wheel, Pl. V, (b) a mathematical measuring-rod, C, (c) the radius of a circle, C, (d) a weaver's shuttle, O. Le, (e) the spur or sting in birds and fish, Pl, (f) a species of olive, V. Co, (g) the radius, a bone of the fore-arm, Cl, (h) a ray, beam of light, C. V; a flash of lightning, V.

Rādix -icis, *f.* a root, *arbores ab radicibus subruere*, Ca; especially (2) any edible root, a radish, H; (3) *met.* the root or lowest part of any thing, the foot of a mountain, in *radicibus Caucasii natus*, C; — *linguae*, O, the root of the tongue; — *plumae*, O; (4) *met.* *virtus altissimis deficiat radicibus*, C; *ex usdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum*, C, a native of the same place; *ab radicibus*, Ca. Ph, = *radicatus*, *q.v.*

Rādō -si -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave, — *caput et supercilium*, C, to shave the head and eyebrows; — *caput*, as a sign of slavery, L; of grief, St; in pursuance of a vow, Jv; — *tigna*, Le, to plane; (2) *poet.* to graze, brush along, *ripas radentia flumina rodunt*, Le; *ista tonstrix radit*, M, cheats, cozens; to grate upon, offend, — *teneras curculas mordaci tero*, Pr.

Rādūla -æ, *f.* a scraper, Co.

Raja -æ, *f.* a fish, the ray, Pl.

Rallum -i, *n.* a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Pl.

Rallus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, thin, of fine texture.

Rāmle -is, *n.* usually *pl.* twigs, branches, brushwood, O.

Ramentum -i, *n.* usually *pl.* shavings, splinters, chips, Co. Pl; *met.* *omne aurum cum ramento*, P, every fraction, every halfpenny.

Rāmēus -a -um, of or relating to branches, — *fragmenta*, V, = *ramalia*, *q.v.*

Rāmex -icis, *m.*, in *pl.* the vessels of the lungs, P; (2) a rupture, Cl. Pl.

Rāmleōsus -a -um, suffering from a rupture, Pl. *Rammes* (*Rhamnenses*) -*um*, *m.* one of the three tribes or centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus, supposed to represent the Latin element in the old Roman state, L. O. H.

Rāmōsus -a -um, full of boughs, branching, branchy, — *arbor*, Le; *met.* — *cornua cervi*, V.

Rāmīlōsus -a -um, full of little boughs, Pl.

Rāmūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little branch, twig, C.

Rāmūs -i, *m.* a bough, branch, twig, C; (2) *meton.* (a) a branch of a stag's antlers, Ca, (b) a branch of a mountain-range, Pl, (c) a club, Pt, (d) the arms of the Greek letter γ, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; — *Samit*, Pr; (3) *met.* C.

Rāna -æ, *f.* a frog, V. H; also, the tree-frog, Pl; (2) a sea-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn.

marina, C; (3) a disease on the tongue of animals, Co.

Ranceus -ntis, stinking, putrid, Le.

Rancidūsus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat stinking, putrid, Jv; *met.* — *quiddam locus*, Pr.

Rancidus -a -um, stinking, rancid, Le. H; (2) *met.* disgusting, offensive, Pl. Jv.

Ranuucūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little frog, C; (2) a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Pl.

Rāpa -æ, *f.* Co. = *rapum*, *q.v.*

Rāpācia -drum, *n.* turnip-tops, Pl.

Rāpāciā -æ, *m.* a robber, P.

Rāpāctas -ātis, *f.* love of robbery, rapacity, C.

Rāpax -ācis, greedy of plunder, violently seizing upon any thing, rapacious, C. P; — *Cinara*, H, greedy after gifts, — *ignis*, O; — *mors*, Tb; (2) *met.* seizing upon, appropriating to one's self, *nihil est appetentius similitum sui nec rapacius quam natura*, C.

Rāphānūs -a -um (ράφανος), — *oleum*, Pl, made from radishes.

Rāphāntis -idis, *f.* (ράφαντις), a sword-lily, Pl.

Rāphānus -i, *m.* (ράφαρος), a radish, Pl. Co.

Rāpētus -a -um, of or relating to turnips, A. Aug.

Rāpide, hurriedly, quickly, rapidly, C.

Rāpīditas -ātis, *f.* rapid flow, rapidity, —

fluminis, Ca.

Rāpīdus -a -um, tearing, violently sciring, — *leones*, Le; applied to dogs of the chase, — *agmen*, O; to fierce heat, V; to the sea as all-devouring, Tb; especially (2) of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid, — *fluvius*, P; — *equi*, O; — *torrens*, V; (3) *met.* — *oratio*, C.

Rāpīna -æ, *f.* robbery, plunder, rapine, C; (2) booty, plunder, V.

Rāpīna -æ, *f.* a turnip-field, Co; (2) *meton.* a turnip, A. Aug.

Rāpīnātor -ōris, *m.* a robber, plunderer, Vr.

Rāpīo -pūi -ptum, 3. to tear, snatch, drag away hastily or violently; take away by force, *quo rapitis me? quo feritis me? P; — torrem ab aris*, O; — *hastam de vulnere*, V; — *te domum*, P; — *in us*, P. H; — *ad consulem*, L; — *virgines ad stuprum*, L, to commit a rape; — *arma*, V, to fly to arms; (2) to carry off as a robber, seize, ravish, *ut tantum haberet quantum rapere potuisset*, C; *virgines rapi jussit*, C; *rapto vivere*, L, to live by plunder; (3) of death, to carry off, especially prematurely, *improvisa leti vis rapuit rapielque gentes*, H; (4) *met.* *cum de rebus grandioribus dicas, ipso res verba rapiunt*, C; *tribunus, qui nos Sullanus in invidium rapit*, C; *opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errore*, C; — *victoria gloriam in se*, L; (5) *met.* to carry away, transport with passion; to attract violently to any thing, *quoniam Caesar amentia quadam raperetur*, C; *qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapiantur*, C; (6) to seize violently, snatch, — *illicitas voluptates*, Te; *rapimus amici occasionem de die*, H; — *viam*, O, to hasten.

Rāpīstrum -i, *n.* a wild-turnip, Co.

Rāpīum, rapaciously, violently, Pl; (2) hastily, quickly, hurriedly, *hæc scripti* —, C.

Rāpīto -ōnis, *f.* a carrying off, abduction, T.

Rāpto, 1. to drag off violently, C; — *Heetora circa muros*, V; — *nubila cæli turbine*, O; (2) to rob, plunder, Te; (3) *met.* — *ditos in crimina*, Pl, to accuse; *amor me rapit*, P, transports me.

Rāptor -ōris, *m.* a robber, ravisher, plunderer, P. H. V. Te.

Rāptus -us, *m.* a tearing off, rending away, O; (2) a carrying off, abduction, rape, C.

Rāpūllus -i, *n. dim.* a little turnip, H.

Rāpūm -i, *n.* a turnip, Vr. Co.

Rāre, thinly, far apart, Co; (2) rarely, seldom, P.

Rārefācto -feci -factum, 3. to make thin, loose; to rarefy, Le.

Rārenter, rarely, seldom, A. Aug.

Rāresco, 3. to become rare, thin, loose; to lose in density; — *humor aquai ab æstu*, Le; *ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori*, V, open themselves, expand.

Rāpīllus -a -um, having thin hair, Co.

Rāritas -ātis, *f.* want of density, rarity, looseness of texture, distance apart, C; (2) *feruescit*, rarity, C; — *capillorum*, St; — *stellarum*, Pl.

Rāritudo -inis, *f.* Vr. Co. = *raritas*, *q.v.*

Rāro, seldom, rarely, C.

Rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, rare (*opp.* *densus*), — *relia*, V; — *crvum*, O; — *manus*, Q, with outspread fingers; (2) scattered, scanty, far apart, *vides habitari in terrâ raris et angustis in locis*, C; (3) in military phrase, scattered, wide apart, dispersed (*opp.* *confectus*), *ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant*, Ca; (4) few in number, happening seldom, rare, *raris ac prope nullis portibus*, Ca; *in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum*, C; *Oceanus raris navigibus editur*, Te; (5) rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind, Pl. O.

Rāslis -e, having a smooth surface, polished, scraped, V. O.

Rāsis -is, *f.* a kind of pitch, Co.

Rāsio, 1. to shave, — *faciem quotidie*, St.

Rastellus -i, *m. dim.* a wooden rake, Vr. Co.

Rastrum -i, n., pl. frequently rastrī -ūrum, n. an agricultural instrument with teeth; most resembling in form and use a toothed hoe, V.

Rāsura -ae, f. a scraping, shaving, Co.

Rāsus -ūs, m. a scraping, shaving, Vr.

Rātio -ōnis, f. a reckoning, account, computation, calculation, postquam comedit rem, post — putat, P; direptio ejus pecunia, cuius — in ade Opīs confecta est, C; auri — constat, C, comes right, is correct; — ducere, C, to compute, calculate; ut quator sine praeore possit rationem referre, C, give in an account; so frequently pl. C; (2) a list, catalogue, account, C; (3) a sum, number, quid quod ego des audari? hem ista ratio maxuma est, Pl; (4) a business transaction, matter, affair, de totā illā ratione atque re Gallicanā, O; haec res non solum ex domesticis est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, C; ad eam — existimabam quātis aptam et naturam et personam meam, C; mea (tua) rationes, C, my (thy) interest, advantage; (5) met. an account, reckoning, calculation, quod posteaquam iste cognovit, hanc rationem habere cepit, C, to make this calculation; semper ita vivamus, ut — attonem reddendam nobis arbitremur, C; (6) met. a relation with, reference to, agricola — habent cum terrā, C, have to do with the soil; quā — tibi cum eo interesserat? C; — habere (ducere) aliquid rei, C, to have respect, consideration, regard for any thing; to have a care for, C; obtentur ut suae salutis — habeant, Ca; (7) met. a plan, mode of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way, ita fiet ut tua ista — existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, C; saepe jam scribendi totum consilium — que mutari, C; ut rei militaris — atque ordo postulabat, Ca; (8) met. the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason, homo autem rationis est particeps, C; meus est — et consilium in sensibus est, C; Ariovistus magis ratione et consilio quam virtute cecidit, Ca; (9) met. the reason, motive of any thing; nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, C; si mei consilii causam — que cognoverit, C; ad eam sententiam haec quoque — eos deduxit, Ca; (10) met. reasonableness, propriety, modo et ratione omnia facere, C, moderately and reasonably; (11) met. philosophical theory, doctrine, system; knowledge; erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota —, solem lumen oppositum solere desicere, C; (12) met. a view, opinion, T, C; (13) met. an adduction of proof, reasoning, C.

Ratiōcinatio -ōnis, f. a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, C; (2) a reasoning, ratiōcinatio, argument, syllogism, O; (3) in rhetoric, an interrogative argument or reasoning, Aug; (4) in architecture, theory (opp. fabrica, praefectus architecture), Vt.

Ratiōcinativus -a -um, argumentative, syllogistic, C.

Ratiōcinātor -ōris, m. a calculator, accountant, C.

Ratiōcinum -ii, n. a calculation, Co.

Ratiōcitor, l. dep. to compute, calculate, C; (2) to argue, infer, conclude, C.

Ratiōcitor -e, reasonable, Sc.

Ratiōnalis -e, reasonable, rational, homo est animal —, Q; — philosophia, Sc; — pars philosophiae, Q, logic; — disciplina, Cl, scientific theory.

Ratiōnaliter, by means of reason, reasonably, Sc.

Ratiōnarium -ii, n. a statistical account, — imperii, St.

Rātis -is, f. a raft, C, Ca; (2) used poet. = ship, boat, vessel, V; flumen ratiōis jungere, L, to make a bridge of boats.

Ratiūcula -ae, f. a little reckoning, account, P; (2) a poor, insufficient reason, C; (3) a little argument, syllogism, conclusion, C.

Rātus -a -um (praecept. rōt), fixed, prescribed, settled, determined, certain, unalterable, valid, astrorum in omni aeternitate rati immutabilesque cursus, C; (2) pro ratiōne (parte), secundum ratiōnem partem (portionem), or ab. pro ratiā, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, pro-

portionally, Ca, C; (3) ratiū aliquid facere (efficere), to ratify, confirm, make valid, C; — habere, ducere, to consider valid, C; ita quā te emisse scribis, non solum ratiā mihi crunt, sed etiam grata, C.

Rauca -ae, f. a species of worm, Pl.

Raucōsonus -a -um, hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lc.

Raucitas -itatis, f. hoarseness, Cl, Pl.

Raucus -a -um, hoarse, C; applied both to men and animals, V, II; (2) of inanimate things, hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull sounding, — cornu, Pt; — murmur undae, V.

Raudus -ēris, n. (rōdus, rōdus), a rough mass or lump; especially a lump of metal used as a coin, Vr.

Rauduculum -i, n. dim. a small sum of money, C.

Rāvīdus -a -um, darkish, greyish, — oculi, Co.

Rāvīo, 4. to talk one's self hoarse, P.

Rāvīs -is, f. hoarseness; — ad rāvīm, P, till one is hoarse.

Rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, C.

Rēa -ae, f. vid. reus.

Rēapse, indeed, in truth, really, C.

Rēatus -ūs, m. the state or condition of an accused person, M.

Rēbellātio -ōnis, f. Te. = rebellio, q.v.

Rēbellātrix -icis, f. rebelling, raising insurrection again; — Germania, O.

Rēbellō -ōnis, f. a renewing of war, rebellion, revolt, C.

Rēbellis -e, renewing the war, rebel, V. O. Te; met. — amor, O.

*Rēbellum -ii, n. L. = rebellio, q.v.

Rēbello, 1. to renew the war, revolt, rebel, L; met. — vitia, Pl.

Rēbō, 3. to go back, return, P.

Rēbō, 1. to echo, resound, V.

Rēcalcitro, 1. (of a horse) to kick backwards, lash out, recalcitrate, H.

Rēcalco, 1. to tread, trample again, Co.

Rēcālo, 2. to be warm again, V.

Rēcalesco -lūi, 3. to become warm again, C; met. O.

Rēcalcālo -feci -factum, 3. to make warm again, O.

*Rēcalvus -a -um, P, rēcalvaster -tri, Sc, having a high bald forehead.

Rēcandescō -dūi, 3. to become white again, O; (2) to become hot again, begin to glow, O.

Rēcino, 3. *to sing back, call back by singing, Pl; (2) *to disenchanted, Pl.

Rēcanto, 1. (l.) neut. to resound, echo, M; (2) to recal, recant, recantata opprobria, H; (3) to charm away, O.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcōdo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illū ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisae domus recessit, V; procehantur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Recensio -ōnis, *f.* a reviewing, mustering, enumeration, *C.*

Recensus -ūs, *m.* Sc. = *recensio*, *g.v.*

Receptaculum -ī, *n.* a place of reception, reservoir, receptacle, *C.*; (2) a place of refuge, shelter, *C.*; *castella diruit, ne receptacula hostibus essent*, *L.*

Receptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours a fugitive or criminal, *C.*

Receptio -ōnis, *f.* a receiving, reception, *P.*

Recepto, *1.* to receive eagerly or frequently, — *aliquem ad se*, *T.* to receive frequent visits; (2) to draw back, hasten — *obsidibus harentem*, *V.*

Receptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours, *lastronius* — *locus*, *C.*; — *prædarium*, *Te.*

Receptus -ūs, *m.* a drawing back, taking back, *Q. L.*; (2) in military phrase, a retreat, falling back, *ut expeditum ad suos — habeant*, *Ca.*; *Cæsar receptum cant jussit*, *Ca.* ordered the signal of retreat; *met. habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum*, *Ca.*

Recessim, backwards, *P.*

Recessio -ōnis, *f.* a going back, recession, *Vt.*

Recessus -ūs, *m.* a going back, receding, retreating; applied to the ebbing of the tide, *C.*; (2) *meton.* a distant, retired, secret place; a recess, *C.*; (3) *met. C. Q.*

Reclamus -ī, *m.* a system of blocks or pulleys for raising weights, *Vt.*

Reclivus -a -um, returning, repeated, — *sebris*, *Cl.*; *poet.* — *Pergama*, *V.* rebuilt.

Reclido -clidi -cisum, *3.* to fall back, *quia et recidunt omnia in terras*, *C.*; (2) *met.* — *in graviorem morbum*, *L.* to relapse; — *in eandem fortunam*, *C.*; *omnes in te istæ recidunt contumelia*, *P.* will fall back upon thyself; *amentie pana in ipsum* —, *C.*; (3) to fall, happen, occur, light upon, *illa omnia ex latitâ ad lacrimas* —, *C.*; — *at nihilum*, *C.* to come to nought; — *in nostrum annum*, *C.*

Reclido -idi -isum, *3.* to cut off, cut away, *V.*; — *malleolos*, *Pl.*; — *barbam*, *O.*; — *columnas*, *II.* to hew out; (2) *met.* to cut off, abbreviate, retrench, *C.*; — *multa ex orationibus Ciceronis*, *Q.*; *mercedes scenæcorum*, *St.*

Recingo -ngi -netum, *3.* to ungird, — *tunicas*, *O.*; *pass.* form *recingo*, *O.* I strip myself.

Reclino -nui -entum, *3.* (*x.*) *neut.* to resound, echo, *C.*; (*II.*) *act.* to cause to resound, utter, sing, *parvæ recinentis omen*, *II.*

Reclipo -cûpi -ceptum, *3.* to take back, get back, recover, receive, *si velit suos* —, *obsides sibi remittat*, *Ca.*; — *suas res amissas*, *L.*; — *ensem*, *V.* to draw back, draw out; — *militis defessos*, *Ca.* to draw back, cause to retreat; — *se*, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake one's self to any body or place, — *se e fano*, *P.*; — *se ex hisce locis*, *C.*; — *se ad nos*, *C.*; — *se ad oppidum Ilerdam*, *Ca.*; — *se in Galliam*, *Ca.*; used by *P.* in this sense without the pronoun, *russum in portum recipimus*, *P.*; (2) in business, to keep back, retain, reserve a portion, *posticulum recepti, quum ades cendidi*, *P.*; (3) *met.* to get back, regain, recover, *et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit*, *O.*; — *animos ex pavore*, *L.* to regain courage; — *anhelitum*, *P.* to recover breath; — *se ad frugem donam*, *C.*; — *se ad reliquum cogitationem belli*, *Ca.*; and *abs. se* —, *C.* to recover one's self; (4) to receive, accept, take to one's self, *ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque receperunt*, *C.*; *hos tutissimus portus recipiebat*, *Ca.*; — *aliquem ad epulas*, *C.*; — *Tarquinius in civitatem*, *C.*; — *exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis*, *C.*; (5) to receive money, — *pecuniam ex notis recigilibus*, *C.*; (6) *met.* to receive, accept, admit, allow, — *tua dicta in aures*, *P.*; — *fabulas*, *C.* to receive, believe; *nec inconstantiam virtus recipit*, *C.* admits, allows of; (7) *met.* to receive, accept a task, undertake, take upon one's self, — *causam Sicilia*, *C.*; — *officium*, *C.*; hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for, *pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam*, *C.*; *ea quæ tibi promitto ac recipio*, *C.*; (8) of the prætor,

— *nomen*, *C.* to entertain, receive an accusation against any one.

Recliprocato -ōnis, *f.* a returning or retrogression by the same path, *Pl.*

Recliprocus, *1.* (*I.*) *act.* to move backwards and forwards, *L.*; *pass.* *recliprocari*, *L.* to turn back, move backwards; *met. C.*; (*II.*) *neut.* to move backwards and forwards, *L.*; applied to the ebb and flow of the tide, *Pl.*

Recliprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path; applied to the tides, *Pl.*; (2) *met.* — *recess*, *Pl.* reverberating, echoes.

Reclamentum -ī, *n.* a chip, shaving, *Pl.*

Reclisto -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, *Pl.*

Reclisus -a -um (*ptep. rclido*), short, abridged, *Aug.*

Reclatio -ōnis, *f.* a reading aloud, recitation, *C. Pl.*

Reclator -ōris, *m.* a reader aloud, reciter, *C.*
Reclito, *1.* to read a document in a public court of law, read aloud, read publicly, *C.*; (2) to read aloud, recite any literary work, *II. Pl.*

Reclamatio -ōnis, *f.* a crying against, loud disapprobation, *C.*

Reclamito, *1.* to cry against loudly, violently contradict, *C.*

Reclamo, *1.* to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly, *quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent*, *C.*; (2) *poet.* to echo, resound, *V.*; (3) to call loudly, *P. Aug.*

Reclinis -e, leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, *O. M.*

Reclino, *1.* to bend back, cause to lean back, — *caput atque humeros*, *C.*; — *se*, *Ca.* or *reclinari*, *Q. II.* to lean back, recline; (2) *met. nullum ab labore me reclinat otium*, *II.* releases me from labour.

Recludo -si -sum, *3.* to reopen, open, — *ostium*, *Le.*; — *portam*, *V.*; — *humum*, *Te.* to excavate; — *tellurem unco dente*, *V.* turn over, cultivate; — *ensem*, *V.* to draw from the scabbard; (2) *met. obrietas operis recludit*, *II.* reveals.

Recligito, *1.* to think over again, consider, deliberate upon, — *de re*, *C.*

Reclignito -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum*, *C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reconosco -nōri -nitum, *3.* to know again, remember, recollect, *C.*; (2) to inspect, examine, investigate, *C.*; (3) to examine a writing critically in respect to its genuineness, to revise, *C.*

Recolligo -egi -ectum, *3.* to collect again, gather together again, *Se. Co.*; (2) *met. C.*; — *se a longâ caletudine*, *Pl.* to recover; — *se*, *O.* to collect one's self, gain courage.

Recolo -coliti -cultum, *3.* to cultivate again; — *desertam terram*, *L.*; (2) * to inhabit a place again, *Ph.*; (3) *met.* to practise again, again be wont, resume, — *antiqua*, *P.* to take to the old way of living; — *artes*, *C.*; — *studia*, *C.*; — *Gaius imago*, *Te.* to set up again; (4) to call back to mind, recollect, reflect upon, *quæ si tecum ipse recolis*, *C.*

* **Recommisceor**, *3. dep.* to recollect, *P.*

Recompōno -pōsi -pōsitum, *3.* to compose again, — *comas*, *O.*

Reconciliatio -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, re-establishment, — *concordia*, *C.*; — *gratie*, *C.*; *abs.* reconciliation, *C.*

* **Reconciliator** -ōris, *m.* a restorer, re-establisher, — *pacis*, *L.*

Reconcilio, *1.* to bring together again, reunite, reconcile, — *aliquem alicut*, *C.*; — *militum animos imperatori*, *L.* to restore, re-establish, — *aliquem in gratiam*, *L.*; — *gratiam*, *C.*; — *amicitiam de integro*, *L.*; (2) to bring back, — *aliquem domum*, *P.*

Reconcinno, *1.* to restore, renovate, repair, *C.*
Reconditis -a -um (*ptep. rcondo*), far removed, secret, concealed, — *venæ auri argentique*, *C.*; *subst. rcondita*, *n.* secret, sequestered place, *C.*; (2) *met.* secret, recondite, abstruse, profound; — *argutisq; sententiæ*, *C.*

Récondo -didi -ditum, 3. to lay back, put back, lay up in store, hide, conceal, — *gladium in vaginam*, C; — *uras in amphoras*, Co; — *gladium lateri*, O, to bury the sword in his side; (2) met. *mens alta recondit, e quibus memoria oritur*, C, lays up.

Récondūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, — *agrum H.S. decemtis*, Pl, to undertake to cure.

***Réconfo**, 1. to rekindle, Le.

Récoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil again, C; (2) to melt, smelt, forge again, — *patrios fornacibus enses*, V.

Récordatio -ōnis, *f.* a recollection, remembrance, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Récoror, 1. *dep.* to remember, recollect, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; *de aliquā re*, C.

Récorrigo -rexī -rectum, 3. to correct, amend again, Sc.

Récrutino, 1. to put off from day to day, Co.

***Récrutatio** -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *ab aggritudine*, Pl, a recovery.

Récrementum -i, *n.* dross, slag, refuse, — *plumbi*, Co.

Récroo, 1. to create again, Le. Pl; (2) to restore to a sound condition of mind or body; and pass. *recreari*, to be restored, refreshed, C; — *ex vulnere*, L, to get well, recover; met. — *afflictos animos bonorum*, C; — *se ex magno timore*, C.

Récropro, 1. to echo, resound, Ct.

Récresco -vi -ctum, 3. to grow again, L.

Récridescere -dūl, 3. to become raw again; (of wounds) to break out again, C; met. *recrudescere Manilianū seditione*, L.

Recte, straightway, directly, C.

Recte, in a straight line (whether horizontal or perpendicular), O; (2) rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably, C; — *esse apud aliquem*, C, it goes well with, it is all right with; — *cendere*, C, advantageously, at a high price; (3) prefixed to *adj.* right, very, *locus — ferax*, A.Aur; (4) in answers, right! excellent! admirable! P. T; (5) used also as a polite refusal of an offer or as a courteous evasion, P. T.

Rectio -ōnis, *f.* a ruling, governing, C.

Rector -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader, C; a steersman, V; a driver, L; — *caelestium desim*, Ct, Jupiter; — *pelagi, maris*, O, Neptune; the leader of an army, Te; a schoolmaster, teacher, Pl. St; (2) met. *animus ille — dominusque nostri*, Sc.

Rectrix -icis, *f.* a female ruler, governess, directress, Co. Pl.

Rectus -a -um, straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright, — *via*, P; — *curvus hinc in Africam*, L; — *linea*, C, perpendicular; — *homines*, Ct, erect; (2) met. right, correct, proper, suitable, *sermo — et secundum naturam cunctatus*, C; *nomibus — expendere numos*, H, on good security; (3) morally right, lawful, good, virtuous, honest, *nec quicquam nisi honestum et — ab altero postulare*, C.

Réclibitus -ūs, *m.* a falling down, Pl.

Réclibo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline, C.

Réclumbo -clibūl, 3. to lie backwards, recline, — *in cubiculo*, C; especially, to recline at table, H. Ph; (2) of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down, V. H.

Récupératio -ōnis, *f.* a recovery, C.

Récupérator -ōris, *m.* a recoverer, — *urbis*, To; (2) *recuperatores*, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, C.

Récupératorius -a -um, of or relating to the recuperators, *g.v.*, C.

Récupero, 1. to get again, regain, recover, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; — *se*, Vr, to recover, restore one's self.

Récuro, 1. to restore by care, — *me*, Ct; — *chartam*, Pl, prepare carefully.

Récuro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back, — *ad aliquem*, C; — *in aliquid*, C; (2) met. to come back, return, *recuri*, C.

Récursio, 1. to run back, hasten back, return, P; met. *cura recurat*, V.

Récursus -ūs, *m.* a return, coming back, retreat, L. O.

Récurvo, 1. to bend or curve backwards, O.

Récursus -a -um, bent or curved backwards, V. O.

Récusatio -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, C; (2) — in legal phrase, a protest, C.

Récuso, 1. to refuse, decline, — *uxorem*, T; — *disceptatorem*, C; — *periculum*, Ca; — *mori*, Ca; — *praeceptis parere*, V; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *quin alii a nobis dissentiant*, C; — *quominus omnes mea legant*, C; (2) to make a legal objection, protest against, C.

Récussus -ūs, *m.* a striking back, rebound, Pl.

Récussio -ussi -usum, 3. to strike back, beat back, V.

Récitatus -a -um, circumcised, — *Judei*, M; — *colla*, M, smooth-shorn.

***Rédambulo**, 1. to walk back, return, P.

***Rédamo**, 1. to love again, return love for love, C.

Rédarguo -ūl, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict, — *aliquid*, *aliquem*, C.

***Rédauspico**, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly used by P. = to return.

Reddātio -ōnis, *f.* the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, C.

Reddo -didi -ditum, 3. to give back, restore; *reddere est quod debeas ei cuius est volentis dare*, Sc; — *aliquid*, C; — *obsides*, *captivos*, L; — *suum cuique*, C; *se ipse corvicio reddidit*, L, he returned to the banquet; (2) to give up, deliver, yield, resign, impart, render, pay, — *mihī abs te epistolam*, C; — *gratiam alicui*, S, to thank; — *debitum naturae morbo*, N; to die a natural death; — *animas*, V, to die; — *tura Lari*, Tb, offer incense; — *rationem*, C, to give an account; — *sonum*, Q, *rorem*, V, to utter; — *alium*, Ci, — *urīnam*, Pl, to void; — *alicuius jus*, Q, to give his rights to; — *peccatis veniam*, H; — *judicium*, T, Ca, to institute a judicial inquiry; (3) *ea quae legeram Graece, Latine* —, C, to translate; also, to repeat, report, tell, Q; *poet.* to answer, V; (4) to imitate, represent, — *in loquendo paternam elegantiam*, Q; (5) to render, make, *et patronum et dominum reddam mortales miserrimos*, P; *studium tutiorem et opulentiorē vitam* —, C, to render life more safe, etc.

Rédemptio -ōnis, *f.* a buying off, ransoming, redemption, L; (2) — *judicii*, C, a corrupting by bribery, buying by bribes; (3) a farming of taxes, C.

***Rédemptio**, 1. to ransom, redeem, Te.

Rédemptor -ōris, *m.* a contractor, C.

Rédemptoria -ae, *f.* a contracting, L.

Rédō -li -litum, 4. to go back, come back, return, — *provincia*, C; — *a Caesare*, C; — *exsilia*, P; — *veram in riam*, P; — *ad parentes denovo*, P; — *Romam*, C; of inanimate things, *eum ad idem unde profecta sunt, astra redierint*, C; (2) met. *ut in pristinum statum redirent*, Ca; — *eum aliquo in gratiam*, C; — *in memoriam*, P, to recollect; — *ad se atque ad mores suos*, C; — *ad sanitatem*, C; (3) met. of discourse, to return to the previous subject, *sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurum*, C; (4) of revenue, income, to come in, *pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat*, N; (5) to come to, be brought to, *pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt*, Ca, they betook themselves to their swords; *eius morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona*, T, have come, descended to me; *in eum jam res rediit locum*, T, the affair was already brought into that position.

Rédhilo, 1. to breathe out again, Le.

Rédhibeo -bi -litum, 2. to give back, return, P; (2) in business, to give back, return a damaged article, C.

Rédigo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, bring back, lead back, — *tauros in gregem*, Vr; — *hostium*

*equitatum in castra, L; (2) met. — rem in pristinam belli rationem, Ca; — in memoriam, C, to recal to memory; (3) to raise or collect a sum of money; — pecuniam ex bonis patris, C; quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit consul, ac redegit in publicum, L, paid into the public treasury; (4) to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such and such; — *Eduos in servitutem, Ca; — civitatem in ditionem potestatemque P. R., C; — ella quae inenimus, in orationem, C; — victoriam ad vanum et irritum, L, make fruitless; — Galliam sub imperium P. R., Ca; eo redegit me, ut quid agerem, egomet neciam, T; (5) with numerals, to reduce, lessen, bring within a certain number, ex hominum millibus LX. viz ad D. qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Ca.**

Rēdimēdum -i, n. a long lappet or fillet attached to a head-dress, C.

Rēdmīo -i -itum, 4. to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown; — sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? C.

Rēdmīo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy back, C; (2) to buy off, ransom, redeem a captive or slave, — captos e servitute, C; hence pecuniā se a iudicibus —, C; — se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, St; (3) in general, to buy, St, and especially, to farm, contract, hire, — vectigalia, Ca; — pccarias de censuribus, C; (4) to buy, obtain, get any thing desirable, — vitam omnium civium, C; — pacem Ariovisti, Ca; (5) to buy off, avert, remove an evil, — acerbitem a republicā, C; (6) to pay for, make good, atone for, — multa desideria crimina morte, Aug.

Rēdintēgrāto -ōnis, f. restoration, renewal, Aug.

Rēdintēgro, 1. to restore, renew, repair, — deminutas copias, Ca; — praetium, Ca; — memoriam, C; — spem, Ca; — pacem, L.

**Rēdīpiscor, 3. dep. to get, obtain again, P.*

Rēdītio -ōnis, f. a going back, coming back, returning, return, P. Ca. C.

Rēdītus -ūs, m. a coming back, going back, return, — in locum, C; — ad aliquem, C; (2) returns, income, revenue, N. Pl.

Rēdvīa = reduvīa, g.v.

Rēdvīvus -a -um, renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time, Vt. C.

Rēdvīlo -ti, 2. (r.) act. to emit an odour, smell of, — vinum, C, to smell of wine; met. — antiquitatem, C, to be redolent of antiquity; (ii.) neut. redolent thymo fragrantia mella, V; met. mihi quidem ex illius orationibus — ipsae Athenae videntur, C.

**Rēdmītus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, C.*

Rēdōno, 1. to give back, II; (2) to leave unpunished for the sake of any one, — aliquem aliquid, H.

Rēdōrdor, 4. dep. to unravel, unweave, Pl.

Rēdōrmīo, 4. to sleep again, Cl. Pl.

Rēdōrmītatio -ōnis, f. a going to sleep again, Pl.

Rēdvīco -xi -etum, 3. to bring back, lead back, — aliquem ex errore in viam, P; — de exsilio, C; — ab exsilio, Q; — ad aliquem, C; — uxorem, T, to take a wife back again; in jaculando brachia reducimur, Q, draw back; (2) — aliquem domum, C, to escort, accompany home, as a compliment; in military language, to draw back troops, cause to retreat, Ca; (3) met. — aliquem in gratiam, C; — propinquum ad officium, N; tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis ciresque, H; (4) = redigere, to reduce to a certain state or condition, — cicatrices in colorem, Pl; — corpus sensim ad matrem, Pl.

Rēdvīco -ōnis, f. a bringing back, — regis Alexandrini, C, restoration.

Rēdvīcor -ōnis, m. one who brings back, L.

Rēdvīctus -a -um (prp. reduco), of places, retired, sequestered, — talis, V; applied to a painting, reduction, Q, the background; subst. reduciatrum, n. (opp. productum, translation of ἀποτροπή(va), things not to be preferred, C.

Rēdvīcōro, 1. to make sore again, Co.

Rēdvīncus -a -um, bent backwards, bowed, curved, Pl. O.

Rēdvīdantis -ntis (prp. redundo), overflowing, redundant; adv. redunder, Pl.

Rēdvīdantia -ae, f. an overflowing, Vt; of discourse, redundancy, superfluity, C.

Rēdvīdātio -ōnis, f. an overflowing, — stomachi, Pl. a rising in the stomach.

Rēdvīdo, 1. to overflow, stream over, si lacus Albam redundasset, C; quum pituita edundat aut bilis, C; and hence — aliquid re, to overflow with, — sanguine hostium Africa, C; (2) met. Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, C, copious, diffuse; — vitia Atheniensium in nostram civitatem, C, inundate our state; cuius gloria ad me pars aliqua p. necessitudine nostrā redundat, Pl, redounds to me; — aliquid re, to abound in, and abs. to be very abundant, abound, ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, C.

**Rēdvīresco, 3. to become hard again, Vt.*

Rēdvīvīa -ae, f. (redvīvīa), a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov. intelligo me curare, qui quum capiti mederi debeam, redvīviam cures, C, attend to a trifle in presence of great danger.

Rēdvīx -icis, bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna, O, M; (2) pass. brought back, returned (from slavery, captivity, etc.), C.

Rēdvīcto -ōnis, f. a repairing, restoration, St. Co; (2) recovery from illness, Cl. Q.

Rēdvīctor -ōris, a repairer, restorer, St.

Rēdvīco -felli, 3. to refute, confute, disprove, — aliquem, aliquid, C.

Rēdvīco -si -tum, 4. to stuff quite full, fill full, — cloacas corporibus civium, C; quae Crassus per angustas referat in oratione suā, C; — libros puerilibus fabulis, C.

Rēdvīco, 1. to strike back, strike again, P. O.

Rēdvīco -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry back, bring back, bear back, give back; carry, bear to a place; me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, C; lectica impotum tres servi domum retulerunt, St; — pecunias in templum, Ca; — signa militaria ad Caesarem, Ca; — se, to betake one's self back again, return; Romam se retulit, C; (2) to pay back, repay, pay a debt, — argentum, P; — ara octonis idibus, H, pay school-fees; (3) in military language, — pedem, to draw back, yield, retreat; his imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant, ac pedem referant, Ca; so also — gradum, L; (4) met. — vocem, sonum, C, to emit, utter; O mihi praeterea referat si Juppiter annos, V, restore; — oculos animumque ad aliquem, C, to direct towards; — animum ad veritatem, C; especially, to reply; and the common phrase, — gratiam, Q, to thank; (5) met. to repeat, renew, restore, institutum, consuetudinem, C; — quasdam caerimonias ex longo intervallo, L; (6) met. to report, relate, tell (either verbally or in writing), C; quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, Q; and especially to reply, reply, C; (7) met. to make an official report, announce officially; cuius orationem legati domum referunt, Ca; — responsu ad aliquem, Ca; and especially, — ad senatum de aliquo re, C, S, to make a motion in the senate respecting any thing, call the attention of the senate to any matter; (8) met. to note down, register, record, — in tabulis quodcumque commodum est, C; — quid in libris, C; — pecuniam operi publico, C, to enter as spent in, put down to; so met. Caesar in deorum numerum relatus est, St, was placed among the gods; (9) met. — aliquid ad aliquem, to refer to, ascribe to; — omnia ad igneam vim, C; — omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, C.

Rēdvīco, rēdvīcti, rēdvīcti, impers. it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest, hoc mea refert, C. P. T, this concerns me; non ascripi tū, quod tuū nihil referebat? C; without the personal pronoun, illud permagni refert arbitror, T, to be of great consequence; ne illud

guidem referat, consul an dictator an praetor responderit, L; quid meminisse id refert? P; quid enim refert, qua me ratione cogitis? C; sometimes with both subject and object, quid id ad me nunt ad meam rem refert? P; dic, quid refert intra natura fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret, H.

Refertus -a -um (*pricip. refertio*), quite full, replete, abundantly furnished, — *aliquid re, C; with gen. of persons, referta Gallia negotiatorum est, C; — de aliquo re, C.*

Refervēo, 2, to boil over, *Pl; met. C.*

Refervēscō, 3, to boil up, bubble up, *C.*

Refibulo, 1, to unbuckle, unclasp, *Al.*

Reficō -feci -fectum, 3, to renew, repair, restore, renovate, restit, *C; — muros, classem, nares, pontem, Ca; (2) in business, to get back, get again a sum of money, — aliquid ex tuis possessionibus, C; cetera cunctanda quæstori data; quod inde refectum est, militi dicitum, L, and the produce divided among the soldiers; (3) — consulē, prætores, tribunos, C, L, to re-appoint, re-elect; (4) to restore to bodily strength, refresh, — exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Ca; — saucios cum curā, S; reficit aciem oculorum smaragdus, Pl; so of mental restoration, nunc ceteri aspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam, C; refecti sunt militum animi, L.*

Refigo -xi -xum, 3, to tear loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten, *C; especially, to tear down the tables of the law; hence, to repeal, abrogate, — leges, C.*

Refingo, 3, to form anew, *V.*

Refugio, 1, to ask back, demand again, *Ct.*

Refutatus -us, m. a blowing against, *Pl; a contrary wind, C.*

Refleto -xi -xum, 3, to bend backwards, turn back, *Pl. V; (2) met. to turn back, divert from a purpose, quem neque fides neque jururandum reflexit, T; — animum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam, C, turn my mind to.*

Reflo, 1. (i.) neut. to blow back, blow against, blow contrary, *C; (ii.) act. to blow out again, exhale again, Lc.*

Refloresco -rui, 3, to begin to bloom again, *Pl.*

Reflo -xi -xum, 3, to flow back, to overflow, *V. O.*

Reflo -xi -xum, flowing back, *O. Pl.*

Reflo -xi -xum, 1, to warm up again, revivify, *So.*

Refodio -fodi -fossam, 3, to dig out again, excavate, *Co.*

Reformatio -onis, f. a reformation, — *morum, So.*

Reformator -oris, m. a reformer, *Pl.*

Reformidatio -onis, f. excessive dread, fear, terror, *C.*

Reformido, 1, to dread, fear, be afraid of, — *aliquam rem, C; — ea dicere, C; (2) of plants, met. tum brachia (ritum) tonde; ante reformidant ferrum, V, are injured by the knife; so of wounds, — mollem quoque tactum saucia membra, O, shun the touch.*

Reformo, 1, to form again, mould anew, alter in form, *O; (2) met. to reform, amend, Pl.*

Refrēo -feci -fictum, 2, to warm again, cherish again; revivify; — *corpus, O; — vires, Tc; (2) met. — provincias infernis certaminibus fessas, Tc.*

Refractariolus -a -um, somewhat contentious, stubborn, *C.*

Refractarius -a -um, stubborn, refractory, contentious, *Se.*

Refugor, 1, dep. in politics, to oppose, withstand, — *petitioni, C; — homini amicitissimo, C; and generally, to oppose, Q. Pl.*

Refringo -frigi -fractum, 3, a bridling, restraining, — *dolore, Se.*

Refringo, 1, to hold back, rein in, — *equos, P. Aug; and generally, to hold back, restrain, curā illi refrenat aquas obliquaque flumina sistit, O; mot. — libidines, C; — indomitam licentiam, H.*

Refrico -xi -xum, 1, to rub again, scratch again,

gall, — *Appii vulnera, C; (2) met. to rake up again, excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam — C; sic tuis sceleribus reipublicæ præterita fata refreabitis? C; — dolorem oratione, C; (3) neut. to break out again, C.*

Refrigeratio -onis, f. a cooling, coolness, *C.*

Refrigeratorius -a -um, cooling, *Pl.*

Refrigeratrix -icis, f. she that cools, — *natura, Pl.*

Refrigerō, -1, to make cold again, to cool, *C; pass. refrigerari, C, to cool, grow cool; (2) met. to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence pass. to be cold, exhausted, languid, defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, C; — testem, Q, to cool down, reduce to silence.*

Refrigesco -frigi, 3, to grow cold, cool down, become cool, *O. Co; (2) met. to lose warmth, zeal, vigour, grow cool; belli apparatus refrigerescit, C; — oratio, Q.*

Refringo -frigi -fractum, 3, to break again, break open, — *claustra, C; — carcerem, L; (2) to break in pieces, V. Ct; (3) met. to break, break in pieces, destroy, — rim fluminis, Ca; — Teutonias opes, Pl; — Achivos, H; — cerba, P. Aug, to speak inarticulately.*

Refrita faba, a bean which at the seed-time was taken home to be offered to some god, for a good omen, *Pl.*

Refugio -fugi, 3. (i.) neut. to flee away, take to flight, escape; *hostes velocissime refugiebant, Ca; — ad suos, Ca; — in portum, Ca; — Syracusas, C; (2) of places, to retire from, be at some distance from, refugit ab litore templum, V; (3) met. — a genere hoc totæ sermonis, C; — ab his quæ laudant ad ea quæ prosunt, Q; (ii.) act. to fly from, avoid, run away from, — *impetum, C; — judicem, C; met. — cicinæ furgiæ, H; — hæc titia, Q.**

Refugium -ii, n. a place of refuge, a refuge, *L; met. C.*

Refugus -a -um, flying, fugitive, receding, *nea Tantalus undam captavit refugam, O; subst. — us — i, m. Tc, a fugitive.*

Refulgeo -ulsi, 2, to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter, *L. V; (2) met. splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Pl; Jovis tutela refulgens, H.*

Refundo -fudi -fusum, 3, to pour back, cause to flow back, *C; æquorque refundit in æquor, O; — sanguinem, O; luna glaciem refundit, Pl, melts; (2) of things not fluid, sassa frenunt laterique illisa refunditur algo, V, is beaten back.*

Refutatio -onis, f. a refutation, confutation, *C.*

Refutatus -us, m. Lc. = refutatio, g.v.

Refuto, 1, to drive back, press back, — *illas nationes, C; (2) met. to resist, oppose, repel, repress, — clamorem, C; — cupidinem, C; — libidinem, C; (3) met. to confute, refute, disprove, — aliquid, C; — sceleratorum perjuræ testimoniis, C; — aliquos domesticis testibus, C.*

Regillolus -i, m. dim. a small bird, perhaps the wren, *St.*

Regalis -e, royal, regal, kingly; — *genus, ciceritatis, C, monarchical; — ornatus, C, becoming a king.*

Regalliter, royally, regally, *L. O.*

Regio, 1, to thaw, warm, — *solum ædificii, Co*

Regemo, 3, to resound with sighs and groans *P. Aug.*

Regēro, 1, to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, *Pl; (2) met. to produce again represent, resemble, — avum Æthiopen, Pl.*

Regerminatio -onis, f. a budding again, putting forth of buds again, *Pl.*

Regermino, 1, to put forth buds again, germinate again, *Pl.*

Regero -gressi -gestum, 3, to carry back, beat back, bring back, — *terram a fossa, L; — terram Co, to throw up; and subst. regestum — i, n. earth thrown up; (2) of written records, to enter register, Q; (3) met. to throw back, oppose return, retort, — *conicia, H; — invidiam, Q.**

Rēgia -ae, *f.* a palace, royal residence, court, C; and especially, the royal residence of Numa, near the temple of Vesta, on the Via Sacra, subsequently used for sacerdotal purposes, C. L.; the royal tent, L; (2) *sc.* *urbis*, the metropolis, city which was the royal residence, H; (3) = *basilica*, *q.v.* a hall, room supported by pillars, St.

Rēgle, royally, P; arbitrarily, C.

Rēgificus -a -um, royal, princely, splendid, V; *adv.* *rēgifice*, A. Aug.

***Rēgigno**, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lc.

Rēgillus -a -um, *dim.* royal, — *inducula*, P.

Rēgimen -inis, *n.* a guiding, leading, — *equarum exercere*, Tc; (2) *poet.* a rudder, O; (3) *met.* guidance, rule, government, direction, — *totius magistratus penes Appium erat*, L; especially the government of a state, Tc; and concrete, a leader, ruler, governor, L.

Rēgina -ae, *f.* a queen, P. C; (2) applied to goddesses, V. H. O; (3) a king's daughter, princess, V. O; (4) an illustrious, noble lady, mistress, P. P. Aug; (5) *met.* *justitia* — *virtutum*, C.

Rēgio -ōnis, *f.* a direction, line, *si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit*, C; *recta regione*, C. L. in a straight line, as the crow flies; *e regione*, C, (a) in a straight line, (b) in the opposite direction, over against; *luna quum est e regione solis*, C; *quum fere e regione castris poneret*, Ca; (2) a boundary line, boundary; usually *pl.* C; (3) a region, quarter, district, either of the sky or earth, C. H; a region, country, territory, district, frequently *pl.* *quae* — *est maritima omnis*, Ca; *in quatuor* — *dividi Macedonia*, C; (4) one of the quarters or districts into which Rome and the adjacent country was divided, Tc; (5) *met.* sphere, department, C. P.

Rēgiōnātum, according to districts, provinces, L.

Rēgius -a -um, royal, regal, kingly, — *amici*, C, the period of monarchy at Rome; — *ales*, C, the eagle; (2) *met.* royal, splendid, magnificent, P. H.

Rēgiūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Co.

Regnātor -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, king, V. Tc; * *-trix* -icis, *f.* Tc.

Regno, 1. (i.) *neut.* to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign, C; — *tacitis Amyclis*, V; — *Grajas per urbes*, V; — *in nos*, Tc; — *agrestium populorum*, H; (2) to be master, rule, command, and especially to rule arbitrarily, tyrannically, *equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas*, C; so of inanimate objects, — *ignis*, V; (3) *met.* — *eloquentia*, Q; (ii.) *act.* to rule over, reign over, *terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo*, V.

Regnum -i, *n.* royal power or authority, royalty, C; (2) authority, mastery, supremacy, government, *sibi a Cesare regnum civitatis deferri*, Ca; and, as the idea of monarchy was odious to the Romans, generally used in an invidious sense, *Athala Sp. Melium regnum appetentem interemit*, C; (3) *meton.* a kingdom, C. Ca; (4) any territorial possession, estate, C.

Rēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to guide, direct, *Deus est qui regit et moderatur et movent corpus*, C; — *ratem arde*, O; *equum*, L; *errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo*, Ct; (2) — *finis*, to mark out boundaries, C; (3) *met.* to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer, C; — *mundum*, C; — *republicam*, C; — *populus imperio*, V.

Rēgrēdior -gressus, 3. to go back, retreat, step back, *ut regredi quam progredi mallent*, C; especially in military language, to retreat, Ca; (2) *met.* C. S.

Rēgressio -ōnis, *f.* a going back; *met.* repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Q.

Rēgressus -ūs, *m.* a going back, return, C; in military language, a retreat, L. Tc; (2) *met.* — *ab ira*, L; — *ad penitendum*, N.

Rēgula -ae, *f.* a carpenter's straight rule, C; (2) a straight bar of wood or metal, used for whatever purpose, Ca. Co; as *e.g.* the side bar of a triglyph, Vt; (3) *met.* a rule, pattern, model, C.

***Rēgularis** -e, — *as*, Pl, that may be formed into bars.

Rēgulus -i, *m.* *dim.* a petty king, prince, L; (2) the queen bee, Vr; (3) a king's son, prince, L.

Rēgulus, M. Atilius Regulus, *vid.* Atilius.

Rēgusto, 1. to taste again, taste repeatedly, Pr; *met.* — *laudationem Lollii*, C.

***Rēgyro**, 1. to return in a cycle, P. Aug.

***Rējectiōnis** -a -um, that is to be rejected (transl. of ἀπορριψέμενος), C.

Rējectio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up, — *sanguinis*, Pl, a spitting of blood; (2) *met.* a casting out, rejection, C; (3) in law, the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a judge, — *judicium*, C; and hence *rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire*, Q, by making a selection.

Rejeto, 1. to cast back, throw back, reject, Lc.

Rējeto -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast back, throw back, — *telum in hostes*, Ca; — *vestem ex humeris*, V; — *togam ab humero*, L, to throw back, throw over the shoulders; — *capillum circa caput negligenter*, T; — *sanguinem ore*, Pl, to spit blood; — *rinum*, St, to vomit; — *aliquem*, T, to drive back; — *se in illum*, T, threw himself into his arms; (2) to drive back, repel an enemy, — *eos in urbem*, Ca; of ships, *rejici*, Ca, to be driven back by adverse weather; (3) *met.* to cast off, drive away, reject, C; to reject with scorn and contempt, C; especially — *judices*, C, to challenge, set aside as judges; — *aliquid (aliquem) ad senatum (consules, populum, etc.)*, to refer a person or thing to another magistracy or jurisdiction, C; very rarely, — *se aliquo*, C, to throw one's self into a thing, apply to it earnestly.

Rējēctulus -a -um (*rējēctulus*), that is to be rejected, useless, — *opes*, A. Aug; — *vacca*, Vr.

Rēlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to slide, glide, flow, fall back, O. V; *met.* *nunc in Aristippi furim praecpta relabor*, H.

Rēlanguesco -gūi, 3. to become faint, languid, O; of the wind, to become calm; of a star, to grow pale, be obscured, Pl; *met.* C. Ca.

Rēlatō -ōnis, *f.* a carrying back, bringing back, Q; (2) *met.* — *criminis*, C, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser; — *gratia*, Sc, a repaying; (3) *met.* a report, proposition made to the senate, C; and hence generally, a report, narrative, Q; (4) *met.* a reference, relation of one thing to another, Q.

Rēlatōr -ōris, *m.* a reporter (said of the consul, in bringing a matter under the consideration of the senate), Aug.

Rēlatūs -ūs, *m.* an official report, proposition, Tc; (2) a recital, delivery, Tc.

Rēlaxatio -ōnis, *f.* a relaxation, — *animi*, C.

Rēlaxo, 1. to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax, *aleutum astringitur, tum relaxatur*, C; *disolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant*, Lc; (2) *met.* to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, entwine, relax, — *animos*, C; *animus somno relaxatus*, C; *animi cum plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint*, C, shall have freed themselves; *insani quum relaxentur*, C, when they have a lucid interval.

Rēlēgatio -ōnis, *f.* a banishing, banishment, C.

Rēlēgo, 1. to send away, put out of the way, remove, — *filium in praedia rustica*, C; (2) especially, to banish (yet expressing a milder form of punishment than *deportatio* and *exsilium*), C; hence *met.* *ambitione relegata* to *dicere parum*, Pollio, H; *apud quem ille dona Samnithum relegaverat*, C; (3) to refer, ascribe, — *oratione relict honestaeque iter ad philosophos*, Q; — *culpam in hominem*, Q.

Rēlēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather up, collect again, O; (2) to travel, sail through, traverse again, — *Hellspontiacas aquas*, Q; (3) to read through again, — *Trojanū belli scriptorem*, H; — *scripta*, O.

***Rēlento**, 3. to become languid, feeble again, — *amor*, O.

Rēlervo, 1. to lift, raise up again, — *e terra cor*

pus, O; (2) *met.* to make light, — *epistolam gratiorem pellatione*, C; (3) to relieve, free from an evil; to lessen, diminish, relieve an evil, *si zotes comminam casum misericordiā hominum*, C; — *laborem requie*, O.

Relictio -ōnis, *f.* a leaving, deserting, — *reipublice*, C.

Relictus = *reliquus*, *q.v.*

* *Religatio* -ōnis, *f.* — *cittum*, C; the tying up, training.

Religio -ōnis, *f.* religion, worship of the gods, religious awe, piety, C; (2) religious scruples, moral scrupulosity, conscientiousness, C; — *jurajurandi*, or *abs.*, regard paid to an oath, the obligation of an oath, C; (3) the sacredness of any religious place or object, C; and hence concrete, a holy place, sanctuary, C.

Religiose, religiously, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, C.

Religiosus -a -um, religious, god-fearing, pious, C; (2) conscientious, religiously strict, scrupulous, L. Co; and hence, scrupulous, conscientious, exact, in other than religious matters, C; (3) applied to religious places and objects, holy, sacred, C.

Religio, 1. to tie, fasten behind, *trahit Hectorē ad currum religatum Achillis*, C; — *manus post terga*, St; (2) to moor a ship to the shore, — *naves ad terram*, Ca; (3) *poet.* to unbind, untie, Ct.

Relino -lēvi -lūm, 3. to take off the patch, unseal, open, — *dolia omnia*, T.

Relinquo -liquo -lētum, 3. to leave behind, leave, — *aliquem castris pro praesidio*, Ca; — *me sercum in servitute pro te*, P; *quod neque post tergum hostem* — *volebat*, Ca; (2) of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind, *ea mortua est; reliquit filiam adolescentulam*, T; *moritur Quintius, heredem testamentum reliquit hunc P. Quintum*, C; — *mihi haec quae habeo omnia*, T; so of posthumous works, — *scriptum in Originibus*, O; (3) to leave remaining, to let remain, *relinquebatur una per Sequanos riva*, Ca; *riva turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum reliquit*, C; with two acc., to leave behind in a certain state; *cum Plautus locum reliquit integrum*, T; has left untouched; (4) to leave, desert, forsake, abandon, Ca; and thus *met.* — *animam*, T; — *cittam*, V; and especially, to leave in the lurch, abandon in a difficulty, P. T.

Reliqua -arum, *f.* remains, relics, remainder, remnant, C. Ca; especially (2) the fragments of food, remains of a feast, C; (3) the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre, C; (4) those parts of an offering which were not burnt, St; (5) the excrements, Sc; (6) *met.* C.

Reliquus -a -um, that which is left behind, remaining, left, *spes*, C; *subst.* *reliquum* -i, *n.* -a -um, *n.* the rest, the remainder, C; hence the phrases, *reliquum est ut*, or followed by *subj.* only, it remains that . . . C; *nihil est reliqui*, C, nothing remains; *reliquum facere*, C, to leave remaining; *nullum minus cuique reliquum fecisti*, C, thou hast left no duty unperformed; especially applied to an outstanding debt, *pecuniam reliquum ad diem solvere*, C; (2) in respect of time, yet remaining, future, — *gloria*, C; *in reliquum tempus*, C; (3) the remainder, the rest, — *pars exercitus*, Ca; — *multitudo*, C; *reliqui omnes*, C, all the rest.

Relinquor -entus, 3. *dep.* to speak back, answer, Vr.

Reluceo -xi, 2. to gleam back, to glitter, shine, — *stella*, C.

Relucesco -luci, 3. to become bright again, begin to shine again, C. L.

Reluctor, 1. *dep.* to strive against, struggle against, O; *met.* to be reluctant, Pl.

Remacresco -cruī, 3. to grow thin again, St.

* *Remaledico*, 3. to revile again, St.

Remando, 3. to chew the cud, ruminate, Pl.

Remando -mans, 2. to remain behind, remain; — *Rome*, C; — *in exercitu*, C; — *ad urbem*, Ca; — *domi*, Ca; *apud aliquem*, C; (2) to remain, abide, continue, *exponere igitur priores causas* —

post mortem, C; *equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt*, Ca.

Rēmāno, 1. to flow back, Le.

Rēmansio -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, continuing in one place, C.

Rēmābilis -e, returning, — *saxum*, P. Aug; the rock of Sisypheus.

Rēmēdium -ii, *n.* a medicine, drug, remedy, Ca; (2) *met.* — *sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem*, C; — *miseriarum*, T; — *infirmis memoriarum*, Q.

Rēmō, 1. to get back, come back, return, — *in patriam*, O; — *ad Argos*, V; — *domum*, O; *met.* — *avum peractum*, II, to live over again.

Rēmōtor -mensus, 4. to measure over again, measure back, — *astra rite*, V, to observe carefully, — *iter*, P. Aug; — *stadia*, Pl, to traverse again; (2) to give back, throw up a fluid, — *vinum omne comitu*, Sc; (3) *met.* — *facta ac dicta*, Sc, to repeat; (4) to measure against, — *frumentum pecuniae*, Q, corn against money.

Rēmex -igis, *m.* a rower, C; *remex* sometimes collectively = *remiges*, the crew of rowers, V. Pl.

* *Rēmīgillo* -ōnis, *f.* a rowing, C.

Rēmīgum -ii, *n.* a rowing, P; (2) *meton.* the oars, oarage of a vessel, P; *prov. nico remigio rem gero*, P, I do just as I like; *poet.* applied to the wings of birds, Le; also, the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, C.

Rēmīgo, 1. to row, C. Ca.

Rēmīgro, 1. to wander back, come back, return, — *domum*, P; — *in domum suam*, C; — *Romam*, C.

Rēmīniscor, 3. *dep.* to call to mind, recollect, remember, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicuius rei*, N. Ca.

Rēmīscō -scū -xtum (-xtum), 2. to mix again, mix up, mingle, Sc. II.

Rēmīssarius -a -um, that can be easily pushed back; — *tectis*, A. Aug, a sliding bolt.

Rēmisse, gently, mildly, negligently, C.

Rēmīssio -ōnis, *f.* a letting down, relaxing, — *superciliorum*, C; (2) *met.* a relaxing, remission, slackening, flagging, laxness, mildness, C; — *rociis*, Q; — *laboris*, V; — *febris*, St; especially, the remission of punishment, — *penae*, C; a letting off, excusing, — *tributi*, Te.

Rēmīssus -a -um (*prp.* *rēmīto*), relaxed, languid, — *corpus*, M; (2) *met.* mild, gentle, impassive, C; negligent, remiss, inactive, C. N; cheerful, merry, lively, C; and applied to inanimate things, gentle, — *ventus*, Ca.

Rēmīto -mīvi -misum, 3. to send back, send, — *mulieres Romanas*, C; *obsides alieui*, Ca; — *pila*, Ca, to throw back; (2) to give back, yield, produce, *rocam nemora remittunt*, N, echo; *lactis plurimum ficus remittit*, Co; *rasa aenea argumenū remittunt*, Co, give out rust; hence *met.* — *opinionem animo*, C, to give up, put away; — *manum*, Sc; — *brachia*, V, to draw back; — *causam ad senatum*, Te, to remit, refer; (3) to let go back, relax, — *habenas*, C; — *frena equo*, O; — *arcum*, II; — *brachia*, V, to allow to sink down; so also *tunica remissa*, O; — *vincula*, O, to loosen; (4) to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate, *spes animos a certamine remisit*, L; *se remittere*, N; *remitti*, Pl; to leave off work; refresh one's self, *cantus remittunt animum*; C, relieve, calm the mind; *se remittere*, or neut. *remittere*, to abate, become milder, cease; *quum remiserant dolores*, C; *dolores se remittunt*, T; *centus remisit*, Ca; to give up, yield, concede, resign, — *alicui exes*, P; — *alicui legionem*, Aug; — *provinciam*, C; to allow, permit, *remittentibus tributis, comitū sum habita*, L; to remit a penalty, forgive a fault, — *multam*, C; — *panam*, L.

Rēmōllor, 4. *dep.* to press back, push back, move back, O.

Rēmōllesco, 3. to become soft again, O; *met.* to become effeminate, Ca.

Rēmōllo, 4. to make soft again, C. Ca.

Rēmōra -æ, *f.* a delay, hindrance, *P.*

*Rēmōrāmen -inis, *n.* a delay, *O.*

Rēmōrdō -di -sum, 2. to bite again; *met.* to annoy, disquiet, *Le. II.*

Rēmōr, 1. *dep.* (1.) *neut.* to remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter, — *ibi corpora*, *Le;* *perge*, *ne remorare*, *Ct;* (2.) *act.* to delay, obstruct, hinder, *C;* *nox atque præda castorum hostes, quominus victoriâ uterentur, remorata sunt*, *S;* *ne complexæ remorantur iuba puellarum*, *Pt.*

Rēmōte, afar off, at a distance, remotely, *C.*

Rēmōtio -ōnis, *f.* a putting away, removing, — *crimines*, *C.*

Rēmōtio -mōri -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away, *pecora propter bellum finitimæ civitates longius removerant*, *Ca;* — *casti a sex nulla ab oppido*, *L;* — *quæ natura occultavit ab oculis*, *C;* — *se ex urbe in montes*, *H;* (2) *met.* — *moram*, *P;* to do away with delay; — *sumptum*, *C;* *emota joco*, *C*, joking apart; *remore isthac*, *C*, say no more of that; — *suspicionem a se*, *C;* — *se ex negotiis publicis*, *C*, to withdraw from politics; — *se ab amicitia alienius*, *C.*

Rēmōtus -a -um (*pt. p.* *remōrēto*), distant, afar off, remote, *C;* (2) *met.* — *a memoriâ*, *C;* *scientia, quæ est remota ab iustitiâ*, *C*, severed from, distinct from; *fabula a veritate remota*, *Q;* *homo — a dialecticis*, *C*, not versed in; — *a culpa*, *C*, free from.

Rēmōtio, 4. to bellow again, bellow back, roar back, resound, echo, *V. O.*

Rēmōlucē -si -sum, 2. to stroke back, — *caudam*, *V;* (2) *met.* to soothe, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōlucē -i, *n.* a tow-rope, towing cable, *Ca.*

Rēmōnēratō -ōnis, *f.* a recompense, remuneration, *C.*

Rēmōnētor, 1. *dep.* to recompense, repay, remunerate, — *aliquem aliquâ re*, *C. Ca;* — *aliquid*, *L.*

Rēmōrūro, 1. to murmur against, murmur back, *V.*

Rēmōs -i, *m.* an oar, *C. Ca.*

Rēmōs -i, *m.* the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, and slain by him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city, *C.*

Rēmōrio, 1. to relate again, *V.*

Rēmōscor -ātus, 3. *dep.* to be born again, arise, grow again, *C.*

Rēmōsigo, 1. to sail back, *C.*

Rēmōto, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun, *O.*

Rēmōs -um, *m.* the reins, kidneys, *C.*

Rēmōdō, 2. to shine, gleam back; to glitter, be bright, *ne domus argenteo fulget, aurique enidet*, *Le;* (2) *met.* to beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, *adpessisse prædam torquibus exiguis remidet*, *H;* (3) to smile, laugh, *Tiberius torvus aut falsum evidens cultu*, *Tc.*

Rēmōdesco, 3. to glitter, *Le.*

Rēmōsus -ūs, *m.* opposition, resistance, *Cl.*

Rēmōtor, 3. *dep.* to oppose, withstand, resist, *L.*

Rēmō, 1. to swim back, *H.*

Rēmō (rēmō) -ōnis, *m.* an animal of Northern Europe, perhaps the rein-deer, *Ca.*

Rēmōdo, 1. to unbind, untie, — *comam*, *H.*

*Rēmōvāmen -inis, *n.* a renewal, new condition, *O.*

Rēmōvātio -ōnis, *f.* a renewing, renewal, renovation, — *mundi*, *C;* (2) compound interest, *C.*

Rēmōvello, 1. to renew, *Co.*

Rēmōvo, 1. to renew, renovate, restore, *C;* (2) to reckon compound interest, *C;* (3) *met.* to renew, recommence, — *seclus*, *C;* — *bellum*, *C;* — *dolorem*, *V;* to renew by speaking; (4) *met.* to renew in strength, refresh, renovate, — *animum auditoris*, *C.*

Rēmōmēro, 1. to count over, *renumeraverunt sagittas Cæsari*, *Ca*, counted before Cæsar; (2) to pay, pay back, repay, *P. T.*

Rēmōnēratō -ōnis, *f.* a proclamation, declaration, public announcement, *C.*

Rēmōnēto, 1. (rēmōntio), to bring back word,

report, — *abste responsum*, *T;* used impers. *postquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullie filie tue*, *Aug*, after I was informed; (2) to make an official announcement or declaration; to report, — *postulata Cæsariis*, *Ca;* — *legationem*, *C. L;* to report the result of an embassy; *capti sunt a præcone renunciari, quem quæque tribus fecerat adilem*, *Vr;* (3) to disclaim, protest against, refuse, renounce, *C;* — *amicitiam alicui*, *L;* — *civibus officio*, *Q.*

*Rēmōnēus -ii, *m.* one that brings back word, reporter, *P.*

Rēmō -ūi -ūtum, 3. to shake the head as a sign of disapproval; to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; *inveniente deo*, *O*, against the will of the god, used by *C. act.* — *coniurum*, to decline a banquet.

Rēmōto, 1. to refuse, deny, decline, *Lc.*

*Rēmōtus -ūs, *m.* a denial, refusal, *Pl.*

Rēmō, 2. *dep.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge, *C.*

Rēmōgūla -ōrum, *n.* the bolts or fastenings of a door, *C;* *met.* restraints, limits, *C.*

*Rēmōdirostrus -a -um, having turned up snouts or beaks, *A. Aug.*

Rēmōpandus -a -um, bent backwards, *C. Pl.*

Rēmōpango, 3. to set, plant, *Co.*

Rēmōparābilis -e, that can be repaired or restored, — *damnum*, *O.*

Rēmōpātor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, renewer, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōpareo, 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from, — *id facere*, *Lc.*

Rēmōpro, 1. to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew, *C;* — *bibliothecas incendio assumptas*, *St;* (2) to barter for, purchase with, *vina Syria reparata merce*, *H;* (3) *met.* — *tribunitiam potestatem*, *L;* — *animos*, *L;* to encourage, reinvigorate.

Rēmōpastināto -ōnis, *f.* a digging up again, trenching or delving again, *C.*

Rēmōpastino, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, *Vr. Co.*

Rēmōpecto -xi -xum, 3. to comb again, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōpō, 1. to go back, retreat, *Lc.*

Rēmōpello -pūli (reppūli) -pulsum, 3. to drive back, press back, push back, repel, repulse, — *hostes a ponte*, *Ca;* — *aliquem inde*, *C;* — *hostes in silvas*, *Ca;* *juvenis, pedibus telluris repulsi*, *O*, spurning the ground with his feet, (2) *met.* to drive away, repel, — *aliquem a consulatione*, *C;* — *a cognitione legum*, *C;* — *ab hac spe*, *Ca;* — *periculum*, *im*, *C;* *fraudem*, *O.*

Rēmōpendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh against, weigh back, — *pensa*, *O;* (2) to weigh an equal sum (i. e. to pay for), *cui pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum*, *C;* to whom money was paid for the head of Gracchus; (3) *met.* to repay, recompense, requite, *hac vitam servatæ dote rependis*, *O;* — *periculum*, *im*, *Pt;* — *damna formæ ingenio*, *O*, make up for.

Rēmōpens -ntis, sudden, unexpected, *C.*

Rēmōpenso, 1. to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, *Co.*

Rēmōpente, suddenly, unexpectedly, *C.*

Rēmōpentinus -a -um, sudden, unlooked for, unexpected, *C;* — *homines*, *C*, suddenly become known.

*Rēmōpercussio -ōnis, *f.* a rebounding; — *cienom*, *um* *siden um*, *Lc*, reflection.

Rēmōpercussus -ūs, *m.* a rebounding, reverberation of light, air, sound, etc.; hence, echo, reflection, *Pl. Tc.*

Rēmōpercūto -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, beat back, drive back, cause to rebound (used of light, sound, etc.), — *lumen*, *V;* *montis infractum percussæ voces*, *Tc*, resounding from; (2) *met.* *Q;* — *orationes dictæ*, *Pl.*

Rēmōpēro -pēri (reppēri) -pertum, 4. to find, meet with, *C;* — *parentes*, *T;* *met.* *cervæ amicitia difficilem percurreunt in us, qui, etc.* *C;* *Aristolochia nomen ex antenatore reperit*, *C*, derived its name; (2) with double acc., to find, discover, experience a person or thing to be such and such, *Cr;* *quem paucos speras meretricibus fideles et bene ama-*

tores, T; (3) to find out, invent, discover, — *sebi aliquam astutiam*, P; *Zeno nihil novi reperiens*, C.
 Repertor —ōnis, m. a discoverer, inventor, Vr. O. V.

Repertum —i, n. a discovery, Lc.
 Repetentia —re, f. a recollection, remembrance, Lc.

Repetitio —ōnis, f. repetition, Q; and especially in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, C. (translation of the Greek ἀναφορά).

*Reptitor —ōnis, m. one who reclaims or demands back again, O.

Reptō —tri (—ii) —itum, 3. to strive after again, attack again, fall upon again, — *mulam calcibus*, Sc; (2) to bring an action against again, prosecute again, St; (3) to seek again, return to, revisit, — *fratresque circumque*, O, — *castra*, L; — *in Africam*, L; (4) to bring back, fetch back, — *impedimenta*, C; (5) met. to begin again, repeat, recommence, resume, renew, — *prætermissa*, C; — *retra consilia*, C; *de mutatione litterarum nihil hic necesse est*, Q; *præp. reptitit —a —um*, used adv. repeatedly, again and again, O; in discourse, to deduce, derive from, begin, C. Q; — *aliquid memorat*, — *memoriam aliquid rei*, C, to recollect, remember; *obscuro, Caesar, repetit temporis illius memoriam*, C; (6) to ask again, ask back, demand payment of a debt, — *bona sua*, C, — *obside*, C, met. — *pænas ab aliquo*, C, to exact penalties from, (7) — *res* (said of the Fitiæ), to ask of an enemy compensation for booty, to demand satisfaction, C. L; — *res*, C, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal; *pecuniae repetundæ*, or abs. *repetundæ*, C, money extorted from the provinces by their governors, *lex repetundarum pecuniarum*, C, the law against extortion, *cum de pecuniae repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur*, C, when any one is accused of extortion.

Replēo —tri —itum, 2. to fill again, fill full, make full, make complete, — *exhaustas domos*, C, — *exhaustum ærarum innocentium bonis*, Pl, — *exercitum*, L, *quod vocat deat, plangore replam*, O, made up with, (2) met. *memoria ac mores gemitu sitasque replēbat*, Lc; *repleri scientiæ*, C, to be filled with knowledge.

Replētus —a —um, filled, full, replete, *referto foro replētisque omnibus templis*, C; — *aliqua rei*, C; — *aliquis rei*, L.

*Replexus —a —um, bent back, turned back, Pl.
 Replēto —ōnis, f. an unrolling again, reopening of a book, C.

Replleo, 1. to fold back, unroll, — *sarculus ad eitis caput*, A Aug, bend back, (2) met. from the unrolling of a book, — *memoria temporum*, C; — *Epitulum*, Sc, to open the works of.

*Replum —i, n. the frame or case of a door, Vl.

Ru plumbo, 1. to free from lead, Sc.

*Repluo, 3. to rain again, Sc.

Ru pui —ptum, 3 (ἐρπω), to creep, crawl, — *cochleæ inter saxa*, S, applied to men, N; to slow travellers, H; to gentle streams, Co; to clouds, Lc, to fire, Lc, to the roots of plants, Co, met. *sermone repentes per humum*, H, vulgar, prosaic style.

*Repūō, 4. to cleanse again, — *frumentum*, Co.
 Repōno —pōti —pōitum (repositum), 3. to put, place, lay, set a thing back in its former place, to replace, — *suo quemque loco lapidem*, C; — *pecuniam in thesauris*, L; — *femur*, Cl, to set; — *non in sceci tu*, V, to restore; — *rapto et elatate pontes*, Tc, to rebuild, (2) met. to bring back, — *aliquid in memoriam*, Q; *semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam?* Jv, repay, requite; (3) to bend back, — *mollia crura*, V, — *ceruicem*, Q, (4) to lay up in store, lay by, preserve, C, — *Cæcubum ad festas dapes*, H, met. *manet altâ mente repositum iudicium Paridis*, V, (5) to put in the place of, *non puto te mess epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas*, C, (6) to lay aside, put aside, *quum arma omnia reposita essent*, Ca; — *cestus artemque*, V; (7) to lay down, put, place, repose, *grues in lægo præ-*

volantium colla et capita reponunt, C, *ligna super foco large reponens*, H; met. to place, rest upon, repose, — *sperni omnia in virtute*, Ca; *in tristitia mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono*, C; — *sidera in decorum numero*, C, to reckon among.

Repōro, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back, — *cardelabrum securum in Syriam*, C, *naree quibus n ilites reportari possent*, Ca; — *exercitum Britan-niæ*, C, — *pedem*, V, to return; (2) to bring back as a victor, get, obtain, — *nihil præter laudem*, C; — *triumphum*, Pl; (3) met. — *spem bonam certamque*, H; especially, to bring back word, bring news, report, V. Pl.

Repōsco, 3. to ask back again, demand back, reclaim, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C, (2) met. to ask, demand, claim, — *attentas aures animamque*, Lc; — *responsa cuncta ordine suo*, V; — *ab altero rationem citæ*, C.

Repōstōrium —ii, n. a kind of covered box in which the Romans brought many dishes to table at once, Pl.

Repōstus —a —um (repostus, præp. repōno), remote, distant, V.

Repōtis —ōrum, n. a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, H.

Repæsentatio —ōnis, f. a representation, a lively description, Q; (2) payment in cash, C.

Repæsentare, 1. to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, make manifest, *ardens Concorviæ, quod ipsum templum representat memoriam consularis mei*, C, — *iram deum*, L; (2) to pay cash, pay ready money, C; (3) met. to perform any action without delay, do any thing on the spot, — *iniquitatem suam*, C; *si representari morte mea libertas civitatis potest*, C, could be brought back.

Reprehendo —di —sum, 3. to catch in order to hold back, to seize, hold fast; — *hunc priorem pallio*, P; — *quodam rianu*, L; (2) met. *revocat virtus, vel polius reprehendit manu*, C; *quoniam possit vestros quisque non — cursus*, Pl, (3) met. to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend, — *aliquem in aliquo re*, C; *aliquem de aliquo re*, C; *aliqui d in aliquo*, C, (4) met. to refute, C.

Reprihensio —ōnis, f. a holding back, check in speaking, C; more frequently (2) blame, censure, reprehension, — *aliquis rei*, C, (3) *non etiam a fault*, C, (4) a refuting, refutation, C.

*Reprihensio, 1. to hold back eagerly, to hold fast, L.

Reprihensor —ōris, m. a censorer, reprover, C; (2) an improver, reformer, — *comitorum*, C.

Repressor —ōris, m. a repressor, — *adus quotidianæ*, C.

Reprimō —pressi —pressum, 3. to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C; (2) met. to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress, — *ejus furorem exsultantem*, C; — *animi incitationem atque avaritatem*, C; — *objurgationem*, C.

Reprōbo, 1. to disapprove, C.

Reprōmissio —ōnis, f. a counter-promise, C.

Reprōmitta —misi —missum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, P, C, (2) to promise again, make a fresh promise, St.

Reptābundus —a —um, creeping, crawling, St.

Reptāto —ōnis, f. a creeping, crawling, Q.

Reptātus —us, m. a creeping, applied to the growth of plants, — *titulum*, Pl.

Repto, 1. to creep, crawl, Pl; applied to slow walkers or travellers, Lc. H.

*Ripubesco, 3. to grow young and vigorous again, Co.

Repudiatio —ōnis, f. a refusal, rejection, repudiation, C.

Repudiō, 1. (of married or betrothed persons) to repudiate, divorce, — *uxorem*, St, (2) met. to refuse, reject, disclaim, repudiate, C.

*Repudiōsus —a —um, — *nuptia*, P, scandalous, blameworthy.

Repudiū —ii, n. a separation between married

α betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce, — *re-
nunciare, remittere*, P. T.

Rēpūserāco, 3. to become a boy again, C; *met.*
to sport, frolic like a child, C.

*Rēpugnantē, unwillingly, repugnantly, C.

Rēpugnantia -a, *f. natura hanc dedit — apibus*,
Pl, means of resistance, i.e. sting; (2) a contra-
dictory, discordance (*opp. concordia*), — *rerum*, C.

*Rēpugnatōrius -a -um, of or relating to resist-
ance, Vt.

Rēpugnā, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand, espe-
cially of military resistance, C. Ca; hence in
general, *consules neque concedebant, neque valde
repugnabant*, C; *adversante et repugnante natura*,
C; — *alicui*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; — *ali-
quē*, O; (2) to be naturally opposed or repug-
nant to, *simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime*, C.

Rēpulesco, 3. to sprout out again, Co.

Rēpullūlo, 1. to sprout out again, Pl.

Rēpulsā -re, *f. a repulse in soliciting an office*,
a rejection, Ca, C; (2) a denial, refusal, *amor cres-
cit dolore repulsā*, O.

Rēpulsans -ntis, beating back; echoing, — *colles
verba*, Lc.

Rēpulsus -ūs, *m. a striking back; hence the re-
flection of light; echoing of sound*, C.

*Rēpūmificāto -ōnis, *f. a rubbing smooth again*,
repolishing, Pl.

*Rēpungo, 3. to prick again, goad again, —
leviter illorum animos, C.

Rēpurgo, 1. to cleanse again, — *iter*, L; — *al-
veum Tiberis*, St; (2) to clear away, purge out, O.

Rēputatiō -ōnis, *f. a consideration, reflecting
upon, pondering*, To. Pl.

Rēputo, 1. to reckon, count, compute, C; (2) to
think over, consider, ponder, *haec ille reputans et
dies noctesque cogitans*, C; — *secum aliquid*, T;
cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, C; — *quid
ille cellet*, C.

Rēquies -ētis, *f. rest, repose* (applied both to
mind and body), C.

Rēquiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to rest, repose,
— *in sella*, C; — *sub umbrā*, V; — *aures a strepitu
hostili*, L; — *vitis in ulmo*, O, rests upon, is sup-
ported by; especially of the dead, to rest in the
grave, C; *met. ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque
periculis requiebit*, S; — *in Caesaris sermone*,
C; (11.) *act.* to allow to repose, leave at rest, Pt.

Rēquiescēt -a -um (*ptep. rēquiesco*), rested, re-
freshed, L; (2) not fresh, that has stood some
time, — *lac*, Co.

*Rēquirito, 1. to inquire after, P.

Rēquiro -quisivi (-sivi), quisitum, 3. to seek,
search for again, — *aliquem, aliquid*, P. T. Ca, C;
zumbae agitant ad requirendos cibos, C; (2) to
miss, need, feel the want of, require; — *majo-
rum prudentiam in aliqua re*, C, to desire, con-
sider necessary; *virtus nullam voluptatem requirit*,
C; (3) to ask for, inquire after, — *aliquid ab* (ex)
aliquo, C; to investigate, — *rationes*, C; to find
out by inquiry, *quum requisisset ubinam esset*, N.

Rēquistum -i, *n. an inquiry*, Q; (2) need, ne-
cessity, S.

Rēs, rei, a thing, object, matter, affair, circum-
stance, *divina humanaque res*, C; *pulcherrima
rerum eloquentia*, Q; *si res postulabit*, C, if the
position of affairs shall require; *hominis nulla re
bona digni*, C, good for nothing; *e re natā*, T, *pro
re natā*, C, *pro re*, L, according to circumstances;
res populi Romani perscribere, L, to narrate the
affairs of the Roman people, write the history of
Rome; (2) emphatic, the thing itself, the real
thing, the reality, *aut consilio aut re jueare*, T;
rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, C; *hos
deos non re, sed opinione esse*, C; *quantum distet
argumentatio ab re ipsā atque a veritate*, C; (3)
possessions, property, wealth, — facere, H; — *au-
gere*, C; (4) interest, advantage, benefit, *consulere
suis sibi*, N; *in rem suam convertere*, C; *ex re
publica*, C, for the public benefit, C, L; (5) ground,
reason; only in the phrase, *ea (hac) re, ob causā
(hanc) rem*, C, on this account, on that account,

therefore; (6) business, affairs, *rem cum aliquo
transigere*, C; (7) a law-suit, cause, action, *utrum
rem an item dici oportere*, C; (8) *res publica*
(usually written in one word), the republic, the
state, commonwealth, government, C.

*Rēsario, 4. to rage again, O.

*Rēsaliūtio -ōnis, *f. a greeting in return*, St.

Rēsaliūtō, 1. to salute again, return a greeting,
C, M.

Rēsānesco, 3. to become sound again, to heal, O.

Rēsarcō -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend
again, repair, T, Co.

*Rēsario, 4. to hoc again, Pl.

Rēsācindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off again,
tear away again, cut off, cut away, — *callum ac
loricam falcibus*, Ca; — *vestem a membris*, Ib;
hence, to open; — *locum praeditis firmaturus atque
omni ratione oblatum*, C; (2) *met.* to rescind,
repeal, abrogate, make invalid a law, decree, etc.
— *acta M. Antonii*, C; — *totam triennii prae-
turam*, C; — *et irritas facere omnes istius inju-
rias*, O.

Rēsisco -ivi (-ii) -itum, 3. to find out, ascertain,
aliquid, C.

Rēscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write again, write
back, answer in writing, — *ad literas*, C; — *ad
aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, C; — *epistolam ad aliquem*,
C; (2) of the emperor, to answer a petition in
writing, St; hence *re-scriptum -i, n. Tc.* an imper-
ial rescript; (3) in book-keeping, to put to a
person's credit, C; (4)* to transfer from one class
of soldiers to another, — *deciman legione ad
equum*, Ca, make cavalry of the tenth legion; (5)
to write over again, copy, St; (6)* to enrol soldiers
a second time, L.

Rēsēco -cidi -etum, 1. to cut off, cut away, again,
— *palpebras*, C; — *longos capillos ferro*, O; (2)
met. to cut off, put away, remove, — *libidinem*, C;
— *crimina quaedam cum primā barbā*, Jr; *spatio
brevis spem longam rescēco*, H.

Rēsēro, 1. to adjure repeatedly, implore again
and again, C; (2) to flee from a curse, N.

Rēsēcto -ōnis, *f. a cutting off*, Co.

Rēsēda -a, *f. a plant, rescēda alba*, Linn. Pl.

*Rēsēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Pl.

Rēsēgmula -um, *n. cuttings, prunings*, Pl.

*Rēsēmlno, 1. to sow again; *poet. beget, produce
again*, O.

Rēsēquor -cūtus (-quātus), 3. *dep.* to follow,
pursue, — *aliquem*, C, to follow in discourse,
answer.

Rēsēro -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, p' J
again, Vr. Co.

Rēsēro, 1. to unclose, open, — *fores*, Tb O; —
limina, V; — *januam*, O; *met.* — *rem januam*,
ut pateat omnibus, C; *ubi, Jani biceps, longam re-
servaverat annum*, O, began, opened; (2) to reveal
that which is unknown, O.

Rēservo, 1. to lay up, keep back, reserve,
keep, — *aliquid ad aliquid*, C; — *hoc consilium ad
extremum*, Ca; — *eos ad eam rem*, C; — *clivum*,
in aliud tempus, Ca; — *cetera praesentis temporis*,
C; *retinere et reservare honorem tam expedit esse
siliis*, Te.

Rēsēs -idis, that which remains motionless, in-
active, inert; — *aqua*, Vi, stagnant water; —
cascus in corpore, V, undigested; — *plūs in
urbe*, L.

Rēsēs -eici, *m. n. vine-branch that has been
pruned*, Co.

Rēsēdo -cidi -cessum, 2. to remain + time, to
abide, reside, rest; *residuum*, C, *letum*, *met.*
in oppido aliquem mallem residere, quam arcesse,
C, to have a little; (2) to sit idle, be idle, *met.*
C, and hence, to celebrate a festival or holiday, P. C.
(3) *met.* to remain behind, be left in cor, *et re-
servum est, et ex parte annuo et aliis*, *et aliis*,
— *reservum*, C; — *et illa pars reservata est*, C;
— *reservum*, C; — *et illa pars reservata est*, C;
of birds, Pl; (2) of wandering things, to be left
idle, in moments of idleness, C; *re sedens a fano*,
vis, Te; (3) *met.* to sink down, fall, *re-*

uniusque repente resedit flatus, V; *cum tumor animi resedisset*, C; — *inipetus animorum ardorque*, L.

Rēsidūm -i, n. the remains, rest, residuum, C.

Rēsīdūus -a -um, remaining, left behind, over and above, C.

Rēsīgnō, 1. to unscale, open, — *literas*, P. C; (2) met. to cancel, annul, destroy, — *omnem tabularum fidem*, C; (3) met. to reveal, — *venientia fata*, O; (4) met. to give up, resign, H.

Rēsīllo -tū -ultum, 4. to leap back, spring back, — *in gelidos lacus*, O; — *velites ad manipulos*, L; (2) of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound, draw back, shrink back, Lc. O. Pl; (3) met. C; *resiliendum ab us que non recipiuntur*, Q.

Rēsīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up, — *nares*, O. Lc.

Rēīna -m, f. resin, Pl.

Rēsīnāceus -a -um, resinous, Pl.

Rēsīnātus -a -um, — *vinum*, M, flavoured with resin; — *in cutis*, Jv, smeared with resin to take hairs off the skin.

Rēsīnōsus -a -um, full of resin, resinous, Co. Pl.

Rēsīpīo, 3. to have a smack, taste, flavour of any thing, Pl. Co; *mustum resipit ferrum*, Vr; met. *Lycurus minime resipiens patriam*, C.

Rēsīpisco -tvi (-ti), 3. to recover one's senses, come to one's self again, P. T. C.

Rēsisto -stīti, 3. to remain standing, remain behind, remain, stand still, halt, Ca; *negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse*, C, had stopped to talk; of discourse, *sed ego in hoc resisto*, C, stop here; an *inopīa narium ibi restitisset*, Ca, he had remained behind; (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, — *hostibus*, Ca; — *dolori*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; *restitit ne statua poneretur*, N.

Rēsistūto -ōnis, f. a relaxing, making weak; hence a weakness, looseness, — *ventris*, stomach, oentrum, Cl.

Rēsistūtus -a -um (*ptēp. rēsolvō*), relaxed, effeminate, Co. M.

Rēsolvō -solvi -solutum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open; — *cinclas pedes*, O; — *equos*, O, to unyoke; — *vulnera*, Q, to unbind; — *oras*, L, to cast off from the shore; *ignis aurum resolvit*, Lc, melts; so, — *margaritas in tabem*, Pl, to dissolve; — *glebam in pulvere*, Co, to reduce to powder; — *nebulas*, O, to dissipate; (2) to relax physically, weaken, make languid, V. O; (3) to pay a debt, P; (4) met. to loosen, annul, cancel, destroy, *teque piacula nulla solvent*, H, set thee free; — *tristitiam animi*, Pl; (5) met. to relax, soften, — *disciplinam militarem*, Te; also met. to pay, C.

Rēsōnābilis -c, resounding, resonant, O.

Rēsōnantia -m, f. a resounding, echo, Vt.

Rēsōnō, 1. (i.) *ne* it. to sound back, resound, echo, *terrenum sic a poculo cecit, ut id resonaret*, C; — *ades late-plangoribus*, V; met. C; (ii.) *act.* to resound, echo, C, *formosam — doces Amaryllida sylas*, H.

Rēsōnosus -a -um, resounding, echoing, O.

Rēsorbō, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again, *quaque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque resorbet*, O.

Respecto, 1. to look eagerly back, look anxiously about one, *quid respectas? nihil periculi est*, T, to gaze upon eagerly; — *sine fine Cæsarem*, Aug; (2) met. to have a care or respect towards, — *aliquem*, V, to wait for, expect; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C.

Respectus -ūs, m. a looking back, C; *sine respiratione ac — pugnant*, L; (2) *melon.* a refuge, place of refuge, C; (3) met. care, regard, respect, consideration towards, *Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit*, L.

Respergo -si, -sum, 3. to besprinkle, sprinkle over, — *simulacrum sanguine*, C; (2) met. *servili probro resperci* est, Te.

Respersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling over, C.

Respersus -ūs, m. Pl. = *respersio*, g.v.

Respielo -exi -ectum, 3. to look back, look behind, *Eurydice suam respicit Orpheus*, O; met. *quoad longissime potest mens mea — spatium prateriti temporis*, C; (2) to have respect to, to consider, regard, provide for, *ut respiciam generum meum*, C; — *commoda populi*, C; (3) to belong to, *ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat*, Ca, he was commander-in-chief; (4) to look towards with desire, hope, expect, — *spem ab Romanis*, L; (5) to see, perceive, *respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere*, P.

Respirāmen -īnis, n. the wind-pipe, O.

Respiātio -ōnis, f. a taking breath, respiration, C; (2) a pause in a speech, where the speaker takes breath, C; (3) an exhalation, — *aquarum*, C.

Respirātus -ūs, m. a taking breath, C.

Respiro, 1. to breathe back, blow back, blow in a contrary direction, *quod nisi respirent venti*, Lc; (2) to take breath, breathe, respire, C; (3) to take breath, recover one's self after any violent exertion, C; — *a metu capiti*, C; applied by C. to the effort, emotion itself, *opugnatio respiravit*, O, took breath, declined in violence.

Resplendō, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, V.

Respondēdo -di -sum, 2. to promise in return; only found in the phrase *par pari* —, P. T. C; much more frequently, (2) to answer, reply, respond, — *orationi Cæponis*, C; — *ad ea quæ quæsitæ erant*, C; — *adversus utrosque*, L; — *contra illa, quæ supra diximus*, Q; met. *sæta et solitudines vocis respondent*, C; (3) especially applied to the answers of oracles, legal advisers, etc. C; (4) to answer to one's name, i.e. to appear, be present, *quum ad nomen nemo responderet*, L; hence, in general, to appear, be at hand, *ut si, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus*, C; (5) to answer to, correspond with, *ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant*, C; — *fortuna meis optatis*, C; *ubi haudquaquam ad spem eventus respondit*, L.

Responsio -ōnis, f. a reply, answer, C; (2) in rhetoric, *sibi ipsi* —, C, self-confutation.

Responsio, 1. (of legal advisers) to give an answer, opinion, C.

Responso, 1. to answer, reply, respond, P; (2) met. to respond, V; (3) to correspond to, accord with, H; (4) — *cupidiūbus*, H, to withstand.

* *Responso* -ōris, m. an answer, respondent, P.

Responsum -i, n. an answer, reply, response, C; (2) the response of an oracle, the opinion of a lawyer, O. Q.

Responsus -ūs, m. correspondence, symmetry, Vt. *Respublica*, vid. res.

Respiō -ti, 3. to spit back, vomit forth, reject, *quas (reliquas cibi) natura respuit*, C; — *liquorem ab se*, Vt; (2) to reject, refuse, i.e. *quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respiciant*, C; — *omnem et defensionem et deprecationem legatorum*, L; *quos (poetas) et præsens et postera respuit ætas*, H; non respuit Cæsar conditionem, Ca.

Restagnātio -ōnis, f. an overflowing, — *Luphratis*, Pl.

Restagno, 1. to overflow, L; applied to the place, *late is locus restagnat*, Ca.

Restauro, 1. to restore, replace, repair, rebuild, — *adem Feneris*, Te.

Resubilis -c, that is cultivated every year, — *ager*, Vr; — *vinetum*, Co.

Resticula -m, f. a thin rope or cord, Vr.

Restitilo, 1. — *mihi quiddam quasi animulæ*, C, to instil.

* *Restinctio* -ōnis, f. — *sitis*, C, a slaking, quenching.

Restinguo -nxi -ctum, 3. to extinguish, quench, — *ignem*, C; — *situm*, C; (2) met. to extinguish, destroy, annihilate, — *morbum, naseam*, Pl; — *oriens incendium belli sanguine suo*, C; — *cupiditates iracundiasque eloquentiæ*, C.

Restio -ōnis, *m.* a rope-maker, *St*; used by *P.* = one who is scourged with ropes.

Restipulatio -ōnis, *f.* a reciprocal engagement, *C.*

Restipulor, 1. to promise, engage in return, *C.*

Restis -is, *f.* a rope, *cord*, *P. T.*; (2) *restes alii*, *capis*, *Pl.* the leaves of garlic or onions, *Pl. M.*

Restito, 1. to remain behind, loiter, linger, *P. T.*

***Restitrix** -icis, *f.* she that remains behind, loiters, *P.*

Restitutio -di -tium, 3. to put in its former place, replace, restore, *senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turba deiecerat, restitueretur*, *C.*; — *oppida vicisque*, *Ca.*; — *aliquem a limine mortis*, *Ct.*; (2) *met.* — *rem prolapsam*, *L.*; — *tribunician intercessionem armis*, *Ca.*; — *pugnam omnibus locis*, *Ca.*; — *reterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam*, *C.*; (3) to give back, restore to any person his property, — *amissa cuique*, *Ca.*; — *agrum Veientibus*, *L.*; (4) to restore, reinstate a person who has been punished in his previous offices and dignities, *ut omnes qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, restituerentur*, *Ca.*; — *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, *Ca.*; (5) — *judicia*, *C.* to reverse, annul a decision.

Restitutio -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *Capitolii*, *St.*; especially, the reinstatement of a banished person in his previous property and offices, — *damnatorum*, *C.*

Restitutor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, *C.*

Resto -sisti, 1. to remain behind, remain standing, stand still, *Pl.*; (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, *L. T.*; (3) to remain, remain over, *C.*; frequently *restat ut*, *L. C.* it remains to . . . *restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere*, *T.*; (4) with especial reference to the future, to remain for, await a person, *C.*

Restrictio, sparingly, *C.*; (2) accurately, strictly, *C.*

Restrictus -a -um (*præp.* *restringo*), close, tight, — *toga*, *St.*; (2) close, stingy, *C.*; (3) modest, moderate, *Pl.*; (4) morally strict, severe, *Te.*

Restringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to bind back, bind fast, bind tight, *restrictis ad terga manibus*, *Pl.*; (2) *met.* to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, *Pl. Te.*; (3) to unloose, open, untie, *P.*

Resulto, 1. to spring back, rebound, — *tela irrita galeæ clipeoque*, *V.*; and especially of sound, to echo, resound, *V.*; (2) applied to the objects which reverberate the sound, *pulsati colles clamore resultant*, *V.*

Resumo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take again, take back, resume, — *librum in manus*, *Q.*; (2) *met.* — *curas*, *Q.*; — *interruptum somnum*, *St.*; — *pugnam*, *Te.*

Resupino, 1. to bend, turn backwards, *T.*; — *nares planâ manu*, *Q.*; — *valvas*, *Pt.* to break open; *resupinati cessantia tympana Galli*, *Jv.* prostrate from intoxication.

Resupinus -a -um, bent backwards, lying on one's back, lying face upwards, *O. Sc.*; (2) *met.* slothful, effeminate, *Q.*

Resurgo -sui rexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again, *O. Te.*; — *obruta cymba de mediis aquis*, *O.*; (2) *met.* *quum res Romana contra spem totaque ejus velut resurgeret*, *L.*; ingeminant curvæ, rursusque resurgens sæcili amor, *V.*

Resuscito, 1. to resuscitate, — *reterem tram*, *O.*

***Rē-ūtus** -a -um, ripped open, *St.*

Retardatio -ōnis, *f.* a retarding, protracting, *C.*

Retardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain, — *aliquem in rîâ*, *C.*; — *aliquem a scribendo*, *C.* to hinder, prevent; in middle signification, *motus stellarum retardantur*, *C.*

***Rē-ix**, 1. to censure in return, *St.*

Rete -is, *n.* a net, *C.*

Rētego -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, — *thecam numariam*, *C.*; (2) *met.* to reveal, discover, — *arcanum consilium*, *H.*

Rētendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to slacken, unbend, — *arcum*, *O.*

Rētentio -ōnis, *f.* a holding in, — *auriga*, *C.*; *met.* — *assensionis*, *C.* a withholding.

Rētento, 1. to hold firmly back, hold fast, *P. L.*; — *admissos equos*; (2) to preserve, maintain, *mens divina quæ penitus sensus hominum vitæque re-tentat*, *C.*

Rētento, 1. to try, attempt again, *O. Sc.*

Rētexo -vxi -xtum, 3. to unweave, unravel, — *tetam*, *C.*; (2) *met.* to dissolve, cancel, annul, do away with, — *istius præturam*, *C.*; — *orationem meam*, *C.*; — *scriptorum quaque*, *H.* to revise, correct; (3) to weave again, renew, repeat, *propæla relexite fata*, *O.*

Rētārius -ii, *m.* a gladiator furnished with a net, in which he strove to entangle his adversary, *Q.*

Rētēcentia -æ, *f.* silence, reticence, *C.*; (2) the rhetorical figure called *Asiopoiesis*, *C.*

Rētēco -cui, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be silent, keep silence, — *de utriusque vestrum errore*, *C.*; — *alicui*, to be silent, give no answer to a question, *L. Te.*; (11.) *act.* — *aliquid*, to be silent respecting, keep back anything, *C.*

Rētēclātus -a -um, like a net, reticulated, *Vr. Pt.*

Rētēclum -i, *n. dim.* a little net, a bag of network used for carrying certain articles, a reticule, *C. H. Jv.*; (2) a cap of network to confine the hair, *Vr.*

Rētēnāclum -i, *n.* a rope, cable, cord, *V. H.*; and *met.* a bond, tie, — *itæ abrumper*, *Pl.*

Rētēns -ntis (*præp.* *rētēno*), tenacious of any thing, — *sui juris dignitatisque*, *C.*

***Rētēntia** -æ, *f.* a retaining in the memory, recollection, *Le.*

Rētēno -ui -tentum, 2. to hold back, hold fast, retain, — *aliquem*, *C.*; *biduum tempestate retentus*, *Ca.* detained by the weather; *agere sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* *pudore et liberalitate liberos retinere*, *T.* to keep within bounds; — *aliquem in officio*, *C.*; — *criminos sociorum in fide*, *L.*; (3) to hold fast, keep, preserve, — *oppidum*, *Ca.*; — *amicos observantia*, *C.*; — *just sum*, *C.*; — *pristinam virtutem*, *Ca.*

***Rētēno**, 4. to resound, *Vr.*

Rētis -is, *f.* = *rete*, *g.v.*

Rētōndeo -di -sum, 2. to reap, mow again, — *segetes*, *Pl.*

Rētōrquēo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back, — *oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem*, *C.*; — *caput in sua terga*, *O.*; — *brachia tergo*, *H.*; (2) *met.* — *animum ad præterita*, *Sc.*

Rētōresco, 3. to become dry again, *Co.*

***Rētōride**, dryly, *Pl.*

Rētōridus -a -um, parched up, dried up, — *et muscosa prata*, *Vr.*

***Rētostus** -a -um, roasted, *Pl.*

Rētractatio -ōnis, *f.* refusal, denial, *sine ulla*, *C.*

Rētractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing back, — *gradum*, *Vt.* the breadth of a flight of steps.

Rētracto, 1. to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew; — *ferrum*, *V.*; — *arma*, *L.*; (2) *met.* to treat of again, *hæc omittamus, augemus enim doctorem tractando*, *C.*; (3) to draw back, refuse, be reluctant, *Cl.*; — *dicta*, *V.* to retract; *præp.* **Rētractatus** -a -um, revised, corrected, amended, *C.*

Rētractus -a -um (*præp.* *rētrāho*), afar off, distant, remote, *L.*

Rētrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw back, withdraw, — *aliquem*, *C.*; — *aliquem in urbem*, *Ca.*; — *ma-num*, *C.*; — *se*, *C.*; especially to bring back a deserter, *Ca. C.*; (2) *met.* — *aliquem a republicâ*, *C.*; — *aliquem ex magnis detrimentis*, *St.*; (3) to draw again, to drag again, — *aliquem postero die ad eodem cruciatu*, *Te.*; — *Treiros in arma*, *Te.*

Rētrāhilo -hii -tium, 3. to give again, afford again, give in return, restore, repay, *C. L.*

Rētrimentum -i, *n.* the refuse of pressed olives, *Vr.*; dross of metals, *Cl.*

Rētrō, backwards, back, behind (chiefly with

verbs of motion), *sedire, regredi*, etc. but also with other verbs, *quid — atque a tergo ferret*, C; (2) of time, in times past, formerly, C; (3) in other significations, *honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine eâ sint, longo et retro ponenda censeat*, C.
Rētrōdūgo -tgi-actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, — *capillos*, Q; met. — *ordinem*, Q, to reverse.

Rētrōdūco, 4. to go back, return, Sc.
Rētrōgrādator, 3. *dep.* to go backwards, move backwards, Pl.

Rētrōgrādus -a -um, retrograde, going backwards, Sc.

Rētrorsum, backwards, behind, H; (2) on the contrary, in reversed order, C.

Rētrorsus, P. Aug. = *retorsum*, *q.v.*

Rētrōspicio -speci -spectum, 3. to look back upon, Vt.

Rētrōversus -a -um (*rētrorsus*), turned backwards, reversed, O, Pl.

Rētrōdo -si -sum, 3. to push back, thrust back, P; hence *ptcp.* *rētrūsus* -a -um, C, remote, distant, sequestered.

Rētundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to beat back, especially any thing sharp; hence, to make blunt, dull, — *ferrum*, C; — *gladios in rempublicam districto*, C; (2) met. to weaken, check, repress, C; — *micronem ingenii quotidianâ pugna*, Q; — *impetum erumpentium*, L; — *superbiam*, Ph.

Rētūda -a -um (*ptcp.* *rētūdo*), dull, blunt, — *securis*, Pl; (2) met. *alioq. teræ acuta ingenia gignant, alioq. rebus*, C.

Rēunctor -ōris, m. a rubber in of ointment, a physician's assistant, Pl.

Rēus -i, m. *rēa* -æ, f. an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant, — *facere aliquem*, C, to accuse; *reum fieri*, C, to be accused; *referre in reos*, C (said of the proctor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons; *aliquem ex reis eximere*, C, to strike out the name; (2) one who is bound, answerable for any thing; — *roti*, V, bound to fulfil any vow (i.e. having obtained the object of my wishes).

Rēvalesco -lūi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health, O; met. *Te*.

Rēvōho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back, C; — *tela ad Grajos*, O; in the passive form, to ride, sail, be carried back, *equo citato ad urbem revecetur*, L; met. *ad paulo superiorem ætatem revecit suus*, C.

Rēvōlo -vulsi -vultum, 3. to tear, pull, pluck away, — *tela de corporis*, C; — *caput a cervice*, V; — *saxum e monte*, O; — *acem temone*, O; (2) met. *horatifici verbis omnes injurias recellunt superiores*, C.

Rēvōlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare, — *caput*, St; — *frontem*, *Te*.

Rēvōlo -vūli -ventum, 4. to come back, return, — *domum*, C; — *in urbem*, T; *cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam*, P.

Rēvōra, indeed, in truth, truly, C.

Rēverbōro, 1. to beat back, cause to rebound, reverbate, Co.

Rēverendus -a -um (*ptcp.* *rēverētor*), that is to be revered, reverend, O, Jr.

Rēverens -entis (*ptcp.* *rēverētor*), respectful, reverent, — *erga aliquem*, *Te*, St.

Rēverenter, reverently, respectfully, Pl, *Te*.

Rēverentia -æ, f. reverence, respect, fear, awe, — *adversus aliquem*, C; — *judicium*, Q; — *legum*, Jr.

Rēverēdo -itū, 3. *dep.* to feel awe or respect before; to revere, reverence; — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquem*, P, *Te*; — *calum virorum*, L.

Rēverto, 3. to sweep out again, P.

Rēversio -ōnis, f. a turning back on the way, C; (2) a returning, recurrence, — *sebrum*, C; (3) in grammar, the technical term (= ἀναστροφή) for the inversion of words, Q.

Rēvertor -sus, 3. *dep.* to turn back, return, — *ex itinere*, C; — *a Fabricio porte*, H; — *ad aliquem*, P; — *domum*, C; of inanimate things, — *luna ad*

signum quoddam, Lc; (2) met. to return, come back, revert, — *ad superiorem consuetudinem*, C; — *ad sanitatem*, Ca; and especially in discourse, to return, revert to a subject, C.

Rēvidēo, 2. to see again, P.

Rēvīlesco, 3. to lose value again, decline in value, Sc.

Rēvincio -vīxi -vinctum, 4. to bind back, tie behind, bind fast, bind round, *ancoræ pro funibus ferreis calenis revinctæ*, Ca; — *aliquem ad saxa*, O; (2) met. — *mentem amore*, Ct; (3) to unbind, unfasten, Co.

Rēvincio -vīci -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again, H; (2) met. to refute, convict, C.

Rēvīresco -rūi, 3. to grow green again, — *læx silvæ*, O; (2) met. to grow strong, vigorous again, become young again, flourish again, revive, C, *Te*.

Rēvīssito, 1. to visit repeatedly, revisit, Pl.

Rēvīso, 3. (1.) neut. to look back at, come again to see, revisit, — *ad me*, P; (11.) act. — *aliquem*, C; — *rem Gallicanam*, C.

Rēvīvisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive, C; met. *omnes civitates suis legibus et judiciis usæ revixerunt*, C.

Rēvōcābilis -e, that can be revoked or called back, Pl, O.

Rēvōcāmen -inis, n. a calling back, recal, O.

Rēvōcātio -ōnis, f. a calling back, revocation, recalling, C.

Rēvōcātor -ōris, m. one who calls back, a caller, Pl, O.

Rēvōco, 1. to call back, recal, — *aliquem ex itinere*, C; *Cæsar in Italian revocabatur*, Ca; so of inanimate objects, — *oculos*, O; — *pedem*, V; — *gradum*, V, to turn away; especially (2) to recal or withdraw soldiers from a march, expedition, etc. C, Ca; (3) to call back an actor to repeat something, to encoore, C; (4) met. to call back, bring back, regain, recover, *quæ studia remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocari*, C; — *antiquam duramque militiam*, T; — *se*, C, to recover one's self, collect one's self; — *aliquem a tanto scelere*, C; — *jani lapsos ad errorem*, Q; — *se rursus ad maximitam*, C, to bctake one's self again; (5) — *ad aliquid*, to refer to, regard as belonging to; — *omnia ad scientiam*, C; (6) to call back, take back, revoke, — *promissum suum*, Sc; (7) to invite in return, C; (8) to call or summon again, L, St.

Rēvōlo, 1. to fly back, recal, — *telum*, O.

Rēvōlūbilis -e, that can be rolled back, O.

Rēvolvō -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll; *draco revolutus sese*, C; *rursus perplexum ster omne revolvens*, V, measuring back again; and in pass. form, to return, *itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum*, C; — *dies*, V; — *secula*, O, to return, revolve; (2) to unroll or open a book, L; (3) met. *in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse*, T, to have returned to the same mode of life; — *ad seposita argumenta*, C; (4) met. to return to in thought or speech, reflect upon, repeat, revolve in one's mind, V.

Rēvōmo -vi, 3. to vomit up, disgorge, V, Pl.

Rēvulsio -ōnis, f. a tearing away, Pl.

Rex, *rēgis*, m. a king, C; applied in some cases to priests, e.g. *rex Nemorensis*, St, the priest of Diana Aricina; (2) especially the Persian king (like the Greek βασιλεὺς), T, N; (3) Jupiter, as king of gods and men, C; — *aquarum*, O, Neptune; — *umbrarum silentium*, O, Pluto; (4) met. the eagle, king of birds, Pl; the queen bee, V; the lion, Ph; and generally, very powerful, wealthy, or fortunate person, P, H.

Rhacōma -æ, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Pl.

Rhagides -um, f, rhagadia -ūrum, n. (ῥαγίδες), a kind of sores or ulcers, Pl.

Rhagion -ii, n. (ῥάγιον), a kind of small spider, Pl.

Rhamnos -i, f. (ῥάμνος), buckthorn, Pl.

Rhamnus -untis, f. (ῥαμνός), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence *adj.* *Rhamnūstus* -a -um, — *virgo*, Ct, or

abs. O, Nemesia; also *Rhamnūtis* -idis, *f.* O, Nemesia.

Rhapſon -ii, *n.* (ῥαψῖον), a plant, = leontopetalon, *g.v.*, Pl.

Rhapsōdia -æ, *f.* (ῥαψῳδία), a rhapsody, a book of the Iliad, N.

Rhēda -æ, *f.* a four-wheeled travelling carriage, Ca. C.

Rhēdarius -a -um, of or relating to a rhēda, Vr; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a coachman.

Rhētor -ōris, *m.* (ῥήτωρ), a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, C; (2) an orator, N.

Rhētorica -æ, *f.* rhētoricē -ēs, *f.* the art of eloquence, rhetoric, C.

Rhētorice, rhetorically, oratorically, C.

Rhētoricus -a -um (ῥητορικὸς), of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical, C; *subst.* rhētorici -ōrum, *m.* (sc. libri), rhetorical works, Q; so also rhētorica -ōrum, *n.* C.

Rheumatiscus -i, *m.* (ῥευματικός), one that has a cold, a rheumatic person, Pl.

Rheumatismus -i, *m.* (ῥευματισμός), rheumatism, Pl.

Rhīna -æ, *f.* (ῥίην), a kind of shark, Pl.

Rhīnion -ii, *n.* (ῥίμιον), a salve for removing scars, Cl.

Rhīnōceros -ōtis, *m.* (ῥινόκερος), a rhinoceros, Pl. M; prov. *nasum rhinocerotis habere*, M, to turn up the nose, snar at every thing; (2) *meton.* a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Jr.

Rhizias -æ, *m.* (ῥίζιας), juice extracted from a root, Pl.

Rhizōtōmōmēna -ōrum, *n.* (ῥιζοτομούμενα), the title of a medical work, containing instructions for making medicines of roots chopped small, Pl.

Rho, *incl.* (ῥω), the Greek name of the letter R, C.

Rhōdinus -a -um (ῥόδινος), made of roses, Pl.

Rhōdodaphne -ēs, *f.* (ῥοδόδαφνη), the oleander, Pl.

Rhōdōdendros -i, *f.* -on -i, *n.* (ῥοδόδενδρον) = rhododaphne, *g.v.*

Rhōdōpe -ēs, *f.* (ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace; whence *adj.* *Rhōdōpēus* -a -um, Thracian, V; — *tates*, *heros*, O, Orpheus.

Rhodora -æ, *f.* a plant, *Spiraea ulmaria*, Linn. Pl.

Rhōas -idis, *f.* rhōa -æ, *f.* (ῥοάς), the wild poppy, Pl.

Rhōteus -a -um (ῥοιτεός), of or relating to the promontory of Rhæteum in the Troad; hence *poet.* Trojan; — *ductor*, V, Æneas.

Rhōicus -a -um (ῥοικός), of or belonging to the sumach, Pl.

Rhōites -æ, *f.* (ῥοίτης), pomegranate wine, Pl.

Rhombus -i, *m.* (ῥόμβος), a sort of reel used by magicians, Pt. O; (2) the turbot, H. Pl.

Rhomphaa -æ, *f.* (ῥομφαία), a long spear or javelin, L.

Rhoneus -i, *m.* (ῥόγχο), a snorting, snoring, M; (2) *met.* a jeering, mocking, M.

Rhopālon -i, *n.* (ῥόπαλον), a water-lily, Pl.

Rhūs, rhūs, *m.* (ῥοῦς), a plant, sumach, Pl.

Rhypoerophorus -i, *m.* (ῥυπερόφυρος), a painter of men, vulgar subjects, Pl.

Rhypoēs -is, (ῥυπόεις), dirty, — *emplastrum*, Cl. a drawing plaster.

Rhythmicus -i, *m.* (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches rhythm, C.

Rhythmus -i, *m.* (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Q.

Rhythmion -ii, *n.* (ῥήμιον), a drinking-horn, M.

Rica -æ, *f.* a veil, P. Vr.

Rictum -ii, *n.* a small veil, worn especially as an article of mourning, Vr. C.

Rictus -i, *m.* a ; arasitic insect very troublesome to some animals, a tick, louse, A. Aug; (2) a plant, — *cich*, *g.v.*, Pl.

Rictum -i, *n.* C. Le. = rictus, *g.v.*

Rictus -ūs, *m.* the opening of the mouth, the open mouth, C; of animals, the expanded jaws, O; (2) the opening of the eyes, P. Aug.

Ridēo -si -sum, 2. (1.) *neut.* to laugh, *circum m. hercule non puto esse, qui temporibus his* — *possit*, C; (2) — *ad aliquem, alicui*, to smile upon, Ct. V; so of inanimate objects, to be cheerful, pleasant, bright, *innobilis æther ridet*, Lc; — *alms æger florum coloribus*, O; (ii.) *act.* to laugh at, — *aliquem, aliquid*, C; especially, — *aliquem*, P, to smile pleasantly upon; (2) to mock, laugh at, ridicule, jeer, C.

Ridibundus -a -um, laughing, P.

Ridica -æ, *f.* a prop, stake, vine-prop, A. Aug. Co.

**Ridicula* -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little prop or stake, Sc.

Ridicularius -a -um, laughable, droll, *mitte ridicularia*, P.

Ridiculis, jokingly, humorously, P; (2) laughably, *ridiculously*, C.

Ridiculōsus -a -um, laughable, ridiculous, P.

Ridiculus -a -um, exciting laughter, droll, humorous, funny, facetious, — *homo*, C; — *et jocosa res*, Ct; — *dictum*, Q; *subst.* *ridiculus* -i, *m.* a joker, jester, P. T; *ridiculum* -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* a thing to laugh at, joke, jest, C; (2) with an idea of contempt, laughable, absurd, ridiculous, C.

Rigāto -ōnis, *f.* a watering, wetting, Co.

Rigens -ntis (*ptcp.* *rigēto*), stiff, inflexible, — *agua*, M, frozen; *met.* — *animus*, Sc.

Rigēo -di, 2. to be stiff, stiffen, especially with cold; — *gelu*, *frigore*, C; — *stagnum*, Co; and *poet.* — *horridus* December, M; so, to be stiff or numb with fear, *gelido comæ terrore rigebant*, O; and generally, *vestes auro ostroque* — V.

Rigescō -rūt, 3. to grow stiff, become stiff with cold, fear, etc. V. O.

Rigide, in a straight line, straightly, Vt; (2) rigidly, strictly, O.

**Rigiditas* -ātis, *f.* stiffness, rigidity of wood, Vt.

Rigidus -a -um, stiff, unbending, inflexible, rigid, C; (2) *met.* stiff, rigid, severe, strict, stern, C.

Rigo, 1. to wet, water, moisten with any fluid, *Nilus rigat Ægyptum*, Lc; *met.* — *ora lacrimis*, V; (2) sometimes, to lead or conduct water to any place, L; and *met.* *hinc motus per membra rigantur*, Lc.

Rigor -ōris, *m.* stiffness, rigidity, numbness; so especially the stiffness produced by cold, O. Te; — *nervorum*, Cl, a cramp, spasm; (2) *met.* stiffness, inflexibility, sternness, rigour, Q. Te.

**Rigoratus* -a -um, stiff, upright, Pl.

Rigūs -a -um, watering, irrigating, — *amides*, O; (2) *pass.* well-watered, irrigated, — *hortus*, O; — *pratium*, Co; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, well-watered places.

Rima -æ, *f.* a crack, cleft, fissure, C; *met.* *plenus rimarum*, T, one who cannot keep a secret; *poet.* *igneæ rimæ micant*, V, the lightning.

Rimor, 1. *dep.* to cleave, tear up, turn up, — *terram rastris*, V; so of animals which root or burrow in the ground, V. Co; (2) to pry into, examine; *haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, et exa catellæ*, Jr; *partes rimatur apertæ, qua vulnus latet ferat*, V; (3) *met.* to examine thoroughly, investigate, C.

Rimōsus -a -um, full of cracks, chinks, fissures, V. Pt; *quæ rimosæ bene deponuntur in curæ*, H, that cannot keep a secret.

Rimula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little crack or chink, C.

Ringor -etur, 3. *dep.* to show the teeth by gnawing the mouth; and hence *met.* to snarl, growl, be displeased at, T.

Ripa -æ, *f.* the bank of a river, C; rarely used for the sea-shore, Co.

**Riparius* -a -um, — *hirundo*, Pl, the sand-martin, frequenting river-banks.

**Ripula* -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little bank of a river, C.

Riceus -i, *m.* (ῥίκιος), a box, chest, trunk, T.

**Rico* -ōis, *f.* laughing, laughter, P.

Risor -ōris, *m.* a laugher, mocker, H.

Risus -ūs, *m.* laughing, laughter; — *excitare*, C, to excite laughter; — *edere*, C, to laugh.

rite, with the proper religious ceremonies, religiously, H. L. (2) properly, duly, fitly, C. (3) usually, in the ordinary manner, Lc. H.

Ritus -ūs, *m.* religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, C. (2) generally, a custom, usage, observance, *qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt*, C. after the manner of beasts; *ritu latronum vivere*, C.

Rivālis -e, of or relating to a brook, Co.

Rivālis -is, *m.* a rival in love, rival suitor, C. H.

Rivālis -ūs, *f.* rivalry, C.

Rivulus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small brook, rivulet, *met.* C.

Rivus -i, *m.* a small stream, brook, C.; — *aqua*, Lc. H.; (2) a water-pipe or channel, Vt; (3) *met.* — *lactis*, H.; — *sanguinis*, V.; — *lacrimarum*, O.

Rixa -e, *f.* a quarrel, brawl, strife, C. H.

Rixātor -ōris, *m.* a quarreller, brawler, C.

Rixor, 1. *dep.* to quarrel, brawl, — *cum aliquo de amicitia*, C. (2) *met.* to clash, disagree, *consonantes asperiores in commissis verbis rixantur*, Q.

* **Rixosus** -a -um, quarrelsome, — *ares*, Co.

Rōbiginosus -a -um, rusty, P, *met.* — *dentibus cuncta rodit*, M, with envious teeth

Rōbigo -inis, *f.* rust, P. V. Pl; (2) blight on grain, Vr. Co; (3) a sediment that collects on millstones, Pl; (4) dirt on the teeth, O.

Rōbigus -i, *m.* the god who preserved the grain of the Romans from mildew, whose festival, the Robigalia, was celebrated annually on the 25th of April, Vr. Pl.

Rōbustus -a -um, oaken, O Co

Rōbro, 1. to strengthen, make firm, Lc. — *enim cibo*, Co. — *ridos stramento*, Pl, *met.* — *gravitatem constantia*, C.

Rōbur (rōbus, A Aug.) -ōris, *n.* a hard kind of oak; and hence applied to any hard-wooded tree, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* of things made of oak or other hard wood (as oaken benches), C, the Trojan horse, V; a lance, V, a club, O, (3) *met.* hardness, strength, firmness, — *ferris*, Lc. V; — *navium*, L; and especially of moral strength, firmness, constancy, *alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis*, C; — *incredibile animi*, C, (4) concrete, the strength, pith of any thing; of soldiers, the flower of the army, C. Ca.

* **Rōburnus** -a -um, of the oaks, oaken, Co.

Rōbustus -a -um, of oak-wood, oaken, Vr. Co. L; (2) *met.* strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust, — *cibus*, Cl, nourishing, *si cibus usque citate robusior*, C; *corpore amplo atque robusto*, St; — *et solida eloquentia*, C

Rōdo -i -um, 3 to gnaw, nibble at, — *ruos ungues*, H; (2) to rub away, diminish, *ripas flumina*, Lc; (3) *met.* to detract from, calumniate, — *absentem auctum*, H.

Rōdus = *raudus*, q v

Rōgālis -e, of or relating to the funeral pile, O.

Rōgatio -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people, — *ferre (de aliquo, in aliquem) ad populum*, C; (2) interrogation, as a rhetorical figure, C; (3) a request, entreaty, C.

Rōgatiuncula -e, *f.* *dim.* a little project of law, Aug. (2) a small question, C.

Rōgator -ōris, *m.* a collector of votes at an election, poll-clerk, C; (2) a proposer, C, (3) a suppliant, beggar, M.

Rōgatus -ūs, *vi.* *m.* request, entreaty, C.

* **Rōgatiō** -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, P.

Rōgo, 1. to ask, inquire, beg eagerly, P T

Rōgo, 1. to ask, inquire, question, — *aliquem aliquid*, P. T, to question any one about any thing, — *de aliquo re*, C, *rogant me sciri, quo eam?* P, *quid rei um aliquo accersit curo et rogo*, H, (2) — *aliquem sententiam*, C, to ask any person's opinion, — *populum*, — *legem*, C, to propose a law, bring forward a bill in the comitia; — *populum magistratum*, — *magistratum*, C, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; — *milites sacramento*, C, to admit them an oath to the troops; (3) to ask, entreat, beseech,

request, — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; *ut id facias, te etiam aliquid etiam rogo*, C; *rogat frater ne abeat longius*, T.

Rōgus -i, *m.* a funeral pile, C. O.

Rōma -e, *f.* (Pōm), Rome; hence *adj.* **Rōmānus** -i -um, C, Roman; — *ludi*, or *ludi magni*, celebrated annually on the 4th of September; other *adj.* are **Rōmāneus** -a -um, A. Aug. **Rōmāneus** -e, A. Aug. **Rōmānus** -a -um, Vr, Roman

Rōmulus -i, *m.* the founder and first king of Rome, received at his death among the gods, and worshipped under the name of Quirinus; *adj.* **Rōmulus** -a -um, O, — *fera*, Jv, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus; **Rōmulus** -a -um, V. O, *subst.* **Rōmulus** -i -um, *m.* the progeny of Romulus, the Romans, V.

Rōrārī -ōrum, *m.* a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, L.

Rōratō -ōnis, *f.* a falling of dew, Pl.

Rōridus -a -um, bedewed, Pt.

Rōrifer -tra -trum, dew-binging, Lc.

Rōro, 1. (i.) *act.* to let fall, cause the dew, O; more frequently impers, *rorat*, Co, the dew falls; (2) to drip, drop, be moist, *rorant pennae*, O; *capilli rorantes*, O, (ii) *act.* to bedew, cover with dew, *rorate rosae*, C, hence *met.* to moisten, water, — *ora lacrimis*, Lc; *populi rorantia*, C, which allow only drops to escape.

Rōrulentus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Co.

Rōs, *ros*, *m.* dew, Cr. V. O, (2) any dripping, dropping moisture, — *lacrimarum*, O, blood, V; perfumes, O, (3) *ros marinus* (often written in one word), *marinus ros*, Co, *ros maris*, O, *rose-mari*.

Rōsa -e, *f.* a rose, C, and collectively, a garland or wreath of roses, C; used by P. as a term of endearment, (2) oil of roses, Cl.

Rōsaceus -a -um, made of roses, Pl, *subst.* -um -i, *n.* oil of roses

Rōsarius -a -um, made of roses, St; *subst.* -um -i, *n.* a rose-garden, rosary, V. O.

Rōscidus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Vr V, — *humor*, Pl, dew, — *dea*, O, Aurora, *met.* V.

Rōscius. (i.) Sex Roscius, a citizen of Ameria, who was accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero on the first occasion in which he appeared in a criminal case. It shows the independence of the young orator that he undertook the cause in direct opposition to the wishes of Sulla, and by his eloquence procured the acquittal of his client — (ii) Q Roscius, a celebrated tragic actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero, who acted as his counsel in a civil suit.

Rōscum -i, *n.* a garden of roses, V.

Rōscus -i -um, made of roses, V. Sc; (2) rose-coloured, *rosy*, V Ct Pl.

Rōsio -ōnis, *f.* a corrosion, Cl. Pl.

Rōsmarinum, *rid ros*

Rōstellum -i, *n.* a little beak or snout, Co.

Rōstrum -i -um, having a beak, i. e. a curved point; — *falces*, Co; — *proa*, O, Pl, — *navis*, C; — *corona*, Pl, a crown ornamented with ships' prows, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, — *columna*, Q, the pillar, adorned with ships' prows erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius.

Rōstrum -i, *n.* the snout of an animal; bill or beak of a bird, C O Pl, (2) *meton.* the point of a billhook or pruning-knife, Cu, a ploughshare, Pl; and especially the beak or curved prow of a ship, Ct, (3) *pl.* **Rōstra** -trum, *n.* the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with ships' prows), C

Rōtia -e, *f.* a wheel, P; — *figularis*, P, or *abs.* H, a potter's wheel, (2) a wheel used as an instrument of torture among the Greeks, C; (3) *meton.* a chariot, *si rota defuerit, tu pede ca pe viam*, O, (4) *meton.* the disk of the sun, Ie Sc, (5) *meton.* a kind of sea-fish, Pl, (6) *met.* — *fortune*, C, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune; *imparibus recta*

Thalia rotis, O, in elegiac measure, alternate hex-
 anac or pentameter.

**Rōtāto* -ōnis, *f.* revolving like a wheel, rota-
 tion, Vt.

Rōtātus -ūs, *m.* P. Aug. = *rotatio*, *g.v.*

Rōtō, 1. (1.) *act.* to whirl round, cause to revolve
 like a wheel; — *ensem fulmineum*, V, to brandish,
pass. form, *rotari*, to revolve like a wheel, rotate,
 O, (11.) *neut.* to rotate, V.

Rōtū -re, *f. dim.* a little wheel, P.

Rōtundatio -ōnis, *f.* a making round; *linea ro-
 tundationis*, Vt, the circumference of a circle.

Rōtunde, roundly, spherically, Co; (2) of ex-
 pression, well-rounded, elegantly, C.

Rōtunditas -ātis, *f.* roundness, rotundity, Pl.

Rōtundo, 1. to round, make round, C; applied
met. to a round sum of money, *nulle talenta rotun-
 dentur*, II, let the sum of 1,000 talents be com-
 pleted.

Rōtundus -a -um, round, rotund, circular,
 spherical, — *stellæ*, C; — *baccæ*, H; (2) *met. fortis*,
et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, II, a com-
 plete self-consistent character; especially of style,
 well-rounded, elaborated, elegant, C.

Rōbūficio -fieri -factum, 3. to redden, make
 red, O.

**Rōbūllinus* -a -um, reddish, somewhat red, Co.

Rōbello -ōnis, *f.* a fish of a reddish hue, Pl.

Rōbellus -a -um, *dim.* reddish, somewhat red,
 Pl. M.

Rōbens -ntis (*pticip.* *rōbō*), red, reddish, Lc.
 Tb; (2) red with shame, blushing, Tb.

Rōbo, 2. to be red, Lc. O. V, (2) to be red with
 shame, blush, C. H.

Rōber -bra -brum, red, ruddy, H. V. O; *Rubrum
 Mare*, C, the Red Sea.

Rōbesco -bui, 3. to grow red, become red, V. O.

Rōbūta -æ, *f.* a species of poisonous frog in-
 habiting thorn-bushes, Pl. Jv.

Rōbūta -ōrum, *n.* bramble-bushes, O.

Rōbeus -a -um, red, reddish, Vi. Co.

**Rōbūcus* -a -um, — *fiscina*, V, made of bramble-
 twigs.

Rōbūa -m, *f.* madder, Vr.

**Rōbūfūdūlus* -a -um, somewhat reddish, Jv.

Rōbūfūdus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, rubi-
 cund, H. V.

Rōbūdus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, P.

Rōbūgo, etc. = *robigo*, *g.v.*

Rōbō -ōris, *m.* redness (applied to every shade
 of red colour), C, especially (2) the redness of
 shame, a blush, C. L, hence *meton.* shame,
 modesty, bashfulness, C; and (like *pudor*, *g.v.*) the
 cause of shame, disgrace, C. O.

Rōbriōr -m, *f.* red earth; and especially, red
 ochre, P. H, (2) the title or rubric of a law
 which was written in red ink; and hence, the law
 itself, Q.

Rōbriōsus -a -um, full of red earth, Co.

Rōbū -i, *m.* a bramble-bush, V. Ca; (2) a black-
 berry, Pt.

**Rōcūlātrix* -icis, *f.* — *mentha*, M, causing belch-
 ing.

Ructo, 1. (1.) *neut.* to belch, eructate, C; (11.)
act. to belch up, — *acida*, Pl, *met.* — *versus*, H.

Ructoi, 1. *dep.* Vr. H = *ructo*, *g.v.*

**Ructiōsus* -a -um, full of belching, Aug.

Ructus -ūs, *m.* a belch, belching, eructation,
 P. C.

Rūeductus -a -um, — *terra*, *locus*, A. Aug, dry,
 poor, barren

Rūdens -ntis, *m.* (f. P) a strong rope, cable, C.

Rūdrāctio -ōnis, *f.* a covering with rubbish, Vt.

Rūdrō, 1. to cover with rubbish, Pl.

**Rūdrāctus* -i, *m.* a gladiator who had served
 his time, a discharged gladiator, St; *vid.* *rudis*.

Rūdrāctila -æ, *f.* a small wooden spoon used in
 cooking, Co. Pl

Rūdimentum -i, *n.* the first trial or beginning
 in any thing, an attempt, essay; — *militare*, L, —
belli, V, — *pone*, L, to make a first attempt, get
 through the rudiments.

Rūdis -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncul-
 tivated, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, V; — *indigesta-
 que moles*, O, chaos; — *lana*, O; — *herba*, uca,
 M, wild; (2) *met.* rude, uncultivated, unrefined,
 ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced, C; followed
 sometimes by *in* with *abl.* — *in disserendo*, C; by
abl. only, — *arte*, O; by *gen.* — *Græcarum litera-
 rum*, C.

Rūdis -is, *f.* a small stick or staff used for stir-
 ring and mixing liquids in cooking, A. Aug, (2)
 used by gladiators and soldiers in practising
 fencing, L; such a staff was given to a gladiator on
 his discharge from service, *tam bonus gladiator
 rudem tam cito acceptus*? C; hence *rude donari*,
 O, to be discharged.

Rūdo, 4. to below, roar, V.

Rūdus -ēris, *n.* broken fragments of stone used
 for making floors, Vt. Pl; (2) rubbish from ruined
 buildings, Tc.

Rūdesco, 3. to grow reddish, Pl.

Rūfo, 1. to make reddish, Pl.

Rūfūlus -a -um, *dim.* reddish, somewhat red, P.

Pl; (2) — *tribun*, such as were chosen by the
 general himself (*opp.* *tribuni comitum*), L.

Rūsus -a -um, red, ruddy, reddish, P. T.

Rūga -æ, *f.* a wrinkle in the face, C; (2) a crease,
 fold, plait of any kind, Pl.

Rūgo, 1. to fold, wrinkle, Pl.

Rūgōsus -a -um, full of wrinkles, wrinkled, H.
 O; (2) full of folds or creases, Co. O.

**Rūidus* -a -um, rough, uneven, Pl.

Rūina -æ, *f.* a falling down, fall, — *jumentorum
 sarcinae* unique, L; especially the falling down of
 a building, C, *repentinā rūinā pars ejus turris
 concidit*, Ca; (2) *met.* fall, ruin, disaster, cala-
 mity, catastrophe, destruction, *ut communis rūinā
 patrui opprimerentur*, L; frequently *pl. prater-
 inito* *ruinas fortunarum tuarum*, C; (3) concrete,
 usually *pl.* that which is fallen down, rubbish,
 ruins, — *templorum*, L.

Rūinosus -i -um, falling down, ruinous, C;
 (2) ruined, O.

Rūmex -icis, *f.* sorrel, Pl.

**Rūmiffico*, 1. to report, represent in rumour, —
Alcmanem *probo*, P.

Rūmina -æ, *f.* a goddess, whose temple stood
 near the fig-tree under which the she-wolf had
 suckled Romulus and Remus, Vr; hence *adj.* *Rū-
 minilis* -e, — *ficus*, L; also called *Rumina ficus*,
 O, the fig-tree above mentioned.

**Rūminālis* -e, chewing the cud, Pl.

Rūminātio -ōnis, *f.* literally, a chewing the cud;
met. a repetition, return, Pl; (2) a repeated con-
 sideration, ruminating upon, C.

Rūmino, 1. *rūminor*, 1. *dep.* to chew the cud,
 ruminare, V. Pl, (2) *met.* to repeat, relate again,
 Vr.

Rūmis -is, *f.* the breast which gives suck, a
 teat, Vr.

Rūmor -ōris, *m.* a report, rumour, common
 talk, hearsay, *rem ad senatum refert, jam antea
 vulgi rumoribus exagitatum*, C; *rem te talis bene
 gessisse rumor erat*, C; — *de* *Adruum defecit*,
 Ca; — *de aliquo*, C, (2) common opinion, popular
 judgment, C; *qui erit — populi, si ad feceris*? T,
omnem infamā plebis — affectarit, Tc.

Rūmpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, 3. to break, break in
 pieces, burst, rend, tear a-und, — *in melle*, C, —
montem aceto, Jr; — *obstantui claustra*, H, —
præcordia ferro, O, to pierce; *ferro rumpenda* *p*
hostes est via, V; (2) *met.* to break, a-trov,
 make void, annul, — *foedera*, Lc. C; — *sacra* *enti
 religionem*, L, — *ius gentium*, L, — *nuptias*, H,
 — *silentia*, V. H; — *tacitu* *natum*, Tc.

**Rūmpōtūctum* -i, *n.* a place planted with low
 bushes, intended to support vines, Co

Rūmpōl -us -a -um, serving to support vines,
 Co, *subst.* -us -a, *f.* the maple-tree, Pl.

Rūmpus -i, *m.* a vine-tender, Vr.

Rūmuscūlus -i, *m. dim.* a trifling rumour, un-
 important report, C.

Rūna -m, *f.* a species of missile, C.

Runcillo -onis, *f.* the thinning of young plants, Co; (2) the plants thinned, Co.

Runcator -oris, *m.* one who thins or weeds young plants, Co.

Runcina -re, *f.* (ῥυκίνη), a plane, Vr.

Runcino, 1. to plane, plane off, Pl.

Runco, 1. to weed, thin out, Vr. Co.

Rodo, rōl, rōltum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fall, fall down, fall to the ground, C; *parietes ruunt; adificancur*.

ades tota domo, P; — *Troja alto a culmine*, V;

— *caelum imbris immodicis*, M; *prov. quid si nunc caelum ruat?* T, what if the sky should fall!

(2) to hasten, rush, run, C; in *aquam caei ruabant*, L; — *de montibus amnes*, V; (3) *met.* to fall, be ruined, *qua cum occidunt, nemo est quin intelligat, rueret illam rempublicam*, C; (4) *met.* to rush, hasten, C; — in *exitum*, Tc; — in *sua fata*, O; (1.) *act.* to cast down, hurl to the ground,

— *naves*, Lc; — *aliquem*, T; (2) to cast up from below, throw up, — *totum mure a sedibus imis*, V.

Rupes -is, *f.* a rock, Ca. L.

Rapicpra -re, *f.* a chamol, Pl.

Rupitor -oris, *m.* a breaker, violator, — *federis*, L.

Ruricola -re, inhabiting, cultivating the country,

— *bores*, O; — *deus*, O, Priapus; *subst.* -a -um, *m.* a countryman, Co.

Rurigena -re, *m.* one born in the country, a countryman, rustic, O.

Ruro, 1. P, rūrōr, 1. *dep.* Vr, to live in the country.

Rursus or **russum**, backwards, — *ad prorsus*, Vr; — *corsum*, P, backwards and forwards; (2)

on the other hand, on the contrary, in return, C; (3) again, once more, anew, C.

Rura, ruris, *n.* the country (in opposition to the town), lands, country-seat, villa; farm, *quum rus homines erunt*, P, go to the country; *rure redire*, P, to come back to town.

Rurarius -a -um, — *falcula*, A. Aug, for weeding out butcher's broom.

Rurcum -i, *n.* butcher's broom, Pl. V.

Rurshus -a -um, clad in red, Pl.

Russus -a -um, red, russet, Lc. Ct.

Rusticinus -a -um, of or relating to the country, rustic, C.

Rusticillo -onis, *f.* a living in the country, C; (2) agriculture, Co.

Rustice, like a rustic, in a countryfied manner, C.

Rusticollas -atis, *f.* a countryfied manner, rusticity, rustic mode of life, Pl. Q.

Rusticor, 1. *dep.* to live in the country, to rusticize, C; (2) to practise husbandry, Co.

Rusticulus -a -um, somewhat rustic, boorish; *met.* — *libellus*, M; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a countryman, rustic, C; — *a -u*, *f.* a heathcock, Pl.

Rusticus -a -um, of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, C; (2) *met.* plain, simple in manners and mode of life, but more frequently, boorish, clownish, rude, C.

Rusticus -i, *m.* a countryman, rustic, C; *f.* -a -o, O, a country maiden.

Ruta -re, *f.* (ῥύτις), the herb rue, Co. Pl; (2) *met.* unpleasantness, C.

Ruta caesa -arum, *n.* (also *ruta et cesa*), minerals and timber on an estate, reserved by the owner to himself in the event of a sale, C.

Rutabulum -i, *n.* a fire-bowl, St; (2) a spoon for mixing and stirring liquids, Co.

Rutatus -a -um, — *mustum*, Pl, flavoured with rue.

Rutians -antis (ῥυτις), shining with ruddy gleam, Pl.

Rutisco, 3. to become reddish, Pl.

Rutulo, 1. (1.) *act.* to make reddish, dyo red, L. St; (1.) *neut.* to be reddish, shine with a ruddy gleam, V.

Rutulus -a -um, reddish, ruddy, auburn, O. V.

Rutrum -i, *n.* a shovel, L.

Rutula -re, *f.* dim. a little bit of rue, C.

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς); but it also sometimes represents the Greek aspirate, e.g. *ser* = Σ, *sal* = Σ, *serpo* = Σ, *ser* = Σ, etc. It is occasionally interchanged with t and r. For abbreviations in which S is used, *vid.* Table.

Sabbatius -ii, *m.* (Σαββαίος), a surname of Bacchus, C.

Sabbata -arum, *n.* (Σαββατα), the Sabbath or rest day of the Jews, O. Jr.

Sabbatarius -ii, *m.* an observer of the Sabbath, a Jew, M.

Sabelli -orum, *m.* an ancient and usually poetic name of the Sabines, H; hence *adj.* **Sabellus** -a -um, L. V, **Sabellus** -a -um, V, Sabine.

Sabini -orum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, conterminous with the Latins; hence *adj.* **Sabinus** -a -um, — *herba*, Pl, the herb savin; **Sabinus** -i, *m.* **Sabina** -re, *f.* a Sabine; **Sabinum** -i, *n.* Sabine wine, H; *adv.* **Sabine**, V, in the Sabine tongue.

***Sabalēta** -arum, *n.* sandy places, Pl.

Sabulo -onis, *m.* gravel, Vr. Co.

Sabulosus -a -um, abounding in sand, sandy, Co. Pl.

Sabulum -i, *n.* = *sabulo*, *q.v.*

Saburra -re, *f.* sand used as ballast, V. L.

***Saburrilis** -e, made of sand, Vt.

Saburro, 1. to load with ballast, Pl; (2) *met.* *ubi saburrati sumus*, P, stuffed full.

Sacal, *indcl.* Egyptian amber, Pl.

Saccarius -a -um, — *navis*, Aug, laden with sacks.

Saccellus -i, *m.* dim. a little bag or sack, Cl.

Saccaron -i, *n.* (σακχαρον), a saccharine juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Pl.

Saccipitum -ii, *n.* a pocket or fob for a purse, P.

Sacco, 1. to strain or filter through a bag, Lo. Pl.

Sacculus -i, *m.* dim. a small bag or sack, Pl. Jr.

Saccus -i, *m.* (σακος), a sack, bag, C; a purse, H; also used for straining wine through, M.

Sacellum -i, *n.* dim. a small unroofed shrine or chapel dedicated to some god, C.

Sacer -era -erum (pl. *saceres*, P. Vr.), sacred, holy, consecrated, *adificiis omnibus, publicis, priatis, sacris, profanis, peperit*, C; — *cedes*, C; — *sanguis*, Ct, of the victim sacrificed; — *urna Veneris*, P, sacred to Venus; also with the dat. *sacra Jori quercus*, O; and without a direct reference to a deity, — *quadam patris memoria*, Q4 (2) devoted to destruction, accused, L; infamous, detestable, horrible, — *james auri*, V.

Sacerdos -otis, *c.* a priest, priestess, C; — *Diane Ephesia*, P; — *Vesta*, O, a Vestal virgin.

Sacerdotalis -e, of or relating to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Pl.

Sacerdotium -ii, *n.* the office or dignity of a priest, priesthood, C.

Sacerdotula -re, *f.* dim. a young priestess, Vr.

Sceoma -itis, *n.* (σημα), a counterpoise, weight, Vt.

Sceondolis -ii, *m.* a species of Indian amethyst, Pl.

Sicopentum -ii, *n.* (σικαννον), the gum of an umbelliferous plant, Pl.

Sicramentum -i, *n.* the money deposited as security for costs and damages, with the tresviri capitales, by the parties in a suit, C; (2) *meton.* an action, suit, C; (3) the engagement entered into by newly enlisted soldiers, L; (4) the military oath of allegiance, *missiles Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet*, Ca; and generally, an oath, H.

Sicrarium -ii, *n.* a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple; and sometimes used as a place of worship, a chapel, oratory, *ante ipsum* — *Bona Dea*, C.

Sacerdotus -a -um (*prtep. sacer*), sacred, holy, consecrated, V.

Sacerdos -a, m. a sacrificing priest, Te.

Sacerifer -era -erum, carrying sacred things, O.

Sacerificialis -e, of or relating to the sacrifices, Te.

Sacerificatio -onis, f. a sacrificing, C.

Sacrificium -ii, n. a sacrifice, C.

Sacrifico, 1. (*sacrificor*, 1. *dep. Vr.*) to sacrifice, C; — *alicui deo*, P; — *ignavam suam*, O.

Sacrificulus -i, m. a sacrificing priest, L.

Sacrificus -a -um, of or relating to a sacrifice, O.

Sacrilegium -ii, n. robbery of a temple, sacrilege, Q. L; profanity, impiety, Sc.

Sacrilegus -a -um, stealing that which is consecrated, sacrilegious, C; (2) profane, impious, sacrilegious, T. Tb. O; used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T.

Sacrum -ii, n. Scythian amber, Pl.

Sacro, 1. to dedicate to a god, consecrate, — *laurum Phæbo*, V; and hence, to devote to destruction, to declare accursed; (2) to consecrate, devote to any person or purpose, C. V; (3) to consecrate, make holy, make inviolable, C; *sedus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse*, L; (4) to immortalize, hunc *Lesbio — plectro*, H.

Sacrosanctus -a -um, consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribes of the people), *ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti*, L; — *possessions*, C; and met. — *alicujus memoria*, Pl.

Sacrum -i, n. that which is holy, consecrated, sacred; a religious object or act; and in the pl. religious rites, religious worship, *metuens velut contingere sacrum*, H; *sacrum facere Junoni*, Pl, to sacrifice to Juno; *sacra Cæris majores nostri religione confici carminibusque voluerunt*, C, the rites or mysteries of Ceres; *prov. inter sacrum saxumque stare*, P, to stand between the victim and the knife, be in great peril; *hereditas sine sacris*, P, great profit with little trouble (as the keeping up of the sacra privata was often attended with expense).

Sæculum = *seculum*, q. v.

Sæpe (*comp. sæpius, superl. sæpissime*), often, oftentimes, frequently, C; *sæpenumero*, repeatedly, again and again, C. Ca.

Sæpiusculum, somewhat often, P.

Sæve, cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, P.

Sævidens -a -um, — *dicta*, T, fiercely, barbarously spoken.

Sævis -ii -itum, 4. to rage, be fierce, furious, in *aliquem*, in *aliquid*, L; — *alicui*, O; (2) of animals, — *equus*, Lc; — *lupus*, O; — *panthera*, Ph; of inanimate things, — *pelagus*, T; — *mare ventis*, St; — *amor*, V; — *dolor*, Pt; — *venenum in præcordiis*, H.

Sæviter, P, = *sæve*, q. v.

Sævisus -a, f. ferocity of animals, — *canum*, Pl; (2) applied to men, fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity, — *judicis*, C; — *creatorum*, Te; — *hostium*, L; — *eadem Appii in militis quæ domi*, L; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, — *maris*, Pl; — *hiemis*, Co; — *annonæ*, Te, high price of provisions.

Sævus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce (of animals), — *leones*, Lc; — *lupi*, Tb; (2) (of men), raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh, — *gens*, C; — *vor*, P; — *mater Cupidinum*, H; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, — *fluctus*, P; — *hiems*, L; — *tyrpana*, H, fiercely sounding; — *horror*, V; — *ira*, Pt.

Sæga -æ, f. a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, C. O; (2) a bawd, procurer, A. Aug.

Sæcitas -itatis, f. keenness, acuteness of the senses (e. g. of the sense of smell in dogs), C; (2) mental acuteness, sagacity, C.

Sæciter, sharply, keenly (originally applied to the sense of smell), C; (2) acutely, sagaciously, C.

Sagatus -a -um, clothed with a sagum, q. v. C; (2) made of thick woollen cloth, Co.

Sagax -acis, having keen senses; and especially, keen-scented, — *canes*, C; (2) of mental acuteness, acute, clever, sagacious, *quid est homini sagaci ac bonæ mente melius* ? C; — *ad hæc pericula perspicenda*, A. Aug; *utillum sagax rerum*, H; — *quondam centura eideret*, O.

Sagion -i, n. a kind of Indian opal, Pl.

Sagina -m, f. a feeding, fattening, feasting, — *anserum*, Vr. Co; *qui multitudinem illum non avtoritate sed sagina tenebat*, C; (2) *meton.* (a) food, fodder, nourishment, Te, (b) a fattened animal, P, (c) fatness, corpulence, Q.

Saginarium -ii, n. a feeding place, stall for fattening animals, Vr.

Saginato -onis, f. a feeding, fattening, Pl.

Sagino, 1. to fatten, feed up, cram, — *boves ad sacrificia*, Vr; so met. *saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur*, L; — *aliquem sanguine republicæ*, C.

Sagio, 4. to perceive, feel keenly; *sagire sententia acute est*, C.

Sagitta -æ, f. an arrow, C; (2) *meton.* (a) the extreme or thin end of a vine-tendril, Co, (b) the plant arrow-head, Pl, (c) a constellation so called, C.

Sagittarius -a -um, of or relating to arrows; — *calamus*, Pl, fit for making arrows.

Sagittarius -ii, m. an archer, C. Ca; (2) a constellation so called, C.

Sagittifer -era -erum, carrying arrows, armed with arrows, V. Ct.

Sagittipotens -ntis, m. the constellation Sagittarius, C.

Sagmen -inis, n. a bunch of sacred herbs which were carried by Roman fetiales and ambassadors as a token of their inviolability, L.

Sagulum -a -um, clothed in a sagulum, q. v. St.

Sagum -i, n. (*sagys*), a mantle made of coarse wool, often with the nap left on, Te; usually a military garment, Ca; and symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence *sagare sumere*, C; *ad sagare*, G, to take up arms, prepare for war; *in sagis eris*, C, to be in arms; *saga ponere*, L, to lay down arms.

Sagus -a -um, prophetic, soothsaying, P. Ave.

Sal, salis, m. (in sing. sometimes n.) salt, C; (2) *meton.* (a) the salt sea, the sea, Lc. V, (b) a spot like a grain of salt upon precious stones, Pl; (3) met. wit, humour, facetious conversation, P. *Sapientia omnes sale facetisque suprabat*, C; good taste, N; (4) pungency of flavour, Pl.

Salacitas -itatis, f. lustfulness, lecherousness, Pl.

Salacis -onis, m. (*salax*), a haughty, insolent man; a swaggerer, boaster, C.

Salamandra -æ, f. (*salamandrapa*), a salamander, Pl.

Salaputium -ii, n. a little dwarf, mannikin (*piet.* designation of a very small man), Ct.

Salarius -a -um, of or relating to salt, — *annonæ*, L; — *via*, L, or abt. *Salaria*, C, a road leading from Rome into the Sabine country; (2) *sal.*

Salarius -ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish, M; *salarius* -n, n. the rations (not only of salt but of other necessaries), served out to soldiers and civil servants of the state; hence, pay, wages, salary, &c. Te.

Salix -icis (of male animals), desiring the female, lustful, lecherous, — *aries*, O; (2) exclusive lust, — *eruca*, O.

Salsitra -æ, f. a rough, uneven road, P. H; especially (2) applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness, *proci ciliis oritur; cuncta ad extenuis hæret in salebri*, C, it sticks fast.

Salsitruus -a -um, rugged, rough, — *erectus*, Q.

Salsitruus -orum, n. salted meat, Pl. &c.

Salsitruus -ii, m. one who makes or sells pickles, Co.

Salsitruus -e, of or relating to the Salt of priests of Mars, H. C; and since their praenomina were accompanied by *Sextus*, (2) met. *sal.* &c., salacious, luxurious, — *apes*, H.

Sālatus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a priest of Mars, *C.*

Sāncustrum -i, *n.* a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, *Pl.*

Sālētārūs -a -um, of or relating to willows, *Pl.*; *subst.* -ūs -ii, *m.* one who takes care of willows or osier-beds, *Co.*

Sālētum -i, *n.* a plantation or grove of willows, *C. V.*

Sālētēs -ūm, *f.* (*ptcp.* sālō), springs, fountains, *C.*

Sālignus -a -um (sālignūs), made of willow-wood, *H. O.*

Sālī -drum, *m.* a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied with armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March, *C.*

Sālīllum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little salt-cellar, *Ct.*

Sālīne -drum, *f.* salt-works, brine-pits, *C. Pl.*

***Sālīnārūs** -a -um, of or relating to salt-works, *Vt.*

Sālīnum -i, *n.* a salt-cellar, *P. H.*

Sālō, *a.* to salt, pickle, *A. Aug.*

Sālō -ti, saltum, *a.* (1.) *neut.* to spring, leap, jump, bound, — *de muro*, *L.*; — *in aquas*, *O.*; — *super tallum*, *L.*; *saliunt in gurgite rāne*, *O.*; of water, *V.*, to spring forth; *cor salt*, *P.*, throbs, palpitates; so also, — *pectora trepido motu*, *O.*; (11.) *act.* (of male animals) to leap, cover, *Vr. O.*

Sālīsalsī -drum, *m.* a jocose name applied by *Ct.* to the *Sālī*, *q.v.*

***Sālītūra** -re, *f.* a putting in salt, pickling, *Co.*

Sālīnen -a, *f.* wild or Celtic maid, *Pl. V.*

Sālīva -re, *f.* spittle, saliva, *Ct. Jv.*; hence of any similar moisture or secretion, *Pl.*; (2) *met.* taste, appetite, *Pt.*; *alienti — morere*, *So.*, to make the mouth water.

***Sālīvārūs** -a -um, slimy, *Pl.*

Sālīvātum -i, *n.* a medicine producing salivation, *Co.*

Sālīvo, *l.* to spit out, *Pl.*; (2) to salivate, treat by salivation, *Co.*

Sālīvōsus -a -um, slimy, *Pl.*

Sālīx -icis, *f.* a willow, *V. Pl.*

Sālūstus. *C.* Sālūstus Crispus, the celebrated historian, was born at Amiternum in the year 86 *b.c.* and, having been quæstor, filled the office of tribune of the people in 52. In 50 he was ejected from the senate by the censors, it is said on the ground of adultery; but in 47, being prætor elect, was of course restored to that dignity. He went with Cæsar to the African campaign of 46, and was appointed by him governor of Numidia, an office which he administered to the great advantage of his own private fortune. He died in the year 34. The extant works of Sālūst consist of two short historical books; one narrating the war against Jugurtha; the other detailing the Catilinarian conspiracy. His style is concise and vigorous, though sometimes obscure, and affecting the use of obsolete words. The tradition of antiquity represents his personal character in a very unfavourable light, which, however, is not confirmed by any of the positive facts in our possession.

Sālūmācidus -a -um, — *agua*, *Pl. salt.*

Sālmo -ōnis, *m.* a salmon, *Pl.*

Sālpr -re, *f.* a kind of stock-fish, *Pl.*

Sālīnārārūs -a -um, of or relating to salt-fish, *Co. Pl.*; *subst.* -ūs -ii, *m.* a dealer in salt-fish, *Aug.*

Salse, wittily, humorously, facetiously, *C. Q.*

Sālīpēdēs -ntis, mighty at sea; — *frater Jovis*, *P.* Neptune.

Sālītudo -inis, *f.* saltiness, *Vt.*

Sālītūgo -inis, *f.* *L. Vt. Pl.* = *salsitudo*, *q.v.*

Sālītra -re, *f.* a salting, pickling, *Co.*; *met.* — *animæ*, *P.*, ill humour; (2) brine, *Vr.*; (3) salt-fish, *Co.*

Salsus -a -um, salted, salt, *P. T.*; — *caseus*, *Co.*; — *Actus*, *P.*; — *unda*, *Le.*; — *sudor*, *V.*; (2) *met.* witty, humorous, facetious, satirical, *C.*

Sālītio -ōnis, *f.* a dancing, dance, *C.*

Sālītōr -ōris, *m.* a dancer, *C.*

Sālītōrūs -a -um, of or relating to dancing, saltatory, *C.*

Sālītātrix -icis, *f.* a female dancer, *C.*

Sālītātūs -ūs, *m.* a dancing, dance, *L.*

Sāltem, at least; *si illud non licet*, — *hoc licet*, *T.*; *crīpe mihi hunc dolorem*, *aut minue*, — *C.*; (2) with negatives, *non*, *neque*, *not*, *even*, *not even*, *L. Q.*

Sālto, *l.* to dance frequently or vigorously, *Q.*

Salto, *l.* (1.) *neut.* to dance (which was accompanied among the ancients by pantomimic gestures), *C.*; — *ad tibicinis modos*, *L.*; (11.) *act.* to represent in pantomimic dancing, — *Cyclopa*, *II.*; — *Turnum Virgili*, *St.*

Sālūtōsus -a -um, wooded, well-wooded, *S. L.*

Sālūtūs -ūs, *m.* a spring, leap, bound, *C.*

Sālūs -ūs, *m.* a woodland pasture, forest glade, forest, wood, *C.*; (2) a portion of land containing 800 jugera, *Vr.*

Sālūbris -e (sālūber), healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome, — *locus*, *C.*; — *agua*, *II.*; — *astates*, *II.*; — *et moderatus cultus atque victus*, *C.*; *met.* — *consilia*, *C.*; — *corpori*, *C.*; — *ad aliquid*, *A. Aug.*; (2) healthful, healthy, sound, — *corpus*, *L. S.*

Sālūbrītās -ātis, *f.* wholesomeness, salubrity, *C.*

(2) healthiness, health, *Te.*

Sālūbiter, healthfully, wholesomely, advantageously, *C. L.*

Sālūm -i, *n.* (σάλος), the open sea, ocean, *C.*; and hence, a road where ships lie at some distance from the shore, *N.*; (2) *poet.* the sea, *Pl. V.*; (3) the motion of a ship at sea, *Ca.*

Sālūs -ūtis, *f.* health, *medicinā aliquid ad — reducere*, *C.*; (2) well-being, weal, good-fortune, utility — *que servire*, *C.*; used as a term of endearment, *P.*; (3) deliverance from death or any other peril, — *offerre reipublicæ*, *C.*; hence a means of deliverance, *nulla salus reipublicæ reperiri potest*, *O.*; (4) safety, security, *C.*; (5) a greeting, salute, salutation, *impertit tibi multam salutem*, *C.*, greets thee heartily; *met.* — *dicere foro et curiæ*, *C.*, to bid farewell to.

Sālūtāris -e, salutary, beneficial, wholesome, advantageous, *ut que mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutariis*, *C.*; — *hominum generi universo*, *C.*; — *ad ortus puriorum*, *C.*; — *contra serpentes*, *Pl.*; — *litera*, *C.*, the letter A (as standing for *absolvo* on voting tickets).

Sālūtārīter, beneficially, advantageously, *C.*

Sālūtātio -ōnis, *f.* a greeting, salutation, *C.*

(2) a call, visit of ceremony, *C.*

Sālūtātōr -ōris, *m.* a greeter, *P. Aug.*; (2) one who pays complimentary visits, *C.*

Sālūtātōrūs -a -um, — *cubilia*, *Pl.*, hall of audience.

Sālūtātrix -icis, *f.* she that greets or pays ceremonial visits, *M. Jv.*

Sālūtifer -era -erum, health-bringing, salubrious, *O. M.*

Sālūtīgērdūs -a -um, — *pueri*, *P.*, carrying complimentary messages.

Sālūto, *l.* to preserve untouched, keep safe, *Pl.*; (2) to greet, salute, — *aliquem*, *C.*; — *sternutamentis*, *Pl.*, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes; sometimes, to bid farewell to, — *aliquem*, *P.*; (3) to pay a call, make a complimentary visit, *C.*

Salve, well, in good health; especially in the expression *salutem salutem*? are you quite well? is all well with you? *P. T. L.*

Salvēo, *z.* to be well in health (found chiefly in the forms *salve*, *salveto*, *salvete*, *salvete jubeo*); used by the Romans as a greeting or salutation, good day! I hope you are well, etc.; (2) sometimes used at parting, farewell, adieu, good-bye, *P. C.*

Salvia -re, *f.* the herb sage, *Pl.*

Salvus -a -um, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, — *atque incolumis*, *Ca.*; — *et sanus*, *P.*, safe and sound; with *abl.* abs. saving, without infraction of, *salvā lege*, *C.*; *salvo jure nostræ veteris amicitia*, *C.*; also, *salvis rebus*, *C.*, while

affairs were yet unchanged; (2) in colloquial language, *salvus sum*, P, I'm all right, all's well with me; so *ne sim* — *si* . . . C, may I die if . . . ; *salvus sis*, P, used for the *imper.* *salve*.

Sambūca -æ, *f.* (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, P; (2) a machine for storming fortifications, Vt.

Sambūcūs -a -um, made of elder-wood, Pl.

* *Sambūcina* -æ, *f.* P, *sambūcistrīa* -æ, *f.* L, a female harp-player.

Sambūcus -i, *f.* an elder-tree, Pl.

Samēra -æ, *f.* (samēra), the seed of the elm, Co. Pl.

Sāmīōlus -a -um, *dim.* — *poterion*, P, of Samian earthenware.

Samnīum -ii, *n.* a region of central Italy; hence

adj. *Samnis* -Itis, Samnite, L; and *subst.* *Samnites* -um, *m.* the Samnites, C; and especially a class of gladiators so called from being armed with Samnite weapons, C; *Samniticus* -a -um, St.

Sāmos -i, *f.* (Sāmus, Σάμος), an island in the Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor; hence

adj. *Sāmūs* -a -um, — *viv.* *senex*, O, P, *thagoras*; — *lapis*, Pl, a stone used for polishing gold; — *cas*, P; — *capedine*, C, made of Samian earthenware; and *abs.* *Sāmīa* -ōrum, *n.* Aug. Samian ware.

Sampsā -æ, *f.* the pulp of olives out of which the oil is expressed, Co.

Sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψόχινος), — *oleum*, Pl, made of marjoram.

Sampsūchum -i, *n.* (σαμψύχον), marjoram, Pl. Co.

Sānābīlis -e, that can be healed, curable, C. O.

Sānāto -ōnis, *f.* a healing, curing, C.

Sanāptis -īdis, *f.* a fictitious spice, P.

Sanctio -xi -ctum, *f.* to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act, — *legem*, C; — *foedus sanguine* *alicujus*, L; *Solon capite sanxit, si qui* . . . C, Solon ordained, on pain of death, . . . ; (2) to sanction, render valid by law, — *acta Caesaris*, C; *quæ conjuncto necessitudinem eorum sanxit*, N, strengthened, confirmed; (3) to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty, — *incestum supplicio*, C.

Sancte, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, — *obse* *cave promissa*, C, sacredly.

Sanctīmonīa -æ, *f.* moral purity, chastity, sanctity, C.

Sanctio -ōnis, *f.* the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty, *legum sanctionem pœnamque recitare*, C.

Sanctitas -ātis, *f.* inviolability, sanctity, — *tribunatus*, C, — *templi*, L, Te; (2) moral purity, chastity, piety, virtue, sanctity, — *est scientia colendorum deorum*, C.

Sanctitudo -īnis, *f.* A. Aug. = *sanctitas*, *q.v.*

* *Sanctor* -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, Te, an ordainer.

Sanctārium -i, *n.* the private cabinet of a prince, Pl.

Sanctus -a -um (*præp.* *sanctio*), sacred, inviolable, — *tribunus plebis*, C; — *officium*, C; (2) venerable, holy, d vine, — *stella Mercurii*, C; *sancti deorum*, V; so, of the senate, *sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium*, C; — *vates*, V, the Sibyl; (3) pious, virtuous, holy, blameless, — *homo*, C; — *eo go*, II, a Vestal virgin; — *conjugi*, V, chaste.

Sandālia -æ, *f.* a kind of white corn, Pl.

Sandāllārius -a -um, of or relating to sandals, — *Apollo*, St, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers.

Sandāllāriū -æ -ārum, *f.* female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, P.

Sandāllis -īdis, *f.* a kind of palm-tree, Pl.

Sandālium -i, *n.* (σανδάλιον), a lady's slipper, sandal, T.

Sandāpila -æ, *f.* a kind of beer used by poor persons, St.

Sandārica -æ, *f.* (σανδράκη), *sandarach*, a kind of red dye, Pt; (2) = *erithace*, *q.v.*, Pl.

Sandāricitūs -a -um, mixed with sandarach, Pl.

Sandāricus -i, *f.* an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's eye, Pl.

Sandix -īcis, *f.* (*sandix*, σάνδις, σάνδης), vermillion, or a similar colour, Pl.

Sāne, reasonably, rationally, sensibly, P. H; (2) indeed (used emphatically), *sane vellem*, C, I could indeed wish; (3) in answers, surely, to be sure, T. C; (4) in concessions, to be sure, certainly, *sint falsa* —, C; (5) with imperatives, then, if you will, *age* —, T. C; *abi* —, T, (E) very, exceedingly, — *bene*, C; — *commode*, P.

Sānesco, 3, to become sound, healthy, to heal, Cl. Co.

Sanguen, A. Aug. = *sanguis*, *q.v.*

* *Sanguētīlus* -i, *m.* *dim.* a black pudding, Pl.

Sanguinālis = *sanguinarius*, *q.v.*

Sanguinārius -a -um, of or relating to blood, — *herba*, Pl. Co, a herb that stanches blood; (2) blood-thirsty, sanguinary, — *juventus*, C.

Sanguinēus -a -um, bloody, C; (2) blood-red, V.

Sanguīno, 1, to be blood-thirsty, Te.

Sanguinolentus -a -um, bloody, Tb. O; (2) blood-red, O.

Sanguis -īnis, *m.* blood, — *per venas in omne corpus diffunditur*, C; (2) blood, race, family, stock, *sanguine conjuncti*, C, blood-relations; *genus alto a sanguine Iovis*, V; hence poet. offspring, progeny, *clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis*, II, Æneas; (3) *met.* vital power, life, — *cicistis*, C; *missus est* — *invidiæ sine dolore*, C; *illa dicta, quamquam plena sanguinis*, Q, full of force.

Sanguisuga -æ, *f.* a leech, Cl.

Sānles -i, *f.* diseased blood, bloody matter, V. O; (2) the slaver of a serpent, V; matter flowing from the ear, Pl; the liquor of the purple-fish, Pl; the watery part of olives, Co.

Sānīōsus -a -um, full of bad blood, Pl.

Sānitas -ātis, *f.* physical health, C; *ulcera sanitati restituere*, Pl, to cure; (2) a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity, *ad se convertere*, *redire*, C; (3) of discourse, a naturalness of style, reasonableness, — *summi oratoris*, C.

Sanna -æ, *f.* (σάννα), a mocking grimace, Pr.

Sannio -ōnis, *m.* one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, C.

Sāno, 1, to heal, cure, restore to health, — *aliquem*, C; — *vulnera*, C; (2) *met.* to heal, restore, repair, — *voluntates consceleratas*, C; — *mentis militum*, Ca.

Santerna -æ, *f.* borax, prepared for soldering gold, Pl.

Sānus -a -um, sound, healthy, — *pars corporis*, C; (2) *met.* sound, uninjured, — *respublica*, U; — *armamenta*, P; (3) of sound mind, rational, sane, — *mens*, *homo*, C; *pro sano loqui*, P, to talk like a reasonable being; (4) applied to discourse, sound, sensible, natural, C.

Sāpa -æ, *f.* new wine, or must, boiled to one-third of its bulk, O. Vr.

Sāperda -æ, *m.* a small fish eaten as a pickle, perhaps a sardine, Pr.

Sāpiēns -ntis (*præp.* *sāpio*), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious, *rex æquus ac* —, C; so, *subst.* a sensible, judicious person, *dictum sapientis sat est*, T, a word to the wise is enough; (applied to abstract things) — *excusatio*, C; — *mores*, P; (2) used in the sense of the Greek σοφός, a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage, *sapient enim mulam peperisse ablitro, quam sapientem fuisse*, C; so especially of the seven wise men of Greece, C.

Sāpiēnter, wisely, discreetly judiciously, C.

Sāpiēntia -æ, *f.* good sense, discernment, prudence, *sapientia prima est stultitiæ caruisti*, H; (2) wisdom, especially practical wisdom or philosophy, knowledge of the world, *principes omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Græci vocant*, C; — *mater omnium bonarum rerum*, C; — *quæ ars vivendi putanda est*, C.

Sāpiēntiōtēns -ntis, mighty in wisdom, A. Aug.

Sāpiēnus -a -um, of or relating to the sapinus, *q.v.*, Pl. Co.

Sāpinus -i, *f.* a species of pine or fir, Vr; (2) the lower, smooth part of the trunk of a fir-tree, Vt.

Sāpio -īvi (-īi), 3. (i.) *neut.* to taste, have a sa-

your or taste, *certo erio, occisam sape sapere plus mullo auri*, P; *mella* — *herbam*, Pl, taste of honey; so also, of smells, *meliora unguenta sunt, quæ terram quam ci oculum sapunt*, C, (2) *met.* to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discern, wise, *qui puerum primum* — *caput*, C, si *apis*, P. T, if you are wise (a phrase often inserted in the middle of a sentence); (ii.) *act.* to understand thoroughly, know, *recte ego rem meam sapio*, P; — *nihil*, C.

Sapor — *olis*, m. so ap, Pl
Sapor — *olis*, m. taste, flavour, savour, C; — *dulcis*, II, — *asperimus*, Pl; (2) *poet* = *gustus*, the sense of taste, I, a; (3) *pl.* tasty things, tubits, delicacies, Tb Pl; (4) a scent, Pl; (5) *met.* of discourse, C
Sapphirinus — *i* — *um* (σαφειρινος), — *lapis*, Pl, the sapphire
Sapphirus — *i*, f. (σαφειρος), the sapphire, Pl.

Saprophugo, S. (σαπροφυγῆν), to eat putrid food, M.

Sapros — *on* (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Pl.

Sarcina — *ae*, f. a bundle, pack, package, P. II. C; (2) *met.* the burden of the womb, an unborn child, O; (3) *met.* a load of cares, sufferings, etc. O.

Sarcinarius — *a* — *um*, — *jumenta*, C, pack-horses, beasts of burden.

Sarcinator — *oris*, m. P. — *trix* — *Teis*, f. Vr, a patcher, merder, cobbler.

Sarcinatus — *a* — *um*, loaded, burdened, P.

Sarcinilla — *ae*, f. dim. a little bundle or package, Jr.

Sarcio, *sarui*, *sartum*, 4, to mend, patch, repair, — *dola*, A Aug, — *ades*, P; — *rupta intestina*, Pl; (2) *met.* to make good, repair, — *damna*, C, — *accipitum deliramentum*, C.

Sarcion — *is*, n. (σαρκιον), a flaw in an emerald, P.

Sarcocola — *ae*, f. (σαρκοκολα), a kind of Persian gum, Pl.

Sarcophagus — *i* — *um* (σαρκοφάγος), literally, flesh-eating, — *lapis*, Pl, a kind of stone used for coffins, which were believed to consume the body, hence *subit.* — *us* — *i*, m. a coffin, sarcophagus, Jr.

Sarcostilo — *olis*, f. a hoeing, Pl.

Sarcolum — *i*, n. a weeding-hoe; a lighter implement than the *ligo*, q. r. Co. Pl.

Sarda — *ae*, f. a small fish used as a pikelet, perhaps a sardine, Co; (2) a precious stone, perhaps cornelian, Pl.

Sarclithites — *ae*, m. (σαρδαίτης), a cornelian apate, Pl.

Sardoa herba, f. a poisonous kind of crowfoot or ranunculus, V.

Sardonius — *i* — *clius* (σαρδόνιος), a precious stone, the sardonius, Pl Jr.

Sarcus — *i*, m. a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans, Pl O.

Sari, n. v. d. l. (σαρί), a plant which grows by the Nile, Pl.

Sariva — *ae*, f. (σαρίσα), the long Macedonian pike, L.

Sarcophagus — *i*, m. (σαρκοφάγος), a Macedonian pikeman, L.

Sarmentum — *i*, n. P. = *armentum*, q. r.

Sarmentosus — *a* — *um*, of or relating to twigs, brushwood, etc. Co.

Sarmentosis — *i* — *um*, full of twigs or small branches, Pl.

Sarmentum — *i*, n. twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood (both when green and when bound up into fascis), C.

Sarra — *ae*, f. the city of Tyre, V, hence *cy* *Sarranus* — *a* — *um*, (a) Tyrian, V, (b) Carthaginian, P Aug.

Sartecum — *i*, n. a cart, wagon, Jr; (2) the constellation Charles's Wain Jr.

Sartor — *is* (sart) — *ium*, 4, to hoe, and thence, to weed, P. Co.

Sartorius — *is*, f. a hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sartor — *is*, m. one who hoes up weeds, Jr.

Sartorius — *a* — *um*, of or relating to hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sartura — *ae*, f. (sartura), Co. = *sartio*, q. r.

Sartio — *inis*, f. a frying-pan, Pl. Jr; *met.* — *loquendi*, Pr, medley, hotch-potch.

Sartor = *sartior*, q. r.

Sartura — *ae*, f. a mending, repairing, restoring, Co.

Sartus — *a* — *um* (*prlep.* *sartio*), mended, repaired; only found in the phrases *sartus tectus*, C, ut *al* *Curium sartum et tectum, ut aqunt, ab omniqne incommodo sincerum integrumqne conserces*, V; *sarta tecta*, n. pl. C, buildings in thorough repair, in good condition.

Sat, (*est*) *adj.* enough, sufficient, *tantum, quantum* — *est*, C; followed by *gen* *sat saluti* 'st, P; by *inf.* *nonne id* — *erat, accipere ab illo injuriam*, T; (ii) *adv.* enough, sufficiently; with verbs, — *scio*, P. T; — *hibere*, V; with *adj.* — *bonus*, C; with other *adv.* — *dum*, C.

Satigens — *a* — *um*, anxious, Sc.

Satigilo, I (found also in *imesis*) to have enough to do, have one's hands full, *agilas sat rerum tuarum*, P; *suarum rerum satagilat*, T.

Satigo — *igi* — *retum*, 3, to satisfy or pay a creditor, P; (2) to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble or need, C.

Satelles — *itis*, e a guard, attendant, and pl. guards, escort, suite, train; — *alcibus*, C, *contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur*, S, *aut um per medios ire satellites amat*, II, so *poet.* *Jovis pinnata* — C, the eagle; — *Orci*, II, (Cerberus, also (with a suggestion of contempt) servicable attendant, satellite, accomplice, C.

Satius — *itis*, f. a sufficiency, abundance, Le P; (2) *satiety*, satisfied desire, longing, *si forte jam* — *amoris in uore ex multa copia cepisset*, L.

Satitio, to satiety, Vt.

Satitius — *itis*, f. a sufficiency, abundance, P. Vt; (2) *satiety*, longing, — *cibi*, C, *met.* *mihi um me desiderium tenet urbis*, — *ai tem prormicor*, C; *studiorum om um satietas erat si cit satietatem*, C.

Satine, *satur* = *satiene*, P. T.

Satio, I, to satisfy with food, *satiato*, *ut animo quieto satiare desideria nature*, C; — *situm*, M; — *canes sanguine herili*, O, hence *met.* — *solum stercore*, Co; — *ignes odoribus*, O, (2) to satisfy any desire, *neque enim expletur unquam, nec satiat cupidatis autis*, C; — *libidines*, C, especially *prlep.* *per* *satiatus* — *i* — *um*, satisfied, content, glutted with, *non satiatius tironum panem, insepultos propeit*, L.

Satio — *olis*, f. a sowing, setting, planting, C.

Satira — *ae*, f. (satura), saurical poetry, a satire, II.

Satis, (*est*) *adj.* enough, sufficient, — *est mihi aliqnd*, T. O; *duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrei* — T; — *est aliqnd ad aliqnd*, T. L; — *superque habere*, C, enough and more than enough; followed by *gen* *ex amicitia non* — *habet firmitatis*, C; *ad eundem temporis* — *habere*, C; (ii) *acc.* with verbs, — *sapere*, P; — *consequi*, C, *utin' ille homo nos ludibrio habet* P, with *adj.* *dices* — *sum*, P; — *ad ita restant*, C; with other *adv.* — *honeste*, C; *abs de hoc* — C, enough of this; (2) particular phrases are, *satis ago* = *satisco*, *satagilo*, q. v.; — *accipere*, C, to take bail, security; — *exigere*, to exact b; l; — *petere*, to demand bail, — *carere*, to give bail; (iii) *comp.* *illius*, better, more advantageous, *scire* — *est quam loqui sercum*, P; *more* — *esse*, C.

Satidillo — *olis*, f. a giving bail or security, C.

Sati do, *rad.* *sat.*

Satisfacio — *faci* — *factum*, 3, to satisfy, give satisfaction, — *amicis petenti*, C; — *republice*, C; — *in jure civile*, C; especially (2) to satisfy, pay a creditor, — *elicit*, C; to give satisfaction, make an apology to an injured or insulted person, — *mihi pro his in re injuria*, C.

Satisfactio — *olis*, f. the apology, satisfaction

tendered to an injured or insulted person, C; *Cæsar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit*, C.

Sātūs, *comp. satis*, *q.v.*

Sātīvus -a -um, that which is sown or planted by man (*opp. agrestis, silvestris*), Pl.

Sātor -ōris, *m.* a sower, planter, C; *poet.* he-getter, father, — *hominum atque dæorum*, V; (2) *met.* a sower, — *scelerum*, P; — *litis*, L.

Sātōrius -a -um, of or relating to sowing or planting, Co.

Sātrāpes -is, *m.* (σατραπης), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, T. N; hence *Sātrāpæa* -æ, *f.* (-ia -æ), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Pl.

**Sātullo*, l. to satisfy, satiate, Vr.

**Sātullus* -a -um, — *alicujus rei*, Vr, satisfied, satiated with.

Sātūr -a -um, having had enough, satisfied, satiated, C; — *aliquā re*, P. O; — *alicujus rei*, T. L; (2) of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark, *purpuræ melior saturiorque est*, S; (3) full, abundant, rich, fertile, V.

Sātūra -æ, *f.* a dish full of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence the phrase *per saturam*, S, indiscriminately.

Sātūrja -æ, *f.* (-a -orum, *n.* O.) the herb savory, Co. Pl.

Sātūrītas -itatis, *f.* satiety, repletion, P; (2) *fulness of colour, Pl; (3) *abundance, — *rerum omnium*, C; (4) *the excrement, Pl.

Sātūrnus -i, *m.* an old Latin god, subsequently identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; *Saturni sacra dies*, Tb, Saturday; *Saturni stella*, C, or abas, *Saturnus*, H, the planet Saturn; hence *adj.* *Sātūrnus* -i -um, — *stella*, C, the planet Saturn; — *tellus*, V, Italy; — *pates*, O, Picus, son of Saturn; — *divisor maris*, V, Neptune; — *virgo*, O, Vesta; and *subst.* *Sātūrnus* -i, *m.* (a) Jupiter, O, (b) Pluto, O; *Sātūrnia* -æ, *f.* Juno; *Sātūrnalis* -e, usually *subst.* *Sātūrnalia* -ium, *n.* the festival in honour of Saturn, which began annually on the 17th of December, and lasted several days; a period of universal mirth and license; hence *adj.* *Sātūrnalius* -a -um, M, of or relating to the *Sātūrnalia*.

Sātūdo, l. to satisfy, satiate, C; — *leones æde*, O; (2) to fill full, saturate, *nec — fimo pingui pudent sola*, V; — *culta aguis*, M; *met.* *hominem jam saturati honoribus*, C; — *se sanguine citum*, C; *ptep.* *sātūratus* (applied to colour), full, deep, Pl.

Sātus -a -um (*ptep.* *sāro*), begotten by, sprang from, *Sole satus Phæthon*, O; *sate sanguine dūm*, Tias *Anchinada*, V; *satus aliquo*, V, son of.

Sātus -ūs, *m.* a sowing, setting, planting, C; (2) a begetting, producing, C; (3) *met.* seed; *hæc præparat animos ad satus accipiendos*, C.

Sātūrius -a -um (σατυρικός), of or relating to the Satyrs, Pl; (2) of or relating to the Greek Satyric drama, Vt.

Sātūrion -is, *n.* (σατυριον), the plant ragwort, Pl. *Sātūrisus* -i, *m.* *dim.* (σατυρικος), a little Satyr, C.

Sātūrus -i, *m.* (σατύρος), a mythologic being said to haunt the woods, having, in conjunction with the human form, the feet of a goat, a Satyr, C; (2) a species of ape or baboon, Pl; (3) the Greek Satyric drama, *Satyrorum scriptor*, H.

**sauctio* -ōnis, *f.* a wounding, C.

Saucto, l. to wound, hurt, C; applied to agriculture, — *terre summam partem lvi comere*, Co; *met.* — *cor alicui*, P.

Sauctus -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt; *ridiculus et acie ferri sapie saucio*, C; (2) applied to sick, Pl, or to drunken persons, M; so, of inanimate objects, *lillus castra intacta nec ullius saucia comerebis*, O; *glacies incerto saucia rite*, O; (3) *met.* *legum grati jamdudum saucia curā*, V; *rens — amore*, L.

Saurion -i, *n.* (σαργίον), mustard, Pl.

Sauroctōnos -i, *m.* (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Pl.

Savillum -i, *n.* a cheese-cake, A. Aug.

Sāvio, *sāvium*, etc. = *suavio*, *suavium*, etc. *q.v.* *Saxātilis* -e, frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Co. Pl.

Saxetum -i, *n.* a rocky place, C.

Saxēus -a -um, made of rock or stone, rocky, stony, O. V. Pl; (2) *met.* unfeeling, Pl.

**Saxifer* -era -erum, stone-carrying; — *hæten*, P. Aug, hurling stones.

Saxificus -a -um, making, converting into stone, O.

Saxifragus -a -um, stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Pl.

Saxosus -a -um, full of rocks, rocky, V. Co; *subst.* *saxosa* -orum, *n.* Q, rocky places, *herba in saxosis nascens*, Pl.

**Saxillum* -i, *n.* *dim.* a little rock, C.

Saxum -i, *n.* a rock or large stone (*rupes*, a cliff, precipitous rock), *non est e saxo sculptus*, C; *si glebis aut saxis aut justibus aliquem de fundo precipitem egeris*, C; *prov.* *saxum volvere*, T, to labour in vain (the met. being taken from the stone of Sisyphus); *inter sacrum saxumque stare*, *id.* *crum*; especially (2) the Tarpeian Rock, C; (3) a superior kind of chalk, Pl.

Scæbellum -i, *n.* *dim.* a small stool, footstool, Vr; (2) a musical instrument played with the foot, C.

Scabber -ra -rum, rough, scabby, — *manus*, O, — *dentes robigne*, O; especially, scabby, mangy, — *otes*, A. Aug.

Scabiles -ci, *f.* roughness, — *ferri*, V; (2) the mange, the itch, Cl. V; (3) *met.* an itch, itching desire for any thing, C; — *et contagia lueri*, H.

Scabiosus -a -um, rough, scabby, mangy, — *toes*, Co.

Scābo, *scābi*, 3. to scratch, rub, scratch off, Pl.

**Scabrātus* -a -um, made rough; — *cidis*, Co, scratched or slit with a knife.

Scābrita -æ, *f.* (-es -ei, *f.*) roughness, — *digitorum, ungulum*, Pl; (2) the scab, mange, Co.

Scævola, literally, the Left-handed, a surname of several distinguished Romans. (1.) C. Mucius Scævola, who, when Porcena was besieging Rome, penetrated into his camp with the intention of assassinating him, but, by mistake, killed only a secretary. To show his contempt for the threats of the king, he thrust his right hand into a fire burning on an altar, and held it there till consumed. The story runs, that Porcena, wondering at his fortitude, and learning that all his countrymen were animated with a like spirit, made proposals of peace, and raised the siege. — (H. Q. V. 44.) Scævola is known as the son-in-law of C. L. Scaevola and the early instructor of Cicero. His reputation as an augur was very great. — (H. Q. V. 44.) Scævola, cons. 133 n. c., and pontifex maximus, was celebrated for the great legal knowledge, and moderation and purity of character, almost legendary in his family.

Serpa -æ, *f.* a omen, portent, P.

Servus -i -um, on the left hand, to the left, Vt.

Scula -æ, *f.* usually *pl.* scellæ -arum, *f.* a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder, C. Ca.

Scalvri -e, of or relating to a flight of stairs or ladder, Vt; and *subst.* *scālaria* -ium, *n.* a flight of stairs, Vt.

Scalvum -i, *m.* (σαλβιον), a thole or the top of a wheel on our works, Vt.

Scalpillum -i, *n.* *dim.* (-us -i, *m.* Cl.) a surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, C.

Scalps -pi -ptum, 3. to cut, scratch, scrape, carve, C; *apud Phidiam fuit ut scalpisset eum*, A. Aug. Pl; — *terram videri*, L.

**Scāprātus* -a -um, *l.* having a sharp edge, C.

Scāprum -i, *n.* any sharp cutting instrument, a chisel, knife, L. Co.

Scāptor -oris, *n.* a stone-cutter, Pl.

Scāptoria -æ, *n.* P. A. Aug. *scāptum*, *f.* 7,

Scalptūra -ae, *f.* a cutting in stone, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) cut or carved work, Vt.

***Scapturātum** -i, *n.* a piece of carving, carved work, Pl.

***Scapturio**, *4.* to desire to scratch, to scratch, P.

Scambus -a -um (*σκᾶμβος*), crooked-legged, St.

Scāmilus -i, *m.* ām, a little bench, Vt.

Scamōnīa -ae, *f.* (-iūm -i, *n.* A. Aug. -iūm -ii, *n.* Pl. *σκᾶμονία*) scammony, P. C.

Scamōnites -ae, *m.* scammony-wine, Pl.

Scannum -i, *n.* a bed-step, stool, bench, O. Cl. M; (2) an unploughed ridge of earth, Co.

Scandix -icis, *f.* (*σκανδῖς*) chervil, Pl.

Scando -di -m, *3.* (i.) *act.* to ascend, climb, climb up, — *malos*, C; — *arcem et Capitolium*, I; *met.* *scandit arctas titiosa naues eura*, II; (ii.) *neut.* to climb, — *in domos superas*, O; — *per conjuncta adificia*, Te.

Scandūla -ae, *f.* dim. a shingle or roofing-board, Pl. Vt.

Scansilis -e, that can be climbed, accessible, Pl.

Scansio -ōnis, *f.* a climbing up, ascending, Vr.

***Scansōrius** -a -um, — *genus machinarum*, Vt, relating to, adapted for climbing.

Scapha -ae, *f.* (*σκάφη*) a small boat, skiff, P. C.

Scaphē -ēs, *f.* (*σκάφη*) a circular hollow sundial, Vt.

Scaphium -ii, *n.* (*σκαφίον*) a shallow bowl, especially used as a drinking vessel, P. C.

Scapula -arum, *f.* the shoulder-blades, Cl. Pl; (2) in general, the shoulders, back, P.

Scapus -i, *m.* (*σκάπov*) a stalk, stem, shaft; the stalk of a plant, Vr. Co; the cylinder on which a book was rolled up, Pl; a weaver's beam, Le; the shaft of a column, Vt; the shaft or stem of a candelabrum, Pl; the post of a door, Vt.

Scāribus -i, *m.* (*σκαρίβος*) a beetle, chafer, Pl.

Scārifficō -ōnis, *f.* a scratching up, scarifying, Pl. Co.

Scāriffico, *1.* (*σκαρίφωμαι*) to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify, Pl. Co.

Scārius -i, *m.* (*σκάριος*) a salt-water fish, much esteemed by the Romans, II. Pl.

Scātēbra -ae, *f.* a spouting up, bubbling up of water, — *aqua*, V; — *fontium*, Pl.

Scātō, *2.* to gush forth, spout out, bubble up, *fonti scātī*, Le; (2) *met.* to swarm, abound, *cunuli scātī sentī in Hispaniā*, Pl; thus with abl. or gen. *arx eratens fontibus*, L; — *tota ferme Hispania metallis*, Pl; * — *terra ferarum*, Le; *met.* *in uicā et plurimis scatet remediis*, Pl.

Scātūrlīnēs -um, *f.* gushing waters, L.

***Scātūrlīnūs** -a -um, — *terra*, Co, full of springs or gushing waters, Co.

Scātūrio, *4.* to gush forth, — *fontibus*, Co; *met.* — *aliquid* re, Aug.

Scāurus -a -um (*σκαῦρος*), having projecting or swollen ankles, II.

Scaurus, a surname in the patrician Gens *Amilia*.

(1.) **Amilius Scaurus**, born 163 B.C., cons. 115, 107, cen. 109; the founder of his family, was an aristocratic partisan, of great abilities and influence, and a speaker of considerable reputation.

He is frequently mentioned by Sallust, in consequence of his negotiations with Jugurtha, which were not always the most creditable to his pecuniary disinterestedness.—(II.) **M. Amilius Scaurus**, son of the preceding, was defended by Cicero, in an oration no longer extant, against a charge of extortion in the government of the province of Sardania.

Scēron -ōnis, *m.* (*σκαῖων*), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the place of the last iamb, Pl.

Scēlērātē, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scēlērātus -a -um (*πρῆπ. scēlērōs*), polluted, profaned by guilt, — *terra*, V; — *limina Thracum*, O; (2) impious, wicked, profane, infamous; especially *subst.* a wretch, miscreant, C; (3) wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious, P. V.

Scēlērō, *1.* to pollute, profane with guilt, *parce pietas — manus*, V.

Scēlērōsus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlēste, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scēlētus -a -um, wicked, accursed, infamous, — *facinus*, C; *scēlētissimum te arbitror*, P; especially used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T; (2) knavish, roguish, P; (3) unlucky, wretched, pernicious, P.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlēste, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scēlētus -a -um, wicked, accursed, infamous, — *facinus*, C; *scēlētissimum te arbitror*, P; especially used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T; (2) knavish, roguish, P; (3) unlucky, wretched, pernicious, P.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

Scēlētus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Le.

diator, Sc, i.e. of medicine; — *rei militaris*, Ca; — *colendarum deorum*, C; *tot artes, tantæ scientiæ*, C. Scilicet (contracted from *scire licet*), it is plain, it is clear; evidently, naturally, of course, certainly, undoubtedly; *tam ego homo sum quam tu*; — *ita res est*, P, of course, to be sure; thus used *abs.* as an answer to a question; (2) ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth, *id populus curat scilicet*, T, much the people trouble themselves about that! (3) to wit, namely, St.

Scilla -æ, f. (σκιλλα, squilla), a sea-leek, squill, Pl; (2) a prawn, shrimp, C. Pl.

Scillinus -a -um (σκιλλινός), — *acetum*, Pl, made of squills.

Scillites -æ, m. wine flavoured with squills, Co.

Scilliticus -a -um, Co. = scillinus, q.v.

Scin' = scisne.

Scincos -i, m. (σκήκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Pl.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split, — *crines*, V; — *capillos*, O; — *epistolam*, C; — *estem tibi de corpore*, Pt; — *lignum cuneis*, V, split, cleave; — *penulam altius*, C, to tear the cloak (i.e. beseech importunately); (2) met. — *verba fletu*, O; *scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus*, V.

Scintilla -æ, f. dim. a spark, Lc. V. O; (2) met. — *ingenti*, C; — *terribili belli*, C.

* Scintillatio -ōnis, f. a sparkling; — *oculorum*, Pl, a disease in the eyes.

Scintillo, 1. to sparkle, glitter, Lc. V.

Scintillula -æ, f. dim. a little spark, C.

Scio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to know; *hæc scripsi et me celavisti* P; — *istarum rerum nihil*, C; *quod sciam*, C, as far as I know; *an vero nihil certum sciri possit*, C; *scio, tibi ita placere*, C; *scimus Atitium appellatum esse sapientem*, C; *cum sciatis, quo quæque res inclinet*, C; *haud scio an . . . vid. an*; (2) to know, have learned, be acquainted with, — *omnes linguas*, P; — *litteras*, C; — *Græce*, C, to understand Greek; — *fidibus*, T, to be skilled in harp-playing; — *de legibus instituendis*, C.

Sciōthēricon -i, n. (σκιθηρικόν), a sundial, Pl.

Scipio -ōnis, m. a staff, wand, sceptre, P. Ct; — *eburneus*, L, carried before triumphant generals.

Scipio, the name of a patrician family belonging to the gens Cornelia. We shall mention, (1.) P. Cornelius Scipio, cons. b.c. 218; was, during his consulship, opposed to Hannibal in his Italian campaign; defeated by that general, and severely wounded in a battle near the river Trebia. From the following year 217 to 211, Scipio and his brother Cneius carried on the war in Spain against Hasdrubal. Their success appears to have been various; but finally, in the year 211, their armies were destroyed, and both the generals perished. — (11.) P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, son of the above, born 234 b.c., cons. 205, 194, cens. 199, is said to have begun his splendid career by saving his father's life at the battle of the Trebia. He was a tribune of the soldiers at the fatal defeat of Cannæ, and, after the battle, assumed with Appius Claudius the command of the routed army. In 210 he was elected to fill the place of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, and proceeded thither with a proconsular commission. In three years, not only by his military skill, but by the moderation of his conduct to the Spaniards, he succeeded in completely destroying the Carthaginian ascendancy in that country, and returned to Rome in 206, to be unanimously elected consul for the ensuing year. His plan, which after a time he induced the senate to allow him to execute, was to carry the war into Africa. He landed not far from Utica, in 204, there passed the winter in a fortified camp, and in the spring of the ensuing year gained such successes as to induce the Carthaginians to recall Hannibal from Italy. A decisive battle took place near Zama, in October, 202, and Scipio was completely victorious. In 201, a treaty was signed concluding the war, and the Roman general returned to Italy in triumph. He made no ill use of his extraordi-

nary power and popularity, and declined many of the honours which the people wished to confer upon him. He was censor 193, a second time consul in 194, and had the title of princeps senatus formally bestowed upon him in many succeeding censorships. In 190, Africanus, in order to advance the interests of his brother L. Scipio, who was then consul, offered to serve as legatus under him in the war against Antiochus. He was once more successful; but on his return to Rome, he was formally accused, at the instigation of M. Porcius Cato, of having received bribes from the enemy. He disdained to answer the charge, but detailed in a long and eloquent speech, in which he engaged in his behalf the sympathies of all his hearers, his services to the state, and immediately retired to his country-seat. He never returned to Rome, and died at Liternum about the year 185.—(111.) P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, son of L. Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and adopted son of P. Scipio, eldest son of the great Africanus; born about 185, cons. 147, 134, cens. 142. He first distinguished himself in the war in Spain, where he served as military tribune in 151, in which capacity also he went to Africa on the breaking out of the third Punic war in 149. In 147 he was elected consul, with the sole command against Carthage; and the city was taken and burnt in the spring of the following year, while its conqueror returned to Rome in triumph, having amply earned the surname Africanus, which he had inherited. In 142 he was censor, and in 134 was again elected consul, in order that he might take the management of the war in Spain. The heroic defence and capture of Numantia form the principal incidents of this campaign. The rest of Scipio's life was spent in a civic struggle against his brothers-in-law the Græeci, and their intended reforms. He incurred the popular hatred by the vigour with which he espoused the aristocratic cause, and is said to have been murdered by some of his political opponents. It is certain that his death, which was sudden, was attended by many suspicious circumstances. The younger Scipio was remarkable among his contemporaries by his devotion to literature; he was the friend of the Greek historian Polybius, who accompanied him in all his campaigns, and is recorded to have been on familiar terms with Lucilius and Terence.—*Subst.* Scipiades -æ, m. a descendant of the Scipios, a Scipio, Lc. Pt.

Scirpæa -æ, f. a basket-wagon; a large basket of rushes forming the body of a wagon, V.

Scirpæus -a -um, made of rushes, P.

Scirpoculus -a -um, made of rushes, A. Aug; *subst.* -us -i, m. a rush-basket, Vr. Co.

Scirpo, 1. to weave or plait of rushes, Vr.

Scirpus -i, m. a rush, bulrush, Pl; prov. *nodum in scirpo quærere*, P, to look for a difficulty where none is.

Scirrhomā -ātis, n. (σκιρρημα), a hard swelling or tumour, Pl.

Scirrhus -i, m. = scirrhomā, q.v.

Sciscitator -ōris, m. an inquirer, investigator, M.

Sciscitor, 1. *dep.* (sciscito, 1. P.) to investigate, inquire into, examine into, a-k, interrogate, — *aliquid ex aliquo*, C; — *consulis voluntatem*, L; — *de aliquâ re*, C; *procut hinc libet prius, quid sit, sciscitari*, T.

Scisco, scivi, scitum, 3. to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, P; (2) of the people, to accept, approve a proposition; decree, ordain; *multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populo*, C; *rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scicit*, P; hence (of an individual) to approve, assent to, vote for, — *legem*, C.

Scissilis -e, that can be easily cleft, broken, etc. Cl.

Scissūra -æ, f. a splitting, cleaving, rending, Sc.

Scissamentā -ōrum, n. dainties, titbits, P.

Scitte, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly, C.

Scitor, 1. *dep.* to inquire into, investigate, — *causar*, V., — *digna relatu* O.

Scitulus -a -um, neat, pretty, elegant, — *facies*, P.

Scitum -i, n. a decree; usually in combination with *plebs*, *plebiscitum*, a decree of the people, C; also — *populi*, C, and in one word *populiscitum*, C; (2) used by Sc as a translation of the Greek *dogma*, a philosophical tenet or opinion.

Scitus -i-um, (*priep* scisco), clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit, — *sycofanta*, P; sometimes with *gen*. — *Sthenelus pugnandi*, Q, so of inanimate and abstract things, — *sermo*, C, — *interrogationes*, Q, so ab^{sc} scitum, a clever saying, *scitum est illud Catonis*, C.

Scitus -us, m. *plebis* —, = *plebiscitum*, a decree of the people, C.

Scivurus -i, m. (*σκίουρος*), a squirrel, Pl.

Scobina -æ, f. a species of file, Vr.

Scobis -is, f. shing, cuttings, chips, shavings, sawdust, Cl H Pl.

Scodicea -æ, f. (*σκωδικία*), a species of verdigris, Pl.

Scodolion -ii, n. (*σκωληγιον*), a kind of scarlet berry, Pl.

Scodopendra -æ, f. (*σκολοτεινδρα*), a kind of multipee, scodopendra, Pl.

Scolymus -i, m. (*σκολυμος*), a species of edible thistle, Pl.

Scomber -bri, m. (*σχομβρος*), a species of tunny-fish, a mackerel, Pl Co.

Scorpa -æ, f. — *regia*, Pl, a plant, a species of goose-foot, (2) usually pl. *scorpa* -trum, f. thin twigs or branches, A Aug, (3) a besom or broom, P, hence *propter scorpas dissolvere*, C, to untie a broom, i e throw any thing into confusion.

Scopes -um, f. (*σῶρες*), a kind of owl, Pl.

Scopio -onis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Co.

Scorpium -trum, f. a small broom or besom, Co.

Scorpiolus -a -um, rocky, full of cliffs, craggy, — *locus*, C.

Scorpius -i, m. (*σκορπιος*), a rock, crag, cliff, especially a rock in the sea, *ut pars remigum ad scorpios alissa iterkeretur*, Cl, (2) met a rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril), *qui te ad — e tranquillo inferat*, T, — *hibidius*, C.

Scopos -i, m. (*σκοπος*), a mark set up to shoot at, St.

Scordion -ii, n. (*σκόρδιοι*), a plant having an odour of garlic, Pl.

Scorla -æ, f. (*σκωρια*), dross or slag arising from the smelting of metals, Pl.

Scorpana -æ, f. (*σκορπανα*), a sea-scorpion, Pl.

Scorpio -onis, m. (*scorpius* -i, m. *scorpios* -i, m. *scorpiion*), a scorpion, Pl, (2) a constellation so called, (3) a prickly salt-water fish, *Cottus scorpio*, Linn Pl, (4) a prickly plant, *Spartium scorpius*, Linn; (5) a military engine for throwing missiles, Ca.

Scorpion -ii, n. a plant also called *thelyphonon*, g.v.

Scorpiunus -a -um, of or relating to a scorpion, Pl.

Scorpiaron -i, n. (*σκορπιαιρος*), a plant, scorpion's tail, Pl.

Scortator -oris, m. a whoremonger, fornicator, P. II.

Scortus -a -um, of or relating to hides, leather; made of leather, Vr. Cl, *subst.* *scortica* -æ, f. a leathern garment, Sc M.

Scortillum -i, n. *dim* a little harlot, Ct.

Scortor, 1. *dep* to whore, P.

Scortum -i, n. a skin, hide, Vr; (2) a whore, harlot, P. C, applied to n male prostitute, P. C.

Scotia -æ, f. (*σκότια*), a hollow moulding in the base of a column, Vr, (2) a groove or gutter on the under edge of a Doric cornice, Vr.

***Scotator** -oris, m. one who hawks, hems, clears his throat, P.

***Scotatus** -us, m. a hawking, hemming, T.

***Serco**, 1. to hawk, hem, clear one's throat, P.

Scriba -æ, m. a clerk or secretary in a public office, scribe, C.

Scribita -æ, f. a kind of tart, P.

Scribo -psi -ptum, 3. to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines, — *linam*, C, *stigmata fugituro* —, Q, to brand a fugitive slave, (2) to draw, sketch, make an outline of, *scribetur tibi forma et situs agræ*, II; (3) to write, — *literam*, C, especially to write a letter to, — *alicui*, C, — *ad aliquem*, C, — *ad aliquem de aliquo*, C, to recommend in writing any one to any one; and hence, to beg, intreat, command by letter, C; (4) to write, prepare, complete in writing, — *libros*, C, — *leges*, C, — *venatusconsultum*, C, to commit to writing; (5) to appoint in writing, — *aliquem heredem*, C; (6) — *alicui numos*, P, to set down as received from any one, to borrow, (7) to describe, celebrate in poetry, — *aliquem*, C, (8) to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc — *supplementum legionibus*, C; (9) to style or entitle in writing, — *se consti* lum, L.

Scribulum -li, n. a box or case, casket, especially for books and papers, S II.

Scripto -onis, f. a writing, the act of writing, C, (2) writing, written composition, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum* —, C.

Scripito, 1. to write frequently, C.

Scriptor -oris, m. a writer, clerk, secretary, C; (2) a writer, author, — *rerum*, C L, an historian; — *carminum*, Q, — *Trojani belli*, H, — *legum*, C, a drawer up, enactor.

Scripsi -i-um, of or relating to writing, Cl.

***Scriptila** -arum, n. *dim* the lines on a draught-board, O.

Scriptum -i, n. that which is engraved, drawn, or written; *duodecim scripta*, a draughtboard, C; (2) a writing, book, work, frequently pl. *quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt* C, *de scripto dicere*, C, to read or deliver from a MS, (3) — *legis*, or ab^{sc} *scriptum*, a written decree, law, C.

Scriptura -æ, f. a writing, Pl. St; (2) a composing in writing, written composition, C, and hence, that which is written, a treatise, work, T; (3) tax upon pastures, money paid for pasturing cattle, C, (4) a disposition by will, C. Q.

Scrupulum = *scrupulum*, g. r.

Scrubdulus -i, m. *dim*, a little ditch, Vr Co.

Scrubis -is, m. (*serobis*), a ditch, O. Co; *met.* the grave, Ic. M.

Scrofa -æ, f. a breeding sow, Vr Co.

***Scroffipiscus** -i, m. a breeder of pig^s, P.

Serotum -i, n. the bag of the testicles, Cl.

Serupda -æ, f. a hobbler, limper (a term applied to unchaste women), P. Vr.

Serupus -a -um, consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough, V.

Serupens -i -um, rough, rugged, P.

***Serupularis** -æ, amounting to a scruple in weight.

***Serupulitum**, bi scruples, Pl.

Serupulose, accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Q. Pl.

Serupulositas -atis, f. scrupulosity, painful exactitude, Co.

Serupulosus -i -um, full of sharp stones, rough, rugged, C; (2) anxious, exact, accurate, scrupulous, Q.

Serupulus -i, m. *scrupulum* -i, n. *dim* the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, Vr, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, or the 288th part of a *jugum*, Vr, and sometimes applied to any very minute measure, Pl, (2) *met.* unkindness, care, disquiet, anxiety, scruple, — *alicui injicere*, C; *exime hinc mihi scrupulum*, Pl.

Serupus -i, m. anxiety, disquiet, care, C.

Seruti -orum, m. flippers, trash, trumpery, H.

Serutatio -onis, f. a searching, investigating, Sc.

Serutator -oris, m. one who searches, investigates, examines, St.

Serutor, 1. *dep* to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect, — *domos*,

apothecas, naves, C; — occulta saltum, Te; (2) to look for any thing, — venas melini inter saxa, Pl; (3) met. to search into, examine, — interiores et reconditas literas, C; — animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, Te; (4) met. to look for, — finem principis per Chaldaeos, Te; — sua Caesarisque fata, To.

Sculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to hew, carve stone, wood, etc. non est e saxo sculptus, C.

Sculptorē -ārum, f. a poor kind of wooden shoes, P.

Sculptilis -e, carved, hewn, cut, O.

Sculptura -m, f. a hewing, carving in stone or wood, sculpture, Q. Pl.

Scurra -m, m. a city gentleman, dandy, beau, P; (2) n jester, buffoon; a species of parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation, P. C. H.

Scurrilis -e, like a buffoon, mocking, jeering, scurrilous, C.

Scurrilitas -atis, f. buffoonery, scurrility, Q.

**Scurriliter, like a buffoon, scurrilously, Pl.*

Scurror, l. dep. to play the buffoon, H.

**Scutē -is, n. the thong or strap of a sling, L.*

**Scutarius -i, m. a shield-maker, P.*

Scūtilla -a -um, armed with a shield, Ca.

Scūtella -m, f. dim. a little flat dish or salver, C.

Scūtica -m, f. a whip with a leathern lash, Jv. O.

**Scutigerulus -i, m. a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, P.*

Scutra -m, f. n tray, dish, salver, P.

Scutisum -i, n. dim. a small tray or salver, A. Aug.

Scūtilla -m, f. dim. a small tray or dish, M; (2) any diamond or lozenge shaped figure, as in a tiled pavement, Vt; a checked pattern in cloth, Pl.

Scūtilla -m, f. dim. (σκυτάλη), a roller for moving heavy weights, Ca; (2) a secret letter among the Iacædæmonians, written on a strip of parchment, rolled obliquely on a roller, N.

Scūtillatus -a -um, lozenge or diamond shaped (applied to fabrics woven in checks), Jv.

**Scūtulum -i, n. dim. a little shield, C; (2) the shoulder-blade, Cl.*

Scūtum -i, n. (σάκος), a long four-cornered shield, made of wood covered with hides, Ca; (2) met. shield, defence, protection, L.

Scyminus -i, m. (σκίμνος), a young animal, — leonum, Le.

Scyphus -i, m. (σάφρος), a drinking-cup, goblet, P. C.

Scythia -m, f. a secret letter, vid. scutula.

Scytalum -i, n. a means to facilitate the taking of colours in dyeing or staining, Pl.

Scythia -m, f. (Σαυθία), the land of the Scythians, Scythia; hence adj. Scythæ -m, Scythæ -m, c. Scythicus -a -um, Scythian; subst. Scythæ -m, m. C, a Scythian; Scyth -idis, f. O, Scythissa -m, f. N, a Scythian woman.

Scythium -i, n. = itæmelis, q.v., Pl.

**Scbo, l. to make of tallow, — candelas, Co.*

Scbōsus -a -um, full of tallow, tallowy, Pl.

Sēbum -i, n. tallow, suet, fat, grease, P. Co.

Scēle -is, n. a species of grain, perhaps iye, Pl.

**Scēmenta -ōrum, n. carved work, Pl.*

Scēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go apart, go away, withdraw; secedant boni, C; — de via, P; — in abdum patem adium, S; poet. of inanimate objects, luna quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Le; (2) especially, to withdraw, retire, secede from public life, St; (3) to revolt, rebel, withdraw in rebellion, C; — in Sacrum montem, L; (4) met. — a corpore sensus, Ct.

Scēro -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart, — celum ab acre, O; — se a bonis, C; — inermes ab amatis, L; (2) met. to separate mentally, quæingush, — animum a corpore, C; — sua a publicis consiliis, L; — honestum turpi, H.

Scēspita -m, f. a sacrificial knife, St.

Scēssio -ōnis, f. a going on one side, C; (2) a political secession, revolt, rebellion, C.

Scēssus -ūs, m. a going away, — atrium, Pl,

migration; (2) retirement, solitude, mediū tempus in otio secessuque egit, St; est in secessu longa locus, V, in a deeply sequestered spot; (3) a political secession, rebellion, Pl.

Scēludo -di -sum, 3. to shut away, shut up apart, seclude, C; (2) to sever, separate, Caesar munitiones flumen a monte seclisit, C; (3) met. to shut out, exclude from, a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, C.

**Scēlsōrium -ii, n. a place for shutting up birds, Vr.*

Scēlusus -a -um (ptep. scēludo), separated, severed, distant, C.

Sēco -cū -ctum, l. to cut, cut off, cut in pieces, C. Ca; especially, to cut surgically, perform a surgical operation, — varices Mario, C; (2) to cut, geld, castrate, M; (3) to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt, — tenerus plantas, V; — crura, O; si quem podagra secat, Ct, torments; (4) to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse, quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, V; — medos Althiopes, Pl; — medium agmen, V; — æthera pennis, V; (5) met. to lash in words, satirize, Pr; (6) met. to divide, quum causas in plura genera secuerant, C; of disputes, to settle, decide, — lites, H.

Scēro, secretly, apart, privately, Co. C.

Scēritum -i, n. solitude, retirement; and concrete, a retired, solitary place, O. Q; (2) a secret, mystery, St. Te.

Scēritus -a -um (ptep. scēro), separate, apart, L; (2) of places, retired, remote, solitary, sequestered, H. Q. Te; (3) hidden, concealed, secret, V. Te; (4) e-special, unusual, rare, Q; (5) followed by abl. deprived of, without, Le.

Scēta -m, f. a trodden path; hence met. a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan, nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus, C; sequi ejus auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, C; (2) a philosophical school, sect, C. Q.

Scētarius -a -um, cut, gelded, P.

Scētator -ōris, m. a follower, hanger on; frequently pl. a suite of attendants, quid opus est scētatoribus! C; (2) a member of a sect or school, St. Te.

Scētilis -e, cut, cloven, O; — parimenta, Vt, made up of small pieces, mosaic; (2) that can be cut or cloven, Jv. M.

Scēto -ōnis, f. a cutting, section, Vt; (2) a surgical operation, Pl; (3) the division or distribution of confiscated property, C; (4) in rhetoric, a division or section of a speech, Q.

Scētus -a -um, that can be cut or chopped, P. — porrum, Co.

Sētor -ōris, m. n cutter; — collorum, C, a cat-throat; (2) a buyer of confiscated or other public property, C.

Sētor, l. dep. to follow eagerly, continually, pursue; to accompany as an attendant or follower, C; (2) to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue, V. H; (3) met. to strive after, pursue eagerly, — prædam, Ca; — voluptatem, Q; — eminentes virtutes, To.

**Sētrix -icis, f. a female purchaser of confiscated or other public property, Pl.*

Scētura -m, f. a cutting, Vr. Pl; (2) a digging, cutting in the earth, — æria, Ca, copper-mines.

Scēbitus -ūs, m. a sleeping alone, Ct.

Scēbo -di, l. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self, Ct. L; (2) to live a solitary life, Pt.

Scēlalis -e, of or relating to an age or century; — ludi, St, the secular games (celebrated at intervals of 110 years, though the precise period was very irregularly observed).

Scēulum -i, n. (seculum, sæculum), a generation, the race (whether of men or animals), Le; (2) the usual duration of a generation, 33, years; a generation considered as n measure of time, C; (3) the age, the times, the spirit of the age, non ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus set, P; in id — Romuli cecidit ætas, cum jam plena Græcia poetarum casset,

C; (4) an age, century, C; and hence for an indefinitely long period of time, an age, *aliquot seculis* post P. Scipio bello Punico tertio Carthaginem cepit, C.

Secum, vid. cum.

Sēcūndi -ūrum, m. soldiers of the second legion, L. Tc.

Sēcūndari -a -um, belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality, C. Co.

Sēcūdo, in the second place, C; (2) for the second time, Aug.

*Sēcūdo, l. * to make favourable, adapt, accommodate, P; (2) to favour, bless, assist, second, V. O.*

*Sēcūndum, (1.) adv. afterwards, behind, P; (2) secondly, in the next place, Vr; (3) for the second time, L. (ii.) prep. with acc. close behind, - *aram, P; (2) along, close along, by, iter facere - mare, C; (3) of time, after, - comitia, C; (4) in succession, after, next to, - te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, C; hērris - filiam, C, next after the daughter; (5) according to, in accordance with, - naturam vitæ, C; (6, in law), in favour of to the advantage of, - aliquem decernere, C.**

Sēcūndus -a -um, following; - lumine, A. Aug. on the following day; - mensa, C, the dessert; (2) in succession, following the first, second, - partes, O, the second part in a drama; secundus a fine, O, last but one; subst. sēcūndus -ūrum, Cl, the after-birth; (3) next or second in rank, C; Ajax heros ab Achille -, H; and hence, second-rate, inferior, subordinate, Se. H; (4) of wind or tide, following (i.e. favourable), secundo flumine, Ca, with the stream; - centus, C. Ca; (5) met. favourable, propitious, fortunate, - populo aliqui facere, C, with the people's approbation; - dii, L. V; - auspicia, C; - fortuna, C. (opp. adverso), abs. secūda, H, good fortune.

Sēcūre, composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, St; (2) securely, safely, Pl.

Sēcūrifidus -a -um, shaped like a swallow's tail, Vt.

Sēcūrifidus -m, f. dim. a little axe, P. M; (2) in carpentry, a mortise, dovetail, Vt.

Sēcūridaca -m, f. a weed which grows among lentils, Pl.

Sēcūrifiger -era -ūrum, sēcūrifiger -era -ūrum, carrying an axe, O.

Sēcūris -is, f. an axe, hatchet; used as a weapon of war, V; for felling trees, Ct; for household purposes, P; (2) especially the axe carried by the hectors in their fasces, head-man's, C. L; (3) met. graviore reipublica infligere securim, C, to give a deathblow; Gallia securibus subjecta, Ca, completely subdued.

Sēcūritas -utis, f. the absence of care or anxiety, peace of mind, - qua est animi tanquam tranquillitas, C; (2) carelessness, indifference, Q; (3) freedom from danger, security, Tc.

Sēcūrus -a -um, free from care, unanxious, unconcerned, fearless, tranquil, - de aliqua re, C. L; - ab aliqua re, St; ne sis - futuri, O; (2) of inanimate things, untroubled, cheerful, deos securum agere autem, Le; - dies, Tb; - contrivum, Se; (3) careless, indifferent, heedless, Q; (4) safe, secure, qui nullum locum quietum aut - esse sineret, L.

Secus, n. indel. (= sexus), sex, virile - nunquam ullum habui, P, any male offspring.

Secus, (1.) adv. otherwise, si bonus est, obnoxius sum: sin - est; faciam uti jubes, P; recte secusne, recte an secus, C, rightly or otherwise; followed by quam, ne quid fiat - quam volumus, C; frequently with a preceding negative, non (nec, haud) secus ac (atque, quum), not otherwise than, just as; nunquam - habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, T; (2) otherwise than it ought to be, ill, badly, etiam si - acciderit, C; (3) comp. secus, otherwise; nihilominus, no otherwise, used sometimes - nihilominus, nevertheless, notwithstanding, T. Ca. - (ii.) prep. with acc., by, near, close by, A. Aug; affixed to several pronouns, alterinsecus, on the

other side; *utrinsecus*, on both sides; *cum secus*, on all sides.

Sēcūtor -ōris, m. a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius, Jv.

Sēd, but; non modo (solum, tantum) . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also: in a similar sense, non modo . . . sed, C; non . . . sed etiam, L; made emphatic by the addition of enim, enimvero, C. L; (2) used to take up the thread of discourse after a parenthesis, but, I say, C; (3) in affirmative answers, sed gives emphasis, P; so also sed etiam; avarissimæ sed etiam crudelissimæ, C, and also, but also.

** Sēdāmen -inis, n. a sedative, Sc.*

Sēdāte, quietly, composedly, sedately, P. C.

Sēdātio -ōnis, f. an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion, C.

Sēdātus -a -um (ptcp. sēdō), quiet, composed, tranquil, sedate, C.

** Sēdēcles, sixteen times, Pl.*

Sēdēclum, sixteen, P. Ca.

** Sēdēcula -æ, f. dim. a low seat or stool, C.*

Sēdētārius -a -um, sitting, sedentary, P. Co.

Sēdō, sēdi, sēsum, 2. to sit, quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sēdant, ego potissimum surrexerim, C; - in illā tuā sedecula, C; - in equo, C; - sēde regiā, L; (2) to sit in council, sit in judgment, isdem consiliis sēdentibus lata lex est, C; (3) to remain sitting, be inactive, lazy, - in illā lotos dies, C; sēdemus desides domi, L; (4) met. to sink down, settle, subside, - nebula campo, L; sēdisse immensos montes, Tc; (5) met. to rest, settle, remain fast, - toga humero, Q; - aliquid fideliter in animo, Se.

Sēdes -is, f. a seat, stool, chair, throne, C; (2) an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; sedes fundatur Veueri, V, a temple; - scleratorum, C, the infernal regions; non si priores Mæonius tenet sedes Homerus, H, the first place or rank; (3) place, seat, spot, base, foundation; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, V; suis sedibus convulsa Roma, C; montes moliri sede sua, L; (4) the seat, posterior, Pl.

Sēdile -is, n. a seat, V; usually pl. sēdilia, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, H; - ligna, St; (2) a sitting down, sitting still, Cl.

** Sēdimentum -i, n. a settling, sediment, Pl.*

Sēditio -ōnis, f. a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition; ea dissensio civium quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, - dicitur, C; ne qua in castris - oriretur, Ca; (2) dissension, disagreement, discord, - domestica, L.

Sēditiose, seditiously, C.

Sēditiosus -a -um, seditious, turbulent, - civis, C; - oratio, Ca; (2) causing dissension or discord, L.

Sēdo, 1. to cause to settle, - pulcerem, Ph; (2) met. to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish, - bellum, pugnam, tempestatem, C; - incendia, L; - incendia, C; - iraptem populi, C; - iram, P; - seditioem, C; - fluctus, C.

Sēdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to take on one side; especially, in order to speak with a person, P. C; (2) to draw away, draw to one's self, dum avaritia - aliquid cupit, Se; (3) to separate, sever, seducit terras unda duas, O; - aliquem ab aliquo, O; (4) to remove to a distance, - ocellos, Pl, to turn away, avert.

Sēductio -ōnis, f. a leading or drawing aside, - testium, C.

Sēductus -a -um (ptcp. sēdūco), remote, distant, O. Sc.

Sēdile, Co. = sedulo, g.o.

Sēdilitas -itis, f. assiduity, business, sedulousness, zeal, officiousness, C. H.

Sēdulo, busily, zealously, sedulously, earnestly, carefully, P. T; (2) purposely, designedly, P. T.

Sēdulus -a -um, busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous, C; - puer, H; - labor, Sc; (2) too busy, officious, obtrusive, H. Tb.

Sedum -i, *n.* the plant called houseleek, Pl.
Sēges -ētis, *f.* n sown field, C; (2) the standing corn, growing crop in a field, V. Co; (3) met. *quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam sue glorie?* C; (4) met. a crop, product, O.
Sēgestre -is, *n.* a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins for enveloping goods, Vr. Pl.
Segmen -inis, *n.* a cutting, shred, segment, Vt.
Segmentatus -a -um, ornamented with strips of tinsel or other gay material, Jv.
Segmentum -i, *n.* a piece cut off, cutting, shred, segment, Pl; (2) a zone or region of the earth, Pl; (3) pl. strips of tinsel or similar material sown on to women's dresses as an ornament, O. Jv.
**Segnipes* -ēdis, slow-footed, Jv.
Segnis -e, slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory, *laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Ca; bellum, L.* sluggishly prosecuted; — *mors, L.* a lingering death by poison; so with ad and acc. *senior ad respondendum, C; nec ad citharam segnis nec ad arcum, O:* with in; non in *Venerem — nocturnaque praelia, V.*
Segnitas -atis, *f.* sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness, A. Aug.
Segniter (segne), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly, L. H. To.
Segniffa -e, *f.* (-es -ti, *f.*) sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness, C.
Segrēgis -e, separate, apart, Sc.
Sēgrēgo, *l.* to separate from the flock, segregate, — *ores, Ph;* (2) to separate, sever, remove, — *aliquem a numero civium, C; — aliquem ab aliquo, P; — aliquem e senatu, P; (3) met. — virtutem a summo bono, C; — suspicionem et culpam ab se, P.*
**Segullum* -i, *n.* the external indication of a gold-mine, Pl.
Sējūgātus -a -um, disjoined, separated, C.
Sējūgis -is, *m.* a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, L.
**Sējunctio*, separately, Tb.
Sejunctio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, severance, C.
Sejugo -nxi -nctum, *3.* to separate, sever, disjoin, C; *Alpes quæ Italian a Gallia —, N;* (2) met. to distinguish, — *liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, C.*
Seligo -inis, *f.* a plant resembling savin, Pl.
Sēlus, *n.* (selar), a species of fiery meteor, Sc.
Selectio -ōnis, *f.* a choosing out, selection, C.
Sēlectitis -idis, *f.* (σεληνίτις), a species of sele-nite, Pl.
Sēlectum -ii, *n.* a kind of ivy, Pl.
Sēlbra -e, *f.* half a pound, Vr. L.
Sēlgo -lēgi -lectum, *3.* to choose, choose out, select, C; *judices selecti, C.* the judges appointed by the pretor in a criminal case.
Sēlnōdes -is (σελινόδες), like parsley, Pl.
Sēlquastrum -tri, *n.* a seat, stool, Vr.
Sella -e, *f.* dim. a seat, stool, settle, C; — *curulis*, or abs. sella, the curule seat, used only by the highest magistrates; — *pertusa, A. Aug; — familiarica, Vr.* a night-stool; — *gestatoria, St.* a sedan-chair.
Sēllaria -e, *f.* a room furnished with seats or settles, St.
**Sēllariolus* -a -um, — *popina, M.* furnished with seats for lewd purposes.
**Sēllarius* -ii, *m.* one who practises lewdness on a seat or settle, Te.
Sēllisterium -ii, *n.* a religious banquet in honour of a goddess, Te. (conf. lectisterium).
Sēllula -e, *f.* dim. a little seat, Te.
Sēllularius -a -um, of or relating to a seat or to a sedentary occupation, C. L.
Sēmbella -e, *f.* a coin of the value of half a libella, q. v., Vr.
Sēmel, once, a single time, — *atque iterum ac iterum, C; semel ac rursus, Pl.* twenty-one time, Pl; (2) the first time, firstly; followed by *iterum, deinde, &c;* (3) once, once for all, C; and of discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly, C; (4) once, ever,

at any time, quod — dixi haud mutabo, P; *me accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, quæ a te sint liberati timore, Ca.*
Sēmen -inis, *n.* the seed of plants and animals, C. O; *semen spargere manu, C;* and especially spelt-seed, spelt, Co; (2) a cutting, slip, sucker, used for propagation, V. Co; (3) a stock, race, C; *ipsa regio semine orta, L;* (4) offspring, child, progeny, O; (5) met. — *bellorum civilium, C;* and frequently pl. *semina discordiæ, Te;* — *future luxuriæ, L.*
Sēmenifer -era -erum, seed-bearing, fruitful, V.
Sēmentis -is, *f.* a sowing, ut *sementem feceris, ita metes, C;* (2) met. — *malorum, C;* (3) the seed-time, Co; (4) the seed sown, Co; (5) *sementes*, the young growing corn, O.
Sēmentivus -a -um, of or relating to the seed or seed-time, Vr. O; — *pira, Vr.* pears which do not ripen till the end of autumn.
**Sēmento*, *l.* to bear seed, Pl.
Sēmentris -e, six-monthly, half-yearly, C.
Sēmentrum -ii, *n.* a half moon h. Co.
Sēmēsus -a -um, half-eaten, half-consumed, V.
**Sēmīdāpērtus* -a -um, half-open, O.
Sēmīlambustus -a -um, half-burnt, St.
Sēmīlānus -e (sēmīlānus -a -um), half-alive, half-dead, V. Se.
**Sēmīlāpērtus* -a -um, half-open, L.
Sēmībarbārus -a -um, semibarbarous, St.
Sēmībō -bōvis, *m.* half-ox; — *vīr, O.* the Minotaur.
Sēmīcānāllētilus -i, *m.* the half of the groove on a triglyph, Vt.
Sēmīcāper -pri, *m.* half-goat, O.
Sēmīcinctum -ii, *n.* a girdle of half the usual width, M.
**Sēmīcīrclātus* -a -um, semicircular, Cl.
Sēmīcīrclūs -i, *m.* a semicircle, Cl.
Sēmīcoctus -a -um, half-boiled, Co. Pl.
Sēmīcōnātus -a -um (sēmīcōnus), half-burnt, O.
Sēmīcōrātus -a -um, half-rare, St. Co.
**Sēmīcūbītālīs* -e, half a cubit in length, L.
Sēmīdīvūs -a -um, half-divine, demigod, O.
Sēmīdīgītālīs -e, of the size of half a finger, Vl.
Sēmīdoctus -a -um, half-taught, half-learned, C. P.
Sēmīfērmis -e (sēmīfermus -a -um), half-armed, half-equipped, L. To.
Sēmīfēsus = *semecus, q. v.*
Sēmīfactus -a -um, half-done, half-finished, Te.
**Sēmīfactētum* -ii, *n.* the half of the roof ridge of a building, Vr.
Sēmīfer -era -erum, half-animal, half-bestial, O. V; (2) half-wild, V. Pl.
Sēmīformis -e, half-formed, Co.
**Sēmīfultus* -a -um, half-propped, M.
Sēmīfūnūm -ii, *n.* a thin rope or cord, A. Aug.
Sēmīgermānus -a -um, half-German, L.
Sēmīgræcūs -a -um, half-Greek, St. Vr.
**Sēmīgravis* -e, half-intoxicated, L.
Sēmītro, *l.* to go away, depart, remove from any place, C.
Sēmīlāns -ntis, half-gaping, half-open, — *labellum, Ct.*
Sēmīhūmā -inis, *m.* half-human, O; (2) half-will, V.
Sēmīhōrā -e, *f.* half an hour, C.
**Sēmīhūāns* -e, half-empty, Pl.
Sēmīlūcēra -i, *n.* half an acre of land, Co.
Sēmīlūcēra -erum, half-corn, half-mangled, O.
**Sēmīlūter* -tris, *m.* half a brick, Vt.
**Sēmīlūtus* -a -um, half-warped, Ct.
Sēmīlūbēra -bērum, half-fret, C.
Sēmīlūxa -e, *m.* half a sutler, L, used as a term of reproach.
**Sēmīlūlūs* -a -um, half-wet, half-moist, Co.
Sēmīlūmīnūs -a -um, half-mane, half in the sea, Le.
Sēmīlūmīnūs -tris, *m.* half-male, hermaphrodite, O. L; (2) castrated, — *ores, O.*
Sēmīlūpā -erum, *n.* half-metopes, Vl.

Sēmimortuus -a -um, half-dead, Ct.
Sēminalis -e, of or relating to seed, *seminālis*, Co.
Sēmīnārium -ī, *n.* a plantation, nursery, Vr. Co.; (2) met. — *reipublica*, C; — *senatūs*, L; — *seclerum omnium*, L.
Sēmīnārius -a -um, of or relating to seed, A. Aug.
Sēmīnatio -ōnis, *f.* a fructifying, fructification, Vr.
Sēmīnator -ōris, *m.* a producer, begetter, C.
Sēmīnax -eīs, half-dead, V. L.
Sēmīnūm -ī, *n.* a race or breed of animals, P.
Sēmīno, 1. to sow, Co; (2) to beget, procreate, P. Co.
Sēmīnūdus -a -um, half-naked, L.
Sēmīorbis -is, *m.* a semicircle, Sc.
Sēmīpāgnus -ī, *m.* half a rustic, Pr.
Sēmīpedālis -e, half a foot in any dimension, Vt. Co.
Sēmīpedāneus -a -um, Co. = *semipedalis*, g.v.
Sēmīperfectus -a -um, half-finished, St.
Sēmīpēs -pēdis, *m.* a half-foot, Vr. Vt.
Sēmīpiscina -e, *f.* a small fishpond, Vr.
Sēmīpiēnus -a -um, half-full, C.
Sēmīpūtātus -a -um, half-pruned, — *citis*, V.
Sēmīrāsus -a -um, half-shaven, half-shorn, Ct.
Sēmīrēductus -a -um, half bent back, O.
Sēmīrēfectus -a -um, half-repaired, C.
Sēmīrūtus -a -um, half-ruined, half-pulled down, half-destroyed, L. To.
Sēmīs -issis, *m.* (sometimes *semis*, *indecl.*) the half of any thing; especially half an As, C; (2) *usura semissium*, Co, interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly, = $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. per ann.; (3) half an acre, L. Pl; (4) half a foot, six inches, Co.
Sēmīsēnex -nis, *m.* an elderly man, P.
Sēmīsēpultus -a -um, half-buried, O.
Sēmīsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, P. C.
Sēmīspīnus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, O.
Sēmīta -e, *f.* a narrow path, footpath, footway, — *angustissime*, C; (2) met. *Æsopi semitam feci viam*, Ph. I have amplified the materials in *Æsop*; *nunc pol in rectam rediī semitam*, P. I have got upon the right track.
Sēmītactus -a -um, half-touched, M.
Sēmītālis -a -um, frequenting lanes or by-paths, Ct.
Sēmītectus -a -um, half-covered, Sc.
Sēmītritus -a -um, — *frumenta*, Co, half-thrashed out.
Sēmīustilo, 1. to half-burn, C.
Sēmīustus -a -um, half-burnt, V. L. To.
Sēmīvītus -a -um, *uva*, Co, half-withered, half-shrivelled.
Sēmīvir -ī, *m.* half-man, half-animal, O; (2) half-man, half-woman, hermaphrodite, O; (3) castrated, gelded, Jv; (4) effeminate, unmanly, V.
Sēmīvīvus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead, C.
Sēmīvōcālis -e, half-sounding, Vr; (2) in grammar, *subst.* a semivowel, Q.
Sēmīzōnārius -ī, *m.* a maker of narrow girdles, P.
Sēmīdālīs -e, containing a half-bushel, A. Aug.
Sēmīdālus -ī, *m.* a half-bushel, Co. M.
Sēmōtus -a -um (*prēp. sēmōvō*), remote, distant, Ca; met. *omnis dīrām naturā — a nostris rebus*, L.
Sēmōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate, T; met. *Strato ab eā disciplinā omnino sēmōvendus est*, C.
Sēmper, always, at all times, C; found with *subst.* in a signification almost adj. *heri sēmper lenitas*, T. the constant mildness.
Sēmpervivum -ī, *n.* the plant house-leek, Pl.
Sēmpterne, *sempterno*, *sempternum*, perpetually, always, P. Vt.
Sēmpternus -a -um, continual, perpetual, everlasting, C.
Sēmpronīa Gens, a very ancient family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian. The members of it who are best known bore the cognomen Gracchus, g.v.

Semuncia -m, *f.* a half ounce, i.e. 1-24th of an As; hence 1-24th of any whole, *heres ex semuncia*, C; 1-24th of an acre, Co; of a pound, L.
Sēmunculālis -e, weighing half an ounce, Pl.
Sēmunculārus -a -um, — *senus*, L, one-half per cent. per annum.
Sēnāclum -ī, *n.* a senate-house, hall of council, Vr.
Sēnāriolus -ī, *m.* a little, trifling senarian verse, C.
Sēnārius -a -um, — *versus*, Q, or *subst.* -us -ī, *m.* C, a senarian verse (verse consisting of six feet, usually iambes).
Sēnātor -ōris, *m.* a member of the Roman senate, senator, C. L.
Sēnātorius -a -um, of or relating to a senator, senatorial; — *gradus*, C; — *subsellia*, C; *subst.* *senātorius* -ī, *m.* S. a senator.
Sēnātus -ūs, *m.* (-us -ī, *m.*) the Roman senate, C; *princeps senātūs*, L, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list; *in senatum venire*, C, to become a senator; *senatu movere*, C, to expel from the senate; *senatusconsultum*, C, a formal resolution of the senate; (2) a meeting, assembly of the senate, — *habere*, *dimittere*, C; — *frequens*, C, a full house; *datur alicui senatus*, C, obtains an audience of the senate.
Senatusconsultum, *vid. senatus*.
Sēneca. (I.) M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician of the Augustan age, born at Corduba in Spain, but who passed many years of his life at Rome. Some portions of his rhetorical works are still extant and printed with the remains of his more celebrated son. They possess but little value. — (II.) L. Annaeus Seneca, son of the foregoing, was also born at Corduba, in the reign of Augustus, but for the most part lived and died at Rome. He is politically known as the tutor of Nero, to whose cruelty and ingratitude he finally fell a victim, being compelled to commit suicide A.D. 65. The crimes of the pupil have cast an unfavourable shade over the character of the preceptor; and there is certainly a strong contrast between the Stoic principles professed by Seneca and the great splendour of his mode of life. His works, which are chiefly philosophical, are written in a pointed and vigorous but somewhat affected style, and distinguished by the practical character as well as justness of the thoughts expressed. He is also supposed to be the author of ten extant tragedies, which do not show any great degree of poetic or dramatic power.
Sēnēfo -ōnis, *m.* = *crigeron*, g.v., Pl.
Sēnecta -e, *f.* old age, extreme age, T. V; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.
Sēnectus -a -um, old, aged, P. L.
Sēnectus -ūtis, *f.* ago, old age, C; *poet.* applied to inanimate things = *vetustas*, O; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.
Sēnō, 2. to be old, Ct.
Sēnēscō -nūl, 3. to grow old, become old, C; (2) *met.* to lose strength, become weak, decay, waste away, *Hannibalem jam et famā — et viribus*, L; so, of inanimate things, *luna sēnēscens*, C, waning; — *ager continuū messe*, O; — *bellum*, L; — *morbus*, C.
Sēnēs, senile, old, aged (applied both to persons and things), P. T. C; (2) *subst.* an old man, C.
Sēni -ō -a, six each, C; (2) = sex, six, O. II.
Sēnilis -e, of or relating to an old man, senile, C.
Sēniliter, like an old man, Q.
Sēnio -ōnis, *m.* the number six upon dice, St.
Sēnior, comp. of *senex*, g.v.
Sēnium -ī, *n.* the weakness, decay of old age, *omni morbo senioque carere*, C; hence *met.* decline, decay, — *luna*, Pl, waning; — *lenta velut tabis*, C; (3) moroseness, peevishness, chagrin, vexation, — *morum*, Sc; (4) sometimes used as a term of reproach, *ut illū dī deaque senium perdant*, T.
Sēnsibilis -e, that can be perceived by the senses; *vox auditū*, Vt, audible.
Sēnsiculus -ī, *m.* dim. a little sentence, Q.

Sensifer -ēra -ferum, producing sensation, *Le.*
 Sensilis -e, endowed with sensation, *Le.*
 Sensim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, *C.*
 Sensus -ūs, *m.* physical feeling or sensation, —
doloris, *C.* (2) the capability of sensation, sense;
 — *videndi*, *C.* the sense of sight; (3) feeling, emotion,
 sentiment, moral feeling, opinion, mode of
 thinking, *oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat*, *C.* —
communis, *C.* the moral feeling common to man-
 kind; (4) mind, reason, mental powers, senses,
omnes eripere alicui sensus, *Ct.* (5) the sense, signifi-
 cation of a word, sentence, discourse, *C. Q.* (6) a
 thought expressed in words, sentence, *Q.*

Sententia -æ, *f.* an opinion, thought, sentiment,
 meaning, purpose (opp. to expression), — *fronte*
tegere, *C.* in *sententia* manere, *C.*; *ex sententiâ*, *C.*
 to one's mind; *meâ sententiâ*, *C.* in my opinion;
 (2) an expressed opinion, vote, — *dicere*, *C.*; *ferre*,
C.; *dare*, *L.*; a judicial opinion or decision, *C.*; *ex*
animi mei sententiâ jurare, *C.* to the best of my
 knowledge and belief; (3) the meaning, signifi-
 cation of a word or sentence, *C.*; (4) a thought ex-
 pressed in words, a sentence, maxim, apho-
 rism, *C.*

Sententiola -æ, *f.* a short sentence, maxim,
 aphorism, *C. Q.*

Sententiöse, sententiösus, *C.*

*Sententiösus -a -um, pithy, sententious, *C.*

Sentictum -i, *n.* a thorn-bush, *P.*

Sentina -æ, *f.* bilge-water in the hold of a ship,
Ca.; (2) *met.* the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs
 of the population, *C.*

Sentio -si -sum, 4. of the physical senses, to feel,
 perceive, have a sensation of, — *suavitatem cibi*,
C.; — *dolorem*, *Le.*; — *colorem*, to see; (2) to feel,
 experience the effect of any thing, *sentiet qui vir*
sicem, *T.*; of inanimate things, *gemma ignem non*
sentiens, *Pl.*; (3) mentally, to perceive, remark, ob-
 serve, notice, *quod sentio, quam sit exiguum*, *C.*; *de*
projectione eorum senserunt, *Ca.* observed their de-
 parture; (4) to think, be of opinion, judge, *si ita*
sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, *C.*; *tecum*
aperite, quod sentio, loquar, *C.*; — *quid de repub-*
licâ, *C.*; (5) to give an opinion or decision about
 any thing, vote, *C.*

Sentis -is, *m.* a thorn-bush, briar; usually *pl.* *Le.*
V. O.

Sentisco, 3. to perceive, observe, *Le.*

Sentus -a -um, thorny, rough, — *loca*, *V.*

Sensorium (ēorsus), especially, *omnibus gratiam*
habeo et — tibi, *T.*; (2) followed by *ab*, apart from,
 separately from, *ab rege exercitum ducere*, *S.*; *abs*
te — sentio, *P.* I am of a different opinion.

Sforus -a -um, separate, apart *A. Aug.*

Separ -āris, separate, distinct, *P. Aug.*

*Sēparē, separately, *C.*

Sēparātim, apart, separately, distinct from,
 different, *nihil accidit ei — a reliquis civibus*, *C.*;
castra — habebant, *L.*

Sēparātio -ōnis, *f.* separation, severance; *sui*
facti ab illâ definitione —, *C.*

Sēparātus -a -um (*prtep.* sēparō), separated,
 severed, sundered, separate, apart, *C.*; *privati*
ac — agri apud eos nihil est, *Ca.*; — *ab aliqâ* *vr.*, *Q.*

Sēparō, 1. to disjoin, sever, separate, — *aliquid*
ab aliqâ *vr.*; *C.*; *Sexton Abydeni separat urbe*
fratrum, *O.*; (2) *met.* to except, distinguish, — *a per-*
gruis suis historiis brilla ea, *O.*; — *avum consilium*
ab reliquis, *Ca.* to make a separate resolution.

Sēpēlibilis -e, that can be burned; *met.* that can
 be concealed, *P.*

Sēpēlō -pēliri (-pēlli) -pultum, 4. to bury, *C.*;
 (2) *met.* to bury; put an end to, ruin, destroy;
cerno animo sepulturi patriam, *C.*; — *dolorem*, *C.*;
 (3) *met.* sepulchred, buried, sunk, immersed in any
 thing, — *somno cinoque*, *V.*

Sēpēs -is, *f.* (sepēs), a hedge, fence, *C. Ca.*

Sēpētia -æ, *f.* (senzia), the cuttle-fish, *C.*

Sēpimentum -i, *n.* an inclosure, fence, *C.*

Sēpulo -pē -ptum, 4. to hedge in, fence round,
 inclose, — *segetem*, *Ca.*; — *urbem muribus*, *C.*; —
crucis muribus tenuissimis, *C.*; (2) *met.* — in-

venta memoriâ, *C.*; *quibus præsidia philosophæ*
septus sim, *C.*; — *legem difficultate abrogationis*, *C.*

Sēpiōla -æ, *f.* dim. a small cuttle-fish, *P.*

Sēpōno -pōsui -pōitum, 3. to put, lay on one
 side; place apart, separate; *quod celari opus erat*,
habebant sepositum, *C.*; to put aside for any pur-
 pose, — *captivum pecuniam in peditatorem im-*
puli, *L.*; — *primulas magno Jovi*, *O.*; (2) to remove
 out of the way, banish, — *aliquem in insulas*, *Te.*;
 (3) *met.* — *materiam senectutis*, *Te.* lay by for old
 age; *seponamus id, quod primum se obtulerit*, *Q.*

Sēpōsitus -a -um (*prtep.* sēpōno), distant, re-
 mote, *Pl. M.*; (2) choice, select, — *vestis*, *Tb.*

Sēps, sēpis, *c.* (σῆψ), a species of venomous
 serpent, *Pl.*; (2) an insect, perhaps the wood-louse,
Pl.

*Sēpse, *C.* = seipse.

Septem (ēpta), seven, *C.*

September -bris, *m.* — *mensis*, *C.* or *abs.* the
 seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from
 March), September.

Septemfilius -a -um, having a sevenfold flood, —
Nilus, *O.*

Septemgeminus -a -um, sevenfold, — *Nilus*, *Ct.*

*Septempēdalis -e, — *statua*, *P.*, seven feet high.

Septemplex -lois, sevenfold, *V. O.*

Septemvir -i, *m.*, usually *pl.*, a college of seven
 magistrates; a commission of seven persons, ap-
 pointed for various purposes, *C.*

Septemviralis -e, of or relating to the septemviri,
C.; *subst.* septemviraies, *m.* = septemviri, *q. r.*

Septemviratus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a
 septemvir, *C.*

Septēvīrtas -a -um, containing the number
 seven, *C.*

Septēdēcim (septēmdēcim) seventeen, *C.*

Septēni -ō -a, seven each, *C. L.*; (2) = septem,
 seven, *O. Pl.*

Septentrionalis -e, northern, *Vr. Sc.*; *subst.* -is
-um, *n.* northern regions, *Pl.*

Septentrio -ōnis, *m.*, usually *pl.*, the seven stars,
i. e. the constellation of Charles's Wain, *C.*; in the
 sing. — *major*, — *minor*, *Vr.* the Great and Little
 Bear; (2) the North, *C. Ca. V.*; (3) a north wind, *C.*

Septicus -a -um (σηπτικός), causing putrefac-
 tion, *Pl.*

Septies, seven times, *C.*

Septimani -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the seventh le-
 gion, *Pl. Te.*

Septimānus -a -um, — *nona*, *Vr.* falling on the
 seventh day of the month.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival
 called Septimontium, *q. r.*, *St.*

Septimontium -ii, *n.* the circuit of the seven hills
 on which Rome was built, *Vr.*; (2) the festival of
 the Seven Hills, annually celebrated in December,
Vr.

Septimus -a -um (septimius), the seventh; *adv.*
 septimum, septimo, for the seventh time, *C.*

*Septingēntus -a -um, — *grege*, *Vr.* contain-
 ing seven hundred.

Septingēni -ō -a, seven hundred each, *Pl.*

*Septingēntismus -a -um, the seven hun-
 dredth, *L.*

Septingenti -ō -a, seven hundred, *C.*

Septingentes, seven hundred times, *Pl.*

Septio -ōnis, *f.* a hedging, fencing round, in-
 closing, *Vt.*

Septizonium -ii, *n.* a lofty building in Rome
 consisting of seven stories of columns, one above
 another, *St.*

Septuagēni -ō -a, seventy each, *Pl. Co.*

Septuagēsimus -a -um, the seventieth, *C.*

Septuaginta, seventy times, *Co.*

Septuaginta, seventy, *C. Co.*

Septuaginta, seventy, *C. Co.*

Septuaginta, seventy, *C. Co.*

Septuaginta, seventy, *C. Co.*

Septuaginta, *m.* seven-twelfths of unity, — *ju-geri*, *Co.*

Sépulchralis, *a.*, of or belonging to a sepulchre, *sepulchral*, *O.*

Sépulcrum, *a.*, *n.* a place of burial, *Ct.*

Sépulcrum, *a.*, *n.* (sepulchrum), a place of burial, grave, sepulchre, *C.*; — *legere*, *C.* to read the epitaph on a grave-stone; (2) *met.* *Troja nefas, commune* — *Europa Asiaque, Ct.*

Sépultura, *a.*, *f.* a burying, burial, interment, sepulture, *C. L.*

Séquax, *a.*, following easily or eagerly; — *equus*, *O.*; — *unda*, *V.* following each other rapidly; — *hedera*, *Pr.* quickly spreading itself; — *cure*, *Le.* following men everywhere; (2) easily worked, pliable, ductile, *bituminum* — *ac lenta natura, Pl.*

Séquester, *tris*, *m.* **séquester**, *tri*, *m.* the person in whose hands the parties to a suit deposited the subject of contention, *P.*; (2) in cases of bribery, an agent, go-between, through whose hands the money passed, *C.*; (3) a mediator, *St.* in which sense we find also a *f.* form *séquestra*, *a.*, *P. Aug.*

Séquus = *secus*, *comp.* of *seus*, *q. v.*

Séquor, *seclutus* (séquutus), *3.* *dep.* to follow, accompany, *qui ex urbe anticitur causâ Caesarum secuti*, *Ca.*; — *testigia alicujus*, *O.* *abi pre, jam ego sequar*, *P.*; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *hostes*, *Ca.*; — *feras*, *O.*; (3) to follow in time or order; ensue, *C. V.*; (4) of a possession or inheritance, — *aliquem*, to fall to, fall to the share of, *ut victorem res sequeretur*, *L.*; (5) to go to or towards a place, *Formias nunc sequimur*, *C.*; (6) *met.* to follow, succeed, *patrem sequitur liberi*, *L.*; (7) *met.* to follow a leader, authority, example, advice; — *Polybium nostrum*, *C.*; — *aream*, *C.*; — *auctoritatem et consilium tuum*, *C.*; — *sententiam Scipionis*, *Ca.*; (8) *met.* to strive after, aim at anything, — *justitiam*, *C.*; — *salutitatem*, *C.*; — *gratiam Caesaris*, *Ca.*; (9) *met.* in discourse, to follow, come next, *C.*; (10) *met.* to follow logically, *si hæc enunciatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit*, *C.*

Sera, *a.*, *f.* *in padlock*, *P. O.* *Co.* (according to others, a moveable bar or bolt).

Serénitas, *a.*, *f.* clearness, serenity; especially, clear, bright, fair weather, — *cali*, *C.*; (2) *met.* — *fortunæ*, *L.*

Sereno, *1.* to make clear, serene, — *calum*, *V.*; (2) *met.* — *nubila animi*, *Pl.*

Serenus, *a.* — *um*, clear, bright, fair, serene, — *celum*, *C.*; — *nox*, *V.*; — *prælium*, *V.*; *subst.* *serenum*, *a.*, *n.* fair weather, *L. St.*; hence *adj.* — *Feronius*, *P.* bringing fair weather; (2) *met.* cheerful, tranquil, serene, *frons tranquilla et* — *C.*; — *animus*, *O.*

Seres, *um*, *m.* (Σέρης), the Chinese; hence *adj.* **Sericus**, *a.* — *um*, Chinese; — *restis*, *Pl.* silken; and *adv.* **Serica**, *a.* — *um*, *n.* *Pl.* Chinese or silken garments.

Seresco, *3.* to become dry, *Le.*

Seresco, *3.* to turn to whey, *lac frigore rescit*, *Pl.*

Seria, *a.*, *f.* a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, *Co. P.*

Sericatus, *a.* — *um*, clothed in Chinese or silken garments, *St.*

Serifolium, *a.*, *n.* an aromatic plant, *Pl.*

Seris, *a.*, *f.* a row, succession, chain, series, — *juvenum*, *Tb.* (dancing hard in hand); (2) *met.* a succession, series, — *verum sententiarumque*, *C.*; — *innumerabilis annorum*, *H.*; (3) a genealogical line or succession, *O.*

Serio, seriously, in earnest (*opp.* *joco*), *P. T. L.*

Serilla, *a.*, *f.* *dim.* a small jar, *Pr.*

Seris, *idis*, *f.* (σείρις), a species of endive, *Pl.*

Serius, *a.* — *um*, serious, earnest (used generally only of things, not of persons), *res* — *C.*; *subst.* **Serium**, *a.*, *n.* — *um*, *n.* earnestness, seriousness, serious matters, *P. T. L.*

Sermo, *onis*, *m.* talk, conversation, discourse, — *conferre cum aliquo*, *C.*; *erat in desiderio cirila-*

tis, in ore, in sermone omnium, *C.* the subject of every one's conversation; (2) learned conversation, discussion, dialogue, *C.*; (3) in writing, a familiar, conversational style, — *est oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni*, *Aug.*; and especially of poetry written in such a style, satirical poetry, *H.*; (4) common talk, report, rumour, — *est tota Asia dissipatus*, *C.*; *si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere*, *C.*; (5) manner of speaking, language, style, expression, — *eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis*, *C.*; *que philosophi Græco* — *tractavissent, ea Latinis literis mandavimus*, *C.* in the Greek language.

Sermocinctio, *onis*, *f.* a discussion, disputation, dialogue, *Q.*

Sermocinx, *a.* — *um*, *f.* the art of conversation, *Q.*

Sermocinator, *1.* *dep.* to converse, talk, discuss with any one, *C.*; especially, to hold a learned discourse or discussion, *St.*

Sermoculus, *a.*, *m.* *dim.* a report, rumour, *C.*

Sero, *seri*, *ærum*, *3.* to sow, set, plant, — *oleam et vitem*, *C.*; — *frumenta*, *Ca.*; *præp.* used *subst.* *sita* — *rum*, *n.* the sown fields, standing corn, *V.*; (2) of men, to beget, engender, bring forth; usually *præp.* *situs* — *a.* — *um*, sprung from; *sate sanguine dixim*, *V.*; (3) *met.* to plant, found, establish, — *leges, instituta*, *C.*; — *civiles discordias*, *L.*

Sero, *seri* — *um*, *3.* to join together, weave together, entwine, found in this sense only in the *præp.* *sertus* — *a.* — *um*, — *coronæ*, *P. Aug.*; *subst.* *serta* — *rum*, *n.* garlands, *P. C.*; (2) *met.* to join together, connect, combine, *ex æternitate causam serens*, *C.*; — *tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello*, *S.*; *quod mihi servus sermonem serat*, *P.* converses with me; *nulla inter sese vario sermone serabant*, *V.*; — *populares orationes*, *L.* to put together, prepare.

Sero, late in the day, in the evening, *co die Lentulus venit* — *C.*; (2) late, at a late period, *C.*; *comp.* *serius ocus*, *H.* sooner or later; (3) too late, *C.*

Serifolius, *a.* — *um*, late, — *hiems*, *Pl.*; — *pira*, *Pl.* slowly ripening; — *rosarium*, *Co.* producing flowers at a late period.

Serpens, *antis*, *a.* a snake, serpent, *C.*; (2) a constellation so called, *O.*; (3) a creeping insect on the human body, louse, *Pl.*

Serpentigena, *a.*, *m.* offspring of a serpent, *O.*

Serpentipes, *a.* — *um*, snake-footed, *O.*

Serperastrum, *a.* — *um*, *n.* a contrivance for keeping children's legs straight, *Vr.*; applied by *C.* to officers who keep their soldiers in order.

Serpo, *psi* — *ptum*, *3.* (σέρω), to creep, crawl, *alia animalia gradiendo, alia verpendo ad pastum procedunt*, *C.*; (2) applied to any slow and imperceptible motion, *ritis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, *C.*; *si ulcus latius atque altius serpit*, *Cl.*; — *dura contagia per vulgus*, *V.*; (3) *met.* to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly, — *malum longius*, *C.*; *si paulatim hæc consuetudo* — *ac proinde cæperit*, *C.*; *serpit hic rumor*, *C.*

Serpyllum, *a.*, *n.* (σέρπυλλον), wild tyme, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Linn. Vr. Co.*

Serra, *a.*, *f.* a saw, *C.*; (2) a kind of saw-fish, *Pl.*

Serrabilis, *a.*, that can be sawn through, *Pl.*

Serratula, *a.*, *f.* betony, *Pl.*

Serratus, *a.* — *um*, toothed like a saw, serrated, — *dentes*, *Pl.*

Serrula, *a.*, *f.* *dim.* a little saw, *C.*

Serra, *a.* — *um*, *n.* *rid.* sero.

Serta Campanica, or *abs.* *serta*, *a.*, *f.* a species of clover, *A. Aug.*

Sertorius, *a.*, a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, was born at Nursia, of respectable but obscure family. He never appears to have risen higher, in the scale of Roman civil honours, than the prætorship. He is best known by his campaigns in Spain, where he successfully resisted the ablest generals which the senate sent against

him, and even made head against the great Pompey. He was at last murdered *n.c.* 72 by his lieutenant Perperna.

Seritula -m, *f.* — *Campana*, *Pl.* = *serta Campanica*, *q.v.*

Serum -i, *n.* the watery part of curdled milk, whey, *V. Pl.*; hence (2) the watery part or serum of other thing, *Pl.*

Serua -a -um, late; — *gratulation*, *C.*; — *ficus*, *Co.*, ripening late; *subst.* *serum* -i, *n.* *rem* in *serum trahere*, *L.*, to protract till late; — *dies*, *L.*, late in the day, evening; — *spes*, *L.*, long in fulfilment; *a seri studiosum*! *H.*, late learned (*σφισμαδης*); (2) too late, — *calendae*, *C.*; — *penitentia*, *Ph.*; *remis serus*, *O.*, thou comest too late.

Serua -m, *f.* a female slave, *P. L.*

Servilis -e, that can be preserved, *Pl.*; (2) that can be saved, *O.*

Servator -oris, *m.* a watcher, observer, *P. Aug.*; (2) a preserver, saviour, — *republica*, *C.*; — *patricus*, *L.*; — *mei capitis*, *C.*

Servatix -icis, *f.* a female preserver, saviour, *T. O.*

Servilis -e, of or relating to a slave, slavish, *servile*; — *nuptia*, *P.*; — *testis*, *C.*; — *tumultus*, *C.*, a servile insurrection; *nil servile habet*, *H.*

Serviliter, slavishly, *serviliter*, *C.*

Servilia Gens, a family possessing both a plebeian and a patrician branch. Of the various cognomens borne by its members, the best known are *Ahala* and *Clepio*, *q.v.*

Servio -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to serve, be a servant or slave; — *aliqui*, *L.*; — *apud aliquem*, *C.*; — *servitutem*, *C.*, (2) of land, buildings, etc. to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, *C.*; (3) to serve, be useful, serviceable for, *charis veniunt calami*, *Pl.*, (4) *met.* to subserve, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify, — *aliqui*, *P. C.*; — *amori altiorum*, *C.*; — *vacundia*, *C.*; — *brevitati*, *C.*, to have regard to, seek to attain; — *tempori*, *C.*, accommodate one's self to.

Servitium -ii, *n.* slavery, service, servitude, subjection, *militibus nostris Jugurtha servitium minari*, *S.*; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur*, *S.*; (2) slaves, servants, a household of slaves, used both *sing.* and *pl.* *P. C.*

**Servitritus* -a -um, galled by slavery, *P.*

Servitudo -inis, *f.* slavery, servitude, *L.*

Servitus -utis, *f.* the condition of a slave, slavery, — *servitute aliquid*, *P.*; *mors servitutis turpitudinique anteprehenda*, *C.*; (2) generally, servitude, subjection, *C. Co.*, (3) a liability resting on a house, estate, a right possessed by some other person than the owner, *C.*; (4) *a body of servants, suite of attendants, *H.*

Servio, 1 to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver; *vita ex hostium telis servata*, *C.*; — *impedimenta totius exercitus*, *Ca.*; — *urbem et cives integros incolumesque*, *C.*; — *ordines*, *L.*; — *fidem*, *Ca.*; — *promissa*, *C.*; — *pacem cum aliquo*, *C.*; — *æquam mentem*, *H.*; (2) to try up, keep, preserve, reserve for future use, — *Cacuba centum clavibus*, *H.*; — *termes in molle*, *Pl.*; (3) to give a regard to, pay attention to, watch, *uxor me omnibus servat modis*, *P.*; — *sidera*, *V.*, to observe, — *ne qui nocturne catus facerent*, *L.*; (4) to observe an omen or portent, *C.*, (5) to keep watch in a place, remain, tarry anywhere, *Nymphæ sorores, centum quas flumina servant*, *V.*

**Servitula* -m, *f.* one who attends upon slaves, *P.*

Servulus -i, *m.* *servula* -m, *f.* *dim.* a slave boy or girl, young slave, *P. C.*

Servus -i, *m.* *serva* -m, *f.* a slave, servant, *C.*

Servus -a -um, servile, slavish, — *aqua*, *O.*, drunk by slaves, — *cultas*, *L.*; *imitatorum* — *pecus*, *H.*; (2) of lands or buildings, subject to rights of other persons than the owner, *C.*

Sesamum -i, *n.* (*σισαμινος*), made of sesame, *Pl.*

Sesamoides -is, *n.* (*σισαμοειδής*), a plant like sesame, *Pl.*

Sesamum -i, *n.* *sesūma* -m, *f.* (*σισαμινος*), an oily plant, *n.* native of the East, *Pl. Co.*

Sesquilysses = *sesquilysses*, *q.v.*

Sesuncia -m, *f.* an ounce and a half; 1-12th + 1-24th = 1-8th of any whole, *P. Co.*

**Sesuncialis* -e, — *crassitudo*, *Pl.*, thickness of an inch and a half.

Sesuplus -a -um, one and a half times as much; taken once and a half, *Q. Pl.*

Sesilis -is, *f.* (*σεσελος*), a plant, hartwort, *se-sel*, *C.*

Sesqui, one half more, half as much again, *C.*

Sesquialter -era -erum, once and a half, *C.*

**Sesquicilicaris* -e, containing one and a half culei, *Co.*

**Sesquicythus* -i, *m.* a cyathus and a half, *Cl.*

**Sesquidigitalis* -e, of the width of a finger and a half, *Vt.*

Sesquidigitus -i, *m.* a finger's width and a half, *Vt.*

**Sesquihora* -m, *f.* an hour and a half, *Pl.*

**Sesquigērum* -i, *n.* an acre and a half, *Pl.*

Sesquilibra -m, *f.* a pound and a half, *A. Aug.*

**Sesquimensis* -is, *m.* a month and a half, *Vr.*

Sesquimodius -i, *m.* a bushel and a half, *C.*

**Sesquibolus* -i, *m.* an obolus and a half, *Pl.*

**Sesquibolarius* -a -um, containing 9-8ths of any thing, *C.*

**Sesquipera* -m, *f.* *Co.*, **sesquiperis* -ris, *n.* *P.*, a day's work and a half

Sesquipedalis -e, a foot and a half long, *Ct.*; hence *poet.* very long, — *denes*, *Ct.*; — *verba*, *H.*

**Sesquipedaneus* -a -um, *Pl.* = *sesquipedalis*, *q.v.*

Sesquipes -pedis, *m.* a foot and a half, *Co. P.*

**Sesquiplaga* -m, *f.* a blow and a half, *Te.*

**Sesquiple* -leis, taken one and a half times, *C.*

**Sesquitercius* -a -um, containing 4-3rds of any thing, *C.*

Sesquilysses, a Ulysses and a half (that is, an exceedingly crafty man, the name of a satirist by Varro), *Pl.*

Sesquunx -neis = *sesuncia*, *q.v.*

Sessibulum -i, *n.* a seat, stool, chair, *P.*

Sessilis -e, fit for sitting upon, — *tergum equi*, *O.*; (2) of plants, growing close to the ground, *Pl.*

**Sessimoum* -ii, *n.* — *deorum*, *Vt.*, a sitting, session, assembly.

Sessio -onis, *f.* a sitting, the act of sitting, *C.*, (2) a place for sitting, seat, *C.*, (3) a sitting idle, loitering in a place, *C.*, (4) a sitting, session for discussion, *C.*

Sessito, 1. to sit much, sit a long time, *C.*

**Sessilecula* -m, *f.* a little company or assembly come together for conversation, *C.*

Sessor -oris, *m.* one who sits, a sitter, *H. St.*; (2) an inhabitant, dweller, — *urbis*, *N.*

**Sestertius* -i, *m.* *dim.* a little sestorce, *M.*

Sestertius -a -um, two and a half, found only *subst.* (1.) *Jus* -ii, *m.* (*se. numus*), a silver coin, = 4 denarii = 21 asses, *C.*; (2) *sestertio numo*, = 1 denarius, for a small sum, for a trifle, *C.*, (3) *numo sestertio*, for a small sum, for a trifle, *C.*, (4) in imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, *Pl.* (11.) *sestertium* -ii, *n.* (probably formed from the frequently occurring *gen. pl.* of *sesternus*, *sestertium*) a sum of a thousand and sestercs, *C.*, (2) a measure, two feet and a half deep, *Co.* (11.) Introduction, "On the Roman method of computing money."

Seta -m, *f.* (*seta*), a bristle, stiff hair, *C. O.*; applied to coarse, bristly human hair, *V.*

Setanina -m, *f.* *setanum* -ii, *n.* (*στανινά*), a species of medlar, *Pl.*; (2) a kind of onion, *Pl.*

Stiliger -era -rum, having bristles, bristly, — *sus*, *L. V.*

Stilosus -a -um, full of bristles, bristly, — *aper*, *V.*

Seu, *vid. sive*.

Severe, *C.*, *severiter*, *A. Aug.* seriously, gravely, austere, severely.

Servitas -utis, *f.* gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness, *C.*

Servitudo -inis, *f.* *P.* = *severitas*, *q.v.*

Sēvērūs -a -um, grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe; — **cultus**, C; **Tubero vīdē** —, C; — **iudex**, C; — **in iudicando**, C; — **in filium**, C; (2) of things, — **timor**, H, strong; harsh, — **iudicia**, C; — **silentia noctis**, Lc; (3) cruel, **Nepthūnus sēvērūs** — **que**, P; — **turba Eumenidum**, Pt.
Sēvēcō, I, to call aside, call away, — **singulos**, **hoī tatiq̄ capīt**, Ca; — **plebem in Aventinum**, C; (2) **met.** to call off, call away, separate, — **animum a voluptate**, C.

Sevum, etc. = **sebum**, etc. *g.v.*

Sex (ἑξ), six, C.

Sexagēnārius -a -um, containing the number sixty; and especially, sixty years old, St. Q.

Sexāgēni -a -s, sixty each, C.

Sexagēsīmus -a -um, the sixtieth, T. C.

Sexāgēs, sixty times, C. Ca.

Sexāginta, sixty, C; (2) used as an indefinite round number, M.

Sexangūlus -a -um, hexagonal, O.

* **Sexcēnārius** -a -um, — **cohortes**, Ca, of six hundred men.

Sexcēni -a -s, six hundred each, C.

Sexcēntēni -a -s, Co, = **sexcenti**, *g.v.*

Sexcēntēsīmus -a -um, the six hundredth, C.

Sexcēnti -a -s, six hundred, C; (2) used to denote an indefinite round number, — **epistolae**, C, innumerable; — **causa**, P.

Sexcēntes, six hundred times, C; (2) used indefinitely, P.

* **Sexcēntōplūgus** -i, m. one who receives innumerable stripes, P.

Sexdēcīm = **sedecim**, *g.v.*

Sexennīs -e, six years old, P.

Sexennium -i, n. a period of six years, C.

Sexlēs, six times, L; (2) for the sixth time, Aug.

Sexprīmī -ōrum, m. = college of magistrates in certain provincial cities, consisting of six members, C.

* **Sextādēcīmāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 16th legion, Tc.

Sextans -ntis, m. the sixth part of an As, occurring as a coin, C; (2) the sixth of a pūnd, Pl; of an acre, Vr; of a sextarius, Co. M; (3) in mathematics, the sixth part of the perfect number six (i.e. unity), Vt.

* **Sextantālīs** -e, two inches thick, Vt.

Sextantiūlus -a -um, — **as**, Pl, weighing only the sixth part of a pound.

* **Sextārtiūlus** -i, m. *dim.* a small fluid measure, pint, gill, St.

Sextārtius -i, m. the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), C; (2) as a dry measure, the 16th part of a modius, Co. Pl.

Sextia gens, a plebeian family at Rome, from which the first plebeian consul was chosen; **vid.** **Lateranus**.

Sextīlus -is, m. — **mēnsis**, H; or **abs.** C, the ninth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August.

Sextīla -a, f. the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an As, C.

Sextus -a -um, the sixth, C; **adv.** **sextum**, C, for the sixth time.

* **Sexungūla** -a, f. six claws (a name given by P. to a rapacious harlot).

Sexus -us, m. the male or female sex; applied also to animals, C; **hominum genus et in sexu consideratur**, virile an muliebri sit, C; **liberi utriusque sexūs**, St, **homines utriusque sexūs**, Pl, hermaphrodite; (2) applied to plants, minerals, etc., Pl; (3) the sexual organs, Pl.

Si, if, frequently joined with **quod**, **quodsi**, but if, if however, C; **si ne**, **si non**, P. used = **nisi**; **si . . . si non**, C, expresses an alternative, if . . . if not; so also **si . . . si ne**, P. = **si ne . . . si ne**; (2) if indeed, **delectus habetur**, **si hic delectus appellandus**, C; (3) in expressions of a wish, if but, if only, **si nunc se ostendat**, V; (4) in comparisons, **ac si**, just as if, C, L; (5) in indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if, **visam**, **si domum est**, T; **comati si possent**, etc., Ca.

* **Sibilo**, I. (1.) *neut.* to hiss, **serpens arrectis horret squamis et sibilat ore**, V; (11.) *act.* — **aliquem**, C.

Sibīlus -i, m. a hissing, **venientes — austri**, V; pl. **sibila**, **serpens horrenda sibila misit**, O; (2) a hiss of scorn or disapproval, — **metuere**, C; **Fufūm clamoribus et conviciis et sibillis consecrantur**, C.

Sibīlus -a -um, hissing, V.

Sibylla -a, f. (Σιβυλλα), a prophetess, **Sibyl**, C; especially the Cumæan **Sibyl**, whose oracles were preserved at Rome, V.

Sibyllīnus -a -um, of or relating to the **Sibyl**, **Sibyllīne**, — **libri**, C. L.

Sic, thus, in this manner; **sire enim sic est**, **sire illo modo**, C; **illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellat)** in qua in populo sunt omnia, C; thus, as follows, **ingressus est sic loqui Scipio**, C; (2) in comparisons, **eo, as, Atticum sicamo, ut alterum fratrem**, C; found in the phrases **quemadmodum . . . sic**, C; **sic . . . tanquam**, C; **sic . . . quasi**, C; **sic . . . quomodo**, P; (3) in wishes, so, **sic me dii amant**, **ut me tuarum miseritum est fortunarum**, T; (4) so much, to such a degree, **Tarquinius sic Sercium diligebat**, **ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius**, C; (5) so, such, **salutē tu sanus es?** **sic sum**, **ut vides**, P, I am so, as you see; (6) used to give an affirmative answer, **Phanium relictam solam?** **sic**, T.

Sica -a, f. a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; used by Pl. of the edge of a wild boar's teeth.

Sicāni -ōrum, m. a people who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily; hence **adj.** **Sicānus** -a -um, V, Sicilian; **Sicānus** -a -um, V, **Sicānis** -īdis, f. **adj.** Sicilian; **subst.** **Sicānia** -a, f. Sicily, O.

Sicārius -i, m. a stabber, assassin, C.

Sicānēus -a -um, dry, — **genus prati**, Co.

Sicānus -a -um (of plants), dry, Pl.

* **Siccatio** -ōnis, f. a drying, Pl.

Sicca, thus, *fo*, P.

Sicca, dryly, Co; (2) of discourse, — **dicere**, C, plainly, soberly, dryly.

Siccesco, I, to become dry, Cl. Co.

Siccline, is it thus? thus? so? P. T.

Sicclitas -ūtis, f. dryness, P. Pl; especially, dryness of soil in particular places, — **paludum**, Ca; dryness of weather, drought, C. Ca; (2) used to express a state of body opp. to cold, catarrh, etc. firm health, C; (3) **met.** — **orationis**, C, plainness, simplicity, dryness.

Sicco, I. (1.) *act.* to make dry, dry, — **aliquid in sole**, Co; — **cellera**, V; — **lacrima**, Pl; — **paludes**, C; — **distenla ubera**, H, to empty; (2) to dry up a diseased humour, heal, — **suppurata**, Pl; — **tristia vulnera**, O; (H.) *neut.* to become dry, dry up, A. Aug.

* **Siccōcellus** -a -um, having dry eyes, P.

Siccus -a -um, dry, — **solum**, Q; — **gleba**, H; **oculi**, Pt, tearless; **subst.** **siccum** -i, n. a dry place, the dry land, **donec i ostra tenent siccum**, V; (2) of weather, dry, without rain, **sive annus — est, sive pluvius**, Co; **sole dies referente siccus**, H; (3) of the human body, in sound, vigorous health, — **corpora**, Pl. Co; (4) dry, thirsty, P; and hence, sober, moderate, continent, C; (5) **met.** of discourse, dry, jejune, Q.

Sicclēon -i, n. (σικκλήν), the plant flea-bane, Pl.

Sicclia -a, f. (Σικκλία), the island of Sicily; **adj.**

Sicclius -a -um, C, **Sicclius** -īdis, f. V, Sicilian.

* **Sicclissitō**, I, to imitate Sicilian manners, P.

* **Sicclieda** -a, f. *dim.* a small sickle, P.

Sicclius -i, m. the 4th part of an uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an As; thus 1-4th inch, Pl; 1-48th acre, Co; 1-48th hour, Pl.

* **Siccliflenta** -ōrum, n. that which is cut off with the sickle, after the first crop, A. Aug.

Sicclio, 4, to reap a second crop, — **prata**, Vr.

Sicclis -i, f. a sickle, Pl.

Sicclibi, if anywhere, wheresoever, C.

Sicclia -a, f. a little dagger, Ct.

Sicclunde, if from anywhere, C.

Sicnt, **sicnti**, **as**, **sicnt dizi**, **faciam**, P; **sicnt sapiens poeta dicit**, C; followed by **ita**, **itidem**, **sic**, P. L. Ca; (2) sometimes used without a verb,

Græcia, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, C;
vir in uxoribus, sicut in liberis, vile necisque ha-
berent potestatem, Ca; (3) *inasmuch as, — cras*
erat, as the case really is, in fact, sit ista res
magna, sicut est, C; (5) *as it were, hic locus — ali-*
quod fundamentum est hujus constitutionis, C; (6)
sicut eram, just as I was, in the same state as I
was; sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, O.

Sicyon -ōnis, f. (Σικυών), a city of Peloponnesus;
hence adj. Sicyōnus -a -um, C. subst. Sicyōnia
-ōni, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Aug.

Siderālis -is, f. or relating to the stars, Pl.
Siderāto -ōnis, f. n. blast, blight upon plants (so
called because supposed to be produced by an ad-
verse constellation), Pl.

Siderēus -a -um, of or belonging to the stars,
starry, siderial, O. V; — cælum, O, starry; —
ignes, O, the stars; (2) of or relating to the sun,
solar, — ignes, O; — lux, O; (3) heavenly, di-
vine, M.

Siderion -ii, n. (σιδήριον), the plant vervain, Pl.
Siderites -æ, m. (σιδήριτης), a magnet, Pl; (2) a
kind of diamond, Pl.

Sideritis -is, f. (σιδήρις) = siderion, q.v.
Sidēor, 1. to suffer from a coup-de-soleil, be
planet-struck, Pl.

Sido, sidī, 3. to sit down, settle, alight, columbae
super arbore sidunt, V; of inanimate things, to
sink down, settle, cum piz siderit, Co; gummi in
aquā sidit, Pl; (2) to settle firmly, remain fixed,
ut nulla ancora sidant, Pl; so of a ship, to stick
fast on a shoal, Pl. L; (3) to sink down, sink to
destruction, non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse pa-
ternos Cadmi, Pt.

Sidon -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a city of Phœnicia, V. O;
hence adj. Sidōnus -a -um, V. O, Phœnician,
Sidonian; — amor, Cl, of Jupiter for Europa; —
duces, P. Aug, Carthaginian; and as Thebes in
Bœotia was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus, —
comes, O, Theban; Sidōneus -a -um, S; Sidōnis
-idis, f. Europa, O, Dido, O.

Sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation,
illi sempiterni ignes, quæ sidera et stellas vocatis,
C; (2) the sky, heavens, Juppiter terram, mare,
sidera movit, O; hence met. the height of fame and
fortune, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, II; (3) the
night, Pt; (4) that which shines, glitters (e.g. the
eyes), oculi, gemine, sidera nostra, faces, Pt; (5)
the season of the year, weather, climate, hiberno
motris sidere classem? V; tot inhospita saxa
sideraque emensa, V; (6) a star, as supposed to
influence the fate of men, pestifero sidere icti, L;
adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Ct.

Sigilla -ōrum, n. dim. small figures, images,
apposuit patellam in qua sigilla erant egregia, C;
figures cut upon a signet-ring, C; and hence, a
seal, H.

Sigillaria -ōrum, n. the last days of the Satur-
nalis, in which little figures were exchanged as
resents, St; (2) the little images thus used, Sc;
(3) a place in Rome where such images were sold,
St.

Sigillatus -a -um, ornamented with small figures,
C.

Sigma -ētis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma,
and hence a semicircular dining-table in the
original shape of that letter (C), M.

Signator -ōris, m. one who seals a document as
a witness; especially the witness to a will, S.

Signatorius -a -um, of or relating to sealing; —
anulus, P. Aug, a signet-ring.

Signa -æ, f. a city in Latium; hence adj.
Signinus -a -um, — opus, or abs. Signum -i, n. a
kind of plaster for walls and pavements, Co. Pl.

Signifer -era -erum, bearing figures, adorned
with figures; — puppis, P. Aug; (2) bearing stars,
covered with constellations, — æther, Lc; — orbis,
C, the zodiac; (3) subst. -er -i, m. a standard-
bearer, C.

* *Significabilis -e, — vox, Vr, significant, con-*
veying a meaning.

Significans -ntis (ptcp. significo), of discourse,
expressive, graphic, significant, distinct, clear,
locorum dilucida et — descriptio, Q.

Significanter, plainly, distinctly, signifi-
cantly, graphically, Q.

Significativa -æ, f. significance, expressive-
ness, — verborum, Q.

Significatio -ōnis, f. a showing, pointing out,
indicating; sign, token, indication; a dūs protecta
— et quasi denunciatio calamitatum, C; celeriter
ignibus significatione facta, Ca; qui cum testamen-
tum mutare cuperet, in ipsa — hujus voluntatis
est mortuus, C; (2) a sign of assent, approbation,
C; (3) a sign, prognostic of a change of weather,
Pl; (4) in rhetoric, — est, qua plus in suspitione
relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Aug; (5)
the meaning, signification of a word, C. Q.

Significatus -ūs, m. a sign, prognostic of a
change of weather, Vt. Pl.

Significo, 1. to give a sign, indication; to indi-
cate, notify; a plebe plausu maximo quon eret
mihi gratulatio significata, C; Adm manus ha-
dere, dedicationem — incipiunt, Ca, conelamare et
— de fugā Romanis caperunt, Ca; (2) to indicate
that which is to come; — futura, C; to give signs
of, indicate a change of weather, ventus Africus
tempestatem significat, Co; (3) of words, to mean,
signify, C.

Siano, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, designate,
— humum limite, O; — mania a atro, O, to mark
out; cæli regionem in cortice signant, V, cut in, in-
scribe; — saxum carmine, O; (2) to mark with a
seal, seal, seal up, C. O; (3) to coin, stamp money,
argentum signatum, C. Q, coined silver; (4) met.
to signify, express, quentes suis verbis signare nos-
tra volvere Græci, Q; oratores ea eadem appella-
tione signantur, Q; (5) met. to observe, notice, V.

Signum -i, n. a sign, mark, token, — et note
locorum, C; — imprimere pecori, V; — pedum
sequi, O, to follow the footsteps; — doloris osten-
dere, C; (2) especially a military standard, flag,
banner, Ca; sometimes used for the eagle, which
was the general standard of the legion, Ca; but
more properly, the standard of each manipule and
cohort, C; (3) melon. the troop, company, cohort,
S. L; (4) the signal, order, command given by
the general, C. Ca; (5) a sign, token, indication of
the future, C; (6) a figure, image, statue, C; (7) a
seal, signet, literæ integris signis pratoribus tra-
dundur, C; (8) a group of stars, constellation,
C. H.

Sil, silis, n. n. kind of yellow earth, ochre, Pl.

Siliceus -a -um, like ochre, — color, Pl.

Silānus -i, m. (Σιλανός), a fountain (frequently
made to issue from a head of Silenus), Lc.

Silaus -i, m. a species of parley, Pl.

Silens -ntis (ptcp. silēo), still, tranquil, quiet,
silent, — nox, O; adj. silentes, V. O, the dead;
— sarmentum, vineæ, Co, not yet sprouting

Silentium -ii, n. silence, stillness, quietness,
audire aliquid magno silentio, C; — fieri jubet,
C; animadvertere cum silentio, T, to notice in si-
lence; the stillness of night, — noctis, Ca. L;
— ruris, O; (2) freedom from disturbance; and hence,
completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices,
C; (3) quiet, repose, inactivity. — perpeltum judi-
ciorum ac forti, C; vitam silentio transire, S.

Silēo -ūi, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent, sedentibus
ac silentibus cunctis, St; — de aliquâ re, C; — ali-
quid, C; (2) of inanimate objects, silēt aura, Co;
aër, O; nox, V; (3) to be quiet, inactive, recti,
silent leges inter arma, G; si quando ambula-
sileat, C.

Siler -ēris, n. a species of willow, Pl. V.

Sileseo, 3. to become silent, grow still, T. V.

Silex -leis, m. a flint, C; used as a symbol of
hard-heartedness, non silice nati sumus, C; (2)
port. a rock, cliff, Lc. V.

Silicernium -ii, n. a funeral feast (applied to
mockery to an infirm old man), T.

* *Silicēus -a -um, flinty, Vl.*

Silicis -æ, f. a plant called fenugreek, Pl.

**Silicula* -æ, *f. dim.* a little pod or husk, *Vr.*
Siliginus -a -um, made of wheat, wheaten, *Vr.*
Pl.

Siligo -inis, *f.* a kind of very white wheat, *Co;*
Triticum hibernum, *Linn*; (2) wheaten flour, *Pl.* *Jv.*

Siliqua -æ, *f.* a husk, pod, shell, *Pl.* *Vr;* *pl.* *siliqua* -arum, *H.* pulse; (2) *silqua Græca*, the carob-tree, *Co;* (3) fenugreek, *Co.*

Siliquastrum -i, *n.* pepperwort, *Pl.*

Siliquor, *l. dep.* to get pods, *Pl.*

Silius, *C.* *Silius Italicus*, born about A.D. 25, was a successful lawyer, a wealthy man, attained the honour of the consulship 68, and having passed safely through all the difficulties of those troubled times, died at the advanced age of seventy-five. He is known to us as the author of an epic poem on the Second Punic War, in seventeen books, the whole of which is still extant. Its chief value consists in the incidental, historical, and geographical information which it affords; as a poem it presents few attractions to modern readers.

Silybius -i, *m.* (σιλύβιος) a piece of parchment attached to a book, in which were written the title and the author's name, *C.*

Silphium -i, *n.* (σίλφιον) = *Asperitium*, *g.v.*

Silurus -i, *m.* (σίλουρος) a species of river-fish, *Pl.* *Jv.*

Silus -a -um, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, *C.*

Silva -æ, *f.* (sylva), a wood, forest, *C;* *silvarum dea*, *O.* Diana; (2) a plantation, *C;* (3) *poet.* a tree, trees, *V;* (4) met. *horrida sicca silva comæ*, *Jv;* *omnis ubertas et quasi — dicendi*, *C.* abundance, copiousness; — *rerum*, *C.* great quantity.

Silvæteus -a -um, of or relating to a forest or wood, *A.* Aug; (2) of plants and animals, wild, *Vr.*

Silveco, *3.* (of a vine) to run wild, *C.* *Co.*

Silvestris -æ, sylvan, covered with trees, wooded, woody, *collis apertus ab superiore parte —*, *Ca;* — *locus*, *Co;* — *homines*, *H.* living in the woods; (2) of animals and plants, wild, growing wild, *taurus silvestres majores agrestibus*, *Pl.*

Silvæcia -æ, *c.* inhabiting the woods, *Pt.* *V.*

**Silvæultrix* -icis, *f.* inhabiting the woods, *Ct.*

**Silvifragus* -i -um, shattering the woods, *Lc.*

Silviger -æra -arum, wooded, covered with forests, — *montes*, *Pl.*

Silvæus -a -um, well-wooded, abounding in forests, *L.* *Pl.*

Silvula -æ, *f. dim.* a little wood, thicket, *Co.*

Silybum -i, *n.* (σίλβιον) a plant resembling a thistle, *Pl.*

Sima -æ, *f.* an architectural moulding, frequently used in cornices, *Vt.*

Simia -æ, *f.* (similis -i, *m.*) an ape, monkey, *C.*

Similia -æ, *f.* the finest wheaten flour, *Cl.* *M.*

Similiago -inis, *f. Pl.* = *simila*, *g.v.*

Similis -æ, like, resembling, similar, — *patriæ*, *C;* — *patri*, *C;* *si similes Isilio tribunos haberet*, *L;* *homines inter se quum formâ tum moribus similes*, *C;* followed by *atque*, *ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit*, *suas injurias persequantur*, *Ca;* so also followed by *ut si*, *C;* *tangam si*, *C.*

Similitas -atis, *f.* likeness, similarity, resemblance, *Vt.*

Similiter, in like manner, similarly, *C;* followed by *atque*, *C;* *ut si*, *C.*

Similitudo -inis, *f.* likeness, similitude, resemblance, *est inter ipsos —*, *C;* *est homini cum deo —*, *C;* concrete, *similitudines*, *C.* similar things; (2) a metaphor, simile, *ut — istam persequar*, *C.* *Q.*

Similo = *simulo*, *g.v.*

Simplex -icis, simple, uncompounded, unmixed, — *natura animantia*, *C;* *quædam sunt in rebus —*, *quædam copulata*, *C;* — *esca*, *H;* — *jus*, *H;* — *genus mortis*, *L.* without torture; *areis Alpihus impositas decet acer plus vice simplici*, *H.* more than once; (2) morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless, *C;* *animal sine fraude solisque innocuum*, — *O.*

Simplicitas -atis, *f.* simplicity, simpleness, *Pl.* *Pl;* (2) moral simplicity, straightforwardness, plainness, guilelessness, *L.* *O.* *Q.*

Simpliter, simply, plainly, straightforwardly, directly, *frondes — posita*, *O;* *si est — breviterque dicendum*, *C;* (2) frankly, candidly, artlessly, *me amice — que reprehenderent*, *Pl.*

Simplus -a -um, simple, *P.* Aug; more frequently *subst.* (a) *simpulum* -i, *n.* that which is single, a single number (*opp.* *duplum*), *C;* (b) *simpla* -æ, *f.* the simple purchase-money, *Vr.*

Simpulum -i, *n.* a ladle; *prov. excitare fluctus in simpulo*, *C;* to make much ado about nothing.

Simpvrium -ii, *n.* a sacrificial vessel, *C.*

Simul, at once, at the same time as, — *venire*, *C;* — *commonefacere*, *Ca;* *testamentum obsignatum cum Clodio*, *C;* — *et ostendi*, *C;* — *inflatus exacerbatuque*, *L;* — *honoribus atque circutibus*, *L;* followed by *abl.* — *septemciris*, *Te;* (2) *simul* . . . *simul*, at once . . . at once, partly . . . partly; *in crepando — temeritatem*, — *ignaviam*, *L;* (3) *simul atque*, *simulac*, as soon as, *simulatque cognitus est*, *C;* in the same sense, *simul ut expectetis sumus*, *C.*

Simulacrum -i, *n.* an image, likeness, portrait, effigy, *hominis effigiem — que scire*, *C;* *deorum — sanctissimi*, *C;* *adv.* *ad simulacrum*, after the likeness, pattern of, — *templi Veneris*, *St;* (2) a reflection in a mirror, shade, form, *in aqua quæquomque apparent nobis —*, *Lc;* — *pallentia visa sub obscurum noctis*, *V;* the mental idea or conception of an object, *Lc;* a description of character, portraiture in writing, *L;* (3) a shadow, resemblance, appearance, — *aliquid*, *ac testigium civitatis*, *C;* — *libertatis*, *Tb.*

Simulamen -inis, *n.* an invitation, *O.*

Simulans -ntis (*ptep.* *simulatio*), imitating, imitative, — *ales*, *O.*

Simulatio, in appearance, feignedly, *C.*

Simulatio -onis, *f.* the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show, *imitatio — que virtutis*, *C;* — *timoris*, *Ca;* — *deditionis*, *Ca;* *ex omni citâ — dissimulatioque tollenda est*, *C.* hypocrisy.

Simulator -oris, *m.* an imitator, *O;* (2) a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, forger, *C;* — *seculi*, *Te.*

**Simulatrix* -icis, *f.* a transformer (applied to *Carce*), *P.* Aug.

Simulo, 1. to make like, — *rem rei*, *C;* (2) to pretend, represent, imitate, — *expressum*, *H;* — *Catonem*, *H;* (3) to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit, — *gaudia cultu*, *O;* — *lacrimas*, *O;* — *se furere*, *C;* — *agrum*, *L.* pretend to be ill; frequently *ptep.* *simulatus* -i -um, feigned, counterfeit, *ne — quidquam potest esse diurnum*, *C.* nothing counterfeit can be lasting.

Simulatus -us, *f.* enmity, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred, rivalry; *simulatus cum aliquo gerere*, *Q;* *exercere*, *C;* *cum aliquo esse in similitate*, *N.*

**Similius* -a -um, a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, *Lc.*

Simus -a -um (σιμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, *Pl.* *V.*

Sim, but if, if however; follows *si*, *nisi*, if . . . but if, *C;* *si . . . sin aliter*, *C;* *si . . . sin autem*, *C;* *si . . . sin vero*, *C;* — *minus*, — *aliter*, *C;* — *secus*, *P.* but if not, if on the contrary.

Sinapi -is, *n.* (-is -is, *f.* σινάπιν), mustard, *Co.* *Pl.*

Sincere, honestly, frankly, sincerely, *C.*

Sinceritas -atis, *f.* purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, — *pura olei*, *Pl;* met. *ne sum-mum bonum habebit — suam*, *Sc.* completeness, perfection.

Sincerus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine, *scernere furcata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*, *C;* — *corpus*, *O.* whole, healthy; — *cas*, *H.* clean; — *gens*, *Te.* unmixed, of pure blood; (2) met. — *judicium*, *C;* — *pronunciator rerum gestarum*, *C.* impartial; — *fides*, *L.* honourable, upright, sincere.

Sinclut -ptis, *n.* half a head; especially the smoked chap of a pig, P. Pl; (2) the brain, P.

Sindon -ōnis, *f.* (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, M.

Sine, *prep.* with *abl.*, without (*opp.* cum), *semper ille cum uore, tum — cū, C; — dubio, C; — ullā dubitatione, C*, without doubt; sometimes placed after the noun which it governs, *vitis nemo sine nascitur*, II.

Singillatim (singillatim), singly, one by one, alone, T. C.

Singulāris -e, single, individual, *ubi aliquos — ex nave egredi conspexerant, Ca; hircus, qui — natus sit, Pl*, only born; *hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, C*, of sole power; (2) in grammar, singular, — *numerus, Q; (3) subst. singulāres -um, m.* a sort of life-guards in the imperial service, Tc; (4) *met.* single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, *summus et — vir, C; — homines ingenio atque animo, C; — et incredibilis virtus, C*.

Singulārter, singly, Lc; (2) in the singular number, Q; (3) particularly, singularly, C.

Singulāris -a -um, — *calene, P*, once twisted (*acc.* to others, one pound in weight).

Singillatim = singillatim, *g.v.*

Singill -m -a, one each, each, separate, single, *describat censors binos in singulas civitates, C; duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, G; in dies singulos, from day to day, daily; (2) single, separate, individual, honestus agrum eos universi quam singuli possideretis, C*.

Singultio, *ā*, to hiccough, Cl; (2) * of a hen, to cluck, Co.

Singulto, I. (i.) *neut.* to hiccough, Q; of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, V; (2) *act.* — *antiman, O*, to gasp out.

Singultus -ūs, *m.* a hiccoughing, sobbing, G; (2) a rattling in the throat, V.

Sinister -tra -trum, left, on the left hand, — *manus, Q; — cornu, Ca; — ripa, H; (2) left-handed, awkward, V; (3) unfavourable, unlucky, sinister; — sermones de Tiberio, Tc; — pugna Cannensis, Pt; (4) as applied to omens, favourable, propitious, — *volatus avium, Pl*; yet as the Greeks regarded left-hand omens as unpropitious, the word has sometimes that signification, O. Ct; (5) *subst. sinistra -re, f.* the left hand, Ca; the left side, C.*

Sinistēritas -ūtis, *f.* left-handed, awkward behaviour, Pl.

Sinistre, unfavourably, unpropitiously, H. Tc.

Sinistrorsus (sinistrorsum), towards the left, to the left, Ca.

Sino, sivi, sītum, *3.* to permit, allow, suffer, *vinum ad se importari, omnino non sinunt, Ca; neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, II; sinite abcam viva a vobis, P; non feram, non patiar, non sinam, C; sinite exorator ut sim, T; id nos non sinemus, T; (2) in conversation, sine! be it so, granted, P. T; (3) *ne dī sirint! ne Juppiter sirit!* God forbid! P. T.*

Sinōpis -ydis, *f.* (sc. Terra), a species of red ochre, found near Sinope, Pl.

Sinum -i, *n.* (sinus -i, *m.*) a large, deep bowl, used as a drinking-vessel, P.

Sinō, I. to bend, curve, *angues sinuant immensa volumine terga, V; qualia dividuus sinuantur cornua Luna, O; muri introrsus sinuati, Tc*, bent inwards.

Sinuosus -a -um, full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuous, V; — *Maander flexibus, Pl; (2) of a course, diffuse, digressive, Q.*

Sinus -is, *m.* a bending, curve, fold, *draco coniciens sinus e corpore flexos, C*; so of the fold or bag of a net, P. Jv; the belly of a sail swollen by the wind, *n curl, ringlet of hair, O; the curve of a sickle, Co; (2) the hanging fold in which the toga was worn, bosom, lap, Caesar moriens sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, St; aurum in sinu ejus incenerunt, Q; sinus lazzo ferre aliquid, H*, to carry carelessly; so *meto.* the purse, money

which was carried in the fold of the toga; (3) *met.* the bosom; hence, love, affection, *iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, C; Pompeius mihi, crede, in sinu est, C*, is much beloved by me; also, the inmost part of any thing, the heart, *in sinu urbis sunt hostes, S; a place of secrecy, in sinu gaudent, C*, in secret; (4) a bay, gulf, C.

Sion -ii, *n.* (σιών), an aquatic plant, *Sium latifolium*, Linn. Pl.

Stiparium -ii, *n.* a drop-scene at a theatre, C; *meto.* comedy, St; (2) a curtain to exclude the sun, Q.

Siphon -ōnis, *m.* (σίφων), a siphon, Co.

Siphunculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small pipe, through which a fountain is discharged, Pl.

Siptachōra -m, *f.* an Indian tree, said to yield amber, Pl.

Siquando, if ever, C.

Siquidem, if indeed, C; if also, P; since, because, C. Ca.

Siraum -i, *n.* (σίραον), boiled must, = *sapa, g.v.*

Sircūla -m, *f.* Co; sircūla -m, *f.* Pl, a kind of grape.

Siremps, sirempse, quite the same, P. Sc.

Siren -ōnis, *f.*, usually *pl.*, Sīrenes -um, *f.* (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens; beautiful singers, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction, O. H.

Sirlāsis -is, *f.* (σείρασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Pl.

Sirlus -ii, *m.* (σείριος), the dogstar, V; used *adj. sirius ardor, V.*

Sirpe -is, *n.* asafetida, Pl.

Sirpo, sirpus; etc. = scirpo, scirpus, *g.v.*

Sirus -i, *m.* (σεῖρος), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, Pl. Co.

Sis = si vis, if thou wilt, used as a conversational phrase, *refer animum sis, ad veritatem, C; tace, sis, stulta, P*, hold your tongue, do!

Sisāra -m, *f.* = erice, *g.v.*, Pl.

Siser -ēris, *n.* (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root, *Sium sisarum*, Linn. Pl.

Sisto, stiti, stātum, *3.* (i.) *act.* to cause to stand, put, place; *mollior siste nunc me, care, ne cadam, P; — cohortes expeditas summis montium jugis, Tc; — suam ad aram, V; (2) — aliquem, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, — *se, or sisti, to appear in court, P. C; (3) to stop any thing in motion, bring to stand, check, — aquam, V; — flumina, O; — gradum, Pt; and met. — tuas quereles, O; — lacrimas, metum, O; — fugam, L; (4) to make firm, settle firmly, establish; met. ego vos salvas sistam, P; (5) used in Tc. of buildings, to build, erect, — *templum tisdem vestigiis, Tc; (ii.) neut.* to stand, P; (2) to appear, present one's self in court, C; (3) to stand still, *solsistum, quod sol eo die — videbatur, Vr; (4) to stand firm, qui rempublicam — negat posse, C; especially in the phrase, sisti non (nec, sic) potest, L*, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer.**

*Sistrūrus -a -um, furnished with a sistrum, *g.v.*; *turba, M*, priests of Isis.

Sistrum -i, *n.* (σίστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Jv. O.

Sisymbalum -ii, *n.* (σιςυμβλλον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Pl. O.

Sisyphus -i, *m.* (Σίσυφος), a king of Corinth, renowned for his craft, and condemned in hell to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back, V; hence *adj.* Sisyphus -a -um, (a) of or relating to Sisyphus, Pt; (b) Corinthian, O; *subst.* Sisyphides -m, *m.* O. Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisyphus.

Sisyrrhynchon -ii, *n.* (σισυρρυγχον), a kind of bulbous plant, Pl.

Stānus -a -um (στάνιος), of this year, this year's, — *panis, Pl*, made of summer wheat.

Stella -m, *f.* *dim.* a narrow-necked jug or urn, used for drawing lots, P. L.

Stictōsus -a -um, very dry, parched, — *et peraridum solum, Co; (2) * causing thirst, Pl.*

Sitenter thirstily, greedily, *C.*
Sitens -ntis (*prp.* sitlo), thirsty, *H. O.* (2) of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, *O. V.*; abs. sitlens -ium, *n. Pl.* dry places; (3) *met.* thirsting, desiring, *C.*

Sitlo, *4. (i.) neut.* to thirst, be thirsty, — *mediis in undis, O.*; (2) of plants, the soil, etc. to be dry, parched, — *agri, C.*; — *tellus, O.*; (ii.) *act.* to thirst after, *O. M.*; (2) *met.* to thirst after, eagerly desire, — *sanguinem nostrum, C.*; *honores, C.*

Sitis -is, *f.* thirst, — *depellere, explere, C.* to satisfy; (2) dryness, drought, *V. Co.*; (3) *met.* eager desire, — *libertatis, C.*; — *argenti, H.*

Sitistis -a -um (*scitatoris*), fed up, crammed, *Pl.*
Sitistor -oris, *m.* one who thirsts, a thirster, *M.*
Sittace -es, *f.* *n.* parrot, *Pl.*

Sittila -a, *f.* (altitius -i, *m.* A. Aug.) a small vessel for drawing water, *P.*; also used in drawing lots, *P.*

Situs -a -um, placed, set, put, in *ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, C.*; hence (2) built, founded, *urbis ab aliquo —, Fe.*; (3) buried, interred, *Aeneas — est super Numicium flumen, L.*; (4) of places, lying, situated, *locus — in mediâ insula, C.*; so of persons, *cis Rheno sita gentes, Aug.*; (5) *met.* in *melle sunt sita lingua eorum, P.*; especially, *situm esse in aliquo (aliquâ re)*, to rest with, depend upon; *assensio qua est in nostrâ potestate sita, C.*; *cui spes omnis in fugâ sita erat, S.*

Situs -us, *m.* the place, site, situation of any thing, — *loci, urbis, C.*; — *castrorum, Ca.*; (2) a region of the earth, zone, quarter, *Pl.*; (3) rust, mould, dirt, acquired by long remaining in one place, *V. Pt.*; (4) of the mind, rusting, growing mouldy, *marcescere otio situque circatam, L.*

Sive, *seu*, or *if, C.*; *si media nox est, sive est prima vespere, P.*; (2) *sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu*, whether . . . or, if . . . or if (placing the two propositions on an equality), *sive fecisset sive voluisset, C.*; *sive deus sua natura adegerat, C.*; *sive canis, sive consilio decorum, Ca.*; in the same sense, *sive . . . seu, V. L.*; *seu . . . sive, V. O.*; *ne . . . seu, V.*; *sive . . . an, Te.*; (3) *or, regis Philippi — Persae, C.*

Smâragdinus -a -um (*σμάραγδινος*), of or relating to an emerald, emerald-green, *Cl.*

Smâragdus -i, *m. f.* (*σμάραγδος*), an emerald, *Pl. O.*

Smeectens -a -um (*σμηκτικός*), cleansing, cleaning, — *ris, Pl.*

Smegma -itis, *n.* (*σμήγμα*), a means of cleaning, detergent, *Pl.*

Smilax -acis, *f.* (*σμίλαξ*), bindweed, *Pl.*; (2) a yew-tree, *Pl.*; (3) a species of oak, *Pl.*

Smintheus -ei, *m.* (*Σμινθεύς*), a surname of Apollo, *O.*

Smyrna -æ, *f.* (*σμύρνα*), myrrh, *Le.*

Smynolus -i, *n.* (*σμύρινος*), a plant resembling myrrh, *Pl.*

Smynthra -æ, *f.* (*σμύρθη*) = myrrh, myrrhis, *g. r. Pl.*

Söbber, *söbberesco* = suboles, subolesco, *g. r.*

Söbrie, moderately, frugally, soberly, *C.*; (2) prudently, carefully, heedfully, *P.*

Söbrietas -itis, *f.* moderation in drinking, sobriety, *Sc.*

Söbrius -i, *m. C.* -a -æ, *f. P. Te.* sisters' children, cousins.

Söbrius -a -um, sober, not intoxicated, *C.*; of inanimate things, — *lymphâ mixta mero, Th.*; — *nox, Pt.*; (2) moderate, frugal, continent, *homines plane frugâ ne söbrii, C.*; (3) *met.* sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious, *C.*

* **Söcietus** -a -um, wearing the söcus, *g. r. Sc.*
Söcillus -i, *m. dim.* a little söcus, *g. r. Sc. Pl.*

Söcus -i, *n.* a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, *P. C.*; (2) the slipper; the characteristic of comedy, as the high boot, cothurnus, of tragedy, *H.*; *meton.* comedy, *O. M.*

Söcer -eri, *m.* (söcerus -i, *P.*) a father-in-law, *C. Ca.*

Söciabilis -e, sociable, easily united or joined together, *Sc. L.*

Söcialis -e, social, sociable, homo — animal, *Sc.*; (2) of or relating to allies, allied; — *exercitus, L.*; — *bellum, L.* the Social War; (3) conjugal, *O.*; *adv.* * *söcialiter, H.* for the sake of company.

* **Söcialitas** -atis, *f.* sociableness, *Pl.*

* **Söciennus** -i, *m.* a companion, comrade, *P.*

Söcietas -atis, *f.* society, company, companionship, fellowship, association, *si hominum inter ipsos societatem conjunctionemque perspexeris, C.*; — *consiliorum, C.*; — *gravitatis cum humanitate, C.*; (2) commercial partnership, *C.*; and concrete, the persons in partnership, a company, *C. Ca.*; (3) a political alliance, *Ca. S.*

Söcfo, *1.* to unite, combine, associate, — *vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, C.*; — *vita sua periculum cum aliquo, C.* to risk one's life with any one; — *cubilia cum aliquo, O.* to share any one's bed.

* **Söcifräudus** -i, *m.* one who cheats *u comrade, P.*

Söclus -ii, *m.* söcfa -æ, *f.* a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer, — *fortunarum omnium, C.*; followed by *dat.* of person, — *amico suo in negotiis, T.*; *eloquentia paris est comers, otique socia, C.*; — *tori, O.* bedfellow, wife; (2) *u* partner in trade, *C.*; and *pl. socii, C.* a partnership, company; hence *pro socio (agere, damnari)*, for defrauding a partner, *C.*; (3) a political ally, confederate, *C.*; and especially *Socii*, the Italian nations, beyond the boundaries of Latium, in alliance with the Romans; the allies, *C.*

Söclus -a -um, sharing, united, associated, *socium cum Jove nomen, O.* a common name; — *sepulcrum, O.*; (2) allied, confederate, — *civitates, L.*

Söcordia -æ, *f.* stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, *St. Te.*; (2) carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity, *P. S. Te.*

Söcorditer, lazily, slothfully, carelessly, *S. L.*

Söcors -rdis, weakminded, stupid, silly, *C.*; (2) negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, *P. T.*

Söcrus -us, *f.* a mother-in-law, *T. C.*

Södlilescum -ii, *n.* intimate friendship, companionship, — *fraternum, Ct.*; (2) * a party assembled for a social meal, *Aug.*; (3) an illegal secret society, *C.*

Södlilescus -a -um, of or relating to companionship, *O.*

Södlilis -is, *c. n.* a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend, *T. C.*; *poet.* used *adj.* *H. O.*; (2) a member of a club, association, corporation, college of priests or magistrates, *C. Te.*; (3) *n.* member of a secret and illegal society, *P. C.*

Södlitas -atis, *f.* companionship, intimate association, *C.*; (2) a club, association, especially for religious purposes, *C.*; (3) *n.* social meal, a company assembled for a social meal, *C.*; (4) a secret, illegal society, *C.*

Sodes (*si audes*), I beg, pray, if you please, *da mihi hoc —, P.*; *i — intro, T.*

Söl, *sölis, m.* the sun, *C.*; (2) the sun-god, Apollo, *Phæbus, C.*; (3) the light, warmth of the sun, *quum in sole ambulem, C.*; *poet. pl. pars terras perusta solibus assiduis, L.*; (4) a day, *H.*

Sölämen -inis, *n.* a means of consolation, comfort, *V.*

Sölänum, *1. n.* nightshade, *Pl. Cl.*

Sölänus -i, *m.* an east wind, *Vi.*

Söläris -e, of or relating to the sun, solar, *O. Pl.*

Sölärium -ii, *n.* a sundial, *C.*; (2) and *solarium, C.* a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood, *C.*; (3) a clock, water-clock, *C.*; (4) a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun, *P.*

* **Sölätilium** -i, *n. dim.* a small insufficient consolation, *Ct.*

Sölätilum -ii, *n.* a consolation, comfort, solace, relief, — *dolorum, C.*; *magnam afferret mihi aias ipsa —, C.* *cacae culpâ magnam est —, C.*

Sölätor -äris, *m.* a consoler, comforter, *Tb.*

Sölätus -a -um, sun-struck, *Pl.*

Soldūrii -ūrum, *m.* attached retainers, devoted vassals, *Ca.*

Solidus = solidus, *g.v.*

Sōla -ae, *f.* a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal, *P. II*; (2) a species of clog or fetter, *C*; (3) a horse-shoe (though not nailed on, as ours, but tied round the fetlock), *Ct*; (4) an olive-press, *C*; (5) a fish, the sole, *O. Co.*

Sōlēarius -ii, *m.* a sandal-maker, *P.*

Sōlēatus -a -um, wearing sandals (considered as a sign of effeminacy), *C.*

Sōlen -ēnis, *m.* (σολήν), a species of mussel, the razor-fish, *Pl.*

Sōlēo, sōlūtus sum, 2. to be accustomed, be used, be wont, — *mentiri*, *C*; — *agere*, *P*; *artior quam solebat, somnus complexus est*, *C*; (2) to have carnal intercourse, — *cum viris*, *P.*

Sōlers, sōleria = solers, solertia, *g.v.*

Sōlīdātio -ōnis, *f.* a making firm, making solid, *Vt.* Sōlīde, firmly, densely, solidly, *C*; (2) surely, certainly, — *aliquid scire*, *P.*

Sōlīdesco, 3. to become firm or solid, *Vt.*

Sōlīdipes -ēdis, not dividing the hoof, having undivided hoofs, *Pl.*

Sōlīditas -ātis, *f.* solidity, *C*; firmness, *Vt.*

Sōlīdo, 1. to make dense, solid, *Vt. V*; (2) to make firm, *Tc*; (3) to make whole, sound, — *ossa fracta*, *Pl.*

Sōlīdus -a -um, dense, firm, solid, compact, *terra — et globosa*, *C*; *paries vel — vel fornicatus*, *C*; *crateres auro solidi*, *V*, of solid gold; *subst.* sōlīdum -i, *n.* solid ground, *I*; (2) whole, complete, entire, *usurā, nec cā solidā, contentus est*, *C*; *nec partem solido demere de die spernit*, *II*; *subst.* sōlīdum -i, *n.* the whole sum, *C*; (3) met. firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid, — *ac virilis ingenii*, *Q*; *hæc sunt iudicia — et expressa*, *C*; — *veraque laus*, *C*; — *beneficium*, *T.*

*Sōlifer -ēra -ērum, sun-bringing, *So.*

*Sōlīgēna -re, *c.* begotten of the sun-god, *P. Aug.* Sōlīpūga -m, *f.* (solpūga), a kind of poisonous ant, *Pl.*

Sōlīstium tripudium, the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks, *C.*

Sōlītarius -a -um, single, solitary, alone, lonely, *C.*

Sōlītudo -inis, *f.* solitude, loneliness (*opp.* frequentia, celebritas, *C*); also, a lonely place, solitude, *C*; (2) a state of desertion, deprivation, want, *C.*

Sōlītus -a -um (*ptep.* sōlēo), usual, customary, wonted, habitual, — *locus*, *O*; sōlītum -i, *n.* that which is usual; *si quando aliquid ex solito variaret*, *Aug*; *abl.* sōlīto, frequently used with comparatives; *solito uberior*, *O*, than usual.

Sōlītum -i, *n.* a chair of state, royal seat, throne, *C*; (2) met. throne, regal power, *Lc*; (3) a bathing-tub, *l.c. St. L*; (4) a stone coffin, sarcophagus, *St.*

Sōlītūgus -a -um, wandering alone, — *bestia*, *C*; (2) solitary, lonely, *C.*

Sōllemnis -e (sollemnis, sōlemnis, sōlennis), yearly, annual (applied to annually recurring festivals), — *sacra, sacrificia*, *C*; (2) solemn, festive, religious, — *epule, ludī, precatio*, *C*; *subst.* sōlenne -is, *n.* a solemn feast, sacrifice, *inter publicum — sponsalibus rite factis*, *L*; (3) usual, customary, wonted, common, — *cursor bigarum*, *St*; *quoniam mihi — debetur gloria*, *Ph*; *nostrum illud sōllemne servemus*, *C*, that custom of ours.

Sōlenniter, solemnly, religiously, *L*; (2) according to use, custom, *Pl.*

Sōlers -tis (sōlers), clever, skilful, adroit, *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone —*, *C*; *pictor ingeniosus et — in arte*, *Pl*; (2) of things, ingenious, intelligent, — *cor*, *Ct*; — *animus*, *L*.

Sōlter, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, *C. Te.*

Sōlertia -re, *f.* cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity, *nulla ars imitari solertiam naturæ potest*, *C*; *in hac re tanta inest ratio atque solertia*, *C*; — *agendi cogitandique*, *C.*

Sōllicitatio -ōnis, *f.* an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation, *C.*

Sōllicite, anxiously, solicitously, carefully, *Sc. Pl.*

Sōllicito, 1. to move violently, shake, stir, agitate, *et teneram ferro sollicitavit humum*, *Tb*, ploughed; — *freta remis*, *V*; — *atque purgatione*, *Cl*; (2) met. to agitate, trouble, disquiet, vex, disturb, *cur meam senectutem huius sollicito amentia*, *T*; *anxietudo semper ipsa se sollicitans*, *C*; *de posteris nostris sollicitor*, *C*; — *pacem*, *L*; (3) met. to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, solicit, — *circulans*, *Ca*; *sollicitatus ad Arvernus pecunia*, *Ca*; — *servos ad hospitem necandum*, *C*; *dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet*, *C.*

Sōllicitudo -inis, *f.* uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, — *agritudo cum cogitatione*, *C*; with *gen.* of the object, — *nup-tiarum*, *T.*

Sōllicitus -a -uni, strongly moved, stirred up, agitated, *ut mare — stridit resistentibus undis*, *V*; (2) anxious, uneasy, disturbed in mind, sollicitus, — *civitas suspicione*, *C*; *quam una — quidnam futurum sit*, *C*; *ita me mea forma sollicitum habet*, *P*, disquiets me; (3) of abstract things, — *senectas*, *O*; — *justitia*, *C.*

Sōliferreum -i, *n.* a javelin with iron shaft and head, *L.*

Sōlo, 1. to make solitary, make desert, — *in des populis*, *P. Aug.*

Sōlēcismus -i, *m.* (σολοικισμός), a grammatical error, solecism, *Aug*; (2) a mistake, *M.*

Sōlor, 1. to comfort, console, *V*, — *aliquem verbis amicis*, *O*; (2) to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate, — *famem*, *V*; — *laborem cantu*, *V*; — *desiderium*, *Pl.*

Sōlstitīalis -e, of or relating to the summer solstice, — *dies*, *C*, the longest day; (2) relating to summer or to the warmth of summer, *Co. Pl*; (3) of or relating to the sun, solar, *L.*

Sōlstitium -ii, *n.* a solstice, *Co. Pl*; especially, the summer solstice, the longest day, *C*; (2) summer, summer-heat, *II. V.*

Sōlū -i, *n.* the bottom or lowest part of any thing, — *fossa*, *Ca*; (2) the floor of a room, *C*; (3) the sole of the foot, *C*, of a shoe, *P*; (4) soil, ground, earth, land, — *macrum*, *C*; — *pingue*, *Co*; *res soli*, *Pl*, whatever is on the soil (buildings, trees, crops, etc.); *collocare in solo*, *St*, to lend money upon land; *quodcumque in solo venit*, *C*, whatever falls on the ground (i.e. whatever comes into one's head); — *patria*, *C*, the soil of one's native country; — *vertere*, *mutare*, *C*, to leave one's country, go into exile; (5) met. foundation, basis, *C.*

Sōlū, alone, only, *unā de re solum est dissensio* ? *C*; a more emphatic form is *solummodo*, *Pl*; (2) non solum . . . verum (sed) etiam, *C*, not only . . . but also.

Sōlus -a -um, alone, only, sole; *quod egomet solus feci*, *P*; *cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt*, *C*; *qui solos novem menses Aene præfuit*, *C*, only nine months; (2) of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited, *quum in locis solis mæstus errares*, *C.*

Sōlūte, without impediment, freely, carelessly, *C. L.*

*Sōlūtus -e, — *naris*, *St*, easily coming to pieces.

Sōlūtio -ōnis, *f.* a loosening, dissolution, *C*; (2) a paying, payment, — *legatorium*, *C*; (3) — *argumentorum*, *Sc*, explanation, solution.

Sōlūtus -a -um (*ptep.* solvo), loosened, loose, — *terra*, *Co*; (2) met. unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious, — *et liberi amore*, *C*; *populi quævis — effrenatique sint*, *C*; — *omni fanore*, *H*; — *libido*, *L*; *Torguatus a naturā ad dicendum —*, *C*, ready of speech; — *lenitas*, *C*, negligent; (3) met. unaffected by the restraints of verse, — *oratio*, *Vr. C*, prose; also applied to a free, flowing style, *C. Q.*

Solve -lvi -lātum, 3. to loosen, untie, unbind, —

funem a stipite, O; — *corollas de nostrâ fronte*, Pt; — *crines, capillos*, Tb; — *nodum*, Tb; (2) to unbind, release, set free, — *canem*, Ph; — *equum senescentem*, H; (3) to untie, loosen, open, — *epistolam*, C; — *ora*, O, open the mouth; — *centrem, alvum*, Co. Cl, to open the bowels; especially — *ancoram, navem*, G, to weigh anchor, set sail; so abs. *naves a terrâ solerunt*, Ca; (4) to pry, discharge, — *pecuniam debitam*, C; — *pro frumento nihil*, C; *solvendo non erat*, C, he was insolvent; so also, *ad solvendum non esse*, Vt; — *aliquem*, P, to pry any one; (5) to perform a promise, duty; fulfill an engagement, *si solveris ea quæ polliceris*, C; — *iusta paterno funeri*, G; — *suprema alicui*, Tc; — *capite pœnas*, S, to suffer capital punishment; (6) to set free, release, — *aliquem curâ et negotio*, C; (7) to break to pieces, — *navem*, O; to melt, dissolve, — *nitem*, O; hence met. to weaken, relax, *homines solerat alta quies*, O; *solvitur frigore membra*, V; (8) to remove, banish, disperse, — *lassitudinem*, Pl; — *traditum a prioribus morem*, L; (9) to solve, explain, — *iuris nodos et legum ænigmata*, Jr.

Somnulator -oris, m. a dreamer, Sc.

Somnulentose, sleepily, lazily, P.

Somnulentus -a -um, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, C.

Somnifer -era -erum, bringing or causing sleep, somniferous, O. Pl.

Somnificus -a -um, bringing or causing sleep, Pl.

Somnio, I. to dream, — *somnium*, P. C; — *totas noctes*, C; (2) met. to dream, think or imagine foolishly, P. C.

Somnium -ii, n. a dream, C; (2) met. vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, T. C. Q.

Somnus -i, m. sleep, post *adolescentes somno se dedisse*, C; ne me somno excitetis, C; *ille decessit*, ego somno solutus sum, G; (2) poet. Night, V; (3) poet. — *longus, niger, frigidus*, H, death.

Sonabilis -e, sounding, resounding, O.

Sónax -icis, sounding, resounding, O.

Sonechus -i, m. (σόνυχος), the sow-thistle, Pl.

Sónipes -edis, sounding with the feet; usually subst. the horse, V.

Sónitus -us, m. a sound, noise, — *Olympi*, V, thunder; — *aurium*, n. singing in the ears.

Sónitus -a -um, sounding, — *ti ipudium*, C, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens.

Sóno -di -itum, I. (x.) neut. to sound, respond, make a noise, — *æra*, plectra, Pt; *cujanam vox prope me sonat*? P; — *omnia passim mulierum puerorumque plorabundis*, L; (x.) act. to sound, utter, cry, sing, *Cotta sonabat contraria Catulo*, C, said the contrary; *vox hominem sonat*, V, sounds like that of a man.

Sónor -oris, m. sound, noise, din, Lc. V. Tc.

Sónorus -a -um, sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous, — *cithara*, Tb; — *tempestas*, V.

Són -ntis, guilty, deserving of punishment, — *reos*, P; — *anima*, O. V; frequently subst. *punire sonites*, C, the guilty.

Sónitus -a -um, — *morbus*, dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, — *causa*, Tb, weighty, serious, important.

Sónus -i, m. a noise, sound, din; — *dulcis*, C; *ob acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum*, C, from the highest trouble to the deepest bass.

Sôphla -æ, f. (σοφία), wisdom, M.

Sôphi -ma -itis, n. (σοφισμα), a sophism, Sc.

Sôphistes -æ, m. (σοφιστής), a sophist, C.

Sôphos -i, m. (σοφός), a wise man, M; used adj. — *etector*, Ph.

Sôphus (σοφός), bravo! well done! M.

Sôpo -ri -i -itum, I. to put to sleep, lull to sleep, — *aliquem*, L; usually found in *ptep.* *sôptus -a -um*, ut *sopito corpore ipse animus tigris*, C;

(2) of inanimate objects, to quiet, still, calm, lay to rest, *tempestates sopiuntur*, Pl; *virtus sopita sit*, C; (3) to lull to an eternal sleep, lull, Lc; (4) to stum,

render senseless, *tollentes sopitum vulnere et nihil sentientem*, L.

Sôpor -oris, m. poppy-juice, Pl; (2) a sleeping draught, Sc; (3) deep sleep, lethargy, Lc. V; the sleep of death, P; (4) sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tc. M; (5) the temple, side of the forehead, P. Aug.

Sôporifer -era -erum, causing deep sleep, soporiferous, V.

Sôpôro, I. to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Cl; (2) to still, quiet, assuage, P. Aug; (3) *ptep.* *sôporitus -a -um*, V, endowed with soporific power.

Sôpôrus -a -um, sleep-bringing, — *Nox*, V; (2) sleepy, drowsy, P. Aug.

Sôracum -i, n. (σάρακος), a pannier, hamper, V. *Sorbô -ti*, 2. to suck up, suck in, drink down, P. Pl; (2) to swallow, suck in, absorb, *Charybdis tactos sorbet in abruptum fluctus*, V; *sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ*, O; met. C.

Sorbilis -e, that can be sucked in, Cl.

Sorbillo, I. to suck in, sip, T.

Sorbilo, sipping, drop by drop, P.

Sorbillo -onis, f. a draught, potion, P. Co. Cl.

Sorbum -i, n. the fruit of the sorbus, q. r.; a service-berry, Pl.

Sorbus -i, f. the service-tree, Pl.

Sordêo, 2. to be dirty, filthy, P; (2) met. to be mean, sordid in appearance, P; (3) met. to be contemptible, be despised, *adeo se suis etiam sordere*, L.

Sordes -is, f. dirt, filth, C; *sint sine sordibus unguis*, O; (2) mourning attire, C; (3) met. meanness, baseness of condition or character, *ut adolescentiæ turpudine obscuritate et sordibus suis obtegatur*, C; *satiis est illum in infamiâ relinqui ac sordibus*, C; (4) the low set of the people, rabble, *apud sordem urbis et facem*, C; (5) sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness, *P. R. non amat sordes et inhumanitatem*, C.

Sordesco, 3. to become dirty, II. Pl.

Sordidatus -a -um, wearing dirty clothes, P. C; especially as a sign of mourning, C; — *reus*, L.

Sordide, meanly, in a low station, — *nasci*, T; (2) vulgarly, meanly, — *dicere*, C; (3) sordidly, stingily, C.

Sordidulus -a -um, somewhat dirty, Jr.

Sordidus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, — *amicus*, V; — *mappa*, H; — *Auctumnus calcatus -uris*, O; (2) poor, mean, base (in rank or condition); humble, small, paltry, *loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus*, L; — *villula*, C; (3) met. mean, base, vile, disgraceful, *iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus*, C; *virtus repulsa nescia sordida*, H; (4) met. stingy, sordid, II. Q.

Sorditudo -inis, f. dirt, filth, P.

Sôrex -icis, m. a shrew-mouse, Vr. Co.

Sôrelinus -a -um, of or relating to a shrew-mouse, P.

Sôrites -is, m. (σοφιστής), a sorites, sophism by accumulation, C.

Sôror -oris, f. a sister, C; — *doctæ*, Tb; *noctem*, O, the Muses; (2) *Sorores*, the Muses, P; the Fates, Ct; (3) a female friend, companion, V; (4) met. P. V.

Sôrôrleida -æ, m. one who murders a sister, P. Aug.

Sôrôro, I. (applied to the female breasts), to grow together like sisters, Pl.

Sôrôrus -a -um, of or relating to a sister, sisterly; — *stupra*, C, incest.

Sors -rtis, f. a lot, — *conicere in hydriam*, C; — *ponere in stellam*, L; *cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset*, C; (2) a casting of lots, decision by lot, *res revocatur ad sortem*, C; *cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset*, L, had fallen by lot; (3) an oracular response, prophecy, C; (4) lot, fate, fortune, destiny, *nescia mens hominum fatis sortisque futura*, V; *spei ad infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem*, II; (5) capital out at interest, P. C.

Sorlelia -æ, f. dim. a little lot or ticket, St.

Sorlilegus -a -um, prophetic, oracular, H; (2) subst. *-us -i*, m. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, C.

Sorlitor, 4. dep. (sôrlo, 4. P. vid. *ptep.* *sorlilus*),

(i.) *neut.* to cast lots, C; — *inter se*, L; (ii.) *act.* to decide by lot, cast lots for; and in perf. tenses, to get by lot, *iudices*, C, to appoint by lot; *peregrinam provinciam sortitus est*, L; (2) to share, divide, — *laborem*, V; (3) to choose, select, V; (4) to get, obtain, receive, L.

Sortitio -ōnis, *f.* a casting lots, deciding by casting lots, C.

Sortito, by lot, C.

**Sortitor* -ōris, *m.* one who draws lots, *Sc.*

Sortitus -ūs, *m.* a casting of lots, deciding by lot, P; (2) a lot, P. Aug; *met.* fate, destiny, P. Aug.

Sortitus -a -um (*ptep.* *sortito*), drawn by lot, decided by lot, C. Pt.

Sōry -yos, *n.* (σῶρυ), inkstone, *sōry*, Pl.

Sospes -itis, saving, delivering; and *subst.* a saviour, — *Junio*, C; (2) safe, unharmed, uninjured, *sospites ad suos* *restitui*, L; — *dies*, I, lucky, fortunate.

Sospitālis -e, salutary, P.

Sospito, 1. to keep safe, preserve, P. Ct.

Sōter -ēris, *m.* (σῶτήρ), a saviour, C.

Sōterla -ōrum, *n.* (σῶτήρια), a banquet in celebration of a recovery from sickness, M.

Spādix -teis, chestnut-coloured, — *equi*, V.

Spādo -ōnis, *m.* a cunuch, L. Q; (2) applied to plants which produce no seed, Co.

Spādōnulus -a -um, unfruitful, producing no seed, Pl.

Spārtia -æ, *f.* (σφαίρις), a kind of round cake, A. Aug.

Spagas, a species of Asiatic pitch, Pl.

Spargāntio -ii, *n.* (σπαργάντιον), the plant burweed, Pl.

Spargo -si -sum, 3. to scatter, strew, sprinkle, — *semina*, C; — *noces*, V; — *flores*, V; — *humum foliis*, V; — *caput molis albis*, H; — *humorum capillis*, II; — *favillam amicti dei* *lacrimā*, II;

(2) to scatter, disperse, dissipate, *postquam sparsam tempestate classem vidit*, L; *exercitum spargi per provincias*, Te; (3) *met.* to scatter, spread abroad, *credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana*, C; (4) *met.* to spread abroad, circulate a report; *hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, V.

Sparsio -ōnis, *f.* a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, *Sc*; (2) a scattering of presents in the theatre, P. Aug.

Sparta -æ, *f.* (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia; hence *adj.* *Spartianus* -a -um, V. L.

**Spartiliculus* -a -um, P. **Spartilcus* -a -um, V.

Spartan, *subst.* *Spartilites* -æ, *m.* a Spartan, Pl.

Spartilcus, by birth a Thracian, and brought to Rome as a gladiator, successfully resisted the Roman power b.c. 73—1, in what is known as the Servile War. He was at last defeated by Crassus, and himself perished in the fatal engagement.

Spartilcus -a -um, bearing broom, Pl; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, places where broom grows.

Sparticus -a -um, made of broom, Co.

Spartum -i, *n.* (σπάρτον), broom, Pl. Vr; (2) a rope made of broom, Pl.

Spārdulus -i, *m.* *dim.* a kind of fish, a bream, O.

Spārus -i, *m.* a small curved spear or javelin, S. L.

Spārus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the gilt-head, Pl. Cl.

Spasmas -i, *m.* (σπασμα -itis, *n.* σπασμός), a cramp, spasm, Pl.

Spasticus -a -um, seized with cramp or spasm, Pl.

Spāthā -æ, *f.* (σπάθη), a wooden spatula for stirring, mixing, Co; (2) an instrument of like shape used by weavers, *Sc*; (3) a broad two-edged sword without point, Te; (4) the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Pl; (5) a kind of pine or fir = *clate*, *q.c.*, Pl.

Spāthulā -ii, *n.* (σπαθούλιον), a palm-branch, M; (2) an armlet, bracelet, Pl.

Spātū, 1. *dep.* to walk, walk about, C; (2) to spread out, expand, O. Pl.

Spātiōse, widely, extensively, Pl.

Spātiōsus -a -um, occupying much space, wide, spacious, O. Co. Q; (2) of time, long, O.

Spātium -ii, *n.* the space, distance which any one has to travel; thus, the course over which the chariots went in the circus, C; the course or orbit of the planets, C; *met.* the course of life, appointed period of life, C; — *ævi*, O; (2) a journey, distance, *dimidium spatium confecerat*, N; (3) a place for walking in, walk, promenade, *gratiis sylvestria*, C; a walking up and down, *duobus spatiiis tribusve factis*, C, having walked two or three times up and down; (4) room, space, — *non est agitandi*, N; (5) interval, distance, C. Ca; (6) size, extent, O. Pl; (7) — *temporis*, C. Ca; *et abs.* space of time, time, — *ad dicendum labere*, C; *brevis spatium*, L, in a short time; *post sexagesimam vitam* —, Pl, after the sixtieth year; *tempus spatium dabit ut*, etc. T, gave opportunity for . . .

Spēcialis -e, individual, particular, special, *Sc.* Q.

Spēcialiter, particularly, specially, Co.

Spēces -ei, *f.* a seeing, sight, view, look, Le; [2] that which is seen, appearance, form, figure, *esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, qui tantum inmanitate bestias eiecit*, ut . . . C; — *præclara oppidi*, C; *quarum natium* — *erat barbaris imitator*, Ca; (3) an idea, notion, *hanc illi idæm appellabant*; *nos recte speciem possumus dicere*, C; (4) appearance (*opp.* reality); *obiciuntur spei formæ, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem autem ostendunt*, C; — *si speciem utilitatis etiam voluplas haberi dicetur*, C; (5) splendid appearance, display, ornament, C; (6) a vision, apparition, Le. L; (7) a statue, C; (8) a kind, species, C.

Spēcillum -i, *n.* a surgeon's probe, C.

Spēcimen -inis, *n.* that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen, C; (2) a pattern, example, ideal, *temperantiæ prudentiæque* — *est* Q. *Scævola*, C.

Spēcto -i -ctum, 3. (*spēctō*), to look at, behold, *nunc specimem spectat*, P.

Spēctōse, beautifully, splendidly, Pl. L; (2) *rel.* speciously, plausibly, Q.

Spēctōsus -a -um, beautiful, splendid, handsome, showy, II. Q; (2) *met.* plausible, specious, C. Q. L.

Spēctābilis -e, visible, — *corpus*, C; (2) worth seeing, notable, remarkable, O. Pl.

Spēctāculum -i, *n.* a sight, show, spectacle, *circuitus solis et lunæ* — *hominibus præbent*, C;

(2) a show, spectacle presented in the theatre or circus, C; — *gladiatorum*, L; (3) pl. the place where shows are exhibited, amphitheatrum, circus, P. C.

Spēctāmen -inis, *n.* a sign, token, characteristic, P.

Spēctāte, admirably, excellently, P.

Spēctātio -ōnis, *f.* a looking at, beholding, viewing, C; (2) the inspection, testing of money, C.

**Spēctātivus* -a -um, contemplative; hence (*opp.* *activus*) theoretical, Q.

Spēctātor -ōris, *m.* one who beholds, contemplates; a spectator, observer, — *spectatorum rerum atque celestium*, C; (2) a spectator at the theatre or public games, P; (3) an inspector, examiner, — *formarum*, T, comitatus.

Spēctātrix -icis, *f.* a female spectator, beholder, observer, P. O.

Spēctātus -a -um (*ptep.* *spēcto*), proved, approved, tried, L. *Cinna spectata militis moerore*; *rebus singularis integritas*, C; — *hæc*, C; (2) worthy, respected, renowned, *scire tale esse spectati ceteri*, P; — *hominum*, C; — *locum in monte Parnaso*, Pl.

Spēctio -ōnis, *f.* the right of observing the spectacles appertaining to certain magistratus, C.

Specto, 1. to look at carefully, *excursantem*, P. *serce*, — *aliquid*, C; — *quam arde desiderant*, P.

2. to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (2) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (3) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (4) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (5) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (6) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (7) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (8) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (9) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (10) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (11) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (12) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (13) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (14) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (15) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (16) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (17) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (18) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (19) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (20) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (21) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (22) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (23) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (24) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (25) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (26) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (27) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (28) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (29) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (30) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (31) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (32) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (33) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (34) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (35) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (36) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (37) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (38) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (39) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (40) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (41) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (42) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (43) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (44) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (45) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (46) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (47) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (48) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (49) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (50) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (51) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (52) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (53) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (54) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (55) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (56) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (57) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (58) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (59) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (60) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (61) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (62) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (63) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (64) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (65) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (66) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (67) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (68) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (69) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (70) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (71) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (72) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (73) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (74) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (75) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (76) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (77) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (78) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (79) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (80) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (81) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (82) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (83) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (84) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (85) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (86) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (87) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (88) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (89) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (90) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (91) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (92) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (93) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (94) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (95) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (96) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (97) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (98) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (99) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (100) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (101) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (102) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (103) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (104) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (105) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (106) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (107) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (108) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (109) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (110) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (111) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (112) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (113) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (114) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (115) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (116) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (117) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (118) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (119) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (120) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (121) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (122) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (123) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (124) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (125) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (126) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (127) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (128) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (129) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (130) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (131) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (132) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (133) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (134) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (135) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (136) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (137) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (138) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (139) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (140) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (141) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (142) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (143) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (144) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (145) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (146) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (147) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (148) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (149) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (150) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (151) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (152) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (153) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (154) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (155) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (156) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (157) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (158) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (159) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (160) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (161) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (162) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (163) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (164) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (165) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (166) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (167) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (168) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (169) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (170) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (171) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (172) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (173) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (174) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (175) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (176) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (177) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (178) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (179) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (180) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (181) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (182) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (183) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (184) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (185) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (186) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (187) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (188) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (189) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (190) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (191) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (192) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (193) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (194) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (195) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (196) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (197) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (198) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (199) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (200) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (201) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (202) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (203) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (204) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (205) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (206) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (207) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (208) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (209) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (210) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (211) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (212) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (213) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (214) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (215) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (216) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (217) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (218) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (219) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (220) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (221) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (222) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (223) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (224) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (225) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (226) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (227) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (228) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (229) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (230) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (231) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (232) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (233) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (234) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (235) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (236) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (237) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (238) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (239) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (240) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (241) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (242) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (243) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (244) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (245) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (246) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (247) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (248) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (249) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (250) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (251) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*, C; (252) to look at, *totā domus quæ spectat in novā*,

— *impunitatem alicuius*, T; (6) *met.* to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after, *nihil spectat nisi fugam*, C; in *philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur*, C; *cognoscere ad arma rem spectare*, C, was tending to; *quo igitur hæc spectat oratio?* C, what is the aim or tendency of this speech? (7) *met.* to judge, test, — *philosophos*, C.

Spectrum -i, n. the appearance, image of any thing, C.

Specula -æ, f. a watch-tower, C; *met. in speculis esse*, C, to be on the watch; (2) any lofty place from which a watch is or might be kept, V.

Specula -a, f. *dim.* a little hope, P. C.

Speculabundus -a -um, watching, on the watch, Tc.

Specularis -e, of or relating to a mirror, Sc; (2) — *lapis*, Pl, a species of transparent stone, talc; (3) *subst.* *specularia* -orum, n. window-panes made of tale, Sc.

Speculator -oris, m. a looker-out, scout, spy, C. Ca; (2) an observer, investigator, — *natura*, C.

Speculatorius -a -um, of or relating to a looker-out, scout, — *navigia*, Ca; — *nates*, I; and *abs.* *speculatoria*, L, vessels on the look-out.

Speculatrix -icis, f. a looker-out, observer, watcher, — *sunt Furia dea*, C.

Speculator, 1. *dep.* to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore, ut *omnia specularetur et perscrutaretur ante*, C; — *delata factaque alicuius*, L; — *opportunitatem*, Aug; — *qua in laevi parte suorum fortuna esset*, L.

Speculum -i, n. a mirror, looking-glass, C. T; *met.* C.

Spæcus -us, m. f. n. (σπήκερ), a cave, H; — *horrendum*, V; (2) an artificial cave, excavation, in *depositis spæcus*, V; (3) a pit, shaft of a mine, Vt; (4) a covered watercourse, culvert, C; (5) a hole, hollow, — *caverna*, V.

Spælæum -i, n. (σπήλαιον), a cave, grotto, hole, den, — *ferarum*, V.

Spælunca -æ, f. (σπήλυξ), a cave, grotto, C. V.

Spërabilis -is, that may be hoped for, P.

Spernax -acis, despiing, contemning, P. Aug.

Sperno, *sprèvi*, *sprètum*, 3. to separate, remove, — *ab aliquo*, P; (2) to despise, contemn, scorn, *spurn*, *nos spernit et pro nihilo putat*, C; — *consilium*, O; — *coluptatem*, H.

Sperô, 1. to hope, hope for, promise one's self, flatter one's self, *jubes bene* — *et bono esse animo*, C; *a quo nihil spes boni reipublicæ*, C; — *victoriam*, C; — *deus*, P, to hope in the gods; *ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos*, C; — *esse*, ut *colamus*, C; (2) to look for, anticipate, expect, forebode some misfortune, — *tantum dolorem*, V; *sin a vobis, in quod non spero, desinar*, C.

Sps -et, f. hope, expectation, — *est expectatio boni*, C; — *habere in fidem alicuius*, C; *ut eos homines spes falleret*, C; *præter spem*, P. T. C, beyond hope, better than expectation, *de aliquo re*, P. C; especially, the hope of a legacy, H. Tc; (2) used as a term of endearment, P; (3) personified as a goddess, to whom many temples at Rome were dedicated, C; (4) the thing hoped for, object of hope, O; especially, used of children, as the hope of their parents, V; (5) expectation, foreboding, anticipation of a misfortune, S.

Speru-ticus -a -um (σπερστικός), made in haste, Pl.

Sphæcos -i, m. (σφαίρος), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl; (2) = *clisphæcos*; g.c., Pl.

Sphæra -æ, f. (σφαίρα), n. globe, sphere, C; especially, an astronomical globe or sphere, C.

Spherion -ii, n. (σφαίριον), a pill, Cl.

Spheristerium -ii, n. a place for playing ball, Pl. St.

Sphæroides -is (σφαίροειδής), spherical, Vt.

Sphærochely -æ, f. (σφαίροχελία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls in their hands, Sc.

Sphærnos -i, m. (σφῆρνος), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl.

Sphingion -il, n. (σφίγγιον), a species of ape, Pl. *Sphinx* -ngis, f. (σφίγξ), a female monster, who at Thebes proposed riddles to all the passers by, and, if unable to answer, destroyed them, P; (2) a species of ape, Pl.

Sphragis -idis, f. (σφραγίς), a species of stone used for seals, Pl; (2) Lemnian earth, so called because sold in sealed packets, Pl; (3) medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, Cl.

Sphyræna -æ, f. (σφύρανα), a fish, a species of pike, Pl.

Spica -æ, f. (spicum -i, n.) an ear of corn, a spike, C; applied to other plants, Co. Pl; (2) the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, C; (3) an arrow, Ic; (4) — *testacea*, Vt, an oblong brick of peculiar shape.

Spicatus -a -um, consisting of ears of corn, — *corona*, Tb.

Spieffer -tra -trum, wearing or carrying ears of corn, Sc. M.

Spicifigium -il, n. a gleanng, Vr.

Spico, 1. to furnish with spikes or ears, Pl; usually found in *prep.* *spicatus* -a -um, having spikes or ears, *chamæcispos spicata est tritici modo*, Pl; — *testacea*, Vt, a pavement of bricks or tiles arranged in herring-bone pattern.

Spicula, 1. to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Pl.

Spiculum -i, n. *dim.* a sharp point, sting; of bees, V; of the scorpion, O; (2) the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, C. H. O; (3) *meton.* a spear, javelin, C.

Spicum, *spicus* = *spica*, g.c.

Spina -æ, f. a thorn, V. Co; (3) a prickly, sting, bristle of various animals, C; (3) a fish-bone, Q; (4) the spine, Cl; (5) *met.* of discourse, difficulties, subtleties, obscurities, C.

Spinea -æ, f. = *spionia*, g.c., Pl.

Spincula -æ, f. a kind of small-leaved rose, Pl.

Spinetum -i, n. a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush, V.

Spinus -a -um, made of thorns, thorny, O.

Spinifer -era -trum, thorn-bearing, thorny, C.

Spinosus -a -um, full of thorns, thorny, prickly, O. Pl; (2) *met.* of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed, — *disserendi genus*, C.

Spintier -eris, n. a bracelet, armlet, P.

Spinthra (spintria) -æ, m. one who allows his body to be used for lewd and obscene purposes, Tc. St.

Spinturriculum -il, n. *dim.* a little bird of ill omen, P.

Spinus -i, m. the blackthorn, V.

Spionia -æ, f. a kind of vine, Co.

Spira -æ, f. (σπειρα), any thing coiled, wreathed, twisted; n. coil, wreath; applied to a snake, V; (2) *meton.* the base of a column, Vt; a kind of cake made in a twisted or spiral form, A. Aug; a braid of hair, Pl; a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Jr.

Spitabilis -e, that may be breathed, — *natura*, cui *nomen est aer*, C; (2) sustaining life, vital, V; (3) able to breathe, breathing, — *viscera*, Pl.

Spiraculum -i, n. an air-hole, breathing-place, Lc. V.

Spiræa -æ, f. (σπειραία), the plant meadow-sweet, Pl.

Spiræmen -inis, n. a breathing-hole, air-hole, P. Aug; (2) a breathing, blowing, P. Aug.

Spiramentum -i, n. a breathing-hole, air-hole, pore, V; (2) a breathing-time, short pause, interval, Tc; (3) a breathing out, exhaling, Vt.

Spiratus -us, m. a breathing, Pl.

Spiritualis -e (spirituális), of or relating to the air or breathing; atmospheric, pneumatic, Vt.

Spiritus -us, m. a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in quick motion, *quid est tam commune quam — ciris?* C; *Boreæ quum — alto insonat ægæo*, V; (2) breath, — *ducere*, C, to draw breath; *sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et — per arterias*, C; *extremo spiritu*, C, with his last breath; (3) a breathing, *aër spiritû ductus cili et sustentat animantes*, C; (4) the breath of life, life, cum — *quem natura debeat, patriæ reddere*, C; (5) *poet.*

Spūmesco, 3. to begin to foam, O.
Spūmēus -a -um, foaming, frothy, V. O.
Spūmifer -era -erum, foam-bearing, foaming, O.
Spūmiger -era -erum, Lc. = spūmifer, *q.v.*
Spūmo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to foam, froth, *spumans* *aper*, V.; (ii.) *act.* to foam forth; *met.* — *ex ore scelus*, Aug.
Spūmōsus -a -um, foaming, full of foam, Ct. O.
Spūo -ti -ūtum, 3. to vomit, vomit forth, spew out, V. Pl.
Spurce, filthily, dirtily, Co; (2) *met.* basely, meanly, impurely, C.
***Spūrcidēus** -a -um, talking filthily, obscenely, P.
***Spūrcifēus** -a -um, making filthily, polluting, P.
Spūrcifia -e, f. (spūrcifēs -ēs, f.) dirt, filth, Co. Pl.
Spurco, 1. to dirty, defile, pollute, P. Ct.
Spūreus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure, Lc. Ct. Co; (2) *met.* of character, mean, base, low, foul, impure, C.
Spūrius -i, m. a bastard or illegitimato child, P. Aug.
***Spūtiūfēus** -a -um, contemptible, despicable, A. Aug.
***Spūtiator** -ōris, m. a frequent spitter, P.
Spūto, 1. to spit, spit out, P.
Spūtum -i, n. spittle, Cl. Lc; (2) a very thin plate of metal, M.
Squādo -di, 2. to be rough, stiff with anything, *per tunicam squalentem auro*, V; (2) to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly, *neque ego arma — situ ac rubigine relin*, Q; *mihi suppellex squalet atque ades nec*, P; (3) to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, *squalent municipia*, C.
***Squādis** -is, f. dirt, filth, Vr.
***Squāde**, — *dicere*, C; roughly, in a slovenly manner.
Squālidus -a -um, rough, Lc; (2) rough with dirt and neglect, unclean, slovenly, filthy, squalid, — *honio*, P; (3) *met.* of discourse, rough, coarse, without ornament, C.
Squālor -ōris, m. roughness, Lc; (2) roughness arising from dirt and neglect, filthiness, squalor, *squaloris plenus ac pulvis*, C; especially of dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning, C.
Squālus -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Vr. Pl.
Squāma -e, f. the scale of a fish, serpent, etc. C; (2) *meton.* a fish, Jv; (3) scale armour, V; a catarract in the eye, Pl; the husk or shell of millet, Pl.
***Squāmitim**, like scales, Pl.
Squāmus -a -um, scaly, V. O.
Squāmifer -era -erum, scale-bearing, scaly, Sc.
Squāmiger -era -erum, scale-bearing, scaly, O; *subst.* *squamigeri*, Lc, fishes.
Squāmosus -a -um, covered with scales, scaly, V. O.
Squāmilla -e, f. *dim.* a little scale, Cl.
Squātina -e, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Pl.
St! hush! hush! C.
***Stābīlmen** -inis, n. a stay, support, C.
Stābīlimentum -i, n. P. Pl. = *stabilimen*, *q.v.*
Stābīlo, 4. to make firm, establish, Ca; *met.* — *leges, reipublicam*, C.
Stābīlis -e, firm, steadfast, stable, — *via*, C; — *solum*, L; (2) *met.* firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering, — *amici*, C; — *matrimonium*, C; — *oratio*, C.
Stābīlter, firmly, durably, Vt.
Stābīlitas -itīs, f. firmness, steadfastness, stability, durability, C. Ca.
***Stābīlitor** -ōris, m. one who makes firm, establishes, Sc.
Stābīlarius -iī, m. a stable-boy, Co; (2) a low innkeeper, Sc.
***Stābīlitiō** -ōnis, f. a place where cattle are housed, Co.
Stābītor, 1. *dep.* (*stābīlo*, 1. V.) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, — *pecudes*, O.
Stābītum -i, n. a place of abode, habitation, P; (2) a stall, stable for animals, — *pecudem, boun*,

V. Co; so also — *piscium*, Co, a fishpond; — *apium*, V, a bee-hive; (3) a low inn, tavern, pot-house, Pl. M; hence, a brothel, C.
Stāchys -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Pl.
Stacta -e, f. (στακτή, f. στακτῆ), oil of myrrh, P. Pl.
***Stādīatus** -a -um, furnished with a race-course, Vt.
Stādīum -iī, n. (στάδιον), a measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, C; (2) a race-course, C; (3) *met.* contest, emulation, C.
***Stagnātīlis** -e, — *piscēs*, Pl, found in ponds or pools.
Stagno, 1. (i.) *neut.* to stagnate, be stagnant, *efuso stagnantem flumine Nilum*, Pl; (2) to be overflowed, covered with stagnant water, O. Pl; (ii.) *act.* to overflow, inundate, Tc. O.
Stagnōsus -a -um, full of stagnant water, abounding in pools, P. Aug.
Stagnum -i, n. stagnant water, a pit, pool, pond, marsh, swamp, C; (2) *poet.* water, V.
Stāgnōlis -e, m. (σταγονίς), a species of frankincense, Pl.
Stāgnōntīs -ydis, f. (σταγονίτις), the gum called galbanum, Pl.
Stālāgmās -e, m. (σταλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Pl.
Stālāgmīum -iī, n. (σταλαγμίου), an ear-ring with a jewel in the form of a drop of water, P.
Stāmen -inis, n. the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction, Vr. O; (2) a spun thread hanging down from the distaff, O. Tb; (3) *poet.* the thread spun by the Parcae, Tb. O; the thread of Ariadne, Pt; of a spider, O. Pl; the stamen of a lily, Pl; the fibre of wood, Pl; the string of a lyre, O; (4) cloth woven of thread; hence the fillet worn by priests, Pt.
Stāminēus -a -um, full of threads, thready, Pt. Pl.
Stannēus -a -um, made of stannum, *q.v.*, Pl.
Stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Pl.
Staphylīnus -i, f. (σταφυλίνος), a kind of parricid, P. Co.
Stāphylōdendron -i, n. (σταφυλόδενδρον), the pistachio-tree, Pl.
Stātārius -a -um, standing firm, steady, stable, stationary, L; (2) — *comēdia*, T, a quiet genteel kind of comedy (*opp.* *comēdia motoria*); *subst.* *stātārī* -ōrum, m. the actors in the *comēdia stātaria*, C; — *orator*, C, quiet, composed.
Stātēra -e, f. a steelyard, Vt. St; (2) a bar or yoke placed over the shoulders of two horses yoked together, P. Aug; (3) a species of dish, Pl; (4) *met.* the worth, value of a thing, P.
Stātice -ēs, f. (στατική), a plant, *Statice armeria*, Linn. Pl.
Stātēdūm -i, n. *dim.* a small statue, Pl.
Stātēdūlis -i, m. a kind of slow dance, P.
Stātīm, without yielding, firmly, steadfastly, — *rem gerere*, P; (2) on the spot, immediately, at once, *ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit*, C; followed by *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *quam*, *quum*, C, as soon as; *litteras scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram*, C.
Stātio -ōnis, f. a standing, standing still, *manere in statione*, Lc, to stand still; *met.* that which is established by custom (translation of Greek *θεματισμός*), Vt; (2) a place of abode or sojourn, post, station, Athens — *mea nunc placet*, C; *poet.* *pone reocompositas in statione comas*, O, in their place; (3) a military post, station, Ca; *met.* C; and also, the soldiers put on guard, sentries, Ca; (4) a roadstead, anchorage, Ca.
Stātionalis -e, standing still, stationary, Pl.
Stātus, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, the son of a celebrated grammarian of the same name, was born in the first half of the first century, A.D. But beyond that he rose to great fame, and was especially renowned as an improvisator, we know hardly any thing of his life. His extant works are, "Silvarum Libri V." a collection of thirty-two

miscellaneous pieces, "Thebaldos Libri XII," an epic poem on the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; and an unfinished epic, "Achilleidos Libri II." Statius is often considered to rank next to Virgil among the Roman heroic poets. We find in his works a remarkable uniformity of excellence, few blemishes, a great correctness of taste, and at the same time an absence of those beauties which are the product only of true poetic genius.

Stātīvus -a -um, standing, — *aqua*, V, stagnant water, (2) relating to military stations or quarters, — *præsidium*, C, — *castra*, C; and *abs. stātiva* -grum, n. L, permanent camp; *subst. stātiva*, also, resting-places, halting-places for travellers, Pl.

Stātor -ōis, m. a magistrate's servant or attendant, C.

Stātor -ōis, m. the supporter, establisher; a surname of Jupiter, C. L.

Stātū -i, f. a statue, image, C.

Stātūtrius -a -um, of or relating to statues, Pl; *subst. stātūtrius* -a, f. the art of casting statues, Pl; *stātūtrius* -i, m. a maker or carver of statues, a statuary, Q.

Stātūmēn -inis, n. a stay, support, prop, Co. Vt; (2) pl the ribs of a ship, C.

***Stātūmēnatio** -ōnis, f. a supporting, propping, Vt.

Stātūmēno, l. to underprop, Pl Vt.

Stātio -ui -ūtum, 3. to cruise to stand, put, place, set up, — *hie lectulos*, P; *euphros tinctos in medio statuit*, L, — *patrie ejus ante oculos*, C; (2) to set up, erect, build, — *mihi statuum et aram*, P, — *tropeum*, C; — *tabernacula*, C, to pitch; (3) *met.* to represent to one's self as certain, to think, believe as certain, *quam quidem laudem sapientie statuo esse maximam*, C; *quibus rebus adductus, Cæsar non exspectandum sibi statuit*, Ca; (4) *met.* to fix, settle, appoint, ordain, determine, — *modum diuturnitati imperii*, C; — *penam improbis*, C, — *de religione*, C; — *quid in fratrem*, C; — *prælio decertare*, C, — *quid esset faciendum*, C; — *ut naves conscenderent*, O.

Stātū -i -a, f. stature, height, size of a man; — *corpore*, C, *homines tantulæ staturæ*, Ca, of so small stature, (2) of animals or plants, growth, size, Co.

Stātus -i -um (*ptep. sisto*), fixed, settled in respect of time, periodically recurring, stated, — *sacris ficiunt*, C.

Stātus -ū, m. a standing, standing position, — *erectus et celsus*, C, (2) a military position, attitude of a combatant, *turbare ac statu morere hostem*, Iulianus, L; *met. sæpe adici sarios de omni statu deprecimus*, C; (3) stature, size, Co, (4) *met.* state, condition, position, situation, *quis te potius dixerit de optimo statu civitatis*, C; *non jam, quem tūta statum amiserim, cogito*, C, *eo tūm statu res erat*, Ca, *qui eodem statu celsi et stellarum nati sunt*, C, (5) *met.* a good condition, favourable state, Aug; (6) in rhetoric, the state or condition of the inquiry, C, (7) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q.

***Stātūto** -ōnis, f. a setting up, putting in place, — *ignis*, Vt.

***Stātūtus** -a -um, tall, slim, P.

Stātūtō -i -ūtis, n. (*στέατωμα*), a kind of fatty swelling, Pl.

Stēg -i -a, f. (*στέγη*), a ship's deck, P.

Stegaus -i -um, (*στεγνός*), — *fibres*, Pl, causing coarseness.

Stēla -a, f. (*στήλη*), a pillar, column, Pl.

Stēlis -idis, f. (*στελίδες*), the mistletoe growing on firs and larches, P.

Stella -a, f. n. star, C; — *errantes*, C, planets; poet. = *sidus*, a constellation, V; (2) n. figure of a star, Co; a shining spot on a precious stone, Pl, the star-fish, Pl; the glow-worm, Pl.

Stellans -ntis (*ptep. stello*), starry, set with stars, — *caelum*, V; (2) bright, shining, glittering, O.

Stellatus -a -um (*ptep. stello*), set with stars, starry, C; — *met. Argus*, O, having many eyes; — *ensis iaspide fidetæ*, V, bright, glittering.

Stellifer -ia -erum, star-bearing, starry, C.
Stelliger -era -erum, star-bearing, starry, C.
Stellio -ōnis, m. a newt, V. Pl; (2) *met.* a crafty, deceitful man, Pl.

Stello, l. *vid. stellans*, stellatus.

Stemur -itis, n. (*στέμμα*), a crown, chaplet; and especially a wreath, roll on which a pedigree was inscribed, a genealogical tree, St. Pr, (2) *met.* nobility, high value, M.

Stēphānēplocos -i, f. (*στέφανηπλοκος*), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Pl.

Stēphānitis -idis, f. Pl (*στέφανιτις*), *stēphānites* -a, m. Co, a kind of vine which naturally forms itself into garlands.

Stēphānōmēlis -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Pl.

Stēphānōpōllis -is, f. (*στέφανόωλις*), the seller of chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausias, also called *stēphāneplocos*, Pl.

Stēphānos -i, m. (*στέφανος*), literally, a garland, chaplet, the name of several plants, Pl.

Stērcōrārius -a -um, of or relating to dung, Vt.

Stērcōrātio -ōnis, f. a manuring, Vt Co.

***Stērcōrūs** -a -um, — *miles*, P, filthy, stinking.

Stērcōro, l. to dung, manure, C.

Stērcōrūs -a -um, full of dung, well-manured, Co.

Stereus -ōris, n. dung, muck, manure, C.

Sterēlitis -idis, f. a kind of litharge of silver, Pl.

Sterēbōlā -a, f. (*στερεβάτης*), a pedestal, Vt.

Sterēthron -i, n. (*στερεθρον*), the greater

household, Pl.

Sterilesco, 3 to become barren, — *læna*, Pl.

Sterilis -e, barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied both to animals and plants), V. O. H, (2) causing barrenness, — *rubigo*, H, — *hiems*, M, (3) empty, void of anything, — *amator s. datus*, P, — *laurus barci*, um, Pl; (4) *met.* barren, unproductive, C.

Sterilitas -itatis, f. unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness, — *agrorum*, um, C; — *mulierum*, Pl.

Stern -i -icis, throwing to the ground, — *equus*, V, throwing his rider.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 to stretch out, spread abroad, extend, — *cellus in duro solo*, O; — *arenam*, O; — *hæbas*, O; — *poma passim*, V; *festi sternunt corpora*, L, — *se in litore*, V, hence

ptep. strātus -a -um, stretched out, prostrate, — *humus*, C, (2) to make smooth, level, *placidi straverunt æquora venti*, V, — *ciam*, L, hence *met.* to calm, allay, — *odia militum*, Tc, (3) to cover, spread over, *atque ille statit pelliculis hædum lectulos Punicianis*, C; — *rius silice*, L; — *solum telis*, V; (4) to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate, — *viros cæde*, V, — *Ælessima mænia*, O; *statis ariete muris*, L, *met. et mortalia corda per gentes humilis statit pavor*, V.

Sternumentum -i, n. a sneezing, sneeze, Pl, (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Pl.

Sternō -ūi, 3. (I) *neut.* to sneeze, Pl. Co; (2) of a light, to crackle, sputter, O, (II) *act* — *omni*, Pt.

Sternūtamentum -i, n. a sneezing, sneeze, C; (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Pl.

Steiquillium -ii, n. a dung-pit, midden, P. Co.

Sterto -ūi, 3. to snore, P. C.

Stibādium -ii, n. (*στιβαδιον*), a semicircular sofa, Pl.

Stibium -ii, n. (*stibi* -is, n.) antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Pl. Cl.

Stigma -atis, n. (*στίγμα*), a mark or brand put upon slaves, Sc. Q, (2) *met.* infamy, stigma, St. M; (3) a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, M.

Stigmātias -a, m. (*στιγματίας*), a banded slave, C.

Stilla -a, f. a drop, C.

***Stillatilis** -i -um, dripping, dripping, Pl.

***Stillatium**, drop by drop, Vt.

Stillicidium -ii, n. a dripping or dropping moisture, L. Sc; (2) rain-water falling from the eaves of houses, C.

Stillo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to drip, drop; — *unguenta e capillo*, Tb; — *mella de viridi ilice*, Co; (ii.) *act.* to drop, let drop, — *ex oculis rorem*, H.

***Stillo**, 1. to get a stalk, Co.

Stilus -i, m. (*stylos, στῦλος*), a stake, pale, Aug; hence, an agricultural implement, having a sharp point, Co; (2) the stalk or stem of certain plants, Co; (3) the pointed instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets, C; and as one end was flat, in order to erase the impressions made by the other, *certere stilum*, H, to rub out, erase writing; (4) writing, composing, written composition, C; and hence, mode of writing and speaking, style, C. Q.

Stimulatio -ōnis, f. a spurring on, stimulating, — *privata cuique*, Tc.

Stimulatrix -icis, f. she that goads on, stimulates, P.

***Stimulatus** -a -um, — *supplicium*, P, punishment with the goad.

Stimulo, 1. to goad, prick, Co; (2) *met.* to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy, to conscientie stimulant malefactorum turorum, C; (3) *met.* to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action, C; — *aliquem ad perturbandum rempublicam*, S; — *in hostes*, Tc.

Stimulus -i, m. a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. C; *prov. adorsum stimulum calces*, T, to kick against the pricks; (2) *met.* a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus, — *doloris*, C; — *glorie*, C; (3) in military language, *stimuli* = sharp-pointed stakes planted in the ground to keep off cavalry, Ca.

Stinguo, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lc.

Stipatio -ōnis, f. a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue, C.

Stipator -ōris, m. an attendant, follower; pl. a suite, train, retinue, C.

Stipatus -a -um, pressed closely together, dense, compact, C; — *phalanx*, L; (2) filled full, crammed, O. Pl; (3) surrounded, accompanied by a crowd, C.

Stipendarius -a -um, liable to taxes or tribute, tributary, — *civitas*, Ca; — *vecligal*, C, a yearly contribution; *subst. stipendarii*, -orum, m. tributaries; *socii* — *que populi Romani*, C; (2) of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Aug.

Stipendior, 1. *dep.* to serve, serve for hire, Pl.

Stipendium -ii, n. a tax; tribute, contribution, Ca; *met.* Ct. H; (2) soldiers' pay, Ca; — *numerate militibus*, C; (3) military service, — *merere*, C, — *facere*, S, to serve in the army; especially a year's service, campaign, P. Tc; *met. functus omnibus humane vite stipendiis*, Sc, all the duties of life.

Stipes -itis, m. a log, stump, post, trunk of a tree, Ca; used as a term of reproach, blockhead! C. T; (2) *poet.* a tree, O; the branch of a tree, M.

Stipo, 1. to press closely together, compress, V.

Yr, (2) to fill full of; and hence, to surround, accompany in great numbers, C.

Stips -pis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money; a religious offering; alms, C. L.

Stipula -e, f. *dim.* the stalk, haulm of corn, reeds, etc. V. O.

Stipulatio -ōnis, f. a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, C.

***Stipulifunctio** -e, f. *dim.* an unimportant engagement or stipulation, C.

Stipulator -ōris, m. one who stipulates, or demands a formal agreement, St.

Stipulor, 1. *dep.* to demand, stipulate for a formal agreement, C.

Stria -e, f. an icicle, V.

***Stripesco**, 3. to get a stalk, Pl.

Stripus, root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, C.

Strips -pis, f. (*stirpes* -is), the stock or stem of a tree (including the root), *ea quæ a terrâ stirpibus conficiuntur, terrâ stirpibus amplexa alat*, C; (2) a shrub, plant, *quum arborum et stirpium eadem pars natura sit*, C; a shoot, sprout, Lc; (3) of men, a stock, race, family, *qui modo esset Hercules stirpe generatus*, C; and *poet.* an offshoot, off-

spring, V; (4) *met.* source, origin, foundation, *altæ stirpes stultitiæ*, C; — *ac semen malorum omnium*, C.

Striva -m, f. a plough-handle, V.

Stratarius -a -um, brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Jv.

***Stroppus** -i, m. the noise of a slap or box on the ear, Pr.

Sto, *stēti*, *stātum*, *stare* (*στῆναι*), to stand, stand still, *quum virgo staret, et Cæcilia in sella sederet*, C; — *ad januam*, C; — *ante ostium*, T; and of inanimate things, *quorum statum steterunt in rostris*, C; (2) to stand firm, last, endure, remain, *nec domus ulla nec urbs* — *poterit*, C; (3) to remain, linger in a place, — *in illâ gancarum tuarum odore atque fumo*, C; (4) to stand in military array, be under arms, L; hence, to stand firm, not to yield, C. L. Ca; and of the contest itself, to last, continue, *is aliquandiu atrox pugna stetit*, L; (5) of ships, to lie at anchor, — *naves regia in sinu Maliaco*, L; (6) of servants, to stand in attendance, attend, T; (7) to stand up erect, stand up stiff, *obstupi steteruntque comæ*, V; (8) to be full of, thick with, — *aliquâ re*, H. V; (9) *met.* to stand firm, stand fast, endure, *qua si caluissent, respública staret*, C; — *in aliquâ re*, C, *aliquâ re*, C, to stand firm, persist, persevere in any thing, abide by any thing; *stat sententia*, T; *stat aliquid*, C, or *impers. stat*, it is determined, it is resolved, *modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris*, C; (10) *met.* of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, T. H; (11) *met.* — *ad* (*pro, cum*) *aliquo* (*aliquâ re*), to stand by a person or thing; — *a senatu et a bonorum causâ*, C; — *a mendacio contra veritatem*, C; (12) *met.* — *per aliquem*, to lie at a person's door, be chargeable to, be the fault of, any one; *Cæsar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus prælio dimicaretur*, Ca; (13) *met.* to cost, *Polybius scribit centum talentis cum rem Achæis stetitisse*, L.

Stobæ -eas, f. (*στοβή*), a plant also called pheos, Pl.

Stoicida -e, m. a satirical name, given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Jv.

Stoicus -a -um (*στωικός*), of or relating to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic, C; *subst. Stoicus* -i, m. a Stoic philosopher, C; *adv. Stoice*, like a Stoic, Stoically, C.

Stola -e, f. (*στολή*), a long outer garment, Vr; and especially, the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, C; (2) *meton.* a matron, lady, P. Aug.

Stolatus -a -um, clad in a stola, Vt.

Stolidè, stupidly, foolishly, stolidly, Lc.

Stolidus -a -um, stupid, foolish, dull, silly, stolid, — *genus Eacidarum*, C; of inanimate things, *nullum est hoc stolidius sazum*, P.

Stilo -ōnis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Vr. Pl.

Stomachice -es, f. (*στομακική*), a disease of the mouth or gums, Pl.

Stomachicus -a -um (*στομαχικός*), suffering from disease in the stomach, Sc. Pl.

Stomachor, 1. *dep.* to be angry, peevish, irritated, vexed, — *cum aliquo*, C; sometimes used *act.* — *omnia*, C.

***Stomachose**, peevishly, peevishly, angrily, C.

Stomachosus -a -um, peevish, peevish, irritable, cross, angry, C.

Stomachus -i, m. (*στόμαχος*), the lower part of the oesophagus; C; more frequently (2) the stomach, C. Cl; (3) *met.* taste, liking, C; (4) *met.* dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger, C.

Stomachice -es, f. (*στομακική*), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Pl.

Stomoma -ātis, n. (*στόμαμα*), the thin, scales which fly off on hammering metal, Pl.

Storæa -e, f. a rush mat, Ca. L.

Strabo -ōnis, m. (*στραβόν*), a squinter, C; (2) *met.* an envious person, A. Aug.

Strages -is, f. a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall, L; — *adificiorum et hominum*, To; (2) a slaughter, butchery, massacre, C.

Strāgūlum -i, n. any thing put down to lie upon; mattress, blanket, rug, carpet, C; also used of a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, M.

Strāgūlus -a -um, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc. to lie upon, — *vestis*, C. L.

Strāmen -inis, n. straw, litter, spread under any thing, O. V.

***Strāmentārius -a -um,** — *falces*, A. Aug. for cutting straw.

Strāmentifolius -a -um, made of straw, Aug.

Strāmentum -i, n. the stalk of corn, straw, litter, P. Co. L; (2) a covering, rug, Ca.

***Strāminūsus -a -um,** made of straw, O.

Strangālus -æ, m. (στραγγάλιος), a kind of Grecian wheat, Pl.

Strangulātio -ōnis, f. a choking, strangulation, Pl.

Strangulātus -ūs, m. Pl. = *strangulatio*, q.v.

Strangūlo, 1. (στραγγαλίω), to choke, strangle, — *aliquem*, C; of trees, *hedera arbores sūgit et strangulat*, Pl; (2) *met. plures nimia congesta pecunia curā strangulat*, Jv.

Strangūrā -æ, f. (στραγγουρία), a difficulty in making water, strangury, C.

Stratēgema -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), a stragem, C.

Stratēgia -æ, f. (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Pl.

Stratēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, P.

Stratiōtes -æ, m. (στρατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Pl.

Stratiōticus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike, — *homo*, P, a soldier.

Strātum -i, n. the covering of a bed, rug, blanket, Lc. St; (2) *meton.* a bed, V; (3) a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, O; (4) a pavement, Lc.

Strātura -æ, f. a paving, pavement, — *viarum*, St.

Strēnā -æ, f. a portent, omen, P; (2) a new-year's gift, St.

Strēnūe, briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously, C.

Strēnūitas -ātis, f. briskness, promptness, activity, Vr. O.

***Strēnūo, 1.** to be brisk, prompt, active, P.

Strēnūus -i -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, C; — *in aliquā re*, T. Q; of inanimate things, — *navis*, O, fast; — *toxicum*, Co, quick in operation.

Strēpito, 1. to make a loud noise, V.

Strēpitio -ūs, m. a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling, C; poetically applied to musical sounds, — *testudinis auræa*, H.

Strēpo -iti -itum, 3. to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter, C. H. V; sometimes used *act. L.*

Strepsicēros -ōtis, m. (στροψικέρως), an African animal with twisted horns, Pl.

Streptos -on (στροπτός), twisted, — *uva*, Pl, a kind of grape.

Stria -æ, f. the flute of a column, Vt.

Striatūra -æ, f. the fluting of columns, Vt.

Strictim, closely, P; (2) superficially, slightly, C; (3) of discourse, briefly, summarily, C.

***Strictivus -a -um,** — *olea*, A. Aug. plucked, gathered.

***Strictor -ōris, m.** one who plucks or gathers, — *clearum*, A. Aug.

Strictūra -æ, f. a bar or pig of iron, Pl. V.

Strictus -a -um (*ptcp.* stringo), drawn together, close, tight, O; (2) of discourse, brief, concise, Q; (3) of character, rigid, severe, strict, A. Aug.

Stridēo -ii, 2. (*strido* -di, 3.) to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc. O. V.

Stridor -ōris, m. a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, C; — *serpentis*, O; — *elephantorum*, O; — *pi-cella*, Pl; — *januæ*, O; — *dentium*, Pl.

Stridulus -a -um, creaking, hissing, whistling, grating, V. O.

Striga -æ, f. a swathe of cut grass or corn, Co.

Strigilis -is, f. a scraper, used by bathers for the skin, C; (2) a surgical instrument for introducing fluids into the ear, Cl.

Strigmentum -i, n. that which is scraped or rubbed off, Pl; especially, filth, excrement, Cl.

Strigo, 1. to hold back, halt in ploughing, Pl.

Strigosus -a -um, lean, thin, Co. L; (3) *met.* of an orator, meagre, dry, jejune, C.

Stringo -inxī -ictum, 3. to draw together, bind, tie together, P. L; (2) to stroke, touch lightly, graze, — *metas interiore rotā*, O; (3) to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune, — *oleam*, A. Aug; — *quernas glandes*, V; — *folia ex arboribus*, Ca; — *gladium*, Ca, to draw, unsheathe; (4) *met.* of discourse, to abridge, contract, Q; (5) *met.* to touch so as to injure, to wound, pain, *quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro*, O.

***Stringor -ōris, m.** a drawing together, power of drawing together, Lc.

Strix, strigis, f. (στριγξ), a screech-owl, O. Th. Pt.

Strōbus -i, m. a Carmanian tree, producing an aromatic gum, Pl.

Strombus -i, m. (στρομβός), a species of spiral snail, Pl.

Strongyle -ēs, f. (στρογγύλη), a kind of alom, Pl.

Strōpha -æ, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Ph. Sc.

Strōphilius -ii, m. P. one who makes or sells strophæ; *vid.* strophium.

Strōphiliūm -i, n. dim. a small chaplet for the head, Pl.

Strōphium -ii, n. (στρόφιον), a sash or twisted scarf worn by females as a support for the breast, Ct.

Structilis -e, of or relating to building, used in building; — *canales*, Vt, walled, built round.

Structor -ōris, m. a builder, mason, carpenter, architect, C; (2) the slave whose duty it was to arrange the dinner on the table, M.

Structūra -æ, f. a putting together, adaptation, adjustment, *ossa structurā quādam inter se connectuntur*, Cl; (2) a building, erecting, constructing, Ca; (3) that which is built, an edifice, structure, Ca; (4) *met.* of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words, C.

Strūes -is, f. a heap, C; and especially in religious phrases, a heap of sacrificial cakes, O.

Strūix -icis, f. a heap, P.

Strūma -æ, f. a scrofulous tumour, goitre, C.

Strūmēa -æ, f. a herb that cures the strūma, Pl.

Strūmōsus -a -um, afflicted with a goitre, strūmosus, Co.

Strūmus -i, m. a herb that cures the strūma, Pl.

Strūo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, pile up, — *arbores in pyram*, O; — *frugem ordine*, C; (2) to build, erect, construct, — *monia*, V. O; (3) to set in order, arrange, — *copias ante frontem exercituum*, Ca; (4) *met.* to prepare, occasion, device, make ready something detrimental, — *solicitudinem sibi*, Ca; — *odium in alios*, C; — *mortem alii*, Tc; (5) *met.* to arrange, — *verba*, C; — *cratulum*, Q.

Struppus -i, m. a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Strūthēus -a -um (στρούθειος), of or relating to a sparrow, Pl.

Strūthēscimēllus -a -um (στρούθειοκαμήλλον), of or relating to an ostrich, Pl.

Strūthēscimēllus -i, m. (στρούθειοκαμήλλον), an ostrich, Pl.

Struthion -ii, n. (στρούθειον), sparrow, Pl.

Struthiopus -ōdis (στρούθειος), sparrow, Pl.

Struthopus -i, m. a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Strūthēus -a -um (στρούθειος), of or relating to a sparrow, Pl.

Strūthēscimēllus -a -um (στρούθειοκαμήλλον), of or relating to an ostrich, Pl.

Strūthēscimēllus -i, m. (στρούθειοκαμήλλον), an ostrich, Pl.

Struthion -ii, n. (στρούθειον), sparrow, Pl.

Struthiopus -ōdis (στρούθειος), sparrow, Pl.

Struthopus -i, m. a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Struthopus -i, m. a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Stūdēo -ii, 2. to be eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about any thing, strive after, be busy with, — *aliquid*, C; — *huc unum*, II; *stūdiū est in*, C; — *audire quid sentias*, C; — *circuli, laudis, dignitatis*, C; — *in aliquid rem*, Q; (3) to favour, be favourable, propitious to any one, —

alieu, C; (3) to apply one's self to learning, study, Q.

Stūdīōse, eagerly, zealously, diligently, studiously, C.

Stūdīōsus -a -um, eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after any thing, — *invidi*, C; — *dicendi*, C; (2) favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to, — *alieuus*, C; (3) devoted to learning, studious, H. Pl.

Stūdium -ii, n. zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after, *summo studio curaque didicisse*, C; *suo quisque studio maxime ducitur*, C; — *alieuus rei*, C; (2) personal attachment, zeal for, devotedness to a person, C; (3) zeal for knowledge, application to learning, study, C.

Stulte, foolishly, silly, C.

Stultiflōquentia -a, f. * *stultiflōquum* -ii, n. foolish talk, P.

* *Stultiflōquus* -a -um, talking foolishly, P.

Stultitia -a, f. foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity, C.

* *Stultitudo* -a -um, seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light, P.

Stultus -a -um, foolish, silly, fatuous, C.

Stūpa = *stuppa*, q.r.

Stūpēficio -ficio -factum, 3. to make senseless, stupify, C.

Stūpē -di, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be struck senseless, stunned, be astonished, amazed, stupified, *que cum intuerer stupens*, C; — *aliquā re*, I.; — *in aliquā re*, V; (2) of inanimate things, to stand still, M. Sc; — *stūmna brūm*, P. Aug; (1.) act. to be astonished, amazed at any thing, *purs stupet in nupte donum exultare Minerva*, V.

* *Stūpescere*, 3. to begin to be amazed, astounded, C.

Stūpiditas -itatis, f. stupidity, senselessness, C.

Stūpidus -a -um, senseless, stunned, stupid, dull, C.

Stūpor -ōris, m. stupor, stupefaction, amazement, astonishment, C.

Stūpa -a, f. (*στῦπη*), tow, oakum, Ca. Pl.

* *Stūppārius* -a -um, of or relating to tow, Pl.

Stūppidus -a -um, made of tow or oakum, O. V.

Stūprator -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Q. St.

Stūpro, 1. to defile; and especially, to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, C.

* *Stūprōsus* -a -um, unchaste, lustful, P. Aug.

Stūprum -i, n. pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, C.

Sturnus -i, m. a starling, Pl.

Stylabites -is, m. (-a -u, m. *στυλαβίτης*), the pedestal of a column, Vt.

Stymma -itis, n. (*στυμμα*), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Stypticus -a -um (*στυπτικός*), astringent, styptic, Pl.

Styrax -acis, m. (*στυράξ*), storax, Pl.

Styx -ygis, f. (*Στύξ*), a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore an inviolable oath, C; hence *poet.* the lower world, V; hence *adj.*

Stygius -i -um, Stygian, infernal; — *cymba*, V, the boat of Charon; — *Juppiter*, V, Pluto; — *nox*, O, death.

Suadēla -a, f. persuasion, Pl.

Suadēre -si -um, 2. to advise, exhort, persuade, *non jubeo, sed, si me convulsis, mado*, C; — *pacem*, C, to advise peace; — *ut ad Quintum scribas*, C; — *no se cum Antonio junget*, Aug; very rarely followed by acc. of the person, *ut te hortet et suadeam*, C; (2) of inanimate things, *sundet enim cesana flammæ*, V; (3) — *legem*, rogationem, C, to recommend, speak in favour of.

Suadus -a -um, persuading, persuasive, P. Aug.

Suārus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Pl; *subst.* *suārus* -ii, m. a swineherd, Pl.

Suātor -ōnis, f. an exhorting, persuading, Sc; (2) the advocacy, recommendation of a law, C; (3) persuasive eloquence, C.

Suātor -ōris, m. an adviser, persuader, exhorter, counsellor, C; especially, one who advocates a proposed law, C.

Suātorius -a -um, relative to the kind of eloquence which aims at persuasion, Q; hence *subst.*

suātoria -a, f. persuasive discourse or eloquence, Q.

Suāvus -ū, m. a persuading, exhorting, persuasion, P. T.

Suāvilens -ntis, sweet-smelling, Ct.

Suāvilis -ōnis, f. a kissing, P.

* *Suāvilis* -a -um, sweetly speaking, Le.

Suāvillum -i, n. a kind of sweet cake, A. Aug.

Suāvilquens -ntis, sweetly speaking, sweet-spoken, Le.

* *Suāvilquens* -a -um, Le. = *suaviloquens*, q.r.

Suāvilitium -i, n. *dim.* a little kiss, Ct.

Suāvis -i. *dep.* to kiss, C.

Suāvis -e, sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Suāvitas -itatis, f. sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, C.

Suāviter, sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully, C.

Suāvitudo -inis, f. P. = *suavitas*, q.r.

Suāvium -ii, n. the month prepared for a kiss, P; hence, a kiss, P. C.

Sub, *prep.* (1.) with *abl.* under, *sub terrā habitare*, O; *manet sub Jove frigidus venator*, II; *met. non parum sub hoc teibo furtum latet*, C; (2) beneath, under, at the bottom of, *icy close to castra sub monte consedit*, Ca; *sub ipsis Numantia manibus*, C; *sub oculis domini*, Ca; (3) of time, during, at the time of, *sub adventu Romanorum*, L; (4) in other connections, under, beneath, *sub imperio alieuus esse*, T; *sub judice lis est*, II, before the judge; *sub penā mortis*, St, on pain of death; *sub conditione ut . . . St*, on condition that . . . (1.) with *acc.* under (with word implying motion), *manum sub certamina deferre*, P; *exercitum sub jugum mittere*, Ca; (2) under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to, *sub montem accedunt milites*, Ca; (3) of time, (a) about, towards, *Pompilius sub noctem naves salcit*, Ca, about night, towards night; *sub galli cantum*, II, about cockcrow; (b) immediately after, *sub eas literas statim recitare sunt ture*, C.

Subabsurde, somewhat absurdly, C.

Subabsurdus -a -um, somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish, C.

Subaccuso, 1. to accuse, blame, find fault with a little, C.

Subacidus -a -um, somewhat sour, acid, A. Aug.

Subactio -ōnis, f. a working up, preparing, Vt; *met.* preparation, discipline, C.

Subactus -ū, m. Pl. = *subactio*, q.r.

* *Subacutus* -a -um, having copper inside or underneath, Pr.

Subagrestis -e, somewhat rustic, C.

Subalilis -e, under the arms, under the arm-pits, N.

* *Subalbicans* -ntis, somewhat white, whitish, Vr.

* *Subalbus* -a -um, Vr; *subalbidus* -a -um, Cl, whitish.

Subalpinus -a -um, beneath or near the Alps, Pl.

* *Subalternum* -i, n. a kind of reddish amber, Pl.

Subamarus -a -um, somewhat bitter, C.

Subaureus -a -um, somewhat dark-coloured, brownish, P.

* *Subbārator* -ōris, m. one who ploughs near any thing, Pl.

* *Subbāresco*, 3. to become somewhat dry, Vt.

Subbāro, 1. to plough close to any thing, Pl.

* *Subbarrōgānter*, somewhat arrogantly, C.

* *Subasper* -era -erum, somewhat rough, Cl.

* *Subassensilis* -ntis, somewhat assenting, approving, Q.

Subbātio -ōnis, f. the heat of swine, Pl.

Subbauculo, 1. to listen secretly, C.

Subbausticus -a -um, — *ronum*, Co, somewhat harsh.

* *Subballo* -ōnis, m. an under-Ballio, substitute for Ballio, P.

- *Subbâllâllâllâ -l, m. one who lounges about the basilicas, P.
 Subbibo -bibî, 3. to drink a little, P.
 Subblandior, 4. to flatter, coax, caress a little, P.
 *Subbrêvis -e, somewhat short, Pl.
 Subc . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid. succ* . . .
 *Subdêbîllis -e, somewhat lame, — *femur*, St.
 Subdêbîllâtus -a -um, somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit, C.
 Subdâllâ -e, in the open air, Pl; *subst.* subdâllâ -um, n. open galleries, balconies, Pl.
 *Subdifficilis -e, somewhat difficult, C.
 *Subdiffido, 3. to be somewhat mistrustful, C.
 Subdiffelus -a -um, supposititious, not genuine, P.
 Subdîtivus -a -um, C. P. = subdîticus, *q. v.*
 *Subdîto, 1. to supply, apply, — *stimulum*, Lc.
 Subdo -dîdi -dîtum, 3. to put, place, lay, set under, — *ignem*, C; — *calcaria equo*, L; (2) to subject, subdue, Tb; (3) *met.* to yield, furnish, supply, afford, *ingonio stimulus* — *fama solet*, O; (4) to put in the place of another, substitute, C; *tantum te rogo*, in *Hirtii locum me subdas*, Aug; (5) to substitute falsely, counterfeit, L. Tc.
 Subdûco, 2. to teach as an assistant tutor, assist in teaching, C.
 Subdûle, somewhat slyly, craftily, P. C.
 Subdûlus -a -um, somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful, P. S. Ca.
 *Subdûmo, 1. to tame, subject by taming, P.
 Subdûbito, 1. to doubt or hesitate a little; be undecided, C.
 Subdûco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw from under, bring forth, lift up, raise, L. H; (2) to draw up a ship on the beach, *naves, quas in aridum subduerat*, Ca; *classem, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum*, C; (3) to lead off, draw off forces into a fresh position, — *copias in proximum colleum*, Ca; (4) to draw away, take away, carry off, withdraw, — *cibum unum diem athletæ*, C; — *aliquem manibus Græciûm*, V; (5) to take away secretly, to steal, *ego ei subduco anulum*, P; — *se*, to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, *de circulo se subduxit*, C; (6) — *rationem*, to balance an account; *assidunt, subducunt, ad numerum convenit*, C.
 Subduclâllus -a -um, — *junes*, A. Aug. useful for drawing up.
 Subduclio -ônîs, f. the drawing up of a ship on dry land, Ca; (2) a reckoning, computing, C.
 Subduclis -e, somewhat sweet, Pl.
 Subdûrus -a -um, somewhat hard, Cl.
 *Subdûo -dûl -ctum, 3. to eat under, gnaw below, *scopulus, quem rauca subedat unda*, O.
 Subdûo -li -ctum -lre, (1) *neut.* to go under, come under, pass under; to go to, come to, proceed to, *legionem — ad portam castrorum jussit*, L; *loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes*, L; *talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant*, V; *renæ nonnunquam subeunt*, Cl. go down, subside; *area cretâ solidanda tenaci, ne subant herba*, V, come up; *met.* in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, O; *duo poriter subierunt incommoda*, Q; (2) *met.* to come into the mind, occur to any one, C, in which sense *subit* is often used *impers.*; (3) *act.* to go under, come under, go up, come up, — *tectum*, Ca; — *iniquissimum locum*, Ca; — *muros*, L; (2) to come upon secretly, steal upon, *subit furtim lumina fessa sopor*, O; (3) *met.* to occur to the mind, enter the mind, *deinde cogitatio animus subit*, L; (4) *met.* to bear, endure, submit to any evil or inconvenience, — *tim atque injuriam*, C; — *maximas recipiunt tempestates*, C; — *quemque casum*, C.
 Suber -êris, n. the cork-tree, Pl. V.
 Suberêus -a -um, of or relating to the cork-tree, Co.
 *Subérigo -gi -ectum, 3. to raise up from below, P. Agr.
 Subf . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid. suff* . . .
 Subf . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid. suff* . . .
 *Subfûro, 2. to hang under, behind; cleave, adhere to, P. Aug.
 *Subfûridus -a -um, somewhat rough, C.
 *Subfûridus -a -um, somewhat moist, Cl.
 *Subgîtâtio -ônîs, f. an unlawful or criminal connexion with, P. —
 *Subgîtâtrix -êris, f. she that has illicit connexion with any one, a lewd woman, P.
 Subgîto, 1. to have criminal or illicit connexion with, — *aliquam*, P.
 Subgîo -gîi -actum, 3. to drive to a place, — *sus in umbrosam locum*, Vr; *met.* to bring, drive, compel to any thing, — *hostes ad deditionem*, L; (2) to set in motion, impel, — *narem conto*, V; — *lunum adverso flumine*, V; (3) to bring under, — *sonipedes jugo*, Sc; (4) to work through, break up, knead; and of the earth, plough, cultivate; — *frinam*, Pl; — *opus digitis*, O, to spin; — *arâ arâtris*, C; — *secures in cole*, V, to sharpen; (5) to tame, subdue, subjugate, conquer, — *ribus*, Co; — *nationes*, S; — *partem orbis*, C; (6) to discipline, train, — *ingenium*, C.
 Subimpûdens -ntis, somewhat impudent, C.
 Subînânîs -e, somewhat vain, C.
 Subînde, immediately upon, immediately after, H. L; (2) repeatedly, in rapid succession, L.
 Subînflûo, 3. to flow in beneath, Sc.
 Subînflûo -fêl -ectum, 3. to place, put beneath, Sc.
 *Subînflûus -a -um, somewhat insipid, C.
 Subînvidûo -di -sum, 2. to envy some one, C;
 (2) *ptcp.* subînvidus -a -um, C, somewhat hated.
 *Subînvo, 1. to invite carelessly, C.
 Subra -cor -râtus, 3. *dep.* to be a little angry, C.
 *Subrânêus -a -um, sudden, Co.
 Subrâtus -a -um, sudden, hasty, L. Tc.
 Subûto, suddenly, unexpectedly, P. L. C.
 Subûus -a -um (*ptcp.* subûo), sudden, unexpected, — *es*, P. C; — *bellum in Gallia occurrit est*, Ca; *subst.* subûitum -i, n. a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance, C. P.
 Subûto -cûi, 2. to lie under or beneath, Pl. Co; (2) to be subject to, belong to, be connected with, Q.
 *Subûcto, submîsîvely, Ca.
 Subûcto -ônîs, f. a laying under, placing under, subjection, C; (2) — *testamentum*, L, a counterfeit, forging; (3) an annex, subjoin, Aug; (4) in rhetoric, the answer given by an orator to a question which he has himself asked, Aug.
 Subjecto, 1. to place, lay, put under, O. H; to throw up from below, V.
 *Subjector -êris, m. — *testamentum*, C, a forger, counterfeit.
 Subjectus -ûs, m. a placing, laying under, Pl.
 Subjectus -a -um (*ptcp.* subûcto), of place, lying near, adjacent, C; *Heracham, quæ est adjecta Candavia, iter fecerat*, Ca; (2) subject to, H. O; *subst.* subjectus -i, m. a subject, dependent, inferior, Co. Pl.
 Subûcto -fêl -jectum, 3. to throw, cast, place, set, put under, — *agnum sub altariis ponam*, Vr; — *ignem*, C; — *oca gallinis*, Pl; — *eloqui oculis*, C; — *aciem suar. castris depiculis*, C; — *regem in equum*, L, to put upon a horse; (2) to substitute that which is false, forge, counterfeit, — *testamentum*, C; (3) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (4) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (5) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (6) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (7) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (8) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (9) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (10) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (11) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (12) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (13) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (14) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (15) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (16) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (17) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (18) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (19) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (20) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (21) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (22) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (23) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (24) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (25) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (26) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (27) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (28) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (29) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (30) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (31) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (32) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (33) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (34) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (35) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (36) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (37) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (38) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (39) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (40) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (41) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (42) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (43) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (44) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (45) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (46) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (47) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (48) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (49) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (50) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (51) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (52) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (53) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (54) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (55) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (56) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (57) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (58) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (59) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (60) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (61) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (62) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (63) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (64) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (65) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (66) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (67) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (68) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (69) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (70) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (71) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (72) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (73) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (74) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (75) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (76) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (77) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (78) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (79) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (80) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (81) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (82) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (83) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (84) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (85) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (86) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (87) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (88) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (89) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (90) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (91) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (92) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (93) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (94) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (95) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (96) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (97) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (98) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (99) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C; (100) *met.* to put, place under, — *testamentum*, C.

gate, — *urbes multas sub imperium P. R.*, C; — *noceas provincias imperio nostro*, Aug.

Sublābor -lāpus, 3. to fall down, sink down, sink, V; (2) to glide in, slide in, V.

*Sublāmina -m, f. an under-plate, A. Aug.

Sublāte, loftily, sublimely, C; (2) proudly, haughtily, C.

Sublātio -ōnis, f. a lifting up, elevation; met. — *animi*, C; (2) an abrogation, annulling, Q.

Sublātus -a -um (prptp. tollō), proud, haughty, — *hac victoriā*, Ca; — *rebus secundis*, V.

Sublāvo, 1. to wash from below, — *os rubeo vino*, Cl.

*Sublecto, 1. to flatter, wheedle, P.

Sublēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather below, pick up, V. Co; (2) to carry off, catch up secretly, — *liberos*, P, to kidnap; met. — *nostrum sermonem*, P, to listen to secretly; (3) to choose in the place of another person, L. Te.

Sublectus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial, P.

*Sublētio -ōnis, f. a relieving, assuaging, C.

Sublētō, 1. to lift up, hold up, *ab his sublētus murum ascendit*, Ca; — *regem humeris*, Pl; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *pericula*, C; — *offensionem*, C; — *res adversas*, C, to alleviate, assuage, mitigate.

Sublētā -m, f. a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Ca.

Sublētus -a -um, resting upon piles, L.

Subligacūm -i, n. a cloth worn round the loins to serve as drawers, C.

Subligar -āris, n. M. = subligaculum, g.v.

Subligo, 1. to bind below, bind on, — *clipeum sinistra*, V.

Sublīto, loftily, on high, Lc. C; (2) met. of discourse, loftily, sublimely, Q.

Sublīmī -e, high, lofty, exalted, lifted up, — *caecumen montis*, O; — *artium*, II; — *flagellum*, II; subst. sublime -is, n. height, *piro per lusum in sublime factato*, St; (2) met. high, exalted, eminent, *antiqui reges ac sublimes viri*, V; — *mens*, O; (3) met. of discourse, lofty, sublime, — *carmina*, Jv; — *genus dicendi*, Q; applied to persons, *Æschylus — et gravis et grandiloquus*, Q.

Sublīmītas -ātis, f. loftiness, height, — *corporis*, Q; (2) met. loftiness, sublimity, Pl. Q.

Sublīmīter, loftily, on high, — *colitare*, Co.

*Sublīgīo -ōnis, m. a scullion, P.

Sublīno -lēvi -litum, 3. (sublīno, f. P.) to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground, Pl; (2) met. to line, overlay, veneer with any thing, Pl; (3) met. — *os alicui*, P, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude.

Sublīvidus -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.

*Sublīcīnus -a -um, about daybreak, towards morning, Pl.

Sublīcō -xi, 2. to gleam forth, glimmer, V. O.

Sublītō -lītūm, 3. to wash from below, bathe underneath, — *aliquid aquā calidā*, Cl; (2) of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of, *hunc montem flumen sublītāt*, Ca.

Sublūstris -e, somewhat light, having a glimmering light, — *nox*, II.

Sublūstris -ti, f. a disease in sheep, attacking the feet, Co. Pl.

Subm . . . ; for words beginning thus, vid. summ . . .

Subnascor -nātus, 3. dep. to grow up, under, grow up, grow after, O; *qui cortex subnascente alio eripellitur*, Pl.

Subnāto, 1. to swim beneath, P. Aug.

Subnecto -xū -xum, 3. to bind, tie, bind on beneath, *antennis totum subnectite retum*, O; (2) met. of discourse, to add to, subjoin, annex, append, Q.

*Subnegō, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, C.

Subniger -gra -grum, somewhat black, blackish, P.

Subnixus -a -um (subnixus), propped beneath, supported from below, resting, leaning upon any thing, *aliquā re*, C; (2) trusting, relying upon, depending upon, — *victoriis divitiisque*, Q.

Subnōto, 1. to mark beneath, write underneath, — *nomina palam*, St; (2) to observe, notice secretly, M.

*Subnūba -m, f. a rival, *lecti — nostri*, O.

Subnūbīlus -a -um, somewhat cloudy, — *nox*, Ca.

Sābo, 1. to be in heat, Lc. H.

*Sābobsēnus -a -um, somewhat foul or filthy, C.

Sābobsēdus -a -um, somewhat obscure, C.

*Sābōdōsus -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, C.

*Sābōffendo, 3. to give some offence, — *apud aliquem*, C.

Subōlēo, 2. *hoc subolet mihi*, or *subolet mihi*, I smell, perceive, scent, P.

Subōles -is, f. (sōbōles), a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Co. Pl; (2) of men and animals, race, off-spring, progeny, issue, C. L. V.

Subōlesco, 3. to grow up, L.

Subōrior, 4. dep. to arise, come forth, Lc. Pl.

Suborno, 1. to furnish, equip, provide, — *Appuleianā pecuniā Brutum*, Aug; (2) to incite, instigate secretly, suborn, — *fulsum testem*, C; — *aliquem ad eadem regis*, L.

*Subortus -us, m. a coming forth, arising, Lc.

Subp . . . ; for words beginning thus, vid. sapp . . .

Subr . . . ; for words beginning thus, vid. surr . . .

Subsalsus -a -um, somewhat salt, Cl.

Subscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write under, write beneath, subscribe, inscribe, — *status inauratis*, C; (2) to write on an indictment the name of the accuser and matter of accusation; hence, to accuse, — *in aliquem*, C; (3) of the censor, to write the ground of censure beneath the name of the person censured, C. Q; (4) to sign, subscribe any document, St; (5) to assent to, approve of, — *magni Cesaris ire*, O; *subscriptis orationi ejus consul*, L; (6) to note down, make a note of, C.

Subscriptio -ōnis, f. a writing beneath, inscription, C; (2) the signing a name to an accusation, C; (3) the written protest or explanation of the censor, C; (4) the signing, subscription, of a document, St; (5) a register, C.

Subscriber -āris, m. the signer of an indictment, C.

Subsec -ādis, f. a tenon in carpentry, Vt.

Subsecūvus -a -um (subsecūvus, succultrivus), subst. small portions of land remaining after a public division; hence (2) superfluous, over and above, — *tempore*, C, leisure hours; — *opere*, C, extra work; *philosophia non est res —*, Ec, to be attended to incidentally or occasionally.

Subscēo -cū -ctum, 1. to cut away below, Vt. Co.

Subsellum -īl, n. a low bench or form, a seat, P. C; (2) the judges' seat, the bench, *rem ab subsellis in rostra detulit*, C; *melon*, a court of law, tribunal, C.

*Subsentio -si, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, T.

Subsequor -cūts, 3. dep. to follow, follow after, succeed, — *aliquem*, P. Ca. O; *Cæsar, equitatus præmissis, subsequatur omnibus copiis*, Ca; of inanimate things, *Hisperus tum antecessens, tum subsequens*, C; *subsequenti anno*, Pl, in the subsequent year; (2) met. to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one, — *Platonem avunculum*, C.

Subsero, 3. to sow, plant after, Co.

Subservio, 4. to be subject to, serve, subservie, comply with, P. T.

*Subsidentia -m, f. a settling, subsidence, Vt.

Subsidarius -a -um, of or relative to a reserve, reserve, — *cohortes*, Ca. L; and *abs. subsidarii* -drum, m. reserve troops, L.

*Subsitor, 1. dep. to serve as a reserve, Aug.

Subsistum -īl, n. the troops stationed in the third line, triarii, Vt. L; (2) reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces, military aid, assistance, succor, C. Ca; (3) generally, aid, help, assistance, succor, C.

Subsido -sidi -sessum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down, subside, *subsidunt Hispani adversus emissā tela ab hoste*, L; — *facies in fundis casorum*, Co; — *flumina*, O, un-

de, V, to fall, subside; (2) to settle, sojourn, abide, remain, establish one's self in a place, C; — *in castris*, Ca; (3) to lie in wait, be upon the watch, C; (4) of females, to submit to the male in copulation, Lc. H; (5) *met.* to subside, abate, — *impetus dicendi*, Q; (ii.) *act.* to lie in wait for, — *aliquem*, V.

Subsignatus -a -um, serving beneath the standard, Tc.

Subsigno, 1. to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Pl; (2) to enter on a list, register, C; (3) *met.* to pledge, — *apud te fidem pro moribus Romani mei*, Pl.

Subsilio -liti (li), 4. to leap up, spring up, Lc. P. *Subsillis* -c, somewhat similar, Cl.

**Subsismus* -a -um, having the nose somewhat turned up, Vr.

Subsisto -stiti, 3. (i.) *neut.* to stand still, come to a stand, halt, *reliqui in itinere subsisterant*, Ca; — *ad insulam*, Aug; (2) to tarry, remain, abide, Pl; (3) to withstand, resist, oppose, Ca. V. L; (4) *met.* to stop, pause, halt, come to a stand; to remain, continue, Q. Tc; (5) *met.* to cease, leave off, O. Q; (6) *met.* to withstand, oppose, sustain, support, — *sumptui*, Aug; (ii.) *act.* to withstand, oppose, — *aliquem*, L.

Subsolanus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Pl; *subst.* *subsolanus* -i, m. the east wind, Pl.

Subsortior -titus, 4. *dep.* — *judicem*, C, to choose by lot, as a substitute for one challenged by either party.

Subsortitio -ōnis, f. the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot, C.

Substantia -æ, f. substance, essence, Q.

Substerno -stravi -stratum, 3. to strew or spread beneath, lay under, — *se* (mulier), Ct, to prostitute herself; *gallinae nidos quam possunt molissime substernunt*, C, cover with as soft materials as they can; (2) *met.* to spread out, lay before, *omne quod erat concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo*, C; — *impudicum libidini suæ*, C, to prostitute.

Substillus -a -um, 3. slightly dropping, A. Aug.

Substitio -di -ditum, 3. to put under, place beneath; *met.* L; *substituuntur crimini*, Pl, were subjected to the charge; (2) to put in the place of, substitute, — *aliquem in locum aliusque*, C; *consules electi pro Philippo atque Antiocho substitutos regnare*, L; (3) — *heredem*, St, to name as second heir, in case of the death of the first.

Substo, 1. to exist, *nullo dolore substantive*, Cl; (2)* to oppose, resist, T.

Substramen -inis, n. that which is strewed beneath, straw, litter, Vr.

Substratus -û, m. a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Pl.

Substrictus -a -um (*ptep.* *substringo*), narrow, confined, tight, contracted, O.

Substringo -nxi -ctus, 3. to bind, tie beneath, bind up, — *crinem nodo*, Tc; (2) to draw together, contract, — *avrem*, H, to prick up the ear.

Substructio -ōnis, f. C; *substructum* -i, n. Vt, that which is built below, base, foundation.

Substruo -xi -ctum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation, P. L.

**Subsultum*, springing up, leaping up, St.

Subsulto, 1. to spring up, leap up, jump up, P. Q.

Subsum -sili -esse, to be under, to be behind, lurk, be concealed; *suberat Pan illeis umbræ*, Tb; *subest intra cutem ulcus*, Aug; (2) to be near, at hand, — *mons*, Ca; — *dies*, C; *templa mari subsumt*, O; (3) *met.* *aliqua subest causa*, C; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C.

**Subsutus* -a -um, sowed beneath, — *rescis*, H, fringed, edged below.

**Subtegulatus* -a -um, beneath the tiles, under the roof, in doors, Pl.

Subtegmen -inis, n. (subtegment), the web or wool in weaving, V. O. Pl; and in general, thread, yarn, P. T.

Subtendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch underneath, A. Aug.

**Subtento*, 2. to hold underneath, A. Aug.

**Subtentiis* -e, somewhat thin, Vr.

Subter, (i.) *adv.* beneath, below, underneath; *qui omnia hæc, quæ supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt*, C; (ii.) *ptep.* with acc. and abl. beneath, below, underneath, *cui iditatem — pericordia locavit*, C; *Khæto subter litore*, Ct.

**Subteractus* -a -um, driven underneath, Cl.

**Subterrânculo*, 1. to pant underneath, P. Aug.

Subterduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, P.

Subterfugio -xi, 3. to flow beneath, Vt.

Subterfugio -fûgi, 3. to flee in secret, escape by stealth, evade, shun, *subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysallum*, P; — *rim criminum*, C; — *pernam aut calamitatem*, C.

Subterlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, flow under, V.

**Subterfîno*, 3. to smear underneath, Pl.

Subterfûgi -trifum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath; to grind, pound, P. Co.

Subterrâncus -a -um, underground, *subterrâncus*, C.

**Subtertento*, 1. to make thin underneath, Lc.

**Subterrâncus* -ntis, empty below, Sc.

Subtervolo, 1. to fly beneath, Sc.

Subtexo -vili -xtum, 3. to weave beneath; and hence, to append, affix, subjoin; *post patris capiti subtexere nubes*, O, veiled, concealed; — *calum fimo*, V; *met.* his subtextur argumentatio, Q; — *carmina*, Tb, to put together, compose.

Subtilis -cis, thin, fine, slender, minute, — *furina*, Pl; — *acies gladii*, Sc; (apphed to the senses), fine, acute, H. Co; (2) *met.* accurate, subtle, fine, acute, — *descriptio partium*, C; — *definitio*, C; — *argumentatio*, Pl; (of taste and discernment), fine, subtle, — *judicium*, C. H; (3) of discourse or of an orator, simple, unadorned, C.

Subtilitas -atis, f. thinness, fineness, minuteness, — *linearum*, Pl; (2) *met.* accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness, — *sententiarum*, C; — *sermonis*, C; (3) of discourse, plainness, simplicity, — *orationis*, C.

Subtiliter, finely, minutely, Lc. Pl; (2) *met.* finely, accurately, exactly, — *subtilis*, C; (3) in rhetoric, plainly, simply, without ornament, C.

**Subtimco*, 2. to be a little afraid, C.

Subtrahio -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away, *subtrahit, — cibum alieni*, C; — *hastatos ex acie*, H; — *e*, C, to withdraw one's self; — *me a curâ et ob omni parte republica*, C; (2) *met.* — *nomina candidatorum*, Tc; — *aliquem ire militum*, Tc.

Subtri -tis -e, somewhat sad, T.

**Subtripiculus* -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, C.

Subtripis -e, somewhat disgraceful, Vr. L.

Subtus, beneath, below, underneath, Vr. L.

**Subtrusus* -a -um, somewhat bruised, Tb.

Subtûcula -æ, f. an inner tunic, shirt, Vr. H.

Subûla -æ, f. a shoemaker's awl, M.

Subuleus -i, m. a swineherd, Vr.

Subûlo -ōnis, m. a flute-player, A. Aug; (2) 2

kind of tag, Pl.

Sûbûra -æ, f. (*Sûburra*), a street in Rome, where provisions were sold, and which was frequented by common prostitutes; hence *adj.* *Sûbûræ* -a -um, C. M.

Sûburbînitas -atis, f. vicinity to the city, C.

Sûburbânus -a -um, near the city, suburban, C;

C; *subst.* *sûburbânus* -i, n. a suburban estate, C;

sûburbânus -orum, m. O, inhabitant of the suburb;

sûburbânus -i, n. a suburb, C.

**Sûburgio*, 2. to drive close to, — *prope et*

saxa, V.

Sûbûro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn a little, to scorch,

St.

Subvecto -ōnis, f. a carrying, conveying,

transport, Ca; — *frumenti*, L.

Subvecto, 1. to carry, convey, transport, bring,

— *saxa lumeris*, V.

*Subrectus -ūs, *m. Tc.* = subrectio, *g.r.*
Subrēho -exi -ectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport, *frumentum quod flumine Arari navibus subrexeat*, Ca;
subrecta utensilia ab Ostia, Tc.

Subrēno -ti -entum, 4. to come up to aid; to help, assist, succour; to remedy or relieve an evil, — *filio*, Ca; *Apollo, queso, subveni mihi atque adjuva*, P; — *patrie*, G; — *huic mea sollicitudini*, C; *impera, huic quoque rei subcentum est maxime a nobis*, C.

*Subvento, 1. to hasten to help, P.
Subvētor, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, C.
*Subversor, 1. to overturn, overthrow, P.

Subversor -ōris, *m.* an overturner, overthrower, Tc.

Subverto -ti -sum, 3. to overthrow, overturn, — *mensam*, St; (2) *met.* to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy, — *probitatem ceterasque artes bonas*, S; — *scriptam legem*, Q.

*Subvesperus -i, *m.* a south-west wind, V.
Subvexus -a -um, having a steep ascent, sloping upward, J.

Subviridis -e, somewhat green, greenish, Pl.
Subvolo, 1. to fly up, fly forth, C.

*Subvolvo, 3. to roll up, V.

*Subvultūris -a -um, somewhat vulture-like, P.

*Subvultūris -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.

Succandidus -a -um, somewhat white, whitish, Pl.

Succārus -a -um, hollow underneath, Lc.

Succedānūs -a -um (succedānūs), following,

succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, P.

Succēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go under, go from under, ascend, mount, — *lectus*, O, V; — *antro*, V; — *muros*, L, Tc; (2) *met.* to come under, be

arranged under a certain head, C; (3) *met.* to rise, mount, — *ad summum honorem*, C; (4) to go towards, approach; (of soldiers) to march forward,

advance, — *sub primam nos*, an aciem, C; — *ad castra hostium*, L; — *manibus*, L; (5) to come after, follow, succeed, take the place of, *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Ca; — *in pugnam*, L; (6) *met.* to come after (in time or value),

be subsequent or inferior to, *horum etati successit Isaratus*, C; (7) *met.* *res succedit* (alicui), to pro-

perty, succeed, be successful; *quod res nulla succederat*, C; *postquam inceptum non succedebat*, L; *si ex sententia successerit*, C.

Succendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set on fire from below, C; — *urbem suis manibus*, Ca; (2) *met.* to kindle, set on fire, inflame, *Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore*, O.

Succendū -di -sum, 2. to be inflamed with anger, be angry, wrathful, — *alieni*, C, Ca.

Succentivus -i -um, accompanying, played as an accompaniment, Vr.

Succenturio, 1. to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, T.

Succenturio -ōnis, *m.* an under-centurion, Lc.

Succerno -crēvi -critum, 3. to sit, Pl, Vt.

Succēs-to -ōnis, *f.* a succeeding, taking place of another, succession, Pl, Tc.

Succesor -ōris, *m.* a successor, follower in office, C.

Successus -ūs, *m.* *an advance, approach, — *hostium*, Ca; (2) *met.* prosperous result, success, V, Tc.

Succidā -re, *f.* salted pork, bacon, C.

Succido -idi, 3. to fall under, sink, sink down, P, Lc.

Succido -eldi -cism, 3. to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down, Ca, V, Lc.

Succidūs -a -um, falling down, sinking, O.

Succinetus -a -um (*prp.* succingo), ready, equipped, prepared, Q; (2) contracted, short, M.

Succingo -xii -actum, 3. to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle, so as to be ready for any violent exercise, P, O; (2) *met.* to provide, equip, prepare, C; *succinctus armis legionibusque*, Lc.

*Succingulum -i, *n.* a girdle worn round the hips, P.

Succino -cīnii -centum, 3. to accompany on a musical instrument, P, Aug; (2) *met.* to agree, chime in with, Vr, M.

Succinmatio -ōnis, *f.* a shouting, acclamation, Lc.

Succellum, 1. to shout at or after any thing, call out, *hæc Virginio vociferanti succellamini multitudine*, Lc.

*Succeno, 1. to eat, devour underneath, Q.

Succollo, 1. to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, V, St.

*Succontumēlōse, somewhat contumeliously, C.

Succresco -crēvi -critum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, Cl, Pl; *met.* C.

Succrispus -a -um, somewhat curled, — *capitulus*, C.

Succrādus -a -um, half-raw, — *brassica*, A, Aug, parboiled.

Succulentus -a -um, somewhat bloody, Cl.

Succumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. to lie down under, fall down, sink down, *incipit succumbens victimæ ferro*, Ct; (2) of women, to cohabit with a man, Vr, Ct; (3) *met.* to yield, give way, succumb, surrender, — *arrogantiæ dictum*, C; — *doloribus*, C; — *senectuti*, C.

*Succundatus -a -um, wedged underneath, Vt.

Succurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run to, run up to help, succour, assist, — *saluti fortunisque communibus*, C; — *suis cedentibus auxilio*, Ca; (of medicines), to relieve, do good to, Pl; (2) *met.* to come into one's mind, occur to one, *ut quicque succurrit, libet scribere*, C.

*Succussio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sc.

*Succussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, A, Aug.

*Succustos -ōdis, *m.* an under-keeper, P.

Succutō -ussi -ussum, 3. to shake from beneath, shake up, Lc, O.

Succidus -a -um, juicy, full of sap, Vr, Jr.

*Succinās -a -um, made of amber, Pl.

Succinum -i, *n.* amber, Pl, M.

Succinā -a -um, of amber, — *gutta*, M.

*Succo -ōnis, *m.* a sucker (a term applied to a usurer), A, Aug.

Succūs -a -um (succūs-), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Cl, Co.

Suctus -ūs, *m.* a sucking, suction, Pl.

Suctila -re, *f.* a capstan, Vt.

Suctila -re, *f.* the constellation of the Hyades, Pl.

Sūcus -i, *m.* (succus), juice, sap, vital moisture, *stipes ex terrâ succum trahunt*, Ct; (2) a medicinal draught, O; (3) *met.* vital power, spirit, vigour, — *civitati*, C.

Sudarium -ii, *n.* a handkerchief to wipe off perspiration from the face, M, Q.

Sudatio -ōnis, *f.* a sweating, Sc, Cl; (2) a sweating-room, Vt.

Sudator -ōris, *m.* one who perspires easily or copiously, Pl.

Sudatorius -a -um, of or relating to sweating, — *unctiones*, P; *subt.* sudatorium -ii, *n.* a sweating-room, vapour-bath, Sc.

*Sudatrix -icis, *f. adj.* — *toga*, M, causing perspiration.

Sūdes -is, *f.* (sūdis -is, *f.*) a stake, pile, Ca, V; (2) a fish, *n.* species of pike, Pl.

*Sūddellum -i, *n.* a kind of whip, P.

Sūdo, 1. (*i. e.*) *neut.* to sweat, perspire, C; — *aliquā re*, Lc, to drip with any moisture, and applied by V. to the moisture itself, *sudantia balsama*, V; (2) *met.* to toil, make a great effort, work hard, C; (*u.*) *act.* to give out in perspiration, exude, *et duræ quercus sudabant roscida mella*, V; *met.* to produce, prepare with great labour, Pr.

Sūdō -ōris, *m.* sweat, perspiration, C; (2) in general, moisture, Lc, O; (3) *met.* great labour, effort, toil, fatigue, C.

Sūdus -a -um, dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather) bright, cloudless, V; *subst.* sūdum -i, *n.* clear, bright weather, C.

Sūto -ēvi -ctum, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lc.

Suesco -*ivi* -*itum*, 3. to become accustomed, in-
ur'd to, C; — *militat*, Te.

Suetonius C. Suetonius Tranquillus, was prob-
ably born about A.D. 70, and appears to have fol-
lowed the profession of the law, and to have held
an office in the household of the emperor Hadrian.
He is best known to us as the author of the Lives
of the Cæsars—a work which contains much pri-
vate and personal information as to the first em-
perors, and has usually been considered as a trust-
worthy historical authority. His style is plain,
concise, and not unfrequently obscure.

Sûctus -a -um, accustomed, wont, — *latrocinis*,
L; — *abstinere*, L.

Sûtes -*itis*, m (suffes), the name of the highest
magistrate in Carthage, L. Sc.

Suffareno, l. to stuff full, fill full, cram, P. T.
**Suffarrâncus* -a -um, — *mulio*, C, carrying
coin.

Suffero, *sustûli*, *sublâtum*, *sufferre*, to carry
under, put under, P; (2) to offer, proffer, Vr; (3)
— *se*, St, to carry one's self upright, stand up-
right; (4) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, — *pœnam*
sui scelestis, C; *vites valenter sufferunt centos et*
imbres, Co

Suffertus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, St.
Sufferviscio -*fici* -*factum*, 3. to heat, make hot
below, Pl.

Suffibulum -i, n. a square white veil worn by
priests and Vestals, Vr.

Sufficio -*fici* -*fectum*, 3. (1.) *act.* to put under,
put into, give, proffer, afford; imbue, impreg-
nate, suffuse; — *lanam medicamentis*, C; *angues*
ardentes oculos sufficit sanguine, V, *tellus sufficit*
humorem, Y, supplies moisture; (2) to choose in
the place of or as a substitute for any one, *consul*
in sufficiendo collegâ occupatus, C, (3) to add to,
supply in addition, V. Pl, (ix.) *neut.* to be suffi-
cient, enough, adequate; to suffice, C; *hæc*
exempli gratiâ sufficient, Q; — *cuiquam*, Ca; —
ad aliquam rem, L; — *in aliquem rem*, O.

Suffigo -*vi* -*um*, 3. to fasten, fix beneath, —
aliquem cruci, C.

**Suffimen* -*inis*, n. O. = *suffimentum*, q.v.

Suffimentum -i, n. incense, C.

Suffio -*ivi* (-i) -*itum*, 4. to burn incense, fumi-
gate, — *thymo*, V; — *bonis odoribus*, Co.

Suffitio -*onis*, f. a fumigation, Co

**Suffitor* -*oris*, m. a fumigator, Pl.

Suffitus -*us*, m. a fumigating, fumigation, Pl.

Sufflâmen -*inis*, n. a break, drag, clog, Jr; *met.*
an hindrance, obstacle, Jr.

Sufflâmino, l. to stop by a drag, — *rotam*, Sc,
met. to check a speaker, Sc.

Sufflatis -*onis*, f. a blowing up, puffing up, Pl.

Sufflavus -a -um, somewhat yellow, auburn, St

Sufflo, l. to blow up, puff up, inflate, — *buccas*,
P; *met.* — *se*, P, to be very angry, *ptep.* *suffla-*
tus -a -um, swelling with anger, puffed out with
wrath, Aug.

Suffocatio -*onis*, f. a choking, strangling, suf-
focation, Pl.

Suffoco, l. to strangle, choke, suffocate, —
patrem, C; *met.* — *in bem fame*, C.

Suffodio -*fodi* -*so* sum, 3. to pierce underneath,
pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine, — *ita equis*,
L; — *montes*, Aug, — *muros*, Te.

Suffosio -*onis*, f. an undermining, Vt.

Suffragatio -*onis*, f. a voting in favour of, favour-
able vote, C.

Suffragator -*oris*, m. a voter in favour of any
one, a political supporter, C.

Suffragatorius -a -um, of or relating to the sup-
port of a candidate, C.

**Suffraginôsus* -a -um, affected in the ham of the
hind leg, — *mula*, Co.

Suffragium -i, n. a voting-ticket, vote, suf-
frage, C; (2) the right of voting, C; (3) a deci-
sion, and especially a favourable decision, ap-
plause, — *ventosa plebis*, H.

Suffrago -*inis*, f. the ham or hough on the hind
leg of a quadruped, Pl; (2) a vine-shoot, Co.

Suffragor, l. *dep.* to vote in any one's favour, C,
(2) *met.* to be favourable to, approve, recommend,
support, — *alicui*, C; — *dignitati meæ*, Aug

**Suffrenâtio* -*onis*, f. a cementing beneath, Pl.

Suffrigo, l. to rub beneath, rub off, Co

Suffringo, 3 to break underneath, break in
pieces, — *crura alicui*, C.

Suffugio -*fûgi*, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fly to any place, —
in tecta, L; (ix.) *act.* to fly from, evade, shun, Lc.

Suffugium -i, n. a place of refuge, O, *met.* a
refuge, resort, remedy, Q.

Suffuleto -*fuisi* -*fultum*, 4 to support beneath,
underprop, P. Lc; (2) to put under as a prop, P.

Suffumigo, l. to fumigate from below, Cl. Co

Suffundo -*fûdi* -*fusum*, 3. to pour beneath, pour
into, spread through, suffuse, *Impedocles ani-*
mum esse censet cordi suffusum sanguinem, C, —
merum in os mulæ, Co, *nebula suffundunt sub*
cælum caligine, Lc, *suffunditur ora rubore*, O, (2)
met. novi animum nullâ in ceteros malevolentia
suffusum, C.

**Suffûror*, l. to abstract secretly, steal away, P.

**Suffuscus* -a -um, brownish, dark-brown, Te

Suffusio -*onis*, f. a suffusion, — *fellis*, Pl, jaun-
dice; — *oculi*, Cl, catarract

Suffrago -*gesi* -*gestum*, 3 to carry, bring, liv,
put, place under, — *flammam costis nenti*, V, —
humum, Pt, to heap up; — *theatra celus columinis*,
P Aug, to raise, erect, (2) *met.* to furnish, supply,
afford, suggest, *materiam criminibus suis*, —
L; — *copiam argumentorum*, C, — *hos consules*
Fabio et P. Decio, L.

Suggestio -*onis*, f. a rhetorical figure in which
an orator answers a question which he has asked
himself, = *subjectio*, q.v., Q.

Suggestum -i, n. suggestus -*us*, m. any thing
heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation;
Vr. Pl; (2) a platform from which an orator spoke
to the people, soldiers, etc C

**Suggrundis* -e, somewhat large, C

Suggerdior -*gressus*, 3. *dep.* to go to, approach,
Te, (2) to assail, attack, Te

Suggiunda -e, f. the eaves of a house, Vr. Vt

Suggrundatio -*onis*, f. Vt. = *suggrundus*, q.v.

Sûgilatio -*onis*, f. a livid or black spot on the
skin, weal, bruise, Pl; (2) *met.* a mocking, in-
sulting, L.

Sûgillo, l. to beat black and blue, — *oculos*, Pl,
(2) *met.* to insult, affront, L.

Sûgo -*xi* -*ctum*, 3 to suck, C; *met. cum lacte*
nutrisc eriorum, — C.

Sui, *sibi*, *se* or *esse*, of himself, herself, itself,
themselves; himself, herself, itself, themselves,
refers to the next preceding subject, *homo se amat*,
C, loves himself; *sui conservandi causâ profûge-*
unt, C, *qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt*, C, *se*,
when occurring before an *inf* often translated,
that he, that she, that they, *qui tranquillo mari*
gubernare se negent posse, C, *se* often is joined
with *cum*, *secum*, and made emphatic by the addi-
tion of *met. semet*.

**Sûile* -is, n. a pigsty, Co.

Sûillus -a -um, of or relating to swine, swinish,
Co Pl, *subst* *sûilla* -e, f. Cl, pork.

Sulcator -*oris*, m. one who draws a furrow,
P. Aug.

Sulco, l. to furrow, plough, cut through, —
campos vomere, O, (2) *met* *longâ sulcant rûda*
salsa carinâ, V; — *undâ rate*, O.

Suleus -i, m. a furrow, C, (2) *meton* a plough-
ing, Co, (3) a long, narrow trench, A Aug, the

trough of the sea between two waves, V, a wrinkle,
AL.

Sulfur -*ûris*, n. (sulphur), sulphur, Pl, V; (2)
poet. lightning, Pr.

**Sulfuratio* -*onis*, f. a vein of sulphur in the
earth, Sc

Sulfuratus -a -um, full of sulphur, containing
sulphur, sulphureous, Pl, Cl, (2) *subst* *sulfurata*
orum, n. (a) brimstone matches, M, (b) veins of
sulphur, Pl

Sulfureus -a -um, sulphureous, V. O.

*Sulfūrosus -a -um, full of sulphur, Vt.

Sulla (frequently written Sylla), a surname in the Gens Cornelia. The celebrated man who bore it, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, born 138 n.c., cons. 88, dict. 82, cens. 80, was the son of a father whose birth was more respectable than his means were ample. He appears, however, to have received a good education, for he was distinguished throughout life by a love of Greek literature, as well as by the profligacy which the severer Romans, like Cato, were accustomed to stigmatize as Greek. He showed at an early age considerable military talent, and served under Marius, whose jealousy he frequently excited (*vid.* Marius) in the Jugurthine War, and in that against the Cimbri and Teutones. The enmity between the two celebrated rivals first broke out into a flame in the contest for the command against Mithridates, and Sulla, who was legally appointed to the coveted post, was compelled to take up arms against Marius, and to vindicate his rights in civil war. The latter, by whom conduct so unprecedented was not expected, was easily expelled the city, and Sulla, using his victory with moderation, proceeded to the scene of the war in Asia. While for four years he was successfully employed in the contest with Mithridates, the party of Marius was triumphant at Rome, and inflicted the severest penalties upon their political opponents. Nevertheless Sulla, secure in the affections of his veterans, bided the time of his revenge, and did not return to Italy till he had concluded an honourable peace with Mithridates. But when in the spring of the year 83 he landed at Brundisium, his politic arts and his warlike talents soon rendered him triumphant over the powerful coalition which opposed him; and with the exception of Sertorius, who for some time prolonged the war in Spain, the Marian party was irretrievably crushed. A bloody revenge followed. Sulla assumed the title of dictator, and exercised a supreme and irresponsible authority in the state; the adherents of Marius perished in the wide-spread proscription, and every precaution which relentless cruelty could suggest and put in practice was adopted to destroy the popular party. To this end the celebrated Leges Corneliae, or Sullan Reforms, as they are sometimes called, were directed. It is impossible here to enter into a specification of their provisions; it is enough to say, that they were all intended to restore to the senate and patricians generally their old preponderance in the commonwealth. In the year 79 Sulla, weary of politics, and anxious to indulge a naturally voluptuous nature, resigned the dictatorship, and retired into private life. He died in 78, in the 60th year of his age, having occupied part at least of his brief period of repose in the composition of his own memoirs, in twenty-two books, a work which has unfortunately not descended to modern times. He was buried with great pomp at the public expense.—*Adj.* Sullanus -a -um, C.

*Sullatōrio, 4. to imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla, C.

Sultis = si vultis, *vid.* volo.

Sum, fūi, esse, (1.) as a substantive verb, to be, exist, *ut id esse dicamus aut non esse, C; si erit ulla res publica . . . sin autem nulla erit, C; Curio fuit ad me sane diu, C*, has been with me; — in servitute, C, to be in slavery; — in probris, in laudibus, C; (2) *sunt qui quæ*, there are some who (which); *sunt qui putant, C*, there are some who think, some persons think; *permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, C*; (3) with the *dat.* to have, *nomen Mercurii est mihi, P; nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiar, C; esse alicui cum aliquo*, to have to do with, be connected with; *tecum nihil rei nobis, Demopho, est, T*; (4) *esse cum aliquo (aliqua)*, to be married to, C; (5) in the past tenses, used euphemistically, to be dead, be no more, be gone, *P. Tb. V*; (6) to be the fact, to be really so, *quid tibi ris dicam, nisi quod est? P; est ut (ubi, quum, quod)*, it is the case that, it happens that, it is

allowed, one may, *est, ut id maxime deceat, C; erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, P*; (ii.) used as the copula, to be; used with an *adj.* *et præclara res est, et sumus otiosi, C*; with *pron.* *ego tu sum, tu es ego, P*; with an *adv.* *apud matrem recte est, C*; with the *gen.* or *abl.* of an *adj.* *disputatio non mediocriter contentiosis est, C; ut bono essent animo, C*; with the *gen.* or *abl.* of price, *magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ, C*; (2) with the *gen.*, to be the part of, the property of, the characteristic of, *teneritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescitis, C; quam-obrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, C*; (3) with the *dat.* expresses the object, purpose, or natural fitness of any thing, *vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esso oportere, C; injiciuntur ea, quæ humori extrahendo sunt, Cl*; (4) *id est, hoc est, C*, that is, that is to say.

Sumen -inis, n. a teat, pap, A. Aug; especially the udder of a sow, which the Romans esteemed a delicacy, *P. Pl*; (2) *meton.* a sow, pig, *Jv.*

Summa -æ, f. the chief matter, main thing, most important point; the completion, perfection, *sum, C. Q*; (2) the sum total of an account, *C*; *adv.* *ad summam*, in one word, in brief, *C*; *in summâ, C*, in the whole; hence (3) the whole, total (*opp.* a part), *magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summâ exercitibus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservanda, Ca.*

*Summānus -antis, flowing underneath, Vt.

Summano, 1. to have in the hands, hold fast (containing a pun on the word Summanus), *P.*

Summanus -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, *C.*

Summarium -ii, n. an epitome, abridgment, summary, *Sc.*

Summas -atis, c. of high birth, noble, illustrious, *P.*

Summatim, on the top, on the surface, *Co*; (2) slightly, summarily, briefly, *C.*

*Summatus -us, m. the chief authority, *Lc.*

Summe, in the highest degree, extremely, *C.*

Summergo -si -sum, 3. to dip under, dip in, submerge, sink, *C. Ca.*

*Summērus -a -um, — vinum, *P.*, tolerably pure.

*Summīna -æ, f. an unknown article of female apparel, *P.*

Sumministrātor -ōris, m. an aider, abettor, *Sc.*

Sumministro, 1. to give into any one's hand; to give, furnish, provide, supply, — pecuniā, *C*; — tela clam, *C*; met. — *adjumenta atque ornamenta huic arti, C.*

Summisce, of discourse, softly, gently, quietly, *C*; (2) of character, calmly, quietly, humbly, submissively, *C.*

Summisum, gently, softly, quietly, *St.*

Summissio -ōnis, f. a letting down, sinking, lowering, *C.*

Summisus -a -um (*ptcp.* summitto), lowered, low, *L. St*; (2) applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle, *C*; (3) of character, mean, abject, *C*; or, in a good sense, submissive, yielding, compliant, *Aug.*

Summitas -atis, f. the height, top, summit, *Pl.*

Summitto -misi -missum, 3. to send, put, place under; to send up from below; put forth, cause to spring up; *summittit tellus flores, Lc*; non monstrum summiserit Colchi majus, *II*; (2) of plants and animals, to let grow, rear, raise, breed, — arbores, *Vr*; — prata, *Vr*; (3) to sink down, let down, lower, — *se ad pedes alicujus, L*; — poplitum in terra, *O*; — oculos, *O*; — capillum, *harbam, Pl*, let grow; (4) met. to lower, let down, — orationem, *Pl*; — rocem, *Q*; — se, *C*, to condescend, submit, *ut hi, qui superiores sunt, — se debent in amicitia, C*; (5) to send secretly, — cohortes equitibus praesidio, *Ca*; — auxilium laborantibus, *Ca.*

Summōnium -ii, n. a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes, *M*; hence *adj.* Summōnīanus -a -um, — uxores, *M.*

- Summōleste, — *aliquid ferre*, C, not without vexation.
- Summolestus -a -um, *so*, *hat* vexatious, C.
- Summōneo -ūi, 2. to warn, admonish, remind secretly, C.
- Summōpēre, *vid.* summus.
- Summōrosus -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, C.
- Summōtor -ōris, *m.* one who clears a space in a crowd, L.
- Summōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove, expel, — *hostes ex muro ac turribus*, C; — *aliquem urbe atque Italiā*, St; *ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summōrent*, Pl, separate; (2) applied to the lictor, who clears a way for the magistrate, *i.* lictor, *summōve turbam*, L; (3) *met.* to remove, keep at a distance, C; — *aliquem administratione reipublice*, St.
- Summūla -ae, *f.* dim. a little sum, Sc.
- Summus -a -um, *superl.* superus, *q.v.*
- Summūto, 1. to exchange, — *verba pro verbis*, C.
- Sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, 3. to take, seize, lay hold of, — *iustum*, P; *hoc animo legem sumpsī in manus ut, etc.* C; — *arma*, Q; — *cenenium*, Q; — *virilem togam*, C, assume; — *animum*, O, to take courage; — *bellum*, S, to begin war; (2) to take as a matter of choice, to choose, C; (3) to assume, arrogate to one's self, claim as one's own, *sed mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit*, C; (4) to take for a specific purpose, apply, employ, — *frustra operam*, T; — *dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem*, C; (5) in discourse, to assume, assert, *deatos esse deos sumpsisti*, C; (6) to buy, purchase, C; (7) — *aliquam*, M, in an obscene sense, to enjoy.
- Sumptificō -fēcī, 3. to lay out, spend, P.
- Sumptio -ōnis, *f.* (sumpsio), a taking, Vt; (2) a premiss, assumption, C.
- Sumptilo, 1. — *helleborum*, Pl, to take in large quantities.
- Sumptidarius -a -um, of or relating to expense, sumptuary, C.
- Sumptuosus, in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Ct. St.
- Sumptuosus -a -um, of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous. — *cana*, C; (2) of persons, extravagant, prodigal, P. T. C.
- Sumptus -ūs, *m.* cost, expense; frequently used in the *pl.*, C.
- Sūo, sūi, sūtum, 3. to sew, sew together, stitch together, join together, C. Cl.
- Sūopte, *vid.* suus.
- Sūōctaurilla -ōrum, *n.* (solitaurilla -um, *n.*) a sacrifice of purification consisting of a bull, a sheep, and a pig, which were led in solemn procession round the spot to be purified, L. Vr.
- Sūpellex -lectilis, *f.* household furniture, C.
- Sūper, *adj.* *vid.* superus.
- Sūper (πέρ), (1.) *adv.* over, above, on the top of, *eo — tigna bipedalia iniiciunt*, C; (2) over (in the sense of superfluous), beyond, *satī — quo esse sibi suarum cuique rerum*, C; (3) over and above, remaining, *Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat* — N. (ii.) *prep.* with: acc. and abl. (A) with acc., over, above, *quoniam olivae super aliorum capita ruerunt*, L; above, in the sense of beyond, *Nomentanus erat — iusum, Porcius infra*, H, sat above him; (2) of time, during, — *canem*, Pl; (3) of that which exceeds in number and quantity; beyond, above, over, — *notum ac pene naturam*, Q; — *quadraginta res*, St; — *cania*, V, above all: (B) with abl. above, *super, cui super cervicē pendet*, H; (2) of time, during, while, *nocte super mediā*, V; (C) in the sense of *de*, in regard to, concerning, about, *hac super re scribam ad te*, C.
- Sūperabilis -e, that can be ascended, — *montes*, L; (2) that can be conquered, O. Te.
- Sūperaccommūdo, 1. to sit on above, C.
- Sūperaddo, 2. to add over and above, super-add, V.
- Sūpērdornātus -a -um, adorned over and above, Sc.
- Sūpēraggēro, 1. to heap over, Co.
- Sūpēratō -ōnis, *f.* an overcoming, conquering, Vt.
- Sūpēratōr -ōris, *m.* one who overcomes, a conqueror, O.
- Sūpērbē, proudly, haughtily, C. Ca.
- Sūpērbia -ae, *f.* pride, haughtiness, C; also used in a good sense, loftiness of mind, magnanimity, H.
- Sūpērbibo, 3. to drink upon, Pl.
- Sūpērbificus -a -um, making proud, making haughty, Sc.
- Sūpērbiloquentia -ae, *f.* haughty talk, proud speaking, A. Aug.
- Sūpērbio, 4. to be proud, haughty, C; (2) of things, to be splendid, superb, Pt.
- Sūpērbus -a -um, proud, haughty, — *se praebeat in fortunā*, C; of inanimate or abstract things, *aures quarum est iudicium superbissimum*, C, very fastidious; — *arces invidiae Carthagini*, H; (3) splendid, magnificent, superb, distinguished, V. H.
- Sūpērcaleo, 1. to tread upon, Co.
- Sūpērcerno, 3. to sift over, Pl.
- Sūpērcellōsus -a -um, severe, disdainful, supercilious, Sc.
- Sūpērcellum -ii, *n.* the eyebrow, often *pl.* C; (3) the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit, L. Vt; (3) *met.* pride, disdain, superciliousness, C.
- Sūpērcōntō -xi, 3. to cover over, P. Aug.
- Sūpērcorrio, 3. to fall down upon, P. Aug.
- Sūpērcresco -erēvi, 3. to grow over, Cl.
- Sūpērcubo, 1. to lie over or upon, Co.
- Sūpērcuro, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Pl.
- Sūpēro -dēdi -ditum, 1. to put to, add to, Cl.
- Sūpēro, 3. to eat upon or after, Pl.
- Sūpērmīno, 2. to project over, be supereminent, overtop, V.
- Sūpērmōtor, 3. *dep.* to die upon, Pl.
- Sūpērnato, 1. to swim over, P. Aug.
- Sūpērnātus -a -um, grown over, — *canis*, Pl.
- Sūpēro -ferre, to carry over, bear over, P. *prp.* *superlatus* -a -um, — *verba*, C, exaggerated
- Sūpēro, 1. to conceive young a second time before the first are born, Pl.
- Sūpērficiarius -a -um, built on another person's land; *met.* Sc.
- Sūpērficies -ēi, *f.* the top, surface, superfluous of any thing, — *testudinum*, Pl, the upper shell; — *arborum*, Co, the part above the ground; (2) a building, as distinguished from the ground on which it stands, C; (3) a mathematical superficies, Pl.
- Sūpēro -fūci, to be over and above, *si superfluo locus*, P, if there be a place left.
- Sūpērius -a -um, fixed on the top, — *capitis hastam*, L.
- Sūpērrerescens -ntis, blooming all over, Pl.
- Sūpērritas -itīs, *f.* superfluity, Pl.
- Sūpērflo, 3. to flow over, overflow, Cl. Te; (2) to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Sc. Q.
- Sūpērflo -a -um, overflowing, — *fluvius campis*, Pl; (2) *met.* superfluous, unnecessary, Sc.
- Sūpērfugio, 3. to fly away over, — *unda*, P. Aug.
- Sūpērfulgeo, 2. to glitter over, P. Aug.
- Sūpērfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, pour upon, — *oleum*, Co; (2) to overflow, *superfluo* over, *circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, L; (3) to cover with any thing by pouring, — *campus oleo*, Co. Te.
- Sūpērgestus -a -um, placed over, leaped over, Co.
- Sūpērgressor -gressus, 3. *dep.* (2) to go over or beyond, overstep, transgress, — *limes*, Co; (2) *met.* to exceed, surpass, Sc. Te.
- Sūpērlatus -lūi, 2. to have out or beyond, C.
- Sūpērlū -um, *vid.* superus.
- Sūpērlūgo, 1. to lie on, M. T. C; Pl.

Süperillino (lci) -littum, 3. to smear over, be-
daub, Cl.

Süperimmino, 2. to overhang, V.

***Süperimpendens**-ntis, overhanging, Ct.,

***Süperimplēo**, 2. to fill quite full, V.

Süperimpō -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to lay over,
place upon, L. Q.

***Süperincendo**, 3. to inflame wholly, P. Aug.

Süperincidens-ntis, falling from above, L. Co.

***Süperincido**, 3. to cut into above, make an in-
cision above, Cl.

***Süperinresco**, 3. to grow over, Cl.

Süperineubans-ntis, lying over, superincum-
bent, L.

Süperineumbo -cubui, 3. to lie on, lie over, O.

Süperinduco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw over, Q.

Süperinduco -ti -ctum, 3. to put on over, St.

Süperinfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour in over, Cl.

Süperingero -gessi -gestum, 3. to throw upon,
heap upon, — *acris ros leguminum*, Pl.

Süperijacto -jeci -jectum, 3. to throw over,
throw upon, V. O.

***Süperinsterno** -stravi, 3. to spread over, lay
over, L.

***Süperinstrēpo**, 3. to sound, resound over,
P. Aug.

Süperinstrūo -xi -ctum, 3. to pile up, build
up, Co.

Süperintēgo, 3. to cover over, Pl.

Süperinungo, 3. to salve over, anoint over, —
oculos collyrio, Cl.

Süperior -ōris, comp. *süperus*, g.c.

***Süperjāco**, 2. to lay over or upon, Cl.

Süperjāco -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw
upon, O. Co; (2) to overtop, *arbores tanta proceri-
tate, ut sagittis superjacti nequeant*, Pl.

Süperjāco, 1. to toss up, — *infantes*, P. Aug; (2)
to spring over, leap over, Pl.

Süperjectio -ōnis, f. exaggeration, hyperbole, Q.

Süperjectus -ūs, m. a leaping upon, Co.

***Süperjāmentarius** -ii, m. the chief groom, head
of the drivers of beasts of burden, St.

Süperlābor, 3. dep. to glide, slide over, Sc.

***Süperlārimo**, 1. to weep over, Co.

Süperlātio -ōnis, f. exaggeration, hyperbole, C.

Süperlino (lci) -littum, 3. to smear over, be-
smear, Pl.

Süpermando, 3. to chew upon or after anything,
Pl.

***Süpermō**, 1. to go over, pass over, Pl.

***Süpermūdo**, 1. to make firm, fortify above, Co.

Süpernis -itis, belonging to the upper country,
— *abies*, Pl. growing near the Adriatic Sea.

Süpernāto, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Co.

***Süpernātus** -a -um, growing over, Cl.

Süperne, upwards, above, from above, H. L.

Süpernus -a -um, above, over, on the upper
side, on the top, — *pars oris*, Pl; — *Tusculum*, H,

lying high; — *nomen*, O. celestial.

Süpero, 1. (1.) *neut.* to go over, surmount, V;

(2) *met.* to have the upper hand, have the pre-
ference, be superior, overcome, surpass, *denique,*

ut volumus, nostra superat manus, P; *virtute,*
quā nostri milites fœdē superabant, Cr; (3) to

abound, be in superfluity, C; *superabat humor in*
oris, L; (4) to remain, be over and above, C;

que superaverunt animalia cœpta, immolant, Ca;
(ix.) *act.* to rise above, surmount, overtop, mount,

ascend, — *munitiones*, L; — *montes*, V; — *sum-
mas ripas fluminis*, Ca; (2) to sail by; especially,

to round off cape, — *promontorium*, L; (3) *met.* to
surpass, excel, exceed in size, value, etc., *doctrinā*

Græcā nos et omni literarum genere superabat, C;
(4) to overcome, conquer, *bello superati esset Ar-*

cernos — *Q. Fabio Maximo*, C; *met.* C.

Süperrobūdo -di -ctum, 3. to cover over, Pt.

***Süperpendens**-ntis, overhanging, L.

Süperpō -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to lay, place, put
over or upon, — *turrim congestis pilis*, St; (2) to

put in a station of authority, L; (3) to pierce, Se;
(4) to put after, postpone, Q.

***Süperrius** -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Pl.

Süper-cando, 3. to climb up, climb over, I.

Süper-cito -psi -pitum, 3. to write over, super-
scribe, St.

***Süpercedō** -sēdi -cessum, 3. to sit above, sit
upon, St; (2) — *litibus*, A. Aug. preside over, ad-
judicate upon; (3) *met.* to be above anything, re-
frain from doing any thing, omit, — *hoc labore*, C;

— *prælio*, Ca.

***Süpercilens**-ntis, leaping over, Co.

***Süperstagnō**, 1. to overflow, inundate, Te.

Süpersterno -stravi -stritum, 3. to strew, spread
over or upon, — *pacimenta*, Co.

Süperstes -itis, standing near, present, witness-
ing, A. Aug; (3) surviving, — *alicui*, P. C; —
alicujus rei, C.

Süperstitio -ōnis, f. superstition, C; (2)*
an object of superstitious fear, V; (3) P. Aug.
sometimes used for *religio*, religious awe, Sc.

Süperstitiōse, superstitiously, C; (2) too
scrupulously, Q.

Süperstitiosus -a -um, superstitious, C.
L; (2) prophetic, P.

Süperstilo, 1. (1.) *act.* to preserve alive, A. Aug;
(2) *neut.* to be over and above, remain, P.

Süpersto, 1. to stand over, above, upon, L.
St. V.

Süperstrūo -xi -ctum, 3. to build over, upon,
above, Q. Te.

Süpersum -fui -esse, to be over and above, be
left, remain, C; *perexigua pars illius exercitus su-
perest*, Ca; — *non multum temporis ad solis occa-*

sum, Ca; *quod superest*, C, as for the rest; (2) to
survive, — *alicui*, L; (3) to be superfluous, abundant,
T. C; (4) = *adesse*, to come to help, assist, St.

Süperitēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover over, Tb. Co.

Süperitūrgo -xi -ctum, 3. to smear over, salve
over, Cl.

***Süperurgens**-ntis, pressing from above, Te.

Süpersus -a -um, upper, above, higher, *omnes di
deaque superi, inferi, T; limen — inferumque*

salve, P; *ut omnia — infera, prima, media, ulti-
ma viderentur*, C; — *mare*, P, the Adriatic Sea;

(2) *subst.* **Süperi** -drum, m. the gods above, the
celestial deities, V. O. II; (3) belonging to the
upper earth (*opp.* to the infernal regions), *recitare*

gradum superasque eadē ad auras, V; (ix.)
comp. **Süperior** -us, higher, upper, — *pars collis*,
Ca; *sæpe et palam de loco — dicebat*, C, from the

judicial bench; (2) of time, earlier, prior, former,
past; and, as applied to human life, older; *refecto*

ponte, quem — diebus hostes reciderant, Ca; —
temporibus ad te nullas literas misi, C; — *Afri-*

cannus, C, the elder; (3) in rank, value, estimation,
superior, higher, — *loco, fortunā, famā*, C;
habes neminem honori gradu — C; hostes equitata

superiores, Ca; (ix.) *superi*. (A) **Süprimus** -a -um
(**Süprimus**, Vr.), the highest, uppermost, Lc. V.

II; (2) in time or succession, the last; hence *subst.*
Süprema -æ, f. the last part of the day, sunset,

Vr; *adv.* **Süprimum**, O, for the last time; espe-
cially (3) of or relating to the end of life, — *dies*,
C; — *hora*, H, death; — *honor*, V, the last rites;

subst. **Süprima** -drum, n. (a) the end of life, Q.
Te, (b) funeral rites, Te; (4) highest, greatest,
most exalted, — *Jupiter*, P. T; (B) **summus** -a

-um, the highest, uppermost, *Labiūm — jugum*
montis ascendere jubet, Ca; *seu iunt summos ful-*

mina montes, H; *ad aquam summam appropin-*
quare, C, to the top of the water; *vocē summā*, P,

at the top of one's voice; *adv.* **summum**, C, at
most, at farthest; (2) in time or succession, the
last, — *dies*, V; — *senectus*, C, extreme old age;

(3) in rank, value, estimation; the highest, most
distinguished, most valuable, most important,
greatest, best, C.

Süpervacuūsus -a -um, superfluous, unneces-
sary, useless, — *casa*, A. Aug. supernumerary; —

opus, C, done at leisure hours.

Süpervacuō, superfluously, unnecessarily, Pl.

Süpervacuus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary,
useless, needless, H. Q.

Süpervado, 3. to go over, surmount, S. L.

Sûpervâgor, 1. *dep.* of a vine, to spread itself too widely, Co.

Sûpervêhor -rectus, 3. *dep.* to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; L. Ct.

Sûpervêno -vêni-ventum, 4. to come over, come to in addition, arrive, *velut unda supervenit undam*, H; *parentibus jam oppugnare supervenit prætor*, L; — *nuncii ab urbe*, St; (2) of animals, to leap, cover, Co; (3) *met.* Co. Q.

Sûperventus -us, *m.* a coming up, arrival, Pl. Tc.

Sûpervivo -xi, 3. to survive, Pl.

**Sûpervôlto*, 1. to fly over, V.

Sûpervôlo, 1. to fly over, fly above, V.

Sûpervolve -volvi-vôlûm, 3. to roll over, Co.

**Sûpine*, negligently, supinely, Sc.

Sûpîntas -âtis, *f.* a bending backwards, lying with the body bent back, Q.

Sûpîno, 1. to bend, stretch backwards; to throw, place on the back, V. Q. Sc.

Sûpînus -a -um, bent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back, supine, C; *stertitque supînus*, H; — *manus*, V. II, spread out with the palm upwards; (2) going backwards, returning, *nec redit in fontes unda* — *suos*, O; (3) of localities, sloping, spread out, outstretched, — *colles*, V; — *vallis*, L; (4) of character, careless, heedless, negligent, supine, Q. Jv; proud, arrogant, M.

Sûppallidus -a -um, somewhat pale, Cl.

Sûppalpor, 1. *dep.* to stroke, caress, flatter a little, P.

Sûppar -âris, almost equal, almost alike, C.

Sûppârâsttor, 1. *dep.* to play the parasite somewhat, P.

Sûppârûm -i, *n.* *sûppârûs -i*, *m.* a linen garment usually worn by women, P; (2) a topsail, Sc.

**Sûppêditâtio -ônîs*, *f.* an abundant provision, superfluity, C.

Sûppêditô, 1. (I.) *neut.* to abound, be in abundance, *Cethegus, cui de republicâ satis suppeditabat oratio*, C; *cui si vita suppeditavisset*, C, had lasted longer; (2) to abound in, have abundance of, — *aliquâre*, C; (3) to be in sufficient quantity, suffice, *ea quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum*, C; (II.) *act.* to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly, — *sumptum*, C; — *pecunias contra Lentulum*, C; — *multa ad luxuriam irritamenta*, C.

Sûppernâtus -a -um, lamed in the hip, A. Aug; *met.* — *alnus*, Ct, hewn down.

Sûppetîe -ârûm, *f.* help, aid, assistance, P; *sûppetias* with verbs of motion = *ad sûppetias*, *alicui sûppetias advenire*, P.

Sûppetîor, 1. *dep.* to come to help, assist, C.

Sûppetô -îvi (-îi) -îtum, 3. to be in store, be at hand, *vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent*, C; *ne pabuli quidem satis magnâ copia suppetebat*, Ca; (2) to suffice, be enough, correspond with, *ut quotidianis sumptibus copîæ suppetant*, C.

Sûpplo, 1. to steal secretly, filch; and, with a personal object, to pluck, fleece, P.

Sûppingo -pêgi-pactum, 3. to fasten underneath, P. Pl.

**Suppinguis -e*, somewhat fat, Cl.

Supplanto, 1. to throw down a person, by tripping up his heels, C; and generally, to throw down, overthrow, Co. Pl.

Supplaudo = *supplodo*, *q.v.*

Supplémentum -i, *n.* a filling up, supply, supplement, Co; (2) a recruiting of troops; and concrete, a body of recruits, C. L; *per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ad exercitu discedit*, Ca.

Supplêo -êri-êtum, 2. to fill up, make full, complete, supply, — *bibliothecam*, C; *damna incendiolorum*, St, to make good, repair; — *locum parentis tibi*, Sc; (2) to make up the numbers of an army, recruit, — *legiones subito delectu*, Tc.

Supplex -icis, humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant, *supplex te ad pedes abieci-bas*, C; — *alicui*, C; sometimes subst. — *vester*, C; (2) of inanimate things, — *manus*, C.

Supplicatio -ônîs, *f.* a solemn public thanksgiving, supplication, C.

Suppliciter, suppliantly, humbly, C. Ca.

Supplicium -ii, *n.* humble entreaty of the gods, prayer, sacrifice, S. L; (2) in general, humble entreaty, S; (3) punishment, penalty, torture, pain, — *sumere de aliquo*, C, to inflict upon; *summo cruciati supplicioque Q. Farius perit*, C.

Supplico, 1. to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly, — *alicui*, C. P. O; (2) to pray to God, supplicate, worship, *quando bene gessi rem, toto hic in fano supplicare*, P.

Supplôdo -si, 3. to stamp the foot, — *pedem*, C.

Supplôstio -ônîs, *f.* a stamping, — *pedis*, C.

**Suppenitet*, 2. *impers.* to repent somewhat, C.

Sûppônô -pôsui -pôsûm (*sûppôsui*, P; *sûpposui*, V.) to put, place, lay under, *anatum oca gal-linis saepe suppositum*, C; — *tauros jugo*, O, to yoke; — *aliquem tumulo, terræ, humo*, O, to bury; (2) to put in the place of, substitute for, — *aliquem in alicuius locum*, C; (3) to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge, — *puellam*, P; — *testamenta falsa*, C; (4) *met.* to append, subjoin, C; (5) *met.* to put under, make subject to, O; (6) to esteem less, O.

Supporto, 1. to bring, bear, carry, convey to, — *frumentum*, Ca.

Sûppôtîticius -a -um, put in the place of another, substituted, M; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Vr.

Sûppôtîtio -ônîs, *f.* a placing, laying under, Co; (2) the substitution of one child for another, P.

**Sûppotrix -icis*, *f.* she that substitutes, — *puerorum*, P.

Suppresso -ônîs, *f.* embezzlement of money, C; (2) — *nocturnæ*, Pl, nightmare.

Suppressus -a -um (*præp.* *suppresso*), *short, — *mentum*, Vr; (2) of the voice, lowered, suppressed, — *vox*, C.

Supprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press down, press under, — *nacem*, L, to sink; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *hostem nostros insequen-tem*, C; — *lova manu*, O; — *alrum*, Cl, to make cative; — *cocem*, O; — *iram*, L, to check, suppress; (3) to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal, C.

Sûpprômûs -i, *m.* an under-butler, P.

Sûppûdet, 2. *impers.* to be somewhat ashamed, C.

Sûppûrâtio -ônîs, *f.* a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Cl. Pl.

**Sûppûrâtôrîus -a -um*, of or relating to an ulcer, Pl.

Sûppûro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to form matter, suppu-rate, Co. Pl; *met.* Sc; (II.) *act.* only found in *præp.* *sûppûrâtus -a -um*, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Pl; *subst.* *sûppûrâta -ôrûm*, *n.* sore, Pl.

Sûppûrâtio -ônîs, *f.* a computation, reckoning, Vl.

Sûppûto, 1. to cut, prune beneath, Co. Pl; (2) to compute, O.

Sûpra, *adv.* above, over, on the top, *omnia hæc, quæ — et subter, unum esse direrunt*, C; *et mare, quod —, teneant, quodque alluit infra*, V; (2) of time, before, previously, *uti — demonstravimus*, Ca; *illa quæ — scripsi*, C, which I have written above; (3) beyond, more, further, *ita accurate, ut nihil posset —*, C; followed by *quam*, *quod*, — more than; (II.) *præp.* with *acc.* above, over, — *cum locum duo tigna transversa in-terram*, C; (2) of local position, beyond, — *Sues-sulam*, L; (3) of time, before, C. L; (4) of number, beyond, above, more than, — *millia riginti*, L; so also, beyond a natural proportion, — *hominis for-tunam*, C; — *modum*, L, beyond measure.

**Sûprascando*, 3. to climb over, L.

Sûprêmo, *sûprêmu*, *sûprêmus*, *adv.* superus.

Sûra -æ, *f.* the calf of the leg, O; (2) the smaller bone of the leg, Cl.

**Sûrcilâceus -a -um*, woody, Pl.

Sûrcilâris -e, producing young shoots, Co.

Sûrcilârlus -a -um, of or relating to young

shoots, — *ager*, V, a plantation of saplings; — *excelsa*, Pl, living among the young shoots.

Succula, 1. to clear of young shoots.

Succidior, like wood, Pl.

Succidulus -a -um, woody, like wood, Pl.

Succulus -i, m. a young shoot, sprout, sucker, V. Co; a slip for planting, C.

Surdaster -tra -trum, somewhat deaf, C.

Surditas -tatis, f. deafness, C.

Surdus -a -um, deaf, C, prov. *surdo narrare* (canere), T. V, to preach to deaf ears; (2) not willing to hear, inattentive, not comprehending, C; *oranda surdas jam aures reddiderunt mihi*, L; *per nunquam surdos in tua rota deos*, O; — *tellus*, Pl, unsusceptible of cultivation; (3) dull-sounding, V, Vt; (4) noiseless, still, silent, Pl. Jr; (5) of the objects of the other senses, dull, weak, faint, indistinct, Pl.

Surina -a, f. an unknown species of shell-fish, V; (2) a grand vizier, prime-minister among the Parthians, Tc.

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (*surgō*, V.) (1.) act. to lift up, raise, elevate, — *aures*, V; (ii.) neut. to rise, rise up, erect, stand up, — *a mensa*, P; — *electulo*, C; — *de scella*, C; — *solo*, O; — *ad dicendum*, C, of inanimate things, to arise, — *ignis ab ara*, O; — *amari fontes*, Q; (2) especially, to get up in the morning, rise from sleep, — *ante lucem*, C; — *cum die*, O; — (3) to grow up, increase in size, II. V; (4) met. *quo nunc animo sententia surgit*! V.

Surrado -ei -sum, 3. to scrape below, A. Aug.

Surrancidulus -a -um, somewhat putrid, — *caro*, C.

Surrucius -a -um, somewhat hoarse, — *cor*, C.

Sursus -a -um, somewhat refreshed, Aug.

Sursum, 1. to row underneath, row, V. Pl.

Sursum -psi -ptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly, C; — *mentis urbis*, II, (2) met. *jam surripet incerta alas nec amare decebit*, Ib.

Surripiculus -a -um, stolen, kidnapped, P; (2) met. secret, surreptitious, P.

Surridere -si, 2 to smile, C.

Surridibile, somewhat laughable, C.

Surrigidus -a -um, watered, irrigated, Pl.

Surrigor, 3 *dep.* to make a somewhat wry face, be somewhat put out, C.

Surriplo -ripil -reptum, 3 (*surpo*, *surrūp*, II. Lc) to take away secretly, to steal, illicit, pilfer, — *rasa ex pyratico sacro*, C; — *aliquid alieni*, M; (2) met. *quanti est estimanda virtus, que nec capi nec surripere poterit*, C.

Surrogo, 1. (of the officer who presides in the comitia), to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as a substitute for another, C.

Surrostrum -trum, m. loungers about the rostra, Aug.

Surrudus -a -um, moved by w. els beneath, Vt.

Surrundus -a -um, somewhat round, Cl.

Surrubro, 2 to be somewhat red, reddish, O.

Surruber -bra -brum, somewhat red, reddish, Cl.

Surrubundus -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Cl. Pl.

Surrufus -a -um, reddish, P. Pl.

Surrurus, 1. to put to the test, allow to suck, Co.

Surrurus -a -um, sucking, — *agnus*, V.

Surrudo -di -ditum, 3 to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy, — *arbores*, Ca; — *murum*, C; met. — *nostrum libertatem*, L; — *amicis militum totius orbis*, Tc.

Surrudus -a -um, somewhat clownish, C.

Surrubilis -a -um, reddish, — *color*, P.

Surrumpo, upwards, on high, up, — *ascendite in thronum*, P; *quid nunc supra thronum in celum conueniet*! P; sometimes pleonastically connected with *terris*, *ecce*, *ecce* (terram), C; *surrumpo de throno*, C, up and down, backwards and forwards; (2) high up, above, C.

Surrumpo -ei, f. a sow, swine, pig, hog, C.

Sursus -a -um, f. an undertaking, C.

Suscipio -cipi -ceptum, 3. to take up, catch up, sustain, support, hold up, *comites dominum ruentem suscipiunt*, V; — *eriuorem patris*, V, receive, catch; — *theatrum futurum*, Pl, to prop up; (2) to take up, acknowledge a new-born child, C; hence, to have, get a child, — *liberos ex libertis filiis*, C; (3) to receive as a citizen, as a surety, as a scholar, etc. *Cito in P. R. curatorem suscipitur est*, C; (4) to undertake, take upon one's self, assume, enter upon, incur, — *aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *causam populi*, C; — *iter*, C; — *negotium*, C; — *ex alio amicum*, C; (5) to take up the thread of discourse, continue, add, — *sermonem*, Q; or *abs.* V.

Suscito, 1. to lift up on high, raise, V. O; — *delubra*, Lc, to build, erect; (2) to wake, stir up a person sleeping or at rest, — *aliquem ex somno*, C; to stir up, excite, stimulate, urge, — *in arna ciros*, V; — *testem contra aliquem*, C; — *hervens ignes*, O.

Suscitatio -a -um (*suscitatio*), made of lilies, Pl.

Suspecto, 1 to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, T; (2) to look upon with suspicion, suspect, Tc.

Suspectus -a -um (*pscep.* *suspicio*), suspected, awakening suspicion, *suspectum meis civibus*, C; in tyrannorum vita omnia semper suspecta, C; tempore suspecti periculi appropinquante, St.

Suspectus -us, m. a looking upwards, V. Pl; (2) *met.* height, V; (3) *met.* honour, respect, esteem, O. Sc.

Suspensiosus -a -um, one who has hanged himself, Pl.

Suspensum -i, n. a hanging of one's self, C; *suspensio etiam finire*, St.

Suspendo -di -sum, 3. to hang, hang up, suspend, — *arcum humeris*, V; — *aliquid collo*, Pl; (2) to hang, kill by hanging, *hominem corripit ac suspendi iussit in oleastro*, C; (3) to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate, — *testimenta deo maris*, II; (4) to build upon arches, to vault, — *balneola*, C; (5) to support, prop up, Pl. Co; (6) *met.* to make doubtful, uncertain, cause to remain in suspense, — *iudicium animos*, Q, (7) *met.* to check, stop, interrupt, suspend, — *scn.* L; — *sermonem*, Q, (8) *met.* — *aliquem alicuius naso*, II, to turn up the nose at.

Suspensio -onis, f. Vt. (*suspensura* -m, f. Vt. Sc) an arched building, a building supported on arches.

Suspensus -a -um (*pscep.* *suspendo*), elevated, lofty, P. Aug; (2) hovering, hanging, suspended, — *currus in aqua*, C, (3) loose, — *terra*, Pl. Co; (4) *met.* dependent upon, ex hoc casu omnia suspensa sunt, C, (5) *met.* uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering, — *animus*, C; *speciem suspensam tenere*, C, to leave in uncertainty.

Suspex -a -is, suspicious, L; (2) awakening suspicion, Tc.

Suspicio -speri -ctum, 3. to look at from below, regard, contemplate, — *calum*, C, *astra*, C; *met.* — *aliquid magnificum ac diuinum*, C; (2) to look up to, esteem, respect, honour, — *aliquem*, C; — *honores praeuagare vestra*, Aug.

Suspicio -onis, f. mistrust, suspicion, in quā re nulla subest, C; — *aliquis rei*, C; a notion, idea, — *deorum*, C.

Suspiciō, in a suspicious manner, suspiciously, C. Q.

Suspiciōsus -a -um, cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) exciting suspicion, suspicious, C.

Suspector, 1. der. to suspect, mistrust, id est quod suspicatur, P, — *res nefarias*, C, (2) to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise, suspect, quae ex conjectura qualia sint, possumus suspicari, C; *placitum mihi esse libram auream suspicari*, C.

Suspiratio -onis, f. a drawing a deep breath, sighing, Q. Pl.

Suspiratio -ōis, m. a deep breath, sigh, C.

Suspiriosus -a -um, drawing deep breath, gasping, asthmatic, Co.

Suspiritus -us, m. a breathing deeply, a sigh, P. L.

Suspirum -i, n. a deep breath, deep-breathing, sigh, P. C; (2) asthma, difficulty of breathing, Sc. Co.

Suspiro, 1. (r.) *neut.* to breathe deeply, to sigh, C; — *ab imis pectoribus*, O; (ii.) *act.* to breathe forth, sigh forth, — *amores*, Tb; — *Chloris*, H.

Susque dequre, up and down, expresses indifference; *nam de Octario susque deque*, C, it's of no consequence.

Sustentaculum -i, n. a prop, support, Tc.

Sustentatio -ōnis, f. n delay, deferring, *utrum habet aliquam moram et* —, C; (2) a figure of speech by which the speaker keeps his hearers in suspense, Q.

Sustento, 1. to hold up, support, sustain, *Alcedor fratrem ruentem sustentat dexteri*, V; (2) *met.* to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain, — *republicam magnis meis laboribus*, C; — *imbecillitate salubritatis tui*, C; *Venus Trojanas sustentat opes*, V; (3) to sustain with food and money, maintain, support, — *se subsidii patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate*, C; *air spiritui ductus aut et sustentat animales*, C; (4) to bear, endure, sustain, — *maiorum tuum*, C; (5) to hold back, hinder, delay, C.

Sustineo -tūti -tentum, 2. to hold up, support, sustain, *quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem eivum*, C; *air iolatus altum sustinet*, C; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *currum*, C; — *ignos*, Ca; (3) *met.* to hold up, support, maintain, sustain, *republicam causam*, C; — *expectationem*, C; (4) *met.* to support, maintain, nourish with food or money, — *amicum*, C; (5) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, sustain, *labores qui sint i publici defendenda sustinendi*, C; *non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri*, Ca; (6) *non sustineo*, I cannot bear to . . . cannot bring myself to . . . cannot venture to . . . Q. C; (7) *met.* to stop, check, restrain, — *impetum benevolentie*, C; — *oppressionem ad noctem*, Ca, put off till night.

Sustollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, elevate, P. Le; (2) to take off, carry off, — *herilem filiam*, P.

Susurrator -ōris, m. a murmuring, muttering, Aug.

Susurro, 1. to murmur, mutter, whisper, buzz, V. O.

Susurrus -i, m. a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, C. H.

Susurrus -a -um, — *lingua*, O, whispering, muttering.

Sutela -ae, f. a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Sutillis -e, stitched together, fastened together, V. Pl.

Sutor -ōris, m. a shoemaker, P; prov. *sutor, ne supra crepidam* (judicaret), Pl, let the cobbler stick to his last.

Sutulus -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, — *atramentum*, C, blacking.

Sutrinus -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, Tc; *subst.* -a -ae, f. a shoemaker's workshop, Pl.

Sutura -ae, f. a seam, suture, L. Cl.

Suus -a -um, his, hers, it; his own, her own, its own, *hunc sui oves e civitate eiecerunt*, C, his fellow-citizens; *suus cuique erat locus definitus*, Ca, his own place was marked out for each; often joined with *sibi*, *proprins*; *suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo*, T; (2) made emphatic by the enclitic additions -pte, -met; *suoque nutu, et suo pondere*, C; *neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare*, C; (3) *subst.* *Cæsar suos a prælio continebat*, Ca, his own troops; *meum mihi placebat, illi suum*, C, that which is his; *Adri quum se suoque ab iis defendere non possent*, Ca, themselves and their property; (4) one's own, i.e. thoroughly devoted to one, *Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo*, C.

Syāgrus -i, f. (σαγρος), a species of palm-tree, Pl.

Syācāminus -i, f. (-os -i, f. *σακμίνος*), a mulberry-tree, Cl.

Syce -ūs, f. (συκή), a plant also called *peplis*, Pl; (2) a species of resin, Pl; (3) a running sore in the eye, Pl.

Syctites -ae, m. (συκίτης), fig-wine, Pl.

Sycōmorus -i, f. (συκομορος), a wild fig-tree, Egyptian fig, Cl.

Sycophanta -ae, m. (συκοφάντης), an informer, trickster, deceiver, P. T; (2) a cunning flatterer, sycophant, P.

Sycophantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, P.

Sycophantose, roguishly, craftily, P.

Sycophantor, 1. *dep.* to play tricks, act craftily, P.

Syllaba -ae, f. (συλλαβή), a syllable, P. C (2) *pl.* verses, poems, V.

Syllabium, syllable by syllable, C.

Syllōgismus -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sc. Pl. Q.

Syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Q.

Symbōla -ae, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, P. T.

Symbōlus -i, m. (-um -i, n. *σίμβολος*), a sign, token, signal, sym bol, P.

Symmetria -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry, Vt.

Symmetros -on, (σύμμετρος), symmetrical, Vt.

Sympāthia -ae, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy, Vt. Pl.

Symphōnia -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, symphony, C.

Symphōnicus -a -um (συμφωνικός), of or relating to a concert, C.

Symphōton -i, n. (σίμφωνον), the plant wall-wort, Pl; (2) = *helenium*, q.v., Pl.

Symplegma -atūs, n. (συμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Pl.

Synānistōra -arum, f. (συναριστώσαι); the Female Diaklasters together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Pl.

Syneciastum -i, n. (σινεκραστόν), a dish of hotch-potch, hash, Vt.

Synecdoche -ae, f. (σινεδοχή), a figure of speech, synecdoche, Q.

Synecdōs -i, m. (σινεδρός), among the Macedonians = senator, L.

Synemmenon -i, n. (συνημμένοι), bound together (the name of a particular series of musical sounds), Vt.

Synēphēbi -drum, m. (συνέφηβι), the Yellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), C.

Syngrapha -ae, f. (συνγραφή), a bond, promissory note, C.

Syngraphus -i, m. (σίγγραφος), a written contract, P; (2) a passport, P.

Synodontis -idis, f. (συνονδοντίς), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish *synodus*, Pl.

Synodus -ontis, m. (συνόδον), a fish, perhaps a kind of beam, O.

Synophites -ae, m. (συνοφίτης), = *enclitics*, Pl.

Synotectus -a -um (συνωτικτός), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Syntexis -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Pl.

Synthēsius -a -um, — *vestis*, St, a dressing-gown.

Synthēsis -is, f. a service of plate, set of dishes, M; (2) a suit of clothes, M; (3) a dress worn at meal-times, M.

Syntōnum -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Q.

Syrōn -i, n. (σίρεον), = *tordilium*, q.v.

Syria -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria; hence *nbi*. *Syrus* -a -um, H; *Syrus* -a -um, V. Pl; *Syriacus* -i -um, T, Co; *Syriacus* -a -um, C; *Syriacus* -i -um, T, Syrian.

Syringas -ae, m. (συνγίγας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Pl.

Syrtēs -ae, m. (συνίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Pl.

Syrma -æ, *f.* (σῆμμα), a long trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, *Jr.*

Syrtis -is, *f.* (Σύρτις), a sandbank; especially those on the coast of Northern Africa, *Pl. L.; met. C.; adj.* Syrticus -a -um, *Sc. Pl.*; Syrtis -idis, *f. Pl.*

Systylus -i, *m.* (συστύλος), a columnnade in which the pillars are distant from each other by the space of two diameters, *Vt.*

T, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with *d*, *r*, and *s*, and sometimes assimilated with *s*, as *quantio*, *quassi*, *mitto*, *missus*. For the use of *T* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Tābānus -i, *m.* a gadfly, horsefly, *Vt. Pl.*

Tābella -æ, *f. dim.* a small flat board or tablet, — *limitis*, *Cl.* the threshold; (2) usually *pl.* writing-tablets; and hence what is written on them, a letter, will, contract, *tabellas proferri jussimus*, *que a quoque dicbantur data*, *C.*; *in quidem tabellis obsignatis avis necum et testificaris*, *C.*; (3) a voting-ticket, ballot (used either in the comitia or the courts of law), *C.*; (4) a painted panel, small picture, *C. O.*; (5) a votive tablet hung up in a temple, *Th. O. II.*

Tābellārius -ii, *m.* a letter-carrier, *C.*

Tābellārius -a -um, of or relating to letters; — *nates*, *Sc.* carrying mails; (2) of or relating to voting, *C.*

Tābēo, 2. to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed, *L. O.*

Tāberna -æ, *f.* a booth, hut, *II.*; and in particular, a stall, shop, — *libraria*, *C.* a book-seller's shop; — *decursoria*, *I.*, or *abs. C.* a tavern.

Tābernāculum -i, *n.* a tent, *C.*; — *capere*, *C.* to choose a station outside the city for observing the auspices before holding the comitia.

Tābernārius -ii, *m.* a shopkeeper, *C.*

Tābernula -æ, *f. dim.* a little shop, small tavern, *St.*

Tābes -is, *f.* a wasting away, decline, consumption, plague, pestilence, *C.*; *fanta ris morbi, uti —, piosque civium animos inuascerat*, *S.*; *quos durus amor crudeli tube peremit*, *V.*; (2) moisture arising from melting or decay, corrupt moisture, — *sanguinis*, *L.*; — *pituita*, *Pl.*

Tābesco -biti, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed, — *corpore calore*, *O.*; — *otio*, *C.*; — *dolore ac miseri fū*, *L.*

*Tābidulus -a -um, *dim.* — *mors*, *V.* slowly wasting, consuming.

Tābidus -a -um, melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving, *L. St.*; (2) *act.* consuming, causing to waste away, *L. O.*

Tābiffens -a -um, melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away, *L. St.*

*Tābitudo -inis, *f.* decline, consumption, *Pl.*

Tābula -æ, *f.* a board, plank, *st* — *de naufragio stultus arripuit*, *C.*; (2) a writing-tablet or that which is written on it, a letter, account, will, *in castris Helvetiorum tabula reperta sunt literis Gracis confecta*, *Ca.*; — *novæ*, *C.* new account-books, presupposing the extinction of all old debts, *C. Ca.*; *tabula publica*, *C.* public records; *XII. tabulae*, *C.* the twelve Tables of the law; (3) a painted panel, painting, *C.*; *prov. manum de tabula*, *Cl.* hold! enough! (4) a votive tablet, *H. Pr.*

Tābularis -æ, of or relating to boards, plates of wood or metal, *Pl.*

Tābularium -ii, *n.* a place for keeping documents, record-office, archives, *Sc.*

Tābularius -ii, *m.* a keeper of records or archives, *Sc.*

Tābulatio -ōnis, *f.* a flooring, planking; board-

Tābulātum -i, *n.* a flooring, boarding, floor, story, *Ca.*; (2) a row or bed of plants, *Co. V.*

Tābulātus -a -um, boarded, *Pl.*

Tābūllum -i, *n.* (tabillum), a record-room, muniment-room, archives, *Vt. Pl.*

Tābum -i, *n.* a corrupt moisture, clotted blood, matter, *V. O.*; (2) plague, pestilence, *V.*

Tācio -edi -ctum, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be silent, mute, not to speak, *an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimaritis?* *C.*; (2) = *silere*, to be noiseless, still, quiet, *quum tacet omnis ager, peneque pictaque volucres*, *V.*; *Ister tacens*, *O.* frozen; (3.) *act.* — *aliquid*, to be silent about any thing, pass over in silence, *quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi*, *C.*; *ut alios taceam*, *C.* to say nothing about others.

Tācile, silently, in silence, tacitly, *C.*

Tācturnitas -ātis, *f.* silence, taciturnity, *C.*

Tācturnus -a -um, habitually silent, still, quiet, taciturn, *C. Le. O.*

Tāctus -a -um (*ptcp.* tācto), that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned, *C.*; (2) in legal phrase, silently assumed, implied, tacit, *C.*; — *inducta*, *L.*; (3) done silently or secretly, secret, concealed, *Sonitus decrerit, ut — iudicium ante comitia fieret*, *C.*; *tacitum cecit sub pectore vulnus*, *V.*; (4) not speaking, silent, quiet, mute, *tacita bona st mulier semper quam loquens*, *P.*; *vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio*, *C.*

Tāctus, *C. Cornelius*, the celebrated historian of the early empire, was about the same age as the younger Pliny (*vid.* Plinius), and his intimate friend. We know little of his life, except that he was praetor A.D. 88, consul 97, and that in 77 he married the daughter of Cn. Julius Agricola. He is supposed to have been still alive in the year 117, but the date of his death is quite uncertain. Among his contemporaries he enjoyed considerable reputation as a public speaker. To us he is known as the author of two works on the history of Rome under the empires, "Historia" and "Annales," a treatise "On the Manners of the Germans," and a life of his father-in-law, Agricola. The spirit of truth and honesty, manifest in these works, insensibly inspires a respect for the author's character, and a confidence in his statements, while the great knowledge of human nature which he displays, and the dramatic form into which his materials are thrown, render them attractive to readers who are able to encounter the difficulties of a style, which, though always pregnant and forcible, is frequently obscure. The subjects of the "Germania" and the "Agricola" render them especially interesting to English students.

*Tāctilis -is, that can be touched, *L. O.*

Tācto -ōnis, *f.* a touching, *P.*; (2) the sense of touch, *C.*

Tāctus -ūs, *m.* a touch, touching, *C.*; (2) influence, operation, — *solis*, *C.*; (3) the sense of touch, *C.*

Tāda -æ, *f.* the pine-tree, *Pl.*; (2) pine-wood, deal; and especially, a torch made of pine-wood, and used in nuptial processions, *V. II. O.*

Tādet -bit (tātem est), 2. *impers.* to be disgusted with, *sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taceat*, *C.*

*Tādifer -era -erum, torch-bearing; — *dea*, *O.* Ceres searching for Proserpine.

Tādius -ii, *n.* disgust, weariness, loathing, *L. S.*; *tadio curarum fessis*, *Te.*; (2) in an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness.

Tānārius -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* Tānavor), a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune; and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, *Pl.*; *post horrida Taniari sedes*, *II.* Tartarus; *adj.* Tānārius -a -um, Laconian, Spartan; — *marita*, *O.* Helen; — *fauces*, *V.* entrance into hell; Tānāris -idis, *f. adj. O.* *subst.* Tānārides -æ, *m.* a Laconian, Hyacinthus, *O.*

Tānla -æ, *f.* (tānla), a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet, *V.*; (2) *meton.* the type-worm, *Pl.*; a kind

of fish, Pl; in architecture, a fillet separating the frieze from the architrave, Vt; a reef of rocks under water, Pl. (from this last signification a species of the purple-fish is called by Pl. tæniensis.)

Tænikōla -æ, *f. dim.* a small band or fillet, Co.

Tæter = teter, *q.v.*

Tægax -ācis, thievish, given to pilfering, C.

Talaria -rum, *n.* the ankles, Sc; (2) the winged shoes or sandals of Mercury, V. O; prov. *talaria videamus*, C, let us think of flight; (3) a dress reaching to the ankles, O.

Talaris -e, of or relating to the ankles; — *tunica*, C, reaching to the ankles; (2) relating to dice, Q.

Talarus -a -um, of or relating to dice, C.

Talca -æ, *f.* a little staff or stick, Ca; (2) a cutting, slip for planting, Vr. Co; (3) a small beam, Vt.

Talentum -i, *n.* (τάλαντον), a Greek weight, which varied in different states, perhaps equal to half a hundred weight; (2) a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about 2243 lbs. C.

Talēla -re, *f. dim.* a small slip or cutting for planting, Co.

Talo -ōnis, *f.* retaliation or recompense in kind, C.

Talis -e, of such a kind, such; corresponds with *qualis*, *ut*, *atque*, *qui*, etc. *ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamus*, C; *tales non esse putamus, ut jure laudemur*, C; *ultima talis erit, quæ mea prima fides*, Pt; (2) of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind, *judices tali dignitate præditi*, C; *pro tali facinore*, Ca.

Taliter, in such a manner, so, M.

Talitrum -i, *n.* a snap of the finger, filip, St.

Talpa -æ, *f.* a mole, C.

Talpanus -a -um, — *vitis*, Pl, a species of vine.

Talos -is, the ankle, ankle-bone, Cl. Pl; (2) the heel, *purpura usque ad talos demissa*, C; (3) a die (which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being, as in the posterior-bone of an animal, left round), P. C.

Tam, so, so far, to such a degree, *tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest*, C; *si fortuito id faciet, tam cito everteretur quam navis*, C; *tam confido quam potest*, P; also followed by *atque*, P, *ut*, C, *qui*, C, *quasi*, P; and very frequently abs. *tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus*, Ca; *non tam . . . quam*, C, not so much . . . as; *tam modo*, or in one word *tammodo*, P, just now.

Tamarix -icis, *f.* (τάμῆρις), the tamarisk, Co.

Tamdiu, so long, — *requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo*, C; also followed by *dum*, *quoad*, C.

Tamen, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that, *quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret*, C; in the same manner *tamen* follows *tametsi*, *etsi*, *quamvis*, *etiamsi*, *licet*, *si*, C, although . . . yet, still, nevertheless.

Tametsi (tamēnēsi); although, though, nevertheless, *meum studium erga te et officium — multis jam rebus spero tibi esse cognitum, tamen . . . C.*

Taminia ura, a species of wild grape (produced from a vine which Co. calls *tamnus*).

Tanquam (tanquam), as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, *quod video tibi etiam noverum accidisse — mihi*, C; *nec enim hoc suscepti, ut — magister persequeretur omnia*, C; (2) — *si*, or abs. *tanquam*, as if, just as if, — *clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos*, C.

Tandem, at length, at last, — *cognosti, qui siem*, T; — *vulneribus defessi, pedem referre caperunt*, Ca; made emphatic by the addition of *jam*, C. V, *aliquando*, C; (2) in interrogations, pray, now, then, *quid — agebatis*? C; *quod genus est istud ostentationis et gloriæ*? C; (3) very rarely used for *denique*, to denote the end of a series, finally, Q.

Tango, tāgī, tactum, S. (tāgo -xi, 3.) to touch, *tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res*, Lc; (2) to touch, take part of, taste, eat, C. O. H;

(3) to arrive at a place, *quo die tetigi provinciam*, C; — *terminum mundi armis*, T; (4) of places, to touch upon, be bounded by, *hec civitas Rhenum tangit*, Ca; (5) to strike, hit, to touch, handle, — *chordas*, O; *de celo tactus*, C. L, struck by lightning; — *virginem*, T. Ct; prov. *rem tetigisti acu*, P, you have hit the right nail on the head; (6) to touch with anything wet, to moisten, sprinkle, — *oculos olivo*, Pr; (7) *met.* to touch, more, affect, impress, *minæ Clodii modice me tangunt*, C; (8) *met.* to cheat, cozen, trick, dupe, — *leuconem ære militari*, P; (9) *met.* to touch upon in discourse, mention, *ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit*? C.

Tanlacæ -arum, *f.* long stripes of pork, Vr.

Tantulus -i, *m.* (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, placed in hell in the immediate neighbourhood of fruits and water, which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy the cravings of his everlasting hunger and thirst: hence *adj.* *Tantūlus* -a -um, O, *subst.* *Tantūlides* -æ, *m.* Pelops, O, Atreus, Thyestes, A. Aug, Agamemnon, O; *Tantūlis* -idis, *f.* Niobe.

Tantillus -a -um, so little, so small, P; *subst.*

tantillum -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, P.

Tantisper, so long, meanwhile, C; *ego hic — dum exis, te oppariar foris*, P; — *hic ego ad januas concessero*, P.

Tantopere, so greatly, C. N.

Tantulus -a -um, so small, so little, C; *subst.*

tantulum -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, C.

Tantum, so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so far, *de quo tantum, quantum me amas, celini cogites*, C; *tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret*, L; (2) only, alone, merely, *nomen — virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat, ignoras*, C; (3) *tantum non*, only not; all but, almost, *nearly, ceteri Romanos — non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu*, L; (4) *tantum quod* (used of time), hardly, scarcely, but now, just; *tantum quod ex Arpinati ceneretur, quum mihi a te litteræ reddite sunt*, C.

Tantummodo, only, C; (2) = *dammodo*, C, provided only, if only.

Tantundem, *vid.* *tantusdem*.

Tantus -a -um, so great, *nullam concionem utquam eidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est*, C; *non tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo polissimum conqueramur*, C; abs. *tot tantaque vitia*, C; *qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina*, P, at such an age; (2) of such a size, so small, C; (3) *tantum*, *n.* used abs. so much, C; *quum — belli in manibus esset*, L, so great a war; in conversation, *tantus est*, that is all, P. T; gen. of price, *tanti*; *frumenti tanti est*, *quanti iste aestimasti*, C, at such a price; *esse tanti*, C, to be highly valued or esteemed, to be of great value or importance; *abl.* of comp. *tanto*, by so much, so much, *quanto erit in dies prætor oppugnat, tanto crebriores litteræ ad Ciceronem mittebantur*, Ca; in conversation, *tanto melior* = so much the better, well done! bravo! in *tantis*, in so far, to such a degree, so greatly, Co. Se.

Tantusdem -adem -undem, just so much, just so great; usually found in *tantundem*, just so much, C; gen. of price, *tantidem*, P. C.

Tapes -ētis, *m.* tāpēte -is, *n.* tāpētum -i, *n.* drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc.

Titrandus -i, *m.* a rein-deer, Pl.

Tarde, slowly, tardily, C.

*Tardesco, 3. to become slow, Lc.

*Tardigrādus -a -um, slowly stepping, A. Aug.

*Tardilēquus -a -um, slowly speaking, Sc.

Tardipes -ēdis, slow-footed; — *deus*, Ct, *Impetor*, i.e. Vulcan.

Tarditas -ātis, *f.* slowness, tardiness, *est, tarditati — contraria est*, C; (2) mental and moral slowness, stolidity, inactivity, dullness, stupidity, — *ingenit*, C.

Tarditudo -inis, *f.* slowness, P.

Tardisētilus -a -um, somewhat slow, tardy, P. T.

Tardo, 1. (1.) *act.* to make slow, tardy; to hinder, delay, retard, — *cursum*, C; *Etesiae retinent*

sime tardarunt, C; (ii.) *neut.* to be slow, tardy, C. Pl.

Tardus -a -um, slow, tardy, — *aliqua et languida pecus*, C; *tardior ad deponendum imperium*, C; — *in decedendo*, C; (2) slow of comprehension, dull, stupid, *nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt*, C; — *ingenio esse*, C; (3) of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate, C.

Tarminis -itis, m. a wood-worm, P.

Tarpēus -a -um, — *mons*, L; — *saxum*, L; — *rupes*, Te, the Tarpēan rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown.

Tarquinius, the name, in the legendary history, of the fifth and seventh kings of Rome: L. *Tarquinius Priscus*, a monarch mighty in war, and magnificent in peace, to whom were always ascribed the construction of the vast sewers by which Rome is still drained; and L. *Tarquinius Superbus*, an arbitrary and cruel king, who was expelled the city on account of the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus, and whose attempts to reestablish monarchy in Rome caused many wars to the infant republic. The story of the Tarquins is full of anachronisms and inconsistencies, but it is considered by many critics to represent a period of Etruscan dominion at Rome.

Tartārus (-os) -i, m. (pl. *Tartāra* -ōrum, n. *Tārtaropos*), Tartarus, the infernal regions, hell, V; hence *adj.* *Tartārinus* -a -um, A. Aug; *Tartāreus* -a -um, C.

Tarum -i, n. aloe-wood, Pl.

Taseonium -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Pl.

Tāt! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Tāta -a, m. a name by which young children call their father, daddy, Vr.

Tātū! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Taura -a, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Vr. Co.

Taurida -a -um, of or relating to an ox; — *terga*, V, ox-hides; *subst.* *taurēa* -a, f. Jv, a bull's pizzle. *Taurifer* -ēra -ērum, — *campi*, P. Aug, feeding bulls.

Tauriformis -c, shaped like a bull, H.

Tauril ludī, games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, L. V.

Taurinus -a -um, of or relating to a bull, V. O.

Taurus -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* the bull of Phalaris, C; the sign of the zodiac so called, V. Pl; a bird, perhaps a bittern, Pl; a kind of beetle, Pl; the root of a tree, Q.

Tax tax, whack, whack; *tax tax tergo meo erit*, P.

Taxa -a, f. a species of laurel, Pl.

Taxatio -ōnis, f. a rating, valuing, appraising, C.

Taxicus -a -um, P. Aug, *taxicus* -a -um, Pl, of or relating to the yew-tree.

Taxo, 1. to handle, P. Aug; (2) to reproach, tax with a fault, — *aliquem*, St; (3) to estimate, rate, appraise the value of any thing, Pl. Sc.

Taxus -i, f. a yew-tree, Ca. Pl.

Teba -a, f. a hill, Vr.

Techna -a, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Technicus -a -um (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Q.

Tecte, covertly, secretly, C.

Tector -ōris, m. one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc.; a plasterer, Vr.

Tectorilium -i, n. *dim.* a little plaster or stucco work, C.

Tectorium -ii, n. a covering, cover, A. Aug; (2) stucco, plaster, used for covering walls, C; (3) a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the complexion, Jv; (4) *met.* smooth, glossing words, Pr.

Tectōrius -a -um, used for covering, — *panicula*, P, straw for thatching; (2) relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls, Vr. C.

Tectum -i, n. a roof, C; (2) a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling, C. Ca.

Tectus -a -um (πρίν. ἔργο), covered, Aug; (2) secret, concealed, hidden, C, and of persons, close, reserved, cautious, C.

Tēgēa -a, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia, Pl; hence *adj.* *Tēgēus* -a -um (Tēgēus), Tegean, and poet. Arcadian, V; — *virgo*, O, Callisto; — *parens*, O, Carmenta, mother of Evander; *Tēgēatius* -a -um, P. Aug; *Tēgēatis* -idis, f. P. Aug.

Tēges -ētus, f. a mat, rug, covering, Co. Jv.

Tēgētilla -a, f. *dim.* a little mat or rug, Vr. M.

Tēgillum -i, n. *dim.* a small hood or cowl, P.

Tēgmen -inis, n. (tēgmen, tegmen), a cover, covering, C. V. O.

Tēgmentum, tegmentum, = tegumentum, g. r.

Tēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, *amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio*, C; *bestia alia coriis tecta sunt*, C; (2) to cover up, hide, conceal, Ca; (3) to cover so as to protect, to shield, *qui portus ab Africo tegebatur*, Ca; (4) to cover with earth, bury, *ma licet unda ferat, te modo terra tegat*, Pt; (5) *met.* to shroud, veil, hide, conceal, — *atque velare cupiditate suam*, C; *qui summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae texit*, C; (6) *met.* to shield, protect, *pericula facile innocentia tecti repellens*, C.

Tēgula -a, f. a roofing-tile, C; pl. *tēgulae*, frequently used for roof, C.

Tēgulum -i, n. a covering, roof, Pl.

Tēgmentum -i, n. a covering, cover, — *corporum vel tecta vel suta*, C.

Tēla -a, f. a web, that which is woven, *Penelope telam telegen*, C; a spider's web, P. M; (2) the warp, T. V; (3) a weaver's beam, loom, O; (4) *met.* a device, plan, P.

Tēlamo -ōnis, m. (τελαμών), the figure of a man used in place of a column, Vt.

Tēlamo -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer; hence *subst.* *Tēlāmōniās* -ii, m. *Tēlāmōniās* -a, m. Ajax, O. *Telamo* -a, f. a kind of black fig, Pl.

Tēlēphon -ii, n. (τηλέφων), a plant resembling purslain, Pl.

Tēliger -ēra -ērum, dart-bearing, Sc.

Tēlimum -i, n. (τήλυμον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tēlis -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tellus -ūris, f. the earth, globe of the earth, C; (2) the Earth, as the all-supporting goddess, C; (3) land, country, district, — *barbara Seythia*, Tu.

Tēlum -i, n. a missile weapon, dart, javelin, spear, C. Ca; (2) any weapon of offence, sword, axe, dagger, C; (3) *poet.* a sunbeam, Lc; lightning, O; (4) the male organ of generation, M; (5) *met.* weapon, arrow, dart, *ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra*, C.

Tēmēritus -a -um, by chance, fortuitous, casual, P; (2) inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent, C; — *homo*, Ca; — *consilium*, Aug; — *bella*, O.

Tēmērator -ōris, m. a violator, P. Aug.

Tēmēre, by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, *ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus*, C; rashly, heedlessly, without purpose, C; (2) *non temere est quod . . .*, P. T, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance that . . . ; (3) *non temere*, not easily; *qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferrebant*, C.

Tēmēritas -ātis, f. chance, accident, *illa . . . posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortuna temeritate*, C; (2) rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion; *omnis actio cavere debet — et negligentia*, C.

Tēmēro, 1. to defile, dishonour, pollute, — *templum Minervæ*, V; — *thalamos pudicos*, O.

Tēmētum -i, n. any intoxicating drink, wine, C. P.

Temno, 3. to despise, contemn, *sejunctus raro stomachus vulgaris temnit*, H.

Tēmo -ōnis, m. the pole of any vehicle or of a plough, V. Co; (2) *meton.* a car, wagon, Jv; the constellation of Charles's Wain, P. Aug; (3) a long pole, stake, Co.

Temperamentum -i, n. a right proportion of things mixed together, *eadem est materia, sed dis-*

tal temperamentum, Pl; (2) a middle way, mean, moderation, C; *serare et tenere* — in aliquā re, Pl.

Temperans -antis (*præp.* *tempéro*), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying, Ca.

Temperanter, temperately, moderately, C.

Temperantia -æ, f. temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence, C.

Temperatè, moderately, temperately, C.

Temperatio -onis, f. temperances, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organization; — *cali*, C; — *caloris*, C; — *corporum*, C; — *civilitatis*, *reipublicæ*, C.

Temperator -oris, m. one who arranges or governs, C; — *voluptatis*, Sc, one who enjoys in moderation.

Temperatura -æ, f. proper mixture, preparation, organization, Vt. Sc.

Temperatus -a -um (*præp.* *tempéro*), properly arranged, — *præla*, A. Aug; (2) moderate, temperate, C; — *regiones cali*, Vt; (3) of character, discourse, etc., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate, C.

Temperatè, at the proper time, seasonably, P.

Temperies -ei, f. a proper mixture, preparation, organization, Pl; applied to weather, temperateness, O.

Tempéro, I. (1.) *act.* to distribute or mix properly, to temper, make mild, qualify; *nec vero qui simplex esse debet, et dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest*, C; — *acetum melle*, Pl; *Itesi-arum flatu nimis temperant caloris*, C; (2) to arrange, rule, govern, — *republicam*, C; — *vidas*, O; — *ruem*, O; *genius qui natale temperat astrum*, II; (3) *met.* — *accerbitatem morum*, C, to temper, — *ad*: to; (II.) *neut.* to keep within bounds, be moderate, temperate, — in aliquā re, P; — *aliqui rei*, S. L.; — *ab aliquā re*, Ca; — *aliquā re*, I; — *maledicere huic*, P; *usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem*, Aug; *vix temperare animis, quin impetum facerent*, L; (2) to spare, — *superatis hostibus*, C; — *ab sociis*, L.

Tempesta -tis, f. a space or period of time, season; *cū* — T, at that time; *in paucis* — S, in a short time; *multis ante* — L, a long time before; (2) weather, — *bona*, *certa*, C; — *clara*, V; — *særa*, P; — *turbulenta*, C; — *perfrigida*, II; (3) bad weather, storm, tempest, C; (4) *met.* storm, tempest, — *invidia*, C; — *periculi*, N, — *querelatum*, C.

Tempestive, at the right time, seasonably, C; (2) appropriately, fitly, St.

Tempestivitas -atis, f. the fit time, proper season, C; (2) a proper condition, Pl.

Tempestivo, P. = *tempestive*, g. r.

Tempestivus -a -um, happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate, C. Pl; (2) of fruit, in season, ripe, C. Co; (3) of persons, ripe, mature, II. V; (4) early, Pl, — *convivia*, C, at an early hour of the day.

Templum -i, n. a space of ground marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices, Vr. L; (2) a clear open space, region, *cali lucida templa*, Lc, applied to the sea; *in locis Neptunius templique turbulentis*, P; (3) a consecrated spot, C. L; (4) a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple, — *Junonis Sospitæ*, C; (5) in architecture, *templa* = small beams on which rafters are laid, Vt.

Temporalis -e, temporary, Sc. Q; (2) — *terbun*, Vr, denoting time.

Temporarius -a -um, temporary, Q. Pl; (2) seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, N.

Tempus -oris, n. a period of time, — *extremum diei*, C; *matutina tempora*, C, the hours of morning; *anni tempora*, Lc, the seasons; (2) time, — *est pars quædam æternitatis*, C; *mihi terro omne est ad meos libros cæcum*, C; — *committendi prelii*, Ca; (3) a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity, — *tabes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam*, C; (4) the state, condition of things; frequently pl. the times, *tempori cedere, id est, necessitati*

puræ, semper sapientis est habitum, C; (5) the tense of a verb; (6) usually pl. *tempora*, the temples, sides of the forehead, Cl. Pl. V; *poet.* the fies, Pt, the head, Pt; (7) adverbial expressions are (a) *tempori*, *temperi*, *tempore*, at the right time, seasonably, C; (b) *ad tempus*, at the right time, in time, C, for the time, for the moment, C; (c) *ex tempore*, at the moment, extempore, C; (d) *in tempore*, at the right time, in time, T. L; (e) *in tempus*, for a time, temporarily, Tc; (f) *per tempus*, at the right time, in time, P; (g) *pro tempore*, according to present circumstances, Ca.

Temulentia, tipsily, Co.

Temulentia -æ, f. drunkenness, intoxication, Pl.

Temulentus -a -um, drunken, intoxicated, tipsy, C. T.

Tenellus -itis, f. a firm holding, tenacity, C; (2) frugality, stinginess, L.

Tenaciter, firmly, tenaciously, O.

Tenax -acis, firm-holding, tenacious, V. Ct;

(2) stinky, stinking, frugal, P. C; (3) holding firmly together, sticky, gluey, — *gramen*, II, matted; — *cera*, V; (4) *met.* firm, resolute, steadfast, persistent, — *memoria*, Q, retentive; — *propositi*, II; — *cervi*, Pr; (5) obstinate, P. L. O.

Tenditella -æ, f. dim. a gin, noose, snare, C.

Tendo, tendi, tentum (tensum), 3. (1.) *act.* to stretch, stretch out, extend, — *plagas*, C; — *choram*, P; — *arcum*, V; *alterum illi jubet prætorium tendi*, Ca, to pitch; — *manus ad caelum*, Ca; — *manus dis immortalibus*, C; (2) *met.* — *irridias alio*, C; — *iter ad naves*, V, to direct his steps to the ships; (II.) *neut.* to direct one's course to, tend towards; — *Tenensiam*, C; — *ad ædes*, II; *unde venis? et quo tendis?* II; and of inanimate things, *sursum tendit palmes*, Co; *Turvis moras ad occasum tendens*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be inclined, tend in any direction, alin at, strive after, ad *aliquis alacri tendebamus animo, sic parati*, C; *te res genus hæc tendant quæ loquor*, P; followed by inf. to try, attempt, *Laocoon manibus tendit discellere naves*, V; (3) *met.* to strive, contend against, C; *Petereis ubi videt Catilnam contra ac ratus erat magnâ vi tendere*, S; (4) *met.* = *tentare* *interire*, to pitch tents, be in tents, be encamped, Ca. V.

Tenebræ -arum, f. darkness, C; (2) especially the darkness of the night, night, *quomodo iudicem luce, non tenebris*, C; (3) a swoon, fainting fit, P. O; (4) death, P; (5) blindness, Lc. O; (6) any dark place, a prison, S; the infernal regions, Ct. V; (7) *met.* darkness of mind, reputation, fate; obscurity, Lc. P. C.

Tenebriçus -a -um, dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure, C.

Tenebriçus -a -um, dark, gloomy, C.

Tenebræus -a -um, dark, gloomy, V. O.

Tenellulus -a -um, dim. exceedingly tender, delicate, Ct.

Tenellus -a -um, dim. very tender, delicate, P. Vr.

Tenêo, tēti, tentum, 2. to hold, — *aliquid in manu*, C; — *aliquid manu*, Q; — *aliquid ore*, C; *prov. aliquid manu tenere*, C, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly; (2) to hold in one's possession, have, possess, — *provinciam*, C; — *summam imperii*, Ca; — *aliquem*, I, to gain possession of, see once more a beloved person; (3) to hold fast, keep firm hold of, maintain, defend, preserve, — *locum*, Ca; — *sempiternam in arce oleam*, C; — *cursum*, C, to hold one's course, keep on one course; (4) to reach, arrive at a place, — *regionem*, L; (5) to hold back, detain, retain, *septimum jam diem Coreya tenebamus*, C; *non tenebo te pluribus*, C; (6) *met.* to hold, grasp in the mind, understand, comprehend, *teneo, quid dicam?* T; *quibus studiis semper fueris, teneamus*, C; (7) *met.* to hold, possess, *si libidines in acundiere tenerent omnia*, C; (8) *met.* to hold fast, keep, maintain, preserve, hold as an opinion, — *consuetudinem meam*, C; *est boni viri, hæc duo tenere in amicitia*, C; *quod quidem Peripatetici non teneant*, C; — *memoria*, C, to remember; (9) *met.* to reach,

attain an object, — *regnum*, C; (10) *met.* to hold in, hold in subjection, restrain, check, repress, — *dracundam*, C; — *risum*, C; *quasi colo quodam et gromisio me teneri* puto, C; (11) *met.* to contain, comprise, include, *H. C. (ii.)* *neut.* to hold a position, keep a position, *L. V.*; (2) to direct one's steps, go to any place, *L. O.*; (3) *met.* to hold out, last, endure, continue, *L. Q.*

Tēnēr -ā -ēum, *tender*, delicate, soft, C; — *plantā*, V; — *lunugo malorum*, V; — *uignes*, H; (2) *tender*, youthful, young, C. Ph; *a teneris*, *ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis*, C, from childhood; (3) *met.* *est naturale in animalis tenerum quiddam atque molle*, C; *molli tenerique roce*, Q; — *carmen*, Ct.

**Tēnērasco*, 3. *Le.* *tēnēresco*, 3. Pl. to grow tender, delicate, soft.

Tēnēre, tenderly, delicately, softly, Tc. Pl.
Tēnērītas -ātis, f. tenderness, softness, Pl. C.
Tēnērītudo -inis, f. Vi. = *teneritas*, q.v.

Tēnesmos -i, m. (*τενεσμός*), a straining for a stool, Pl.

Tēnor -ōris, m. course, continued course, duration, *tēnor*, career; *protinus hasta fugit, seriatimque eruenta tenorem*, V; *tenorem pugna seriatim*, L; *adv. uno tenore*, C, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, C. L.

Tēnsa -ae, f. a ear, on which the images of the gods were carried to the Circensian games, C.

Tēnsio -ōnis, f. a stretching, tension, Vt.

Tēnsus -a -um (*pu tep. tendo*), stretched, drawn tight, strained, Q.

**Tēntābundus* -a -um, trying, attempting, L.

Tēntāmen -inis, n. a trial, attempt, O.

Tēntāmentum -i, n. a trial, attempt, test, O. V.

Tēntātio -ōnis, f. an attack of disease, C; (2) a trial, test, C.

**Tēntātor* -ōnis, m. a tempter, H.

Tēntigo -ōnis, f. lecherousness, H. Jr.

Tēnto, 1. to touch, feel, handle, — *rem manu*, Aug; — *pectora manibus*, O; — *flumen viz pede*, C; — *renas*, Q. St, to feel the pulse; (2) to attack, assail, — *Achaia*, Ca; — *munitiones*, L; *animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt*, C; (3) to try, prove, test; to try, attempt any action, *cujus quum tentat et scientiam auguratus*, C; — *patinationem restant*, C; — *ita pti provinciam per rim*, Ca; — *belli fortunam*, C; *tentabo etiam de hoc dicere*, Q; *quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur*, nis, ut id fieri liceat? C; (4) to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb, — *animos verborum et spe et metu*, C; — *aliquem promissis et minis*, Tc.

Tēntōrīum -i, n. dim. a little tent, St. V.

Tēntōrium -ii, n. a tent, V. St.

**Tēntōculus* -a -um, very poor, mean, miserable, — *apparatus*, C.

Tēntis -e, thin, fine, slight, slender, lank, — *ecetes*, Tb; *natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestitis*, C; — *acr*, C, rare, pure; — *vinum*, Pl, thin, weak; (2) small, poor, weak, miserable, — *stivulus*, C; *magnae quondam urbis — cestigium*, Pl; *tenum rictum antefert copioso*, C; — *praeda*, Ca; (3) *met.* fine, subtle; — *et acuta distinctio*, C; (4) weak, poor, miserable, *quum tenuissimam validudine esset*, Ca; — *atque infirmus animus*, Ca; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C; *subst. teniores*, C, persons of lower rank.

Tēntitas -ātis, f. thinness, fineness, tenuity, smallness, slowness, C. Ph; (2) smallness, miserable condition, poverty, — *avarus*, C; (3) of discourse, fineness, subtlety, C.

Tēntiter, thinly, finely, Ca; (2) poorly, miserably, T; (3) *met.* of discourse, finely, subtly, C; (4) *met.* slightly, superficially, C.

Tēndo, 1. to make thin, lank, slender, meagre, to attenuate, *avidus vomer tenuatur ab usu*, O; — *aera*, Ec, to rarefy; — *flumina per multos rivos*, O; (2) *met.* to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; — *iram*, O; — *vires amoris*, O.

Tēnus -ōris, n. (*tēvor*), a noose, gin, springe, P.

Tēnus, *prep.* up to, as far as (usually put after

the noun which it governs); (1) with gen. *labrorum tenuis*, Lc, up to the lips; (2) with abl. (so most common) *quum Antiochus Thuro — regnare jussus esset*, C; especially in the phrases *rebo* (*nomine*) *tenuis*, in name, nominally, *eleres rebo tenuis* . . . *de republica dissi* etant, C.

Tēpēfūcio -fūci -factum, 3. to make warm, warm, heat, — *solum*, C; — *ora*, Pl.

Tēpēo, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid, Pl. II; (2) *met.* to be warm with love, H. O; (3) to be only lukewarm in love, *sape legent alii juvenes, ego semper amari*, O.

Tēpēseo -pūi, 3. to grow warm, C; (2) to lose warmth, grow cool, M; (3) *met.* to decrease in warmth or ardour, P. Aug.

Tēphras -as, m. (*τεφρας*), a species of ash-coloured stone, Pl.

Tēphārius -a -um, of or relating to a warm bath, Vt; *subst. tēphārium* -ii, n. Cl, a room in a series of baths, kept at a moderate temperature, in order to prepare the-bather for the sudatorium.

Tēpide, lukewarmly, Co.

**Tēpido*, 1. to make lukewarm, Pl.

Tēpido -a -um, lukewarm, tepid, Lc. O; (2) *met.* lukewarm, wanting in ardour, O.

Tēpor -ōris, m. lukewarmness, a moderate heat, C; — *solis*, L; (2) *met.* of discourse, coolness, want of energy, Tc.

**Tēporitus* -a -um, made lukewarm.

Tēpula aqua, a stream of water (perhaps warm) which was brought to the Roman Capitol, Pl.

Ter, three times, thrice, C. Ca; applied indefinitely to express the repetition of an action, V. H.

Terādecies, thirteen times, C.

Tērebīnthus -a -um (*τερεβινθος*), of the terebinth-tree, Cl. Pl.

Tērebīnthus -i, f. (*τερεβινθος*), the terebinth-tree, Pl. V.

Tērebra -ae, f. a gimlet, Co; (2) a surgeon's trepan, Cl; (3) a military instrument for piercing walls, Vt.

Tērebrātio -ōnis, f. a boring, piercing, Co; (2) the hole bored, Vt.

Tērebro, 1. to bore through, pierce, perforate, Co; — *digito*, Pr, to poke about with the fingers, to rummage; (2) *met.* to insinuate one's self, coax, P.

Tērdō -ōnis, f. (*τερδών*), a worm that gnaws wood, Pl. Co.

Tērentus. P. Terentius Afer, the author of six comedies still extant, which have been translated and imitated in almost every language of modern Europe, was a native of Carthage, and born about the year 195. We know but little of his life, except that at a very early age he was sold as a slave to P. Terentius Lucanus, and, according to tradition, adopted on manumission the family name of his master. His literary success procured him the friendship of many of the highest among the Roman aristocracy, and it was even maliciously said that Scipio and Lælius were the real authors of his plays. He died in the 36th year of his age, while on a journey to Greece. The plays of Terence differ widely from those of Plautus, in belonging to what is now called "gentle comedy," and it was, perhaps, by comparison with those of his predecessor, that they were censured by ancient critics as deficient in comic force. The fault is one which a modern reader is not ready to acknowledge; and it is singular, that though a foreigner and a freedman, Terence was universally allowed to have displayed a greater correctness of language than any Latin author, except Cicero and Cæsar. The plots of his comedies were all taken from Menander.

Tres -ētis, rounded, polished, well turned, — *stipites*, Ca; — *trunci arborum*, V; — *cervices*, Lc. V; (2) *met.* polished, refined, elegant, *Athorum aures telet et eligiosus*, C; — *oratio*, C.
Tergeminus = *trigeminus*, q.v.

Tergēo -si -sum, 2. (tergo -si -sum, 3.) to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, C; — *frontem sudario*, Q; — *specula lucida*, V, clean, polish; met. — *librum*, M, to correct, emend.

Terginum -i, n. a whip of leather, thong for scouring, P.

***Tergiversanter**, reluctantly, unwillingly, Aug.

Tergiversatio -ōnis, f. backwardness, reluctance, tergiversation, delay, C.

Tergivisor, 1. *dep.* to hold back, be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, C.

***Tergōro**, 1. to cover over with any thing, Pl.

Tergum -i, n. the back, *quorum ipsa terga declarant, non esse se ad ovis accipendum figurata*, C; *dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro*, P; — *dare*, L; *vertere*, Ca, to turn one's back, flee; (2) met. — *amnis*, O, the surface of a river; (3) meton. the body of any animal, V. O; the skin, hide of an animal, V; any thing made of hide or leather, O. V.

Tergus -ōris, n. the back, Pl. Co; (2) the body of an animal, O; (3) skin, hide, leather, V.

Termes -itis, m. a branch cut off an olive-tree, H.

Terminālia -ium, n. the festival of Terminus,

annually celebrated on the 23rd February, Vr. C.

Terminatio -ōnis, f. a fixing, ordaining, determining, C; (2) the end, termination of a period, C.

Termino, 1. to bound, limit, set bounds to, *terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes*, Lo; *ingrediens intra finem eius loci, quem oleæ terminabant*, C; (2) met. to limit, define, determine, *qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminabit suum*, C; *qui bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore*, C; (3) to close, end, terminate, C.

Terminus -i, m. a boundary-mark, limit, boundary, C; (2) personified, Terminus, the god of boundaries, O. II; (3) limit, bound, end, object, *certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim*, C; *senectutis nullus est certus* — C.

Terminiū -a -um, containing the number three, Co.

Terni -ae -a, three each, C; (2) three, P. V.

***Terni-dēni** -ae -a, thirteen each, Pl.

***Ternox** -ctis, f. a three-fold night, P. Aug.

Tēro, triv, tritum, 3. to rub, rub away, bruise, grind, P. T; — *aliquid in mortario*, Pl; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; — *herbas unguibus*, O; (2) to thresh or tread out grain, H. V; (3) to rub clean, rub smooth, polish, — *crura mordaci pumice*, O; (4) to rub away, wear away by use, wear out, P. O; (5) to tread often, frequent a road or path, *angustum formica terens iter*, V; (6) met. to wear away, consume, pass time, *teretur interea tempus*, C; — *tempus in concivio luctusque*, L; (7) met. to bring a word into use, make common, *hoc verbum satis hesternō sermone trivimus*, C.

Terra -ae, f. the earth (as opp. to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil; *terrā*, C; by land; *terrā marique*, C, by land and sea; *ea quæ gignuntur e terrā*, C, from the earth, ground; *sub terris*, Pl, in the lower world; *quæ aquam terramque ab Lacedæmonis petierunt*, L, earth and water, as a token of subjection; (2) personified, Terra, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, C; (3) a particular country, land, region, ut *ecce terræ solent, in quibus bellum acerrimum versatum est*, C; *orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium*, O.

Terrēnus -a -um, earthy, earthen, — *tumulus*, Ca; subst. -um -i, n. land, ground, L; (2) *terrene*, terrestrial, *bestiarum terrena sunt alia, portum aquatiles*, C.

Terrō -ti -itum, 2. to frighten, terrify; *neque ista terrent*, C; *multum ad terrendos nostros caluit clamor*, Ca; (2) to frighten away, scare away, — *prospugnam per totum orbem*, O; — *aliquem ab aliqūa re*, Ca, to terrify from any action.

Terrēstris -e, terrestrial (opp. celestial, marine), *admiration rerum celestium atque* — C; — *exercitus*, N; — *prælia*, N.

Terrēus -a -um, made of earth, — *agger*, Vr.

Terribilis -e, terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful, *quam terribilis aspectu*, C; — *mores*, C.

Terricola -ōrum, n. frightful things, a scare-crow, means of exciting terror, L.

Terrifico, 1. to frighten, terrify, Lc. V.

Terrificus -a -um, causing terror, frightful, terrible, Lc. O.

Terrigēna -æ, c. earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lc. O.

Terripavium, *terripodium*, *eid*, *tripudium*.

Territo, 1. to frighten, scare, terrify, Ca; — *me istis verbis*, P.

Territōrium -ii, n. the land belonging to a town, district, territory, C.

Terror -ōris, m. fright, fear, terror, dread, panic, C; *maximum hostibus terrorem inferre*, Ca; (2) the object which causes terror, C.

Terrōsus -a -um, full of earth, earthy, Vt.

Tersus -a -um (*ptcp.* *tergēo*), wiped, i.e. clean, neat; — *nullus*, P; (2) met. neat, well rounded, terse, *judicium acre tersumque*, Q.

***Terfladecimā** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Te.

Terfiānus -a -um, — *febris*, Cl, tertian fever, i.e. recurring every third day; *subst.* *terfiāna* -æ, f. Cl, a tertian fever; *terfiāni* -ōrum, m. soldiers of the third legion, Te.

Terfiārius -a -um, containing one-third, — *stannum*, Pl, containing one-third silver with two-thirds lead; *subst.* *terfiārium* -ii, n. a third part, A. Aug.

***Terfiatio** -ōnis, f. a repetition for the third time, Co.

Tertio, 1. to repeat a third time, — *jugurum*, Co, to plough a third time.

Tertio, for the third time, C; (2) thrirdly, Ca.

Tertium, for the third time, L.

Tertius -a -um, the third, C. Ca; *ab Jove tertius Ajax*, O, of the third generation, great-grandson; (2) *subst.* *tertiū* -arum, f. (a) one-third, Pl, (b) the third or inferior part in a play, Pl.

Tertridécimus -a -um, the thirteenth, Cl. Co.

Teruncius -ii, m. the fourth part of an AS (used like the English farthing to denote a trifle), C; *heres ex teruncio*, C, heir to one-fourth of the property.

***Terrenūficus** -i, m. an arch-poisoner, double-dyed rogue, P.

Tesca -ōrum, n. (tesqua), wastes, deserts, H.

Tessella -æ, f. *dim.* a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, Sc. Jr.

Tessellatus -a -um, — *pavimenta*, St, tessellated.

Tessera -æ, f. a cube of wood, stone, or other substance used for various purposes; (a) a die for playing, C, (b) a square ticket on which the military watchword was written, L. V, (c) — *hospitālis*, a token of hospitality (being a small die, which friends broke into two parts), P. II, (d) a cube of stone or composition used in forming mosaic pavements, (e) a ticket which entitled the holder to receive something at the distributions of corn, etc., St.

Tessérarius -ii, m. the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the word was written, and communicated it to the army.

Tessérula -æ, f. *dim.* a little cube of stone for paving, C; (2) a little voting-ticket, Vr; (3) a ticket for the distribution of food, Pr.

Testa -æ, f. burnt clay, a brick, tile, Vr. Vt; (2) an earthen vessel, pot, V. II; (3) a pottsherd, O. M; (4) the shell of shell-fish, C. Pl; and hence a shell-fish, H; (5) a spot on the face, Pl; (6) a clapping of hands, St.

Testicēus -a -um, made of bricks or tiles, Vr; *subst.* *testicēum* -i, n. Pl, a kind of brick; (2) of animals, covered with a shell, *testaceus*, Pl;

(3) brick-coloured, Pl.

Testamentarius -a -um, of or relating to a will, testamentary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, m. a forger of wills, C.

Testamentum -i, *n.* a last will, testament, C.
Testis -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, Q; (2) a calling to witness, L.
Testator -ōris, *m.* St. -trix -icis, *f.* P Aug. one that makes a will, testator, testatrix.
Testator -i -um (*præp* testor), attested, proved, made known, published, C.
Testiculus -i, *m.* dim. a testicle, Aug.
Testificatio -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, testify-ing, C, attestation, evidence, proof, C.
Testifico, *l. dep.* to bear witness, testify, C; (2) to show, publish, bring to light, C, (3) to call to witness, - *deos hominesque*, Aug.
Testimonium -ii, *n.* witness, evidence, testi-mony, - *in aliquem dicere*, C, (2) in general, a proof, evidence, indication, - *laudum suarum*, C.
Testis -is, *e.* one who gives evidence, a witness, C, (2) an eye-witness, spectator, O.
Testis -is, *m.* a testicle, Pl.
Testor, *l. dep.* to bear witness, give evidence, Q, (2) to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify, *nunc illa testator non me sortilegos . . . agnoscere*, C, *quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epis-tolis testatur*, Q, (3) to make a will, devise by will, C, (4) to call to witness, *eos, du patris ac penates, testor*, C.
Testu, *n. incl.*, **testum** -i, *n.* the lid of an earthen pot, a pot-lid, O Pl, (2) an earthen pot, O.
Testutium -ii, *n.* bread baked in an earthen pan, Vr.
Testudinatus -a -um, **testudinatus** -a -um, vaulted, - *catædum*, Vr.
Testudinæ -a -um, of or belonging to a tor-toise; - *lyra*, Pl, of tortoise-shell.
Testudo -inis, *f.* a tortoise, C; (2) tortoise-shell, P. V, (3) a wre, harp, C; (4) a vault, arch, C, (5) a shield to protect soldiers while attacking for-tifications, Ca, and hence, a protection which sol-diers make for themselves by holding their shields to-gether, Ca.
Testula -æ, *f.* a potsherd, Co, (2) an Athenian voting-ticket, N.
Tetanus -a -um (*τετανος*), suffering from loel jaw, Pl.
Tetanolthrum -i, *n.* (*τετάνωθρον*), an unguent for removing wrinkles, Pl.
Tetanus -i, *m.* (*τετανος*), lockjaw, Pl.
Tetractemeron -ii, *n.* (*τεταρταμύριον*), the fourth part of the zodiac, Pl.
Teter -tra -trum (*tæter*), foul, noisome, hideous, offensive, - *bellui*, C, - *odor*, Ca; - *cadaver*, a, Le; - *tenebra*, C, (2) *met.* hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable, *horro hominum omnium te-terrimæ*, P; *quis tectiois hostis huic civitati?* C.
Tethlassomænon -i, *n.* (*τεταλασσωμένοι*), wine mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Tethæa -æ, *f.* (*τηθεα*), a kind of sponge, Pl.
Tethys -iōs, *f.* (*Τηθευς*), a marine goddess; hence poet the sea, O.
Tétrachordes -on (*τετραρχορδο*), having four notes, - *musulina*, Vr, an hydraulic organ; *subst* tétrachordon -i, *n.* a harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Vr.
Tétrachion -i, *n.* (*τετράκιον*), a period having four clauses or members, Sc.
Tétradum -ii, *n.* (*τετράδιον*), the number four, Co.
Tétralichmum -i, *n.* (*τετραρίχμιον*), a Grecian silver coin, four-drachm piece, Aug.
Tétragnathus -ii, *m.* (*τετραγναθος*), a poisonous species of spider, Pl.
Tétraleis -icis, *f.* (*τετράλεις*), the plant heath, Pl.
Tetrans -ntis, *m.* (*τετράς*), a fourth part, quarter, Vr.
Tétrio -ōris, *m.* (*τετράων*), a heathcock, Pl St.
Tétriphrasium -ii, *n.* (*τετραφράσιον*), a plaster of four incredulous, Cl.
Tétrarches -æ, *m.* (*τετράρχης*), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, C.
Tétrarchia -æ, *f.* (*τετραρχία*), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, C.

Tétrastichon -i, *n.* (*τετράστιχον*), a poem con-sisting of four lines, Q.
Tétrastylis -on (*τετραστυλος*), having four columns, Vr.
Tetre, foully, hideously, noisomely, offen-sively, C.
Tétricus -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbid-ding, O. L, - *dæa*, M, the Parcoe.
Tétrigométræ -æ, *f.* (*τεττιγομύτρα*), the larva of the cicada, Pl.
Tétrigonia -æ, *f.* a species of small cicada, Pl.
Teucer -cri, *m.* (*Teucus* -i, *m.* V. *Τεῦκος*), king of Salamis, brother of Ajax; (2) an old king of Troy; whence *adj.* Teucrus -a -um, O Teucrus -a -um, P Aug. Trojan; and *subst.* Teucris -orum, *m.* V, the Trojans.
Teuchites -æ, *m.* (*τευχίτης*), a species of aro-matic rush, Pl.
Teucrion -ii, *n.* (*τευκρίον*), the plant called ger-mander, Pl; (2) the plant spleenwort, Pl.
Texo -ti -tum, *3.* to weave, *tegmenta corporum vel texta cel æda*, C, (2) to weave, twine to-gether, intertwine, plait, construct, build, C. V. O, (3) *met* - *sermone*, P, - *epistolas quotidianas verbis*, C.
Textile -is, *n.* a woven fabric, web, piece of cloth, C.
Textilis -e, woven, textile, Lc. C; (2) plaited, bruted, M.
Textor -ōris, *m.* a weaver, P. H.
Textorius -i -um, of or relating to weaving, Co.
Textrinus -a -um, usually found *subst.* textrinum -i, *n.* C, weaving, the art of weaving, textrina -æ, *f.* Vr, a weaver's shop.
Textrix -icis, *f.* a female weaver, M.
Textum -i, *n.* that which is woven, a web, O. V, (2) that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric, Ct O, (3) *met.* of written composition, texture, style, Q.
Textura -æ, *f.* a web, texture, P, (2) a put-ting together, connexion, Lc.
Textus -us, *m.* texture, structure, Lc; (2) *met.* of discourse, mode of putting together, con-nection, Q.
Thalassæus -i, *f.* (*θαλασσηύς*), a barge or gon-dola provided with oars, St.
Thalamos -i, *m.* (*θαλαμος*), a bed-room, V. O; (2) a marriage-bed, Pt, hence *meton.* marriage, V. O, (3) place of abode, dwelling, - *Zimemidum*, V; - *aprium*, V.
Thalassæus -a -um (*θαλασσεύς*), sea-green, P.
Thalassinus -a -um (*θαλασσίσις*), sea-green, Lc.
Thalassion phylæos (*θαλασσίον φύκος*), archil, a plant producing a reddish dye, Pl.
Thalassinæ -æ, *m.* (*θαλασσίταις*), wine which has been sunk in the sea to improve the flavour, Pl.
Thalassomeli, *n.* (*θαλασσομελις*), honey mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Thalistrum -i, *n.* a plant, meadow-rue, Pl.
Thallus -i, *m.* (*θαλλος*), a green branch, Co.
Thapsia -æ, *f.* (*θαψία*), a poisonous shrub, *Thapsia Asclepium*, Linn. Pl.
Theamides -is, *m.* an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Pl.
Theatris -æ, of or relating to a theatre, thea-trical, C.
Theatrum -i, *n.* (*θηατρον*), a theatre, C, (2) an open place for the exhibition of games, V; (3) the people assembled in the theatre, the audience, C, (4) *met.* the sphere, theatre for any action, C.
Thibæ -arum, *f.* (*Θήβαι*), (1.) a city of Upper Egypt, Pl; hence *adj.* Thibæus -a -um, P Aug; Thibæus -a -um, Pl; *subst* Thibæus -idis, *f.* the country round Thibes, (ii.) a city of Bæotia, founded by Cadmus, C; hence *adj.* Thibæus -i -um, - *dei*, Pt, Hercules; - *duces*, Pt, Itceoles and Poly-neics, - *soror*, O, Antigone; - *modi*, II, Pinda-ræ, *subst* Thibæus -idis, *f.* O, a Theban woman.
Theca -æ, *f.* (*θήκη*), a case, sheath, envelope, covering, C.
Thelyphænon -i, *n.* (*θηλύφειον*), = aconitum, q r, Pl.

Thelypteris -is, *f.* (θηλύπτερις), the female fern plant, *Pl.*

Théma -itis, *n.* (θέμα), the theme, topic, subject of discourse, *Sc. Q.*; (2) the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, *St.*

Thēogōnía -æ, *f.* (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, *C.*

Thēolōgos -i, *m.* (θεολόγος), a theologian, *C.*
Thērapnē -ārum, *f.* (θεραπνῆ), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen, whence *adj.* Thērapnēus -a -um, *poet.* Spartan; — *marita*, *O.* Helen; — *fratres*, *P. Aug.* Castor and Pollux.

Thērīacus -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, especially the bite of serpents, *Pl.*; *subst.* thērīaca -æ, *f.* (-æ, -cs), *Pl.* an antidote to the bite of poisonous serpents.

Thērīonarca -æ, *f.* (θηριονάρχη), a plant which denumbs serpents, *Pl.*

Thermē -ārum, *f.* warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial), *C. Pl.*

Therminus -a -um (θερμινος), made of lupines or horse-beans, *Pl.*

Thermōpōllum -ii, *n.* (θερμοπόλλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, *P.*

Thermōpōto, *l.* to refresh with warm drinks, *P.*
Thermūle -ārum, *f. dim.* warm baths, *M.*

*Thēsaurīus -a -um, of or relating to the treasury, *P.*

Thēsaurus -i, *m.* a treasury, store, hoard, *C.*; (2) a store-room, treasury, — *quum thesaurum offere-gisset heres*, *P.*; *met.* *quid dicam de—rerum omnium memoriā* *P. C.*

Thēseus -ēi (-ēos), *m.* (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, *C.*; hence *adj.* Thēseus -a -um, — *crimen*, *O.* the desertion of Ariadne; *poet.* Athenian, *Pt. M.*; Thēseūs -a -um, — *heros*, *O.* Hippolytus; *subst.* Thē-sides -æ, *m.* *O.* Hippolytus; Thēseis -idis, *f. Jv.* a poem on Theseus.

Thēston -ii, *n.* (θήσειον), a species of flax, *Thē-sium linophyllum*, *Linn. Pl.*

Thēsis -is, *f.* (θεσις), a proposition, the-sis, *Q.*
Thēsōphōdia -ōrum, *n.* (θεσοφώδια), the great festival in honour of Demeter, *Pl.*

Thespiādes -um, *f.* the Muses (so called from the Boeotian town Thespie), *C.*

Thessālīa -æ, *f.* (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece, *C.*; hence *adj.* Thessālīcus -a -um, — *dux*, *P. Aug.* Jason; — *trabs*, *Sc.* the ship Argo; — *clades*, *P. Aug.* the battle of Pharsalia; Thessālīus -a -um, — *tele*, *Pl.* *curtus*, *P. Aug.* of Achilles; — *dux*, *P. Aug.* Jason; Thessālīs -idis, *f. adj.* — *umbra*, *Pl.* of Ptolemaeus.

Thēta, *n.* (θη-α), the Greek letter Theta (θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος.

Thētīs -idis, *f.* (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, mother of Achilles, *O.*; hence *poet.* the sea, *M.*

Thēxus -i, *m.* (Θήυς), a dance in honour of Bacchus, *V.*

Thieldones -um, *m.* a kind of Spanish horses, *Pl.*

Thilaspī -is, *n.* (Θήλασπι), a kind of eel, *Sc.*, *Pl. Cl.*

Thōas -antis, *m.* (Θόας), a king of Lemnos, father of Hippolyte; whence Thōasias -idis, *f. O.* Thōantis -idis, *f. P. Aug.* Mysipyle.

Thōlus -i, *m.* (θόλος), a cupola, dome, *Vt.*

Thōmix -icis, *f.* (thōmix, tōmix, tōmix, θώμικ), a cord, line, thread, *Vt. Co.*

Thōracūs -a -um, armed with a breastplate, *Pl.*

Thōrax -icis, *m.* (θώραξ), the breast, chest, *Cl.*; (2) a breastplate, cuirass, *L. St.*

Thos -ois, *m.* (θώς), a kind of wolf, *Pl.*

Thrācia -æ, *f. L. O.* Thrāce -is, *f. O.* Thrāce -æ, *f. V.* Thrāce -is, *f. O.* (Θράκη), Thrace; hence

Thrāciūcus -a -um, *II.* Thrāciū -a -um, *P. Aug.*; Thrāciūcus -a -um, *II. O.* *subst.* Thrax -icis, *m.* a Thracian; and especially, a gladiator who fought with Thracian weapons, *C.*; hence, Thracidūcus -a -um, — *parma*, *Pl.* belonging to the Threx; and

subs. Thracidēa -ōrum, *n. C.* Thracian weapons;

Thrēssa -æ, *f.* Thrēssa -æ, *f. V. O.* a Thracian woman.

Thranis -is, *m.* (Θράνις), a fish, also called xiphias, *Pl.*

Thracēas -æ, *m.* (Θρασκίης), a north north-west wind, *Pl.*

Thrauston -i, *n.* (Θραυστόν), a species of metopion, *q.v.*, *Pl.*

Thrēssa, Thrēssa, *vid.* Thrācia.

Threx -eas, = Thrax, *vid.* Thrācia.

Thrips -ipis, *m.* (θρίψ), a wood-worm, *Pl.*

Thiōnus -i, *m.* (Θιόνος), a lofty seat, throne, *Pl.*

Thryallis -idis, *f.* (Θρυαλλίς), = lychmits, *q.v.*, *Pl.*

Thunnus -i, *m.* (thyunnus, θύνος), a tunny fish, *Pl. O.*

Thus, thūrtulus, etc. = tus, turarius, etc. *q.v.*

Thysa -æ, *f.* (thysia -æ, *f.* θύα), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, *Pl. Pt.*

Thyas -adis, *f.* (thyas -adis, *f.* θυιάς), a Bacchante, *V.*

Thymbra -æ, *f.* (θύμβρα), the herb savory, *Pl. V.*

Thymbreus -i, *m.* a surname of Apollo, so called from Thymbre, a city of the Troad, *V.*

Thymēlea -æ, *f.* (θυμέλαια), a plant, the purple laurel, *Pl.*

Thymēla -æ, *f.* (-æ -ēs, *f.* θυμέλη), the altar of Bacchus, which in a Greek theatre stood in the centre of the orchestra, *P. Aug.*

Thymēlleus -i, *m.* (θυμελλεύς), a musician attached to a theatre, *Vt.*

Thymēlāma -ātis, *n.* (θυμιάμα), incense, perfumes for burning, *Cl.*

*Thymēlāmus -a -um, fond of thymic, *P.*

Thymīnus -a -um, (θύμινος), made from thymē, — *mel*, *Co.*

Thymīon -ii, *n.* (θύμιον), a kind of wait, *P.*

Thymītes -æ, *m.* (θυμίτης), thyme wine, *Co.*

Thymōsus -a -um, full of thyme, — *mel*, *Pl.*

Thymūm -i, *n.* (θύμον), the herb thyme, *Pl. V. Q.*

Thyōneus -ei, *m.* a surname of Bacchus, *O.*; a's

Thyōnīus -i, *m.* *P. Aug.* *metoli*, wine, *Cl.*

Thyōnīa -ātis, *n.* (θύωνία), a door, *Vt.*

Thyragel -ēra -erum, beating a thyrus, *Sc.*

Thyrus -i, *m.* (θύρος), the stalk or stem of a plant, *Pl. St.*; (2) a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants, *II. O.*; (3) a goad, *Lc.*

Thīra -æ, *f.* thīras -æ, *m.* (-τίρα), a turban, *V. Sc.*

Tiberis -is, *m.* (Tiberis, Tiberis; sometimes with

gen. -idis), the river Tiber; hence *adj.* Thīrinus -a -um, *C.* *subst.* Thīrinus -i, *m.* *Pl.* the Tiber;

Tībēinis -idis, *f. adj. O.* — *Nymphæ.*

Tībērius -ii, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated *Ti.* The person best known by this

name alone is the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. He was the son of

T. Claudius Nero by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus, and received the empire in consequence of his adoption by his step-father. He

was born 16th November, B.C. 42, and died 16th March, A.D. 37, having reigned upwards of twenty-two years. It is impossible, in this place, to give

even a brief epitome of his life. He was well educated, and possessed refined literary tastes. Morally, he displays the usual detrimental effects

of irresponsible power upon the character. He was selfish, hypocritical, and cruel; not without political ability, but deficient in resolution, and

addicted to the most obscene pleasures. At the same time, the length of his reign is sufficient to show that he was far from displaying the outrageous vice and cruelty of some of his suc-

cessors.

Tība -æ, *f.* the shin-bone, tibia, *Cl.*; (2) the pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone, *C.*

Tībīle -is, *n.* a legging or long gaiter, *St.*

Tibula -e, of or relating to a flute, Pl.

Tibicen -inis, *m.* a flute-player, piper, pifer, C; (2) a pillar, prop, Ct.

Tibellus -e, *f.* a female flute-player, piper, P. T. Tibullus, Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, who flourished in the half century immediately preceding the Christian era, and died, at an early age, about the same time as Virgil. He was of equestrian rank, and passed much of his life on the family estate at Pedum, between Tibur and Prænestes. He appears to have accompanied his patron, Valerius Messala, in a campaign into Gaul, in the year 30 B.C. Of the four books of Elegies extant under the name of Tibullus, only the two first are indisputably genuine. They are remarkable for the purity of taste which they exhibit, and for a tender and graceful strain of pathos.

Tibulum -i, *f.* a kind of pine or fir tree, Pl.

Tigillum -i, *n.* dim. a small beam, P. Ct. L.

Tignarius -a -um, of or relating to beams, — *saber*, C, a carpenter.

Tignum -i, *n.* a beam of wood, log of timber, Ca.

***Tigrinus** -a -um, spotted like a tiger, Pl.

Tigris -is, *c.* (-is -idis, *c.* tigris), a tiger, Pl. V; (2) a tiger-skin, P. Aug.

Tilia -æ, *f.* a linden or lime tree, Pl. V; (2) the inner bark of the lime-tree, Pl.

***Tiliagnus** -a -um, made of lime-tree wood, Co.

Timidus -a -um, made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Lc. C.

Timor -ul, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend, — *nihil magis quam perfidiam*, C; — *nomen atque imperium absentis*, Ca; — *nostræ causæ*, Q, to be alarmed on account of, fear for our cause; *timor, quid hoc sit negotii*, P; — *ne circumvenirentur*, Ca; — *ut sustineas labores*, C.

Timide, timidly, fearfully, — *aliquid facere*, C.

Timiditas -atis, *f.* fearfulness, timidity, C.

Timidus -a -um, fearful, timid, faint-hearted, C.

Timor -oris, *m.* fear, dread, apprehension, *definitum timorem metum mali appropinquantis*, C; *magno timore sum, sed bene speramus*, C; *timore sublati*, C; (2) awe, reverence, Lc. II; (3) an object exciting fear, O.

***Tinctus** -e, that in which something is dipped, O.

Tinctor -oris, *m.* a dyer, Vt.

***Tinctorius** -i -um, of or relating to dyeing; met. — *meus*, Pl, bloodthirsty.

Tinctura -æ, *f.* a dyeing, Pl.

***Tinctus** -us, *m.* a dipping, dyeing, Pl.

Tinea -æ, *f.* a moth, book-worm, H. O; a wood-worm, Vt; a worm in bee-hives, V; that infests fig-trees, Co, or the human body, Pl.

Tinctoria -a -um, full of worms, Co.

Tingo -xiti -netum, 3. (tinguo), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid, *lanica sanguine centauri tincta*, C; (2) to imbue with a colouring liquid, dye, tinge, — *verbes Gæluo murice*, H; (3) met. to tinge, imbue, orator sit mihi tinctus literis, C.

Tintamentum -i, *n.* a tingling, ringing, P.

Tinno -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to ring, tingle, tinkle, jingle, — *tullianadulenti*, P; (2) to speak with a ringing voice, sing, cry, scream, P.

Tinnitus -us, *m.* a ringing, tinkling, jingling, V. O; met. of discourse, Fe.

Tinnulus -a -um, ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, O. Ct.

Tinnuiculus -i, *m.* a kind of falcon, *Falco tinnuiculus*, Linn. M.

Tintinnabulum -i, *n.* a bell, P. St. Jr.

Tintinnaculus -a -um, ringing, jingling, P.

Tintinnus, 1. (tintinnus), 4. to ring, jingle, tinkle, Ct.

Tinus -i, *m.* a shrub, *Tiburnum tinus*, Linn. Pl.

Tiphe -æ, *f.* (trigon), a species of grain, *Triticum monococcum*, Linn. Pl.

Tiphon -i, *n.* (trigon), a kind of narcissus, Pl.

Tippula -æ, *f.* a kind of aquatic spider, very rapid in its movements, P.

Tiro -nis, *m.* a recruit, newly enlisted soldier,

C; used adj. — *miles*, C; (2) met. a beginner, inexperienced person, learner, tyro, *tametsi non principia rudis erat et tiro*, C.

Tirocinium -ii, *n.* military ignorance and inexperience, L; (2) concrete, a body of recruits, L; (3) the first attempt or beginning in any occupation, Q. St.

Tiranellus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* dim. a young beginner, Pl. Co.

Tiryns -nthis, *f.* (-ns -thos, *f.* Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up, hence adj. **Tirynthius** -a -um, poet. Herculean, relating to Hercules, O; abs. **Tirynthius** -ii, *m.* Hercules.

Tisiphone -i, *f.* (Τισιφώνα), one of the Furies; hence adj. **Tisiphonius** -a -um, O, hellish, implous.

Titan -anis, *m.* (Τίταν), the brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans (Τιταίν, Τιταίνες), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into hell, C; (2) the Sun-god, son of Hyperion, C. O; hence adj. **Titanus** -a -um, of or relating to the Titans, V. **Titanicus** -a -um, O; subst. **Titania** -æ, *f.* Latona, O, Pyrrha, O, Diana, O, Circe, O; **Titanis** -idis, *f.* Circe, O, Latona, O, Tethys, O.

Tithonus -i, *m.* (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, V; adj. **Tithonius** -a -um, — *conjug*, Aurora, O.

Tithymalus -i, *m.* (tithymallus, tithymallis, τήθυμαλός), spurge, Luphorbia, Linn. Pl.

Titillatio -ōnis, *f.* a tickling, titillation, C.

***Titillatio** -tis, *m.* Pl. = titillatio.

Titillo, 1. to tickle, C; met. ne eos titillet gloria, H.

Titio -ōnis, *f.* a piece of wood half-burnt, a fire-brand, Cl.

***Titivillitum** -ii, *n.* a trifle, P.

Titubanter, hesitatingly, inconsistently, uncertainly, C.

Titubantia -æ, *f.* a wavering, staggering, — *lingua*, St. — *oris*, St. — *utrumque*, C.

Titubatio -ōnis, *f.* Aug. = titubantia, Aug.

Titubo, 1. to totter, stagger, *Silenus titubans annique meroque*, O; (2) met. to waver, hesitate, falter, C.

Titulus -i, *m.* an inscription, label, title, — *sepulchri*, Jr, epitaph; — *libri*, Q; (2) a title of honour, honourable designation, C. L; (3) a pretence, pretext, reason, L.

Titus -i, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated T. The person generally known by this name only is the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the emperor Vespasian. He was born in A.D. 40, received a liberal education, and in the year 70 distinguished himself by the capture of Jerusalem, and the successful termination of the Jewish War. It is said that, as a youth, his disposition gave little promise of his future excellence. His reign, which only lasted from 79 to 81, was marked by an equity, moderation, and benevolence to which the Roman people was little accustomed in their rulers. He was succeeded by his brother Domitian, who was believed by many to have been necessary to his death.

***Titellus** -ōnis, *m.* a usurer, C.

Titellus -a -um (-ius -a -um), made of tufa, like tufa, Pl.

***Titulus** -a -um, made of tufa, St.

Tofus -i, *m.* (tōphus), tufa, Pl. Vt.

Toga -æ, *f.* the long upper garment worn by Romans in time of peace, the toga, — *prætexta*, *eid.* *prætexta*; — *pura*, C, the plain toga of those youths who had laid aside the prætexta; — *enlita*, C, the toga, as used in token of manhood; (2) as a sign of peace, *cedant arma toga*, C; in P. Aug. poet. = client, M, as it degenerated into the dress of clients chiefly; an unchaste woman, prostitute, Th, who wore a toga in place of the stola.

Togitarius -ii, *m.* an actor in the Tabula togata, St; *eid.* *toratus*.

***Togitulus** -i, *m.* dim. a client of low rank, M.

Tōgātus -a -um, wearing the toga, — *gens*, V, Roman; *subst.* (1) **tōgātus** -i, *m.* (a) a Roman citizen (opp. to a citizen of any other country, or to a soldier), C; (b) a man of low rank, client, Jv. M; (2) **tōgāta** -a, *f.* (*sc. fabula*). (a) a drama, on a Roman subject, C. II, (b) a prostitute, H.

Tōgūla -a, *f. dim.* a little toga, C.

Tōlērābilis -e, that can be born, bearable, tolerable, — *conditio servitutis*, C; (2) *act.* that can bear easily, enduring, — *homo*, T.

Tōlērābiliter, bearably, tolerably, Co. Cl; (2) patiently, C.

Tōlērāns -ntis (*prtep.* **tōlērō**), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant, Tc. Co.

Tōlērānter, patiently, C; (2) *tolerably, passably, Pl.

Tōlērāntia -a, *f. C.* ***tōlērāntio** -ōnis, *f. C.* a bearing, enduring, supporting, — *dolorum*.

***Tōlērātus** -a -um (*prtep.* **tōlērō**), bearable, tolerable, Tc.

Tōlērō, 1. to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate, — *homoem*, C; — *dolorem*, C; — *servitutem aequo animo*, S; (2) to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep, — *equitatum*, Ca; — *octona millia equitum sua pecunia*, Pl.

Tollēno -ōnis, *m.* a machine for raising water, consisting of a long pole with a bucket at one end, and so balanced as to be used as a lever, Pl.

Tollo, sustūli, sublatum, 3. to lift up, raise, elevate, *quem in cælum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo*, C; — *aliquem in crucem*, C, to crucify; — *me hic facientem*, P; (2) — *liberum*, P. Q, to take up a new-born child from the ground, acknowledge as one's own, bring up; hence, to get, have a child, — *ex aliquo*, C; (3) — *ancoras*, Ca, to weigh anchor, set sail; (4) *met.* — *clamorem*, V. C, to raise a shout; — *animos alicui*, L, to encourage; — *nostis laudes in astra*, C, to extol; (5) to take away, remove from its place, carry off, make away with, — *flumentum de ared*, C; — *simulacra ex delubris*, C; (6) to get rid of, destroy, — *aliquem de (e) medio*, C. L; to destroy, kill, *Varius Drusum ferro sustulerat*, C; (7) — *signa*, Ca, to march; (8) *met.* — *eius rei memoriam*, C; — *nomen amicitiae*, C; — *leges*, C, to repeal, abrogate; — *dictaturam funditus ex republica*, C.

Tollūtārius -a -um, trotting, — *equus*, Sc.

Tollūtum, trotting, on the trot, Pl.

***Tōmāclina** -a, *f.* a kind of sausage, Vr.

Tōmāculum -i, *n.* (tōmaclum), a kind of sausage, Jv. M.

Tōmentum -i, *n.* the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc. Pl. St.

Tōmus -i, *m.* (tōmus), a cutting, chip, shred, M.

Tōndēo, tōndidi, tonsum, 2. to shave, shear, clip, — *barbam et capillum*, C; — *ocem*, P; — *vitem in pollicem*, Co; — *ilicem bipennibus*, H; (2) to pluck off, crop off, browse upon, — *dumeta iuvenei*, V; (3) *met.* to fleece, cozen, trick, P.

***Tōnitrālis** -e, thundering, — *templa cæli*, Lc.

Tōnitrus -ūs, *m.* tōnitrūm -i, *n.* thunder, Lc. O. C.

Tōno -ūi, 1. (i.) *neut.* to thunder, G; *met.* — *Ætina horrifera ruinis*, V; so, of an orator, C; (II.) *act.* to thunder out, call with a voice of thunder, — *verba foro*, Pt.

Tonsa -a, *f.* an oar, Lc. V.

Tonsilis -e, that can be shorn or cut, — *cillus*, Pl; (2) shorn, clipped, cut, Pl.

Tonsillæ -arum, *f.* the tonsils or kernels in the neck, C.

***Tōnsio**, 1. to shear, clip, — *ovēs*, P.

Tōsor -ōris, *m.* a hair-cutter, barber, C.

Tōsorius -a -um, of or for clipping, cutting, C.

Tōstricūla -a, *f. dim.* a little female barber, C.

Tōstrina -a, *f.* a barber's shop, P.

Tōstris -icis, *f.* a female barber, P. M.

Tōstrā -a, *f.* a clipping, shearing, shaving, Pl. O.

Tōsus -ūs, *m.* the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, P.

Tōnus -i, *m.* (tōnus), the tone or sound of an

instrument, Vt; (2) applied to painting, tone or natural colouring, Pl; (3) thunder, P. Aug.

Tōparchia -a, *f.* (τοπαρχία), a territory, district, province, Pl.

Tōpāzion -ii, *n.* (τοπάζιον), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Pl.

Tōpia -ōrum, *n.* landscape-painting, Vt.

Tōpiārius -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening, topiary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, landscape-gardener; -a -a, *f. C.* the art of landscape-gardening; -um -i, Pl. (*sc. opus*), landscape-gardening.

Topper, speedily, directly, forthwith, Q.

Tōtal -ālis, *n.* the valance of a couch or sofa, Vr. H.

Tōrculār -āris, *n.* a wine or oil press, Vt. Pl; (2) a cellar for storing oil, Co.

Tōrculāris -e, of or relating to a press, Vr. Co; *subst.* -ūs -i, *m.* Co, a pressman; -um -i, *n.* A. Aug, a press.

Tōrculum -i, *n.* Vr. Pl. = torcular, *g. l.*

Tōrculus -a -um, of or relating to a press, A. Aug.

Tōrdjlon -ii, *n.* (tōrdjlon, τόρδυλον), the seed of the plant seselis, Pl; or, according to others, the plant *Tordylum officinale*, Pl.

Tōreuma -ātis, *n.* (τόρευμα), carved or embossed work, C. S.

Tōreuta -a, *m.* (τορευτής), an engraver, chaser, embosser, Pl.

Tōreuticē -ēs, *f.* (τορευτική), the art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Pl.

Tormentum -i, *n.* any military engine for discharging missiles, C. Ca; (2) the missile so discharged, Ca; (3) a twisted cord or rope, Ca; (4) an instrument of torture, rack, C. S; (5) *met.* torture, pain, torment, anguish, *carra et mulsa* — *fortunæ*, C; (6) a clothes-press, Sc.

Tōrmina -um, *n.* the colic, gripes, C. Cl; — *urina*, Pl, a strangury.

Tōrminālis -e, of or relating to the gripes, Cl.

***Tōrmināsus** -a -um, suffering from the colic, C.

Torno, 1. to turn in a lathe, make round, — *sphæram*, C; (2) *met.* to smooth, polish, — *cerusus*, H.

Tornus -i, *m.* (τόρνος), a lathe, V. Pl; *met.* Pl.

Tōrsus -a -um, muscular, fleshy, brawny, — *colla boum*, O.

Tōrpedo -inis, *f.* torpor, torpidity, sluggishness, inertness, S. Tc; (2) the fish called the torpedo, C. Pl.

Tōrpidō, 2. to be stiff, immovable, sluggish, inert, torpid, numb, L. O; (2) *met.* to be mentally benumbed, torpid, without sensation, listless, inert, C.

Torpesco -ptūi, 3. to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid, Pl. O. S.

Torpidus -a -um, stiff, numb, torpid, L.

Torpor -ōris, *m.* stiffness, numbness, stupefaction, torpor, C. Cl; (2) *met.* dulness, inertness, inactivity, Tc.

Tōrquātus -a -um, wearing a twisted collar or necklace, O; — *palumbus*, M, the ringdove.

Torquātus, the surname of a patrician family of the Gens Manlia. The founder and most remarkable person of the family was T. Manlius Imperator Torquatus, dict. n. c. 353, 349, cons. 347, 344, who won his surname by killing a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and taking from him the torques or necklaces which he wore. He is also well known in Roman story as having ordered the execution of his son, who had committed a plain though pardonable breach of discipline. Hence the phrase *Manliana imperia*, as expressive of severity.

Torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. to twist, bend, w'n'd, turn round, — *oculum*, C; — *oculos ad mœnia*, V; — *saxo in arcus*, V; (2) to hurt violently, w'h'd, — *jaculum in hostem*, V; — *tela manu*, O; (3) to rack, torture, torment, C. Tc; (4) *met.* to beat, turn, — *inbecillitatem animorum*, C; — *canes ad*

sua causer commodum, C, (5) *met.* to torture, torment, *tua libidines te torquent*, C; *stulti malorum memoriam torquentur*, C.

Torquis -is, m. f. (torques -is, P. Aug.) a twisted collar or necklace, C, (2) the collar of a draught ox, V; (3) a ring, wreath, chaplet, V. Pl.

Torrēficio -ficio -factum, 3. to make dry, dry up, Co.

Torrens -ntis (*ptcp.* *torreo*), burning, hot, parched, *terra* — *estu*, Co, (2) of water, streaming violently, rushing, boiling, — *flumina*, V, *subst.* *torrens* -ntis, m. C, a torrent; *met.* — *verborum*, Q, (3) *met.* of discourse, impetuous, quickly flowing, fluent, — *oratio*, Q.

Torrēo, *torrēdi*, *tostum*, 2 to burn, parch, dry up with heat, — *aristas sole noco*, V; — *piscēs* *sop*, Pl; *multa torrentur febribus artus*, O; so, to parch with thirst, Ct.

**Torresco*, 3 to become parched, be dried up, Lc. *Torrēdus* -a -um, dry, parched, dried up, *torrēdi*, C. 1; applied to the effects of hard frost, L.

Torris -is, m. a firebrand, O. V.

**Tortē*, crookedly, awry, Lc.

Tortilis -e, twisted, twined, — *aurum*, V, a golden chain

Tortili -a -um, — *mustum*, A. Aug, prepared from the second pressing

Torto, 1 to torture, torment, Lc.

Tortor -ōris, m. a torturer, tormentor, C.

Tortōsus -a -um, full of turns and windings, tortuous, — *alius*, C, *met.* perplexed, intricate, involved, — *genus disputandi*, C, (2) painful, tormenting, Pl.

Tortus -i -um (*ptcp.* *torqueo*), twisted, crooked, Pl, *met.* intricate, perplexed, P.

Tortus -ūs, m. a twisting, winding, curve, *tortu multiplicabilis draco*, C.

Tōtilus, i, m. *dim* a twisted fillet worn round the head, P. Vr, (2) the soft wood or alburnum of a tree, Vt.

Tōrus -i, m. any full, swelling protuberance; hence, a knot in a rope, Co, (2) a muscular, fleshy protuberance, muscle, *tōri laceratum*, C, — *venarum*, Cl, swollen veins, (3) the swelling protuberance of a garland or festoon, C, (4) a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, O. V. J, and *meton.* marriage, O; (5) a mound or elevation of earth, V; (6) a protuberant moulding at the base of a column.

Torvitas -itūs, f. savageness, wildness (of appearance or character), — *cultus*, T.

Torvus -a -um, wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce, — *oculi*, O, Q, — *forma mirantis*, O, *torus draco* *serpit*, C, — *prælia*, Ct.

Tōt, so many, *quot homines, tot causas*, C, *si tot consiliis meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset*, C, followed also by *quantum*, A. Aug; by *ut*, C; frequently *abs* *tot* *tantæque* *difficultates*, C, *tot vires ac tales*, C, *tot civitatum conjurationes*, C.

Tōtidem, just as many, *quot orationum genera* . . . *totidem orationum* *perperuimus*, C.

Tōtiens = *tōties*, q v

Tōties, so often, so many times, as many times; followed by *quoties*, C, *quotiescumque*, C, *quot*, L.

Tōtus -a -um, the whole, all the, entire, *unum opus*, — *atque perfectum*, C, *cui senatus totam rempublicam commisit*, C, *ut Roma per totam urbem egiugue haberetur*, S, *Ctesipho in amore est totus*, T, thoroughly in love, (2) *neut.* *abs totum in eo est ut* . . . C, all depends on this, *ex toto*, Co Cl, wholly, entirely, *in toto*, C, on the whole, *in totum*, (a) wholly, entirely, Pl, (b) on the whole, in general, Co.

Tōtus -a -um, so great, Co.

Toxicon -i, n. a kind of poison, q v, Pl.

Toxicon -i, n. poison, P. II O

Trābālis -e, of or relating to beams of wood, — *clavis*, II C, a spike, trenail, — *telum*, V, as large as a beam

Trābēa -æ, f. n state robe worn by knights and consuls, O V; hence *meton.* the equestrian order, M.

Trābēatus -a -um, clad in the *trabēa*, O. Te.

Trābēcula -æ, f. (*trābēcula* -æ, f.) *dim.* a little beam, A. Aug.

Trābs, *trābis*, f. (*trābis*), a beam of wood, Ca. Pl, (2) a tall tree, *silva frequens trābis*, O, (3) *meton.* (a) a ship, H V, (b) a roof, house, II, (c) a battering-ram, P. Aug, (d) a javelin, P. Aug, (e) a club, P. Aug, (f) a table, M.

Tracta -æ, f. Pl. = *tractum*, No 2 q v.

Tractābilis -e, that can be handled, wrought; manageable, C; — *materies*, Vt; — *rox*, Q, flexible; (2) *met.* yielding, compliant, tractable, C, — *animus*, O.

Tractābilitas -ātis, f. fitness for being wrought, manageableness, Vt.

Tractātio -ōnis, f. a handling, management, — *armorum*, C; — *philosophie*, C, a treating of; (2) treatment of behaviour towards a person, Q, (3) of discourse, the treatment, handling of a subject, C Q, (4) a particular use of a word, C.

Tractātor -ōris, m. a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sc.

Tractātrix -trix, f. a female shampooer, M.

Tractātus -ūs, m. a handling, working, management, Pl; (2) *met.* treatment, management, — *ipsarum artium*, C, — *equi domique*, Q, (3) a short treatise, tract, Pl.

Tractim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, Lc. P. V.

Tracto, 1. to drag along, haul, hale, O; (2) to touch, handle, work, manage, C, — *unctis culicem manibus*, H, — *solum terræ are*, Lc, cultivate the ground, — *tuerique vites*, C, — *gubernacula*, C, to steer, — *pecuniam publicam*, C, to manage the public finances, (3) *met.* to treat, handle, manage, — *causas amicum*, C, — *bellum*, Lc, conduct a war, — *pates secundas*, II, to act, play, — *se*, C, to behave one's self, (4) *met.* — *aliquem*, C, to treat, behave towards, a person, C, (5) *met.* of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject, — *omnes philosophia locos*, C.

Tractōrius -a -um, adapted for drawing, — *genus machinarum*, Vt.

Tractus -i, n. a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tb, (2) a long cake, A. Aug.

Tractus -a -um (*ptcp.* *trahō*), — *genus orationis*, C, flowing, fluent.

Tractus -ūs, m. a dragging, drawing, draught, V. Q Pl; (2) the extent, space occupied by any thing, position, C, — *castorum*, L; (3) a tract of country, district, C. Ca, (4) course, movement, — *verborum*, C, and especially the progress, period, lapse of time, *eadem* — *temporis naturam oratores*, Aug; (5) a drawing out, extending, protracting, — *verborum*, C, drawing.

Trāditio -ōnis, f. n giving up, transferring, surrenderer, C, (2) teaching, instruction, Q Te.

Trāditōr -ōris, m. a traitor, To.

Trādo -didī -ditum, II (*transduco*, Ca) to give up, deliver, surrender, transfer, — *equos fœditate exsultantes domitoribus*, C, — *aliquem in custodiam*, C, (2) to entrust, commend to any one's shelter, protection, *sic te commendat et tradidit*, C; (3) to give up treacherously, betray, L, (4) *met.* — *se*, to give one's self up to, devote one's self wholly, — *seque*, C, (5) to leave as an inheritance, transmit property, — *ignem Hieroni*, P; (6) to transmit to posterity in writing, to narrate, relate, recount, *quarum nomina multi poete memorie tradiderunt*, C, *qui unus omnium iustissimus fuisse traditur*, C, is recorded, *argumenta quæ primum invenerit non traditur*, Pl; (7) to teach, — *elementa loquendi*, C.

Trādūco -xī -ctum, 3 (*transduco*, Ca.) to carry over, lead over, bring over or across, — *hominum multitudinem trans Ithenum in Galliam*, Ca, *Helvetios per fines Sequanorum*, Ca, — *impedimenta ad se*, Ca, — *victimas in triumpho*, L, (2) — *equum*, said of a knight, to pass muster at the censor's inspection, (3) *met.* *judicium animos in severitate paupers ad hilaritatem risumque*, — C, — *omnem orationem in increpandam Crepionis Jugam*, C; *malis puniuntur et traduntur in melius*, Sc, (4)

met. to bring over to any side or party, — *hominem ad optimates*, C; (3) met. to bring into public disgrace, *traduce*, L; (6) met. to publish, exhibit, — *carmina*, M; — *sc.*, JV; (7) met. to spend, pass time, — *otiosam vitam*, C; — *adulescentiam*, C.

Traductio -ōnis, *f.* a transferring of a man from one rank to another, e.g. of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians, C; (2) a public exposure, bringing to public disgrace, *Se*; (3) — *temporis*, C, the lapse, progress; (4) a figure of speech, metonymy, C.

Traductor -ōris, *m.* a transferer (name applied by C. to Pompey, because he transferred Clodius from a patrician into a plebeian family).

Tradux -ūcis, *m.* a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, Co. Pl.

Tragacantha -is, *f.* (τραγάκάνθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, *tragacanth*, Pl.

Tragacanthum -i, *n.* gum-tragacanth, Cl.

Tragelaphus -i, *m.* (τραγέλαφος), a species of stag, Pl.

Tragēmīta -um, *n.* (τραγήματα), dessert, Pl.

Tragicē, tragically.

Tragicomedīa -æ, *f.* (τραγικομωδία), tragic-comedy, P.

Tragicus -a -um (τραγικός), of or relating to tragedy, tragic, — *carmina*, II, tragedy; (2) in tragic style, lofty, sublime, — *orator*, C; (3) tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible, Q.

Tragicus -i, *m.* a writer of tragedies, tragic poet, C.

Tragion -ii, *n.* (τρίγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Pl.

Tragodia -æ, *f.* (τραγῳδία), a tragedy, C; (2) lofty, tragic style, C; (3) a great disturbance, commotion, *ejus* appropos nomen quantas tragadiis excitat, C.

Tragodius -i, *m.* (τραγῳδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, C.

Tragōnis -is, = *trigion*, *q.r.*

Tragopan -is, *f.* (τραγῳπῶν), a fabulous bird, perhaps vultur barbatus, Linn. Pl.

Tragoporon -ōnis, *m.* (τραγοπόρων), the plant goat's-beard, Pl.

Tragorignum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* Cl. τραγορίγιον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Pl.

Tragos -i, *m.* (τράγος), a thorny plant, Pl; (2) a kind of sponge, Pl.

Tragula -æ, *f.* a species of javelin, Ca; (2) a plot, trick, artifice, P; (3) a kind of dragnet, Pl; (4) a kind of drag without wheels, Vr.

Triduum -i, *n.* a kind of pulse or porridge, Cl.

Tridus -i, *m.* (τράδος), the smell under the arm-pits, M; (2) a kind of fish, O.

Tridra -a, *f.* a drag without wheels, Co.

Tridra -æ, *f.* V. = *tridra*, *q.r.*

Tridra -ōis, drawing everything to one's self, greedily, P.

Tridra -xi -etum, 3. to draw, drag, draw away, drag along, — *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam*, C; — *certem per pulpitam*, H; — *aliquem ad praetorem*, P; — *ferreum* (de) corpore, Q; *si pecula arente fauce traxerim*, H, I had quaffed; *non ignem aquam trahit*, Sc, H, I; (2) to drag away violently, carry off by force, *trahit*, rob, C, S; (3) — *pecuniam*, S, to squander, S; (4) — *lancem*, Jr, O, to spin; (5) met. *habere et emere studio laudis*, C; *trahit ut quicquam recipiat*, Q; *aliis ad regem trahentibus celsitate*, al, *ad Romam*, L; *qui cognovimus ex curatela trahit*, C; — *curia Nervae in detestum*, T; (6) met. to delay, defer, protract, — *bellum*, C; — *prohibere in tergum*, Q.

Trasectio -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C, V; (2) met. the transposition of words, C; (3) met. hyp. *trahit*, C.

Trasecto, 1. to pierce, perforate, Cl.

Trasectio -ōnis, *f.* a projecting, projection, Vr.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

Trasectum -i, *n.* a crossing over, passing over, *trahit*, C.

illum trans vallum hostium, L; *malis de nave in navem trajecit*, L, thrown across from ship to ship; (2) to transport over the sea, a river, a ship over, — *militis trans flumen*, L; — *trans Rhodanum*, L; *equitum magnam partem trajecit*, L; (3) met. — *incidium in eliquem*, Cl, (4) met. — *verba*, C, to transpose; (5) to pierce through, stab, transfix, — *aliquem pila*, C; — *semur tragula*, Ca.

Tralaticius = *translativus*, *q.r.*

Traliquor, 3. *dep.* to relate fully, P.

Traluceo = *transluco*, *q.r.*

Trama -æ, *f.* the wool, in weaving, Sc; applied to the spider's web, Pl; met. — *figure*, Pl, a story, skeleton figure.

Trameo = *transmeo*, *q.r.*

Trames -itis, *m.* a by-way, cross-road, C; (2) poet. a way, course, road, path, V, H; (3), a way, method, Lc.

Tramigo = *transmigo*, *q.r.*

Tramitto = *transmitto*, *q.r.*

Trannato = *transnato*, *q.r.*

Tiano, 1. to swim over, swim across, — *Gryps*, C; (2) met. to go through, a path through, *fluvium*, — *auras*, Lc.

Tranquille, quietly, tranquilly, C.

Tranquillitas -atis, *f.* calmness, tranquillity; especially, a calm, freedom from wind, C, Ca; (2) brightness of colour, Pl; (3) peace, tranquillity of mind, C.

Tranquillo, L. = *tranquille*, *q.r.*

Tranquillo, 1. to make tranquil, tranquillize, Pl; met. — *animos*, C.

Tranquillus -a -um, tranquil, calm, free from wind, — *mare*, C; *tranquillo*, Sc, in tranquillity, in a calm, in calm weather; (2) met. peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene, C.

Trans, *prep.* with *acc.*, across, over, on the other side of, C, Ca; *caelum non oculibus spectant*, *trans mare currunt*, II; *capita interdum* — *trans hortos aliosque parare*, C.

Transibeo -li, 4. to go across, go beyond, P, V; (2) to go through, penetrate, V.

Transactor -ōris, *m.* a manager, accomplice, — *alienis rei*, C.

Transidgo -igi -actum, 3. to go through, penetrate, perforate, V.

Transalpinus -i -um, beyond the Alps, transalpine, — *Gallia*, C.

Transcendo -di -sum, 3. to transcend, to climb over, step over, pass over, — *ad locum*, P; met. — *ad locum*, Q; (2) to go over, step over, — *in rem*, L; — *in rem*, C; (3) met. to step over, transcend, — *facile*, L; (4) met. to surpass, transcend, L.

Transcudo -idi, 3. to cut through, P.

Transcribo -pi -ptum, 3. to transcribe, to write, to transfer, convey to a person, a place, a thing, L, V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P, V; (4) to copy, to write, Pl.

Transcurro -curri (-egressus), 3. to run over, to pass, — *line ad finem*, T; — *percurro*, L; met. — *ad melius*, H; (2) to run through, to go through, — *curram*, P; met. — *ad melius*, H; (3) of discourse, to run, briefly to go through, C.

Transcursum -is, *sa*, a running past, a run, a through, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transdiligentius -a -um, to go through, to go through, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

Transduco -duci -ctum, 3. to lead over, to lead over, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief passage, Pl.

formed into, — in saxum, Q; met. *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum*, C; of discourse, to pass over, make a transition, — *ad partitionem*, C; — in *aliquius sententiam*, L, to be converted to the opinion of; (2) to go through, — *per media castra*, S; of food and drink, to pass through the body, *vinum per urinam transit*, Pl; (3) to pass by, — *locum*, P. Aug; of time, to pass by, pass away, *transiit aetas quam cito!* Tb. (ix.) *act.* to go over, pass over, — *Euphratem*, C; met. to pass over in discourse, mention slightly, C; to transgress, — *fines verecundia*, C; to exceed, surpass, Q; to pass by unnoticed, Q; (2) to go through, pass through, C; — *cim flammam*, N; of time, to pass, spend, — *annum quiete*, Te; (3) to pass by, P; met. — *aliquid silencie*, C; *hoc me transit*, P. Aug; this is beyond me, I cannot understand this.

Transéro -rui -ritum, 3. (*transséro*), to put, thrust through, A. Aug; (2) to engraft, P. Aug.

Transféro -tuli -latum, 3. to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey, *Cæsar paullo ultra cum locum castra transtulit*, Ca; *hortos compilarit? ad se ex his omnia ornamenta transtulerit*, C; (2) to transplant, engraft, Vr. Co; (3) to transcribe, copy, C; (4) met. — in *Celtiberium bellum*, Ca; — *sermone alio*, C, turn to another subject; — *amore huc*, T; *nam illa definitio posuit in aliam rem transferri quantibet*, C; (5) met. to put off, defer, — *causam in proximum annum*, Aug; (6) met. to translate into another language, C. Q; (7) met. — *verba*, C, to use figuratively or metaphorically.

Transfigo -xi -ctum, 3. to pierce through, transfix, C. Ca; (2) to thrust through, V.

Transfiguratio -onis, f. a transformation, transfiguration, Pl.

Transfiguro, 1. to transform, transfigure, St. Pl; met. Q. Sc.

Transfluo -xi, 3. to flow out; flow through, — *sanguis*, Pl.

Transfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. to stab through, transpierce, transfix, Ca.

Transformis -e, changed, transformed, O.

Transformo, 1. to change, transfigure, transform, V.

Transforo, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sc.

Transfroto, 1. to cross the sea, St.

Transfuga -æ, c. a deserter, C. met. II. Pl.

Transfugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. to desert to the enemy, L. N; met. C.

Transfugium -ii, n. a going over to the enemy, deserting, L.

**Transfulgeo*, 2. to gleam through, shine through, Pl.

Transfundo -fudi -fusum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another, — *arenam liquidam in alias fornaces*, Pl; (2) met. — *omnem amorem in hanc*, C, to transfer, transfuse.

Transfusio -onis, f. a pouring out, pouring off, Pl; (2) the migration of a people, C.

Transgredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to go across or over, pass over, — in *Europam*, L; — *per montes*, L; to pass over to any one's side or party, — in *partes aliquis*, Te; met. Te; (ii.) *act.* to pass over, pass through, — *Tanrum*, C; — *flumen*, Ca; met. — *nonagesimum annum*, P. Aug; — *mentionem riri*, Aug; to pass over in silence; — *aliquem*, Pl, to surpass.

Transgressio -onis, f. a going over, passage, C; (2) a transposition of words, — *est, quæ verborum perturbat ordinem*, Aug; (3) a transition in discourse, Q.

Transgressus -us, m. n going over, passage, S. Te.

Transigo -egi -actum, 3. to stab, pierce through, — *se ipsum gladio*, Te; (2) to finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business, — *negotium*, C; *quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæcilium transiguntur*, C; — *aliquid cum aliquo*, S; (2) to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding, — *cum aliquo*, C; and in general,

transigere cum aliquo re, Te, to put an end to, have done with; (3) to pass, spend time, — *maximam ætatis partem per hæc ætalia*, St; — *sine suspirio noctes*, St.

Transillo -rui (II), 4. (*transsillo*), (i.) *neut.* to spring over, leap across, — *de muro in næcem*, L; met. *ab illo consilio ad aliud*, L; (ii.) *act.* to spring over, — *muros*, L; so of the motion of a ship, *rates transiliunt eadem*, II; (2) met. to pass by, pass over, — *rem*, C; — *lineas*, C, to overstep, transgress.

**Transilis -e*, leaping across, going across, — *palmis*, Pl.

**Transitans -antis*, passing through, travelling through, C.

Transitio -onis, f. a going across, passing over, C; (2) a going over from one party or faction to another, L. C; (3) met. infection, contagion, O; (4) met. in rhetoric, a transition, Aug; (5) met. in grammar, inflection by declension or conjugation, Vr.

Transitorius -a -um, — *domus*, St, having a passage through.

Transitus -us, m. a passing over or across, transit, C. Ca; (2) concrete, a passage, — *spiritus*, Pl, the windpipe; (3) a passing over from one party or faction to another, Te; (4) met. a transition, — *a pueritâ ad adolescentiam*, Q; applied to shades or transitions of colour, Pl; of musical sounds, Q; especially a transition in speaking or writing, Q; adv. in *transitu*, Q, in passing.

Transiectio, etc. = *trajectio*, etc., g.r.

Transiiticius -a -um, handed down as customary, prescriptive, — *edictum*, C, received by a magistrate from his predecessor; (2) common, usual, C. Pl.

Translato -onis, f. (*trâlato*), a transferring, handing over, C; (2) a grafting, Pl. Co; (3) met. — *criminis*, Ca, a transferring to another person's shoulders; (4) met. translation from one language into another, Q; (5) met. a metaphor, C. Q.

Translativus -a -um, of or relating to a transference, C.

Translator -oris, m. a transferrer, G.

Translatus -us, m. (*trâlatus*), a bearing in procession, Sc.

**Translugo*, 3. to read through, P.

Translucio, 2. (*trâlucio*), to shine across, Lc; (2) to shine through, be visible through, O.

Translucidus -a -um (*trâlucidus*), transparent, translucent, Pl.

Transmarinus -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine, C.

Transmeo, 1. (*trâméo*), to go over, across, through, Pl.

Transmigro, 1. to migrate from one place to another, I; (2) of plants, to be transplanted, Pl.

Transmissio -onis, f. a passage, — *ab eâ urbe in Græciam*, C.

Transmissus -us, m. Ca. = *transmissio*, g.r.

Transmitto -misi -missum, 3. (*trâmitto*), to send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another, — *exercitum equitatumque*, Ca; — *magnam classem in Siciliam*, L; — *ensem per latius*, Sc, to thrust through; met. — *bellum in Italiam*, L; *omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi*, C, ought to be devoted; (2) to go over, pass over, go through, traverse, — *maria*, C; — *Euphratem ponte*, Te; so neut. — *ab Lilybæo Uticam*, L; (3) — *ad aliquem*, Aug; to go over to any one's side or party; (4) met. to pass over in silence, leave unmentioned, Te; (5) met. to pass, spend time, Pl. Sc.

Transmontani -orum, m. dwellers beyond the mountains, L.

Transmovo -vi -tum, 2. to remove from one place to another, Te; met. to transfer, T.

Transmutatio -onis, f. the transmutation of letters, Q.

Transmutio, 1. to change, transmute, Lc. H.

Transnato, 1. (*trânato*), to swim over, swim across, Ca. Pl.

tribute, -- *rem unicuique in partes*, C; (5) to devote time to a particular purpose, Ca.

Tribus -us, *f.* a tribe, one of the divisions into which the Roman people were divided, C.

Tributarius -a -um, of or relating to tribute, -- *solum*, Pl. liable to taxes, tributary.

Tributum, tribe by tribe, C. L.

Tributio -ōnis, *f.* a distribution, allotment, C.

Tributum -i, *n.* (tributum -i, *m.* P.) a tax, contribution, tribute, C; (2) a gift, present, M.

Tributus -a -um, according to tribes, -- *comitia*, L: *vid. comitum*.

Trico -arum, *f.* trifles, trumpery, nonsense, M; (2) ill humour, perverseness, C.

Tricenarius -a -um, containing the number thirty, -- *filus*, Sc, thirty years old.

Triceni -e -a, thirty each, Pl. M; (2) thirty, Aug.

Triceps -ipitis, three-headed, C; (2) three-fold, Vr.

Tricesimus -a -um, the thirtieth, C.

*Tricesima -e, *m.* thirty Asses, Vr.

Trichaleon -i, *n.* (τριχάλων), a coin of the value of three chalcæ, Vr.

Trichas -e, *m.* (τριχας), a species of sardine, Pl.

Trichia -e, *f.* a summer-house, harbour, Co.

Trichitis -idis, *f.* (τριχίτις), a kind of alam, Pl.

Trichōm -i, *n.* (τριχων), a room with three compartments, P. Aug.

Trices, thirty times, C.

Triclinarius -e, of or relating to a dining-couch, Vr. Pl; (2) *subst.* triclinaria -rum, *n.* of a dining-room, Vr; (3) drapery for a dining-couch, Pl.

Triclinium -ii, *n.* (τρικλινιον), a dining-couch, C; (2) a dining-room, Aug.

Tricolum -i, *n.* (τρικωλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sc.

Tricor, 1. *dep.* to start difficulties, C.

Tricornis -e, having three horns, Pl.

Tricorpor -dis, having three bodies, V.

Tricuspis -idis, having three points, O.

Tridacna -orum, *n.* (τριδακνα), a kind of oyster, Pl.

Tridens -ntis, having three teeth or prongs, V; (2) *subst.* tridens -ntis, *m.* a trident, Pl. V.

*Tridentifer -eri, *m.* *tridentiger -eri, *m.* the trident-bearer (*epithet* of Neptune), O.

Tridium -ii, *n.* a space of three days, C. Ca.

Trienna -ium, *n.* a festival celebrated every three years, O.

Triennium -ii, *n.* a space of three years, P. O.

Triens -ntis, *m.* a third part, one-third, C; *heres ex triente*, St; (2) the third part of an As, H. Pl; (3) of an acre, Co; of a sextarius, Pt. M; (3) among mathematicians, the number two (as the third part of the perfect number six).

Trientalis -e, one-third of a foot in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

*Trientus -a -um, -- *ager*, L, sold for a third.

Trifarctus -i, *m.* (τριαρκτος), the commander of a tremie, C.

Triforis -e (τριφως), having three banks of oars, Aug.

Trifortius -a -um (τριετηρικος), recurring every three years, triennial, O. V.

Trifortis -idis, *f.* (τριετηρις), a space of three years, M; (2) a triennial festival, C.

Trifuram, in a three-fold manner, triply, L.

*Trifaux -eis, having three throats, V.

Trifer -era -erum, bearing fruit three a year, Co. Pl.

Trifidus -a -um, split in three parts, three-forked, O. Sc.

*Trifus -e, having three hairs, M.

Trifolium -ii, *n.* clover, trefoil, Pl.

Triformis -e, three-formed, three-fold, H. Se.

*Trifur -furs, *m.* a three-fold thief, arch-thief, P.

Trifurcifer -eri, *m.* an arch-rogue, P.

Trifurcus -a -um, having three prongs, three-pronged, Co.

Trigridium -ii, *n.* an exercising ground for chariots and horses, Pl.

Trigridus -ii, *m.* a driver of three horses yoked abreast, Pl.

Trigeminus -a -um (tergēminus), three born at a birth, -- *fratres*, L, the Horatii and the Curiatii; so *abs.* trigemini, Co; (2) *poet.* three-fold, triple, V. H.

Trigemmis -e, having three buds, Co.

Triginta, thirty, C.

Triglyphus -i, *m.* (τριγλυφος), a triglyph, Vr.

Trigon -onis, *m.* (τριγων), a ball for playing (often used by bathers), M. H.

*Trigonakis -e, of or relating to the trigon, q.v. M.

Trigōnum -i, *n.* a triangle, Vr. Co.

Trigonus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray, P.

Trilibris -e, three pounds' weight, H.

Trilinguis -e, having three tongues, H.

Trilix -icis, twilled, woven in a ribbed pattern, V. M.

Trimatus -as, *m.* the age of three years, Co.

Trimestris, 3. three-monthly, -- *hædi*, Vr, three months old; (2) *subst.* trimestria -rum, *n.* seeds which come to perfection in three months after sowing, Co.

Trimetros -a -um, -- *versus*, Q; or *abs.* H, a verse containing three double feet, trimeter.

Trimōdia -e, *f.* (trimōdium -ii, *n.* P.) a vessel containing three modia or bushels, Vr. Co.

Trimulus -a -um, *dim.* three years old, St.

Trimus -a -um, three years old, P. H. Pl.

Trinacria -e, *f.* (Τρινακρία), Sicily, V; hence *adj.* Trinacris -a -um, V; Trinacris -idis, *f.* O, Sicilian.

Trini -e -a, three each, C. Ca; (2) three-fold, triple, Ca.

*Trinoctialis -e, lasting three nights, M.

Trinoctium -ii, *n.* the space of three nights, P. Aug.

Trinōdis -e, having three knots, O.

Trinōdus -i, *m.* (τρινοδος), a coin of the value of three oboli; *poet.* a trifle, P.

Triones -um, *m.* a joke of oxen; usually signifies the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear, *Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminasque Triones*, V.

Triorches -e, *f.* (τριορχη), a buzzard, Pl.

Triorchis -is, *f.* (τριορχη), a kind of centaur, Pl.

*Triparcus -a -um, very stingy, P.

Tripartito, in three parts, C.

Tripartitus -a -um (tripartitus), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite, C.

*Tripector -dis, having three breasts, L.

Tripedalis -e, three feet in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

Tripedānus -a -um, Co. = tripedalis, q.v.

Tripes -edis, having three feet, three-legged, H. M.

Triplex -icis, three-fold, triple, C; (2) *subst.* (a) triplex -icis, *n.* three times as much, H. L, (b) triplex -um, *n.* writing-tablets with three leaves, C.

Tripletter, in a three-fold manner, triply, Aug.

Triplio, 1. to triple, make three-fold, Pl.

Triplithus -a -um, three bricks thick, Vr.

Triplus -a -um (τριπλος), three-fold, triple, C.

*Triplotentum -i, *n.* an extraordinary prodigy, A. Aug.

Triplūdō, 1. to dance, caper, C.

Triplūdum -ii, *n.* a religious dance, L; and in general, a dance, Ct; (2) a favourable omen which consisted in the fact that the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Tripus -edis, *m.* (τριπουν), a three-legged seat, tripod, H. V; especially the tripod of the Delphic priestess, C; hence *meton.* the Delphic oracle, O.

Triquetrus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, Lc. Co; (2) Sicilian, Lc. H.

Trirēmis -e, having three banks of oars, Ca; (2) *subst.* -is -is, *f.* a trireme, C. Ca.

Trischemus -a -um (τρισχηνος), containing three schemi, Pl.

*Trischurra -orum, *n.* gross buffooneries, Jr.

Trigridus -ii, *m.* a driver of three horses yoked abreast, Pl.

Trigeminus -a -um (tergēminus), three born at a birth, -- *fratres*, L, the Horatii and the Curiatii; so *abs.* trigemini, Co; (2) *poet.* three-fold, triple, V. H.

Trigemmis -e, having three buds, Co.

Triginta, thirty, C.

Triglyphus -i, *m.* (τριγλυφος), a triglyph, Vr.

Trigon -onis, *m.* (τριγων), a ball for playing (often used by bathers), M. H.

*Trigonakis -e, of or relating to the trigon, q.v. M.

Trigōnum -i, *n.* a triangle, Vr. Co.

Trigonus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray, P.

Trilibris -e, three pounds' weight, H.

Trilinguis -e, having three tongues, H.

Trilix -icis, twilled, woven in a ribbed pattern, V. M.

Trimatus -as, *m.* the age of three years, Co.

Trimestris, 3. three-monthly, -- *hædi*, Vr, three months old; (2) *subst.* trimestria -rum, *n.* seeds which come to perfection in three months after sowing, Co.

Trimetros -a -um, -- *versus*, Q; or *abs.* H, a verse containing three double feet, trimeter.

Trimōdia -e, *f.* (trimōdium -ii, *n.* P.) a vessel containing three modia or bushels, Vr. Co.

Trimulus -a -um, *dim.* three years old, St.

Trimus -a -um, three years old, P. H. Pl.

Trinacria -e, *f.* (Τρινακρία), Sicily, V; hence *adj.* Trinacris -a -um, V; Trinacris -idis, *f.* O, Sicilian.

Trini -e -a, three each, C. Ca; (2) three-fold, triple, Ca.

*Trinoctialis -e, lasting three nights, M.

Trinoctium -ii, *n.* the space of three nights, P. Aug.

Trinōdis -e, having three knots, O.

Trinōdus -i, *m.* (τρινοδος), a coin of the value of three oboli; *poet.* a trifle, P.

Triones -um, *m.* a joke of oxen; usually signifies the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear, *Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminasque Triones*, V.

Triorches -e, *f.* (τριορχη), a buzzard, Pl.

Triorchis -is, *f.* (τριορχη), a kind of centaur, Pl.

*Triparcus -a -um, very stingy, P.

Tripartito, in three parts, C.

Tripartitus -a -um (tripartitus), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite, C.

*Tripector -dis, having three breasts, L.

Tripedalis -e, three feet in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

Tripedānus -a -um, Co. = tripedalis, q.v.

Tripes -edis, having three feet, three-legged, H. M.

Triplex -icis, three-fold, triple, C; (2) *subst.* (a) triplex -icis, *n.* three times as much, H. L, (b) triplex -um, *n.* writing-tablets with three leaves, C.

Tripletter, in a three-fold manner, triply, Aug.

Triplio, 1. to triple, make three-fold, Pl.

Triplithus -a -um, three bricks thick, Vr.

Triplus -a -um (τριπλος), three-fold, triple, C.

*Triplotentum -i, *n.* an extraordinary prodigy, A. Aug.

Triplūdō, 1. to dance, caper, C.

Triplūdum -ii, *n.* a religious dance, L; and in general, a dance, Ct; (2) a favourable omen which consisted in the fact that the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Tripus -edis, *m.* (τριπουν), a three-legged seat, tripod, H. V; especially the tripod of the Delphic priestess, C; hence *meton.* the Delphic oracle, O.

Triquetrus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, Lc. Co; (2) Sicilian, Lc. H.

Trirēmis -e, having three banks of oars, Ca; (2) *subst.* -is -is, *f.* a trireme, C. Ca.

Trischemus -a -um (τρισχηνος), containing three schemi, Pl.

*Trischurra -orum, *n.* gross buffooneries, Jr.

Trispastos -i, *f.* (τρίσπαστος), a block for raising weights, consisting of three pulleys, *Vt.*
 Triste, sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully, *H. Pt.*
 Tristifidus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sorrowful, *C.*
 Tristifidus -a -um, causing sadness, *C.*
 Tristimonia -æ, *f.* sadness, melancholy, *Aug.*
 Tristic -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, *C;* (2) of things, — *dies*, *C;* — *sors*, *C;* — *funera*, *H. V;* (3) gloomy, peevish, morose, severe, harsh, *P. H. C;* so of things, — *genus dicendi*, *C;* — *vultus*, *C;* — *antiquitas*, *Tc.*
 Tristitia -æ, *f.* sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy, *C. Ca;* of things, — *cæli*, *Pl*, gloomy weather; (2) moroseness, peevishness, harshness, sternness, severity, *C.*
 Tristor, *l. dep.* to be sad, sorrowful, *Sc.*
 Tristulus -a -um, three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged, — *lingua serpentis*, *V.* forked.
 Trisyllabus -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, *Vr.*
 Tristivus -i, *m.* a great-grandfather's great-grandfather, remote ancestor, *P. Vr.*
 Titte -es, *f.* (τίτην), a third, in music, *Vt.*
 Trithales -is, *n.* (τριθαλές) = erithales, *q.v.*, *Pl.*
 Triticeus -a -um (triticeus, *P.*) of wheat, wheaten, *V. O.*
 Triticum -i, *n.* wheat, *C.*
 Tritonis -idis, *f.* Tritonia -æ, *f.* a surname of Pallas, so called from a river and lake in Africa, *V. O;* whence *adj.* Tritoniūs -a -um, *V.* Tritoni-
 ſcus -a -um, *O;* Tritonis -idis, *f. adj.* *Lc.*
 Tritor -oris, *m.* a rubber, *Pl;* — *compedium*, *P.* a slave often put in irons.
 Tritura -æ, *f.* a treading out of corn, threshing, *Vr. V.*
 Tritus -a -um (*ptep.* tēro), much trodden, much frequented, — *iter*, *C;* (2) *met.* practised, skilled, — *aures*, *C;* (3) of discourse, in common use, common, trite, *C.*
 Tritus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, *C.*
 Triumphalis -e, of or relating to a triumph, triumphal, *C.*
 Triumpho, *l.* (i.) *neut.* to go in triumphal procession, triumph, — *de Numantinis*, *C;* — *ex Macedonid*, *C.* (2) *met.* to triumph, exult, in quo exultat et triumphat oratio mea, *C;* (ii.) *act.* found only *ptep.* triumphatus -a -um, triumphed over, conquered, *V. H.*
 Triumphus -i, *m.* a triumphal procession, triumph, *C;* (2) *met.* conquest, triumph, *C.*
 Triumvir -i, *m.* one of a college of three magistrates, of a commission of three, a triumvir; frequently *pl.* triumviri, — *coloniæ deducendæ*, *L;* — *agro dando*, *L.* for division of public lands; — *capitales*, *C.* superintendents of prisons; — *nocturni*, *L.* for preserving the city from fire; — *reipublicæ constituendæ*, *St.* the well-known triumvirs, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus.
 Triumviralis -e, of or relating to a triumvir, *H. Tc.*
 Triumviratus -ūs, *m.* the office of a triumvir, *C.*
 Trivēntica -æ, *f.* an arch-poisoner or sorcerer, *P.*
 Trivia -æ, *f.* a surname of Diana or Hecate; frequently *adj.* — *virgo*, *Lc.* — *dea*, *Pt.*
 Trivialis -e, to be found on the streets; hence, common, ordinary, trivial, *Q. Jr.*
 Trivium -i, *n.* a place where three roads meet, *C;* (2) an open street, public place, *C. V.*
 Trisago -inis, *f.* (trissago), a plant called germander, *Pl.*
 Trocheus -i, *m.* (τροχαῖος), a trochee, a metrical foot (—), *C;* (2) = brachylys, *C. q.v.*
 Trocheus -a -um, — *versus*, *Q.* trochaic.
 Trochilus -i, *m.* (τρόχλος), the golden-crested wren, *Pl;* (2) a hollow moulding in the base of a column, *Vt.*
 Trochika -æ, *f.* a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weight, *Vt.*
 Trochus -i, *m.* (τροχός), a boy's hoop, *H. O.*
 Troja -æ, *f.* (Τροία), Troy, a city of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Troian -a -um, *V.* Trojanus -a -um, *V.*

O. Trōeus -a -um, *C.* Trōis -idis, *f. adj.* O Trojan; *subst.* Trōjani -orum, *m. C.* the Trojans; Tros -ois, *m. V.* a Trojan; Trōis -idis, *f.* (a) a Trojan woman, *O.* (b) the country round Troy, the Troad, *Pl;* Trōiēgia -æ, *C.* one of Trojan descent, a Roman, *V.*

Troia -æ, *f.* a game played by the Romans on horseback, a mock combat, *V. St.*

Trophæum -i, *n.* (τρόφαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree, *C;* (2) a victory, *H. O;* (3) a memorial, *C.*

Tropæus -a -um (τροπαῖος), — *centi*, *Pl.* sea-breezes.

Tropus -is, *f.* (τρόπος), the lees of wine, *M.*

Tropus -i, *m.* (τροπος), a metaphor, trope, *Q.*

Trossuli -orum, *m.* a name given to the Roman knights (from the Etrurian town Trossulum), *P. Aug;* sops, coxcombs, dandies, *Sc.*

Troxilis -idis, *f.* (τροχάλις), an animal resembling a grasshopper, *Pl.*

Trucidatio -ōnis, *f.* a slaughtering, massacre, *C;* (2) a cutting off, cutting to pieces, *Cl. Pl.*

Trucidio, *l.* to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre, — *cives Romanos*, *C.* (2) to demolish, destroy, *H.*

Trucidente, fiercely, ferociously, truculently, *C.*

Truculentia -æ, *f.* roughness, savageness, ferocity, truculence, *P.*

Truculentus -a -um, rough, ferocious, savage, cruel, truculent, *C.*

Trudis -is, *f.* a sharp stake, *V.*

Trudo -si -sum, *3.* to push, shove, press, *frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem*, *V;* — *aperta in plagas*, *H;* — *inertem in prælia*, *H.* (2) to put forth buds, grow, *pampinus trudit genimina*, *V;* *met. C. truditur dies* die, *H.*

Trulla -æ, *f. dim.* a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup, *C;* (2) a pan for carrying live coals, *L;* (3) a washing-basin, *Jv.*

Trullium -i, *n.* (trullius -i, *m. Pl.*) a basin, washing-basin, *Vr.*

Trullissatio -ōnis, *f.* a plastering with mortar, *Vt.*

Trullisso, *l.* to plaster with mortar, *Vt.*

Trunco, *l.* to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate, truncate, *O. To.*

Trunculus -i, *m. dim.* a small part cut off the body, *Cl.*

Truncus -i, *m.* the stem or trunk of a tree, *C. Ca;* (2) the trunk of the human body, *C;* (3) the shaft of a column, *Vt;* (4) as a term of reproach, blockhead, *C.*

Tuenceus -a -um, maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered, *V. L;* sometimes followed by *gen.* *amalia trunca pedum*, *V;* applied to the parts cut off, — *brachia*, *P. Aug;* (2) *met. urbs* —, *sine senatu*, *sine plebe*, *sine magistratibus*, *L.*

Trusillus -e, — *mola*, *A. Aug.* a handmill.

*Truco, *l.* to push violently, *Cl.*

Trutina -æ, *f.* (τρύάνη), a balance, pair of scales, steel-yard, *Vt.*

Tuūtor, *l. dep.* to weigh, *Pr.*

Trux -cis, rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, *C. O.*

Tryblum -i, *n.* (τρίβλιον), a alsh, *P.*

Tryphon -i, *n.* (τρυφών), a black pigment used from wine-lees, *Pl.*

Trygon -ōnis, *m.* (τρύγων), a fish, the sting-ray, *Pl.*

Tu, thou, made emphatic by the addition of *te*, *tete*, *C. P. T;* of *met.* *cosmet*, *P;* *cosmet*, *P. L;* *tutemet*, *T;* *cos* sometimes for *ad* in apposition with a singular noun, *cos*, *O. Cillipe*, *precor aspirate carenti*, *V.*

*Tuūtor, in thine own way, after thine own fashion, *P.*

Tuba -æ, *f.* the straight trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals, *C. Ca;* (2) *met.* (a) war, *M;* (b) lofty epic poetry, *M.*

Tuber -ens, *n.* a swelling, protuberance, bump

on animals, — *camelus*, Pl.; (2) a knob or knot in wood, Pl. (3) a species of fungus, esteemed a delicacy by the Romans, Pl. Jv.

Tāber -ēris, *m. f.* a kind of apple-tree, Pl. Co; (2) the fruit of this tree, Pl. M.

Tūberculum -i, *n. dim.* a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Cl. Pl.

Tūberculus -a -um, full of swellings or protuberances, Vr.

Tūbicen -inis, *m.* a trumpeter, L. O.

Tūbistrilum -i, *n.* a feast of trumpets, held March 23rd and May 23rd, O.

Tūbūlatus -a -um, tubular, Pl.

**Tuburefābundus -a -um*, eating greedily, gobbling, A. Aug.

Tuburelnor, 1. *dep.* to eat greedily, to gobble, P.

Tūbus -i, *m.* a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Co. Pl.

Tuccum -i, *n.* (tūctum), a kind of Gaulish sausage, Pr.

**Tūdētia -e*, *f.* a little olive-mill.

Tūditio, 1. to strike violently, strike often, Lc.

Tūdor, *tūdtis*, 2. *dep.* to look at, behold, regard, see, Lc. V; (2) to care for, protect, guard, support, defend, — *concordiam*, C; — *dignitatem*, C; — *personam principis eius facile dicendo*, C; — *jures suos ab excursionibus*, C; — *oppidum unius legionis praedio*, Ca.

Tūgarium -i, *n.* a peasant's hut, cottage, Co. V.

Tūlito -ōnis, *f.* a protecting, preserving, C.

Tullius, Servius, the sixth king of Rome, whose reign, though barren of warlike traditions, was marked by three important events—the enlargement of the boundary of the city, the formation of a Latin league, at the head of which was Rome, and the establishment of a constitution which gave considerable political importance to the plebs. Many scholars consider that the reign of Servius Tullius represents a period of Latin supremacy at Rome. Hence *Tullianum -i*, *n.* the lowest part of the Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius

Tum, *adv.* of time, expresses a point of time which coincides with some other, then, at that time, *quum . . . tum*, C, *tum . . . quum*, Q; *ubi . . . tum*, T; *postquam . . . tum*, S; made emphatic by the addition of *dum*, Pl., — *denique*, P. C., — *maxime*, Q., — *raro*, C; when used absolutely *tum* generally refers to past time, C; (2) *tum* expresses a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon, in *ripā ambulantes, tum autem residentes*, C, introduces the words of a subsequent speaker, *tum Scipio*, C; (3) in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place, C; *primum . . . tum*, Ca; *primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum*, C; (4) *quum . . . tum*, if . . . then surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also, C. Ca.

Tūmēficio -feci -factum, 3. to cause to swell, O; (2) *met.* to puff up with pride, Pt.

Tūmēto, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up, — *corpus omne teneno*, O; — *sacer multo hoc deo*, Ph; (2) *met.* to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement, *sapientis animus nunquam tumet*, C; *tumens inani graculus superbiis*, Ph; *tument negotia*, C, are in disorder; (3) *met.* of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, To.

Tūmēco -mūti, 3. to begin to swell, to swell, C. V; *met.* O. Q.

Tūmēdo, pompously, bombastically, Se.

Tūmidus -a -um, swollen, puffed up, tumid, C, (2) *met.* swollen, boiling, raging with passion, excitement, *tumida ex ira tum corda revidunt*, V; (3) *met.* of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic, Q. Pl.

Tūmor -ōris, *m.* a swelling, tumour, — *oculorum*, C; (2) a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind, *quum — animi resedisset*, C; — *et iana de se perlassio*, Q.

Tūmdo, 1. to cover with a mound, to bury, Ct. O.

**Tūmūdus -a -um*, full of mounds, hilly, S.

Tūmūdūrius -a -um, (of soldiers) hastily

brought together, suddenly leaped, L; (2) hasty, disorderly, — *pugna*, L., — *opus*, Q.

Tūmūdūtio -ōnis, *f.* a confusion, bustle, tumult, L.

Tūmūdūtor, 1. *dep.* (tūmūdūtor, 1. P. Ca.) to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, C.

Tūmūdūse, confusedly, tumultuously, C.

Tūmūdūsus -a -um, confused, alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous, C. P.

Tūmūdus -ūs, *m.* a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult, C. Ca; (2) the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion, C. Ca. (3) *met.* mental disturbance, commotion, excitement, H; (4) *met.* of discourse, confusion, disorder, P.

Tūmūdus -i, *m.* a mound of earth, hill, C. Ca; (2) a mound of earth as a monument for the dead, tumulus, C.

Tunc, denotes a point of time which corresponds with another, then, tunc . . . quum, C; tunc demum . . . quum, P. Co; (2) a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, C.

Tundo, *tūdti*, *tūcum*, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly, *quum jacens latera tunde*, entur, C, — *pectora manu*, O, (2) to pound, bruise in a mortar, V; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; (3) *met.* to talk at, importune, P. V.

Tūnica -e, *f.* the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, P. C, (2) a skin, coating, covering, peel, Lc. Cl.

Tūnicatus -a -um, clothed in a tunic, C.

Tūnicella -e, *f. dim.* a little tunic, P; (2) a little membrane, — *oculorum*, Pl.

Tūrārius -a -um, of or relating to incense, Pl.

Turbā -e, *f.* (tūppā), the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion, produced by a crowd of people, *ex populo — et confusio*, C; *seditiones turbacque populares*, Q; and generally, noise, tumult, disturbance, C, (2) concrete, a crowd, mob, multitude, C. Q; (3) a crowd, large number of any objects, — *ignotorum deorum*, C, — *ferarum*, O; — *jaculorum*, O; — *inanium verborum*, Q.

Turbāmentum -i, *n.* a means of disturbance, S. To.

Turbāte, confusedly, C.

Turbātio -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disorder, confusion, L.

Turbātor -ōris, *m.* turbātor -ōis, *f.* P. Aug, a disturber, stirrer up of confusion, L. To.

Turbātus -a -um (*ptep.* turbo), disturbed, perturbed, disordered, thrown into confusion, C. Ca.

Turbellus -ārum, *f. dim.* tumult, disorder, confusion, P.

Turben -inis, *n. Tb.* = turbo, *g.v.*

Turbido, confusedly, in disorder, C.

Turbidus -a -um, confused, disordered, unquiet, wild, — *tempestas*, C. Ca; — *nubila*, V; (2) of liquids, disturbed, turbid, not clear, C; (3) *met.* mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted, turbulent, stormy, vehement, *mens, qui omni turbido motu cacet*, C; *C. Caesar turbidus animi*, To; *hominis quavis in turbidis rebus sint*, C.

**Turbidātio -ōnis*, *f.* a shape resembling a cone, — *piri*, Pl.

Turbidātus -a -um, cone-shaped, conical, Pl.

**Turbidus -a -um*, shaped like a top, O.

Turbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion, C, — *aciem pedestum*, L; (2) to disturb, make turbid any liquid, O. H; (3) *met.* *qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit*, C; *ad te ne haec quidem scribo, quae palam in re publica turbantur*, C.

Turbo -inis, *m.* a whirlwind, hurricane, C. H; *met.* *maximum — reipublicam*, C; (2) a top, such as boys play with, V; (3) a reel, spindle, C. H. Ct; (4) a whirling motion, circular orbit, revolution, *cum calis turbine ferri*, Lc.

Turbulēte, turbulēter, C, turbulēty, tumultuously, C.

Turbulētus -a -um, restless, stormy, boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, *ille ex — re publicā bellum excitavit*, C; — *annus*, L; *atomorum tur-*

bulenta concursio, C; (2) causing confusion, restless, turbulent, *Sex. Titius seditiosus civis est* —, C.

*Turbystum -i, n. a means used by painters to assist the effect of colours, Pl.

Turdarium -ii, n. a place where thrushes breed, Vr.

Turdus -i, m. (*turda* -æ, f. Pr.) a thrush, Pl. H; (2) a species of carp, Pl.

Tureus -a -um, of or relating to incense, V. O.

Turgéo -rsi, 2. to swell up, be swollen, — *lumina gemitu*, Pt; — *gemma lato in palmite*, V; — *uva mero*, M; (2) met. of discourse, to be pompous, turgid, Aug.

Turgeo, 3. to begin to swell, swell up, O. Co; (2) met. to swell with passion or excitement, C; (3) met. of discourse, to be pompous, turgid, Q.

Turgidulus -a -um, somewhat swollen, — *oculi flendo*, Ct.

Turgidus -a -um, swollen, turgid, P. C.

Turbillum -i, n. a censor for burning incense, C. L.

Turberemus -a -um, burning with incense, Lc. V.

Turber -era -erum, producing incense, O. Pl.

*Turblegus -a -um, collecting incense, O.

Turlo -onis, m. a young shoot or branch, Co.

Turma -æ, f. a troop of cavalry containing thirty or thirty-two men, C. Ca; (2) generally, a troop, squadron, throng, C.

Turmilis -e, of or relating to a troop or squadron, L. C.

Turmim, troop by troop, in troops, Ca. L.

Turpidus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat ugly, Ct; met. C.

*Turpificatus -a -um, made foul, corrupted, — *animus*, C.

*Turpilucicupidus -a -um, greedily after base gain, P.

Turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy, C. T. H; (2) met. disgraceful, shameful, base, dishonourable, infamous, C. Ca.

Turpiter, foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner, H. O; (2) met. disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously, C. Ca.

Turpitude -inis, f. ugliness, unsightliness, C; (2) turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, C.

Turpo, 1. to make ugly, befoul, defile, — *capillos sanguine*, V; (2) met. to disgrace, dishonour, C.

Turricula -æ, f. *dim.* a little tower, turret, Vt; (2) a dice-box, M.

Turris -era -erum, tower-bearing, Pl. V; subst. Turrigera -æ, f. Cybele, O.

Turris -is, f. (*trōpis*), a tower, C. H; (2) any lofty building, castle, palace, H; (3) a tower-shaped pigeon-cote, Vr.

Turritus -a -um, furnished with towers, — *manica*, O; subst. Turritæ -æ, f. Cybele, Pl. V; (2) tower-like, towering, high, V.

Tursio -onis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Pl.

Turtur -uris, m. a turtle-dove, P. Pl. Co.

*Turturilla -æ, f. *dim.* a little turtle-dove, Sc.

Turunda -æ, f. a pellet for fattening poultry, A. Aug; (2) a sacrificial cake, Vr; (3) a roll of lint, A. Aug.

Tus, tūris, n. (*thōros*), incense, frankincense, C.

Tusci -orum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria; hence *adj.* Tuscus -a -um, — *annis*, H, the Tiber; — *dux*, O, Merentius, — *eques*, M, Mæcenus; — *vicius*, L. Te, a street in Rome inhabited by low prostitutes; Tuscæus -a -um, Vt; Tuscænicus -a -um, Vt. Vr.

*Tusculum -i, n. *dim.* a little incense, P.

Tussicula -æ, f. *dim.* a hacking cough, Cl.

Tussilago -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Tussio, 4. to have a cough, to cough, Pl.

Tussis -is, f. a cough, Cl. V.

Tutamen -inis, n. a defence, protection, V.

Tutamentum -i, n. L. = tutamen, q.v.

Tute, safely, securely, P.

Tutla -æ, f. protection, guard, charge, *tutelam janua gerere*, P; *cujus in tutelâ Athenas esse coherunt*, C; (2) a protector, guardian, — *templi*,

O; (3) the person or thing protected, *Lanuvium annosi vetus est — draconis*, Pt; (4) guardianship, tutelage, in *alicujus tutelam tenere*, C; (5) the property of a ward, C; (6) a keeping, care, management, — *pecudum silicestrium et apium*, Co.

Tutelarius -ii, m. a keeper, warden, Pl.

Tuto, safely, securely, C.

Tutor -oris, m. a protector, H. St; (2) the guardian of a minor or imbecile person, C. O.

Tutor, 1. *dep.* (tuto, P. pass. C.) to protect, preserve, watch, keep, — *rempublicam*, C; *quæ Volsci vallo se tulerant*, L; *natura arborum cortice a frigidibus et calore tutata est*, Pl.

Tütölus -i, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head, Vr.

Tütus -a -um (*præp.* tütör), safe, secure, out of danger, C; *tutus ab insidiis*, Aug; *testudo — ad omnes ictus*, L; *tutor receptus*, Ca; *abs. tutum*, L, n. a safe place, safety, *esse in tuto*, C; *aliquid (aliquid) in tutum collocare*, T. C; (2) watchful, cautious, L.

Tüus -a -um, thy, thine; subst. *tui*, C, thy friends, people, party; *tuum est*, it is thy custom, P, it is thy duty, T; in the oblique cases frequently made emphatic by the addition of -pis, or met. *tuapte ingenio*, P.

Tympänitæus -i, m. (*τυμπαντικός*), one who has the dropy, Pl.

Tympänium -ii, n. (*τυμπάνιον*), a drum-shaped pearl, Pl.

Tympänizo, 1. (*τυμπανίζω*), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, St.

Tympänötriba -æ, m. (*τυμπανοπρίστι*), a tambourine-player, P.

Tympänium -i, n. (*τύμπανον*), a tambourine, kettle-drum (frequently played by the priests of Cybele), Ct. V; (2) meton. a drum or wheel for raising weights, V; the triangular space under a gable, Vt; the panel of a door, Vt.

Tyndæreus -ei, m. (*Τυνδαίριος*), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helena and Glytemnestra; hence *adj.* Tyndærius -a -um, P. Aug; subst. Tyndærides -æ, m. a male descendant of Tyndareus, O; Tyndæris -idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus, Helen, Lc. V, Glytemnestra, O.

Typhon -onis, m. (*τύφών*), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Pl.

Typus -i, m. (*τύπος*), a figure on a wall, C.

Tyrannice, tyrannically, C.

Tyrannicida -æ, m. the slayer of a tyrant, tyrannicide, Sc. Pl.

Tyrannicidium -ii, n. the slaying of a tyrant, Sc. Q.

Tyrannicus -a -um (*τυραννικός*), tyrannical, C.

Tyrannis -idis, f. (*τυραννίς*), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny, C. Q.

Tyrannoctōnus -i, m. (*τυραννοκτόνος*), the slayer of a tyrant, C.

Tyrannus -i, m. (*τίραννος*), an arbitrary monarch, tyrant, C.

Tyranthina -örum, n. violet-coloured garments, M.

Tyrötrichos -i, m. (*τυροτρίχος*), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, C.

Tyrrhēnia -æ, f. (*Τυρρηνία*), Etruria, O; hence *adj.* Tyrrhēnus -a -um, H. V.

Tyrrhēnicus -a -um, P. Aug, Etruscan.

Týrus -i, f. (*-ος* -i, f. *Típor*), Tyre, a city of Phœnicia; hence *adj.* Týrius -a -um, — *purpura*, O, Europa; used by Statius = Theban, as Cadmus was the founder of Thebes; by V. = Carthaginiana.

U, originally written **V**, **v**, the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Upsilon (**Y**, **y**). It is frequently interchanged with **i**, as *optimus, optumus, satira, satura*, etc. **u**.

Über -ēris, *n.* (οὐδερ), an udder, pap, teat, breast of milk; frequently *pl.* — *lactea*, **V**; — *distenta*, **H**; *met.* of the earth, **Co**; (2) *met.* richness, abundance, fertility, **V**.

Über -ēris, rich, abounding in any thing, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious, *seges spiciis uberibus et crebris*, **C**; *sequitur gravis imber et uber*, **Le**; *lactis et uberes cavitare ricos*, **O**; *quæstus uberinnus*, **T**, very gainful; (2) *met.* *quis uberior in dicendo* **Platonē** **C**; — *locus philosophia*, **C**; *uberima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia*, **C**.

Ubbrius, more abundantly, more copiously, — *provenit seges*, **O**; (2) *met.* more copiously, more at length, — *disputare*, **C**.

Ubbro, 1. to be fruitful, bear fruit, **Co**.

Ubertas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance, — *frugum et fructuum*, **C**; (2) *met.* — *virtutis*, **C**; — *in dicendo*, **C**.

Ubertim, abundantly, copiously, **Ct. St.**

Uberto, 1. to make fruitful, **Pl**.

Ubi, where, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolabant, **C**; ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, **C**, where in the world thou wast; ubi loci fortuna tua sint, facile intelligis, **P**, in what position thy fortunes are; ubi ubi, **T**, = ubique; (2) as an interrogative *adv.* where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Græce negant soire? **C**; (3) when, as soon as, **C**; ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, **Ca**; ubi primum, **Ca. Q**; (4) colloquially used in place of a relative pronoun, in which, with which, by which; etc. **P. T. C.**

Ubique (ubique), wherever, wheresoever, **C**; (2) anywhere, everywhere, **H. O. Q.**

Ubique, anywhere you please, everywhere, **Se.**

Ublinam! where pray! where then! **C**.

Ubique, wherever, istius hominis ubi fit quæque mentio, **P**.

Ubique, wherever, wheresoever, everywhere, **C**; tum natum quod — fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, **C**; studendum est semper et —, **Q**.

Ubbi, *vid.* ubi.

Ubbis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, **C**.

Udo -ōnis, *m.* (οὐδών), a fur shoe or sock, **M**.

Udus -a -um, wet, moist, — *litus*, **H**; — *paludes*, **O**; — *tempora* **Lyao**, **H**.

Uclero -ōnis, *f.* a sore, ulcer, ulceration, **Pl**.

Uclero, 1. to ulcerate, **C. H**.

Uclerosus -a -um, ulcerated, ulcerous, **Te**; (2) of trees, rough, knotted, gnarled, **Pl**.

Ucliscor, ultus, 3. *dep.* to punish vengeance, take vengeance on, punish wrong-doing, — *aliquem*, **P. C. Ca**; — *injurias rei publicæ*, **C**; — *Eunorum injurias bello*, **C**; — *patruī mortem*, **C**; (2) to take vengeance for, avenge a person, — *aliquem*, **C**; — *casos fratres*, **O**. (*Ucliscor* sometimes found with *pass.* signification, **S. L**.)

Ulcas -ēris, *n.* (ἐλκος), a sore, ulcer, **C. Cl. Le**; (2) an excrescence on trees, **Pl**.

Ulcusculum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little ulcer, **Cl**.

Ulex -icis, *m.* a shrub resembling rosemary, **Pl**.

Uliginōsus -a -um, wet, damp, moist, marshy, **Vr. Co**.

Uligo -inis, *f.* moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth, **V. Vr**.

Ullus -a -um, any (generally used in negative sentences), *nec ulla defensor species est civitatis quam illa*, **C**; *neminem quidem adeo infatuare possit ut ei numum ullum crederet*, **C**; rarely used as a *subst.* *negat se . . . posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, **Ca**; (2) used in interrogative, negative, and hypothetical sentences, *est ergo ulla res tanti, ut euri boni nomen amittas?* **C**; *hunc si ullus deus amaret*, **P**.

Ulmārium -ii, *n.* a nursery or plantation of elms, **Pl**.

Ulmēus -a -um, of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, **P. Co**.

Ulmkrība -æ, *m.* one on whom elm-rods are broken, a well-whipped person, **P**.

Ulmus -i, *f.* the elm, **V. Co. Pl**.

Ulna -æ, *f.* the elbow, **Pl**; (2) *poet.* the arm, **Cl. O**; (3) as a measure of length, an ell, **V**; (4) as much as a man can span with both arms, **Pl**.

Ulpium -i, *n.* a kind of leek, **Co. P**.

Uls, on the other side of, beyond, **Vr**.

Ultrior -us (no positive in use), (*r.*) *comp.* further, beyond, *ulterior*, *quorum alter ultriorum Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter ceteriorem*, **C**, *Trans- et Cisalpine Gaul*; *subst.* *quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultriores tentant*, **Ca**; (*tr.*) *superl.* *ultimus -a -um*, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last, in — *provinciam se conjecit*, **C**; *mors ultima linea rerum est*, **H**; (2) in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final, *tam multis ab ultimā antiquitate repetitis*, **C**; — *principium*, **C**; — *lapis*, **Pt**, a gravestone; *ad ultimum*, used *adv.* lastly, finally, **L. St**; (3) in rank or degree, (*a*) the highest, greatest, summum bonum, *quod ultimum appello*, **C**; — *supplicium*, **C**, capital punishment; (*b*) the meanest, lowest, **L. Pl**.

Ultimo, at last, last of all, **St**.

Ultio -ōnis, *f.* an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge, **Se. Q**.

Ullor -ōris, *m.* an avenger, punisher, — *nostrorum injuriarum*, **C**.

Ultra, (*r.*) *adv.* (*A*) positive, beyond, further, *estne aliquid — quo progreddi crudelitas possit?* **C**; followed by *quam*, *quod* — *quam satis est*, **C**; — *quam oporteat*, **Q**; (*B*) *comp.* *ultrius*, further, — *ne tende odis*, **V**; — *procedere*, **Q**; — *nilil est, nisi non habitabile frigus*, **O**; (*tr.*) *prep.* with acc. beyond, on the further side of, — *Silianam villam*, **C**; (2) in point of time, past, longer than, — *pueriles annos*, **Q**; (3) in point of number, beyond, more than, — *eum numerum*, **Aug**; so of degree, *adhibent modum quendam, quam — progreddi non oporteat*, **C**.

Ultrix -icis, *f.* avenging, — *deæ*, **V**, the Furies.

Ultro, on the other side, beyond, in combination with *citro*, *g. v.*; (2) away, off, *ultro istum m me!* **P**; (3) besides, moreover, **P. T. C**; (4) of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily, *gratissimum mihi feceris, si ad eum — teneris*, **C**.

Ultrōneus -a -um, of one's own accord, voluntary, **Se**.

Ultrōstrībūta -ūrum, *n.* money spent by the state on public works, **L**.

Ūlula -æ, *f.* a screech-owl, **Pl. V**.

Ūlulatus -ūs, *m.* a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling, **Ca. V. Ct**.

Ūlulo, 1. (*r.*) *neut.* to howl, yell, **C**; *canes*, **V**; (2) of places, to resound with howling, *enæ planagoribus aëdes femineis ululant*, **V**; (*tr.*) *act.* to call upon with howling, — *aliquem*, **V. M**.

Ūlva -æ, *f.* sedge, **V. Pl**.

Umbella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a parasol, **M. Jr**.

Umbilicatus -us, *m.* shaped like a navel, **Pl**.

Umbilicus -i, *m.* (ὀμφαλός), the navel, **Cl**; (2) the navel-string, **Cl**; (3) *met.* the middle, centre of any thing, — *terrarum*, **C**, *Delphi*; (4) the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, **Ct**; *ad umbilicos pervenire*, **M**, to come to the end; (5) the index of a sun-dial, **Pl**; (6) a kind of sea-snail, **C**.

Umbo -ōnis, *m.* the boss in the centre of a shield,

V; hence *meton.* a shield, V. L.; (2) the elbow, M.; (3) a promontory, P. Aug.; (4) a bunch of folds formed by a particular mode of wearing the toga; hence a toga, Pr.

Umbra -a, f. a shade, shadow, C; prov. *umbras timere*, C, to be afraid without cause; (2) a shade, shadow in painting, C; (3) a shade, ghost, spirit of a dead man, V. H. O.; (4) an uninvited guest, brought by one who has been invited, H.; (5) a shady place, V. O.; (6) a fish, the grayling, Vr. Co; (7) *met.* a shadow, image, semblance (opp. to reality), — *et imago equitis Romani*, C; *omnes — etiam falsae gloriae consecrati*, C; (8) *met.* shadow, protection, C; *umbrā vestri auxilii legi possumus*, L.

Umbraculum -i, n. a shady place, arbour, V; (2) *met.* a school, C; (3) a parasol, O. M.

*Umbratilis -is, m. a lounge in the shade, P.

Umbratilis -a -um, belonging to the shade, — *homo*, P, an idler, lounge.

Umbratilis -e, remaining in the shade, retired, contemplative, — *vita*, C; (2) of discourse, in the schools, rhetorical (opp. to public, political), C.

Umbrifer -a -um, shady, umbrageous, C; (2) bearing the shades of the departed, — *unda*, P. Aug.

Umbro, I. to cover with shade, shade, over-shadow, V. Co.

Umbrosus -a -um, shady, umbrageous, C. V.

Umquam (unquam), ever (used chiefly in negative sentences), *quod nemo — homo antehac vidit*, P; *non mehercule hoc umquam dixi*, Q; (2) used in interrogative and conditional sentences which imply a negative, *cho, an — tu hucus nupisti pati?* P; *si — in dicendo juvissem aliquid*, C; (3) rarely used in affirmative sentences, *plus amat quam te — amavit*, P.

Una, at the same place, at the same time, together, C.

*Unanimans -ntis, P. = *unanimus*, q.v.

Unanimitas -atis, f. concord, unanimity, L.

Unanimus -a -um, of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous, Ct.

Unctio -a, f. (*obvicia*), an ounce, the 12th part of any whole, *heres ex unctio*, C, to 1-12th of the property; thus 1-12th of a pound, Pl; of an acre, Co; of a foot, an inch, Pl.

Unctilis -e, of or relating to a twelfth part, — *asses*, Pl, weighing an ounce each.

Unctilius -a -um, of or relating to a twelfth part, — *ferus*, Te, one per cent. per annum; — *ritis*, Co, bearing grapes an ounce in weight.

Unctilium, by ounces, Pl; (2) little by little, T.

*Unctus -a -um, hooked, barbed, C.

*Unctio -a, f. *dim.* a little ounce, Jv.

Unctio -onis, f. an anointing, unction, P. Co; (2) a salve, Pl.

Unctio, I. to salve, anoint, P.

*Unctusculus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat unctuous, P.

Unctor -oris, m. an anointer, C.

Unctorium -ii, n. an anointing-room in the bath, Pl.

*Unctura -a, f. the anointing of the dead, C.

Unctus -a -um (*pricip. ungo*), rich, sumptuous, — *cena*, M; — *convulsio loquendi*, C, copious; *subst.* unctum -i, n. a sumptuous repast, H.

Unctus -us, m. an anointing, Pl.

Unctus -i, m. (*ōykor*), a hook; especially the hook with which the executioner dragged the bodies of dead malefactors, to throw them into the Tiber, C; (2) a surgical instrument, Cl.

Unctus -a -um, bent like a hook, hooked, barbed, V. O.

Unda -a, f. a wave, C; (2) *poet.* water, O; (3) an architectural moulding, the ogive, Vt; (4) *met.* C; *mersor ciliibus undis*, H, in civil commotions.

Undatim, like waves, Pl.

Unde, whence, from where, *ne enim inde venit, unde malleum*, C; *ut alia eodem, unde erant profecta, referrentur*, Ca; used in questions, *unde de-*

jectus est Cinna? C; *non recordor unde ceciderim*, C; (2) whence, from what person or thing, from what origin, *narratio brevis erit, si — necesse est, inde initium sumetur*, C; *qui cum necasset, — natus esset*, C; (3) in law, the phrase *unde petitur* designates the accused person or defendant; *ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim*, C; (4) *unde unde* = *undecumque*, whencesoever, Ct. H.

Undecentissimus -a -um, the ninety-ninth, P. Aug.

Undecentum, ninety-nine, Pl.

Undecies, eleven times, Co. M.

Undecim, eleven, C.

Undecimus -a -um, the eleventh, L. V.

Undecimis -is, f. a ship with eleven banks of oars, Pl.

Undecimiani -orum, m. soldiers of the eleventh legion, Pl.

Undecumque (undecumque), from whatever place, person, or thing, whencesoever, Q. Sc.

Undellibet, whencesoever, Aug.

Undeni -a -a, eleven each, R. O.

Undenonaginta, eighty-nine, L.

Undeocoginta, seventy-nine, Il.

Undequadragesimus -a -um, the thirty-ninth, P. Aug.

Undequadrages, thirty-nine times, Pl.

Undequadragesima, thirty-nine, C.

Undequingagesimus -a -um, the forty-ninth, C.

Undequingagesima, forty-nine, L.

Undesexagesima, fifty-nine, L.

Undetrigesimus -a -um, the twenty-ninth, L.

Undetriginta, twenty-nine, Vt.

Undeviceni -a -a, nineteen each, Q.

Undevicesimani -orum, m. soldiers of the nineteenth legion, Aug.

Undevicesimus -a -um (undevigesimus), the nineteenth, C.

Undeviginti, nineteen, C. L.

Undique, from all sides, on all sides, *ut — uno tempore in hostes impetus ferret*, Ca; *Scitha qui multis — cincta periculis*, C.

Undosus -a -um, resounding with waves, Pt.

Undo, I. (1.) *neut.* to rise in waves, surge, V; (2) to be full, abound, P. Aug; (3) to have a wavelike motion, to wave, V; (4.) *act.* to overflow, inundate, — *campus*, P. Aug.

Undosus -a -um, full of waves, surging, billowy, V.

Unedo -onis, m. the arbutus-tree, and its fruit, Pl.

Unctvicesimani -orum, m. soldiers of the twenty-first legion, Te.

Unctvicesimus -a -um, the twenty-first, Te.

Uncto -xi -netum, 3. (unguo), to anoint, smear, salve, C; — *aliquam unguentis*, P; *uncta curia*, V, pitched; *arma uncta cruoribus*, Il, covered with gore.

Unguen -inis, n. a fatty substance, salve, V.

Unguentarius -a -um, of or relating to salve or ointment, Vr. St; *subst.* unguentarius -ii, m. a dealer in unguents; unguentaria -a, f. (a) a female dealer in unguents, Pt; (b) the art of preparing unguents, P; unguentarius -ii, n. money, for unguents, P.

Unguentatus -a -um, anointed, P. Ct.

Unguentum -i, n. a salve, ointment, unguent, C. H.

Unguetulus -i, m. *dim.* the finger-nail, P. C, prov. *a teneris unguetulus*, C, from top to toe; *de teneris ad verticem summum*, C, from childhood.

Unguis -a -um, fatty, unctuous, Pl. Cl.

Unguis -is, m. (*ōvēs*), a finger or toe nail, Il. Pt; of animals, a claw, talon, H. O; *ab imis — usque ad verticem summum*, C, from top to toe; *de teneris ad verticem summum*, C, from childhood; *ad (in) unguem*, to a finger, H, from childhood; *ad (in) unguem*, to a hair, nicely, perfectly, Il. (the metaphor taken from things so polished as to stand the test of the nail); (2) applied to plants, a tip, Pl. Co; (3) a kind of nail, Vr; (4) a hook, Co; (5) a phalanx on the eye, Cl.

Ungula -æ, *f.* a hoof, claw, talon, *C*; (2) *meton.* a horse, *H*.

Ungulus -i, *m.* a finger-ring, *Pl*.

•Unclāllāmus -a -um, having one haulm, *Pl*.

Uncaulis -e, having one stalk, *Pl*.

Unice, singl., especially, particularly, — *ali- quem diligere*, *C*.

Unicōlor -ōris, uniform in colour, of one colour, *Vr*. *Pl*.

Unicornis -e, having one horn, *Pl*.

Unicus -a -um, only, sole, — *gnatus, filius*, *P*. *T*; (2) singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind; — *liberalitas*, *C*; — *fides*, *L*.

Uniformis -e, having one form, uniform, *To*.

Unigēna -æ, only-born, sole-born, *C*; (2) born of one parent, *Ct*.

Unihūsus -a -um, — *cineæ*, *Pl*, fastened to the same cross-beam.

Unimānus -a -um, having but one hand, *L*.

Unio -i -itum, 4. to unite, *Se*.

Unio -ōnis, *m.* a single, large pearl, *Pl*; (2) a kind of onion, *Co*.

•Unistūpus -e, having one stock or stem, *Pl*.

Unitas -ātis, *f.* unity, oneness, *Ci*; (2) likeness, similarity, *Vr*. *Pl*; (3) agreement, unanimity, *Se*.

Uniter, in one, together, — *aptus*, *Lc*.

Uniusmōdi, of one kind, *T*.

Univērsālis -e, general, universal, *Q*.

Universe, in general, *generatim atque — loqui*, *C*.

Univērsitas -ātis, *f.* the whole, totū, all together, — *generis humani*, *C*; — *erum*, *C*, the universe, in which sense it is also used *abs*. *C*

Univērsus -a -um, the whole, all together, entire, universal, general, — *provincia*, *C*; — *mare*, *C*, — *triduum*, *T*, the whole of three days; *ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscuique et universorum*, *C*, of each and all; (2) *subst.* univērsus -i, *n.* the universe, *C*; (3) used *adv.* in *univērsim*, *L*, in general, generally.

Unocūlus -i, *m.* a one-eyed man, *P*.

Unus -a -um (*ei*, *ev*), one, *mulieres duas peioris esse quam unam*, *P*; in *unum*, *C*, in one piece, to one spot, (2) of that which is common to several things, one and the same, one, *uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent*, *C*; *omnes una manet nox*, *H*; (3) = *solus*, one in its kind, sole, single, alone, only, *Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes*, *C*; sometimes made emphatic by the addition of *solus*, *ex uno oppido solo*, *C*; (4) used indefinitely, a, an, one, some one, any one, *ut sic me audiat ut unum exrogatus*, *C*; *queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam*, *L*; *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, *C*.

Upīsto -ōnis, *m.* a shepherd, *P*. *V*.

Upīpa -æ, *f.* (ἄνυ), a hoopoe, *Pl*; (2) a kind of hoc, *P*.

Uraus -a -um (οὐραῖον), having a tail, *Pl*.

Urbāne, politely, civilly, urbane, *C*; (2) of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly, *C*. *Q*.

Urbinitas -ātis, *f.* a city life, *C*; (2) politeness, urbanity, *C*; (3) refinement, elegance of speech, and especially, wit, pleasantry, *C*; (4) city roguery, *To*.

Urbānus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, urban, — *tribus*, *C*; — *prætor*, *Ca*; *subst.* urbaneus -i, *m.* a townsman, inhabitant of a city, *C*; (2) refined, elegant, polite, urbane, *C*; (3) of discourse, refined, elegant, *C*; — *genus dicendi*, *Q*; and especially, witty, humorous, pleasant, *C*; (4) bold, impudent, *H*. *C*; (5) of plants, cultivated, *Pl*. (*opp.* wild).

•Urbicāpus -i, *m.* a taker of cities, *P*.

Urbicus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, civic, urban, *St*.

Urbs -bis, *f.* a city, a walled town, *C*; (2) especially, the city of Rome, *C*. *Ca*.

Urcōllāris -e, of or relating to a jug or picher, — *heba*, *Pl*, peltitory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers.

Urcōllus -i, *m.* dim. a small jug or picher, *Co*.

Jr.

Urcus -i, *m.* an earthenware jug, picher, *P*. *H*.
Urcō -ōnis, *f.* a blight upon plants, *C*; (2) an inflammatory itch, *Pl*.

Urgēo, urāi, 2. (urgēō), to push, press, drive, urge, *adici sa tōbis in gent vestigia*, *C*; — *equites in oppidum*, *Aug*; (3) to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon, *quum septimam legionem urgeri a hoste vidisset*, *Ca*; *ergo Quintitium perpetuus sopor urget*, *H*; *piærens atque urgens malum*, *C*, urgent, pressing; (3) *met.* of discourse, urge, press hard upon, *sed urges me meis versibus*, *C*; (4) *met.* to apply one's self to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up, — *istam occasionem et facultatem*, *C*; — *propositum*, *H*; — *iter*, *O*.

•Uricea -æ, *f.* a caterpillar, *Pl*.

Urine -æ, *f.* the urine, *C*. *Ci*; — *genitalis*, *Pl*, seminal matter.

Urinātor -ōris, *m.* a diver, *Vr*. *L*.

Urinor, 1. *dep.* to dive, *Vr*.

Urinus -a -um (οὐρινος), — *ovum*, *Pl*, an addle egg.

Urna -æ, *f.* a pitcher for drawing water, *P*. *H*. *O*; (2) a jug, pitcher, urn, (a) into which lots, balloting-tickets, etc. were thrown, *C*; (b) in which the ashes of the dead were deposited, *O*; (c) for holding money, *H*; (d) as a measure of capacity, being half an amphora, *Co*. *Pl*.

Urnālis -e, containing half an amphora, *Co*. *Pl*.

Urnārium -i, *n.* a table on which water-cans were placed, *Vr*.

Uro, ussi, ustam, 3. to burn, *partes terrarum quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore*, *C*; (2) to burn up, destroy by fire, *C*; — *urbes hostium*, *To*; *usti navibus*, *H*; (3) of encaustic painting, to burn in, *O*; (4) to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely, *quum sol gravis uret arva*, *O*; *fauces urit silis*, *H*; *dysenteria si uret*, *Pl*; (5) to pinch, chafe, gall, *calceus pedem urit*, *H*; *teneros urit lorica lacertos*, *Pt*; (6) to pinch with cold, *C*; (7) *met.* to burn with passion; and pass. to be on fire, glow with passion, *me tamen urit amor*, *V*; *uritur infelix Dido*, *V*; (8) *met.* to disquiet, disturb, harass, *L*.

•Urruncum -i, *n.* the lowest part of an ear of corn, *Vr*.

Ursi -æ, *f.* a female bear, *V*. *O*; (2) the constellations the Great and Little Bear, *O*.

Ursinus -a -um, of or relating to a bear, *Co*. *Pl*.

Ursus -i, *m.* a bear, *Pl*. *O*.

Urtica -æ, *f.* a nettle, *Pl*. *H*; (2) a sea-nettle, *Pl*; (3) lustfulness, lewd desire, *Jr*.

Urus -i, *m.* the urus, a kind of wild ox, *V*. *Ca*.

Urvum -i, *n.* a plough-tail, *Vr*.

Usō -ōnis, *f.* use, using, *A*. *Aug*.

Usitate, in the usual manner, as usual, *C*.

Usitatus -a -um, customary, usual, wonted, accustomed, *C*. *Ca*.

Usquam, anywhere, *C*.

Usquam, anywhere (generally used in negative or conditional sentences), *iste cui nullus esset — consistendi locus*, *C*; *si quid — iustitia est*, *V*; (2) any whither, in any direction, *nec vero — discedebam*, *C*.

Usque (expresses continuity from one point to another), all the way, continuously, *usque a mari supero Romam proficisci*, *C*; *usque ad castra hostium accessit*, *Ca*; *theatrum ita resonant ut — Romam significationes vocesque referantur*, *C*, as far as Rome, *ab Althæi Thessaliam usque*, *Pl*; (2) in respect of time, *quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverunt*, *C*, from the time of Romulus; *pugnata est pugna usque a mane ad vesperum*, *P*, from morning till night; *usque eo se tenuit, quoad*

.... C; (3) in other significations, *te in pistrium dedat usque ad necem*, T; *hoc malum usque ad bestias pervenit*, C.

Usquëquëque, in 'all parts, throughout; (2) in general, C; (3) at all times, always, St.

Usta -m, f. a red pigment, burnt cinnabar, Pl.

Ustio -ōnis, f. a burning, Cl. Pl.

Ustor -ōris, m. a burner of corpses, C.

Ustulo, 1. to burn a little, singe, — *palos*, Vt.

Usucëptio -cëpi -captum, 3. to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, C.

Usucëptio -ōnis, f. ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription, C.

Usura -æ, f. the use, enjoyment of any thing, — *hujus lucis*, C; — *unius horæ*, C; (2) the use of borrowed capital, C; (3) interest paid for money borrowed, C.

Usurarius -a -um, that of which one has the use, — *uxor*, P; (2) out at interest, paying interest, P.

Usurpätio -ōnis, f. a using, use, making use, C.L.

Usurpo, 1. to make use of, use, apply to use, *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, C; *ceteræ consolationes, quæ sunt a sapientissimis viris usurpatæ*, C; (2) — *aliquid oculis*, Lc. P, to perceive, notice; in like manner, *unde mea usurpant aures sonum*, P; (3) to take possession of, acquire, C; especially to take possession of wrongfully, *usurp*, St; (4) to call by any name habitually, *O. Lælius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur*, C.

Usus -us, m. use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise, *virtus in usu sui tota posita est*, C; *Teneti scientiæ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt*, Ca; *expectantur diuitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios*, C; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, domesticus — et consuetudo, C; hence, carnal intercourse, Tb; (3) *usus et fructus, usus fructusque, ususfructus*, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own, C; (4) use, practice, experience, *quod non magnum in re militari usum habebat*, Ca; (5) the use, useful quality of any thing, C; *usus (ex usu) esse*, C, to be useful, of use; (6) occasion, need, want, *sed illum — provincio supplere*, C; (7) *usus est, usus venit*, it is necessary, requisite, *si quando usus esset*, C; *viginti jam usus est filio argenti minis*, P; *mox quum ad prætorum usus venerit*, P; (8) *usus est, usus adest, usu venit aliquid*, an opportunity offers; *de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit*, C; *Cæsar biduum in his locis moratus quod hæc de Percingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat*, Ca.

Ususfructus, vid. usus, No. 3.

Ut, or üti, (i.) conj. as, *perge ut instituisti*, C; *est, inquit, ut dicis*, C; *ut ut, or in one word, utut, however, utut res hæc se habet*, P; (2) in comparisons, as, like as (corresponds with sic, ita, item), sic, Scipio, *ut acus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole*, C; (3) *ut . . . ita, as . . . so, as . . .* in like manner; *ut . . . ita non, although . . . yet not*, C, L; (4) *ut quisque (with superl.) . . . ita (with superl.)*, the more . . . the more, *ut quisque morbus est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus queritur*, C, the more intractable the disease, the more distinguished is the physician sought; (5) introduces an example, as, as for instance, *in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis*, C; (6) introduces an explanation, as, inasmuch as, being, *autem hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, C; *per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historiâ curiosus*, C; (7) in exclamations, how, how much, *ut pudet victos! ut se accusare nolunt!* C; (8) when, as soon as, *ea res ut est Helvetius enunciata . . . Ca; literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram*, C; made emphatic by the addition of primum, C, as soon as; sometimes ut = while, during, C. (ix.) conj. that, so that (corresponds with sic, ita, tam, adeo, talis, tantus, etc.), *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius*, C; *non sum ita hebes ut istuc*

dicam, C; (2) after verbs which denote an effecting, happening, coming to pass, *facere, efficere ut . . .*, C; *occidit, contingit, evenit ut . . .*, C; (3) after verbs of wishing, commanding, desiring, and many others, that, *Phaethon, ut in currum patris tolleretur, optavit*, C. (frequently translated into English by the inf., Phaethon wished to be, etc.); *Volus no mandat, ut reverlatur*, Ca; (4) after verbs of fearing, that not, *veretur Hiemps, ut fœdus satis firmum sit et ratum*, C; (5) elliptically = *fac ut, granted that, even if, verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes . . .*, C; (6) expressing an intention, in order that, to the end that, *hæc acta res est, ut nobiles restituerentur in civitatem*, C.

Uteumque, in what manner soever, however, C; (2) whenever, H.

Utensilis -e, that can be used, fit for use, useful; Vr; subst. utensilla -lum, n. useful things, necessities, utensils, Co. L.

Uter -tris, m. the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle, P. V. Ca.

Uter -tra -trum, which of two, which, *uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego?* C; *neque judicare posset, uter utri virtute anteferebatur*, Ca; sometimes pl. utros ejus habueris libros an utrosque nescio, C; (2) one of the two, either of the two, C.

*Uterculus -i, m. dim. a little belly or paunch, Pl.

Utercumque, utrëcumque, utrumcumque, whichever of the two, whichever, C. Q.

Uterlibet, uträllbet, utrumlibet, whichever of the two you please, either of the two, C. Q.

Uterque, utrëque, utrumque, each of two, both, *uterque cum exercitu veniret*, Ca; *docte sermones utriusque lingue*, H; *Fadius amantissimus utriusque nostrum*, C; *quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu*, Ca; pl. *quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse*, C; *utæque nationes Rheno prætebantur*, Te.

Uterus -i, m. (üterum -i, n. P.) the womb, Pl; (2) the fruit of the womb, Cl; (3) the belly, P; (4) met. — *equi lignei*, V.

Utervis, uträvvis, utrumvis, which of the two you will, either of the two, C; (2) both, P. T.

Üti = ut, g.v.

Ütilis -e, that can be used, useful, P. T.

Ütilis -e, useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous, — *et salutares res*, C; — *fraxinus hastis*, O; — *lignum navigii*, V; — *ad eam rem*, P; — *ventri moriendo*, M.

Ütilitas -ätis, f. usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitableness, use, profit, advantage, *utilitates ex amicitia maxime capiuntur*, C.

Ütiliter, usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably, C. Q.

Ütinam, would that! would to God that! oh that! *atque — ipse Varro incumbat in causam!* C; — *lex esset eadem, quæ uxori est, viro*, P; *quæ minus vitæ cupidi fuissetis*, C.

Ütique, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least, *celum, Varonis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii —*, C; *quo die venies, — cum tuis apud me sis*, C.

Ütor, üsus, 3. dep. to use, make use of, employ, enjoy, — *suis bonis*, C; — *plurimis navitibus rebus*, C; *utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis acerbis festibus*, C; — *eodem ataritate ac studio*, Ca, to practise the same alacrity, etc.; (2) — *aliquo*, to be intimate with, associate familiarly with, *Trebonio multos annos utro calde familiariter*, C; *præp. * ütens -ntis, opulent, rich*, C.

Ütipote, seeing that, inasmuch as, since, — *qui nihil contemnere solemus*, C.

*Üträllbet, on either side, on whichever side, Pl.

*Ütrarius -ii, m. one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, L.

Utredlarius -ii, *m.* a bagpiper, St.

Utredulus -i, *m. dim.* a little leathern bag, Cl.

Utredulus -i, *m. dim.* the womb, Pl; (2) the bud or envelope of a flower, Pl.

Utunque, from both sides, on both sides, C. Ca; — *secus*, Le, along both sides.

Utro, to which of two places, to which side, whither, O. Pl.

Utrobet, to either of two sides, to either side, Q.

Utrouque, to both sides, in both directions, C. L; in the same sense *utroqueversum*, P.

Utrubi, at which of two places, where, P.

•Utrubidem, on both sides, P.

Utrubique (utrobique), on each of two sides, on both sides, L; *sequitur ut eadem veritas — sit, eademque lex*, C, with gods and men; — *Eumenes plus valebat*, N, both by land and sea.

Utrum, whether, used in disjunctive questions, — *ea restra an nostra culpa est?* C; in indirect questions, *multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur*, C; somewhat used in an independent interrogation, C.

Uva -æ, *f.* a bunch of grapes, Co. Vr. C; (3) any grape-shaped fruit, Pl; (3) a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, in the form of which bees settle on trees, V. Pl; (4) the urula, Cl.

•Urens -ntis, moist, wet, P. Aug.

•Uresco, 3. to become moist, be wet, Le. H.

•Uridulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat moist, wet, Ct.

•Uridulus -a -um, moist, damp, wet, humid, O. V.

•Uviser -era -erum, grape-bearing, P. Aug.

•Uvor -oris, *m.* moistness, dampness, humidity, Vr.

Uxor -oris, *f.* a wife, spouse; — *ducere*, C, to marry a wife.

Uxorcula -æ, *f. dim.* a little wife (used as a term of endearment), P.

•Uxorulus -a -um, of or relating to a wife, C; (2) very devoted, obedient to a wife, uxorious, V. H.

V, *v*, corresponds with the Greek Digamma (*ϕ*) more than with any other letter; and thus is often found at the beginning and middle of words where in Greek the Digamma has been replaced by a vowel, e. g. *ver* *ϕ*, *vis* *ϕ*, *vitulus* *ϕ* *ι* *α* *λ* *ο* *ς*, *silva* *ϕ* *α* *λ* *υ* *ς*, *ocis* *ϕ* *ι* *ς*, *cerum* *ϕ* *ι* *ς*. V frequently passes over into u, e. g. *solto*, *solutum*, *navita*, *nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e. g. *deleverunt*, *dele-runt*, *providens*, *prudens*; *non volo*, *nolo*. For the use of V as an abbreviation, see Table.

Vacatio -onis, *f.* a freedom from immunity, exemption from any thing, a being without, — *alicujus rei*, C; — *ab aliquâ re*, C; (2) money paid for exemption from military service, Te.

Vacca -æ, *f.* a cow, C. V. Co.

Vaccinium -ii, *n.* a cranberry, V. Pl.

Vaccinus -a -um, of or relating to a cow, vaccine, Pl.

Vaccilla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cow, Ct.

Vacillo -fleri, to become empty, be made empty, Le.

Vaccerra -æ, *f.* a post, pale, Co.

•Vaccerrus -æ -um, mad, crazy, St.

Vacillatio -onis, *f.* a rocking, reeling motion, Q. St.

Vacillo, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, waver to and fro, — *ex vino*, C; (2) met. to totter, waver, vacillate, — *stabilitas amicitia*, C; — *justitia*, C; *legio vacillans*, C, wavering in its fidelity.

Vacive, idly, at leisure, Ph.

•Vacuitas -atis, *f.* emptiness, want of any thing, — *cibi*, P.

Vacivus -a -um, empty, P. T; — *virium*, P, powerless.

Vaco, 1. to be empty, void of any thing; be free from, without any thing, *tota domus superior vacat, ut scis*, C; — *aliquâ re*, C; *ab aliquâ re*, C. Ca; (2) to be free from work, idle, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time, C; — *alicui rei*, C, to have leisure to attend to any thing; *impers. vacat (alicui)*, there is time, leisure, opportunity, V; *non vacat erigui rebus adesso Jori*, O; (3) of women, to be unmarried, P. Aug.

Vacuefactio -feci -factum, 3. to make empty, to empty, C.

Vacuitas -atis, *f.* emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without any thing, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) an empty space, Vt.

Vacuo, 1. to make empty, void; to empty, Co. M.

Vacuius -a -um, empty, void; free from; exempt, without, — *castra*, Ca; — *theatrum*, H; *animus sensibus et curis* —, C; — *ab his rebus*, C; — *alicujus rei*, S. O; subst. *vacuum* -i, *n.* an empty place, vacuum, Le. V; (2) free from work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle, C. H. V; (3) of women, free, unmarried, T. O; (4) of property, without possessor or occupier, vacant, C. Ca; (5) of places, open, public, accessible, V; (6) worthless, useless, valueless, O. Te.

Vadimonium -ii, *n.* bail, security, recognizance (for appearance before a court of law), C; — *deferre*, C, to put off the time of appearance; — *deserere*, C, to forfeit recognizances.

Vado, vâsi, 3. to go, walk, hasten, rush, — *ad eum*, C; — *haud dubiam in mortem*, V.

Vador, 1. *dep.* to take bail for the appearance of, bind over by bail, — *aliquem*, C; hence *præp. vadit* -a -um, pledged, bound, — *amore*, P.

Vadousus -a -um, full of shallows, shallow, Ca. V.

Vadium -i, *n.* a shallow, shoal, ford, Ca. L; (2) poet. water, river, sea, V. Ct; (3) the bottom of the water, H. Pl. (4) met. *res in vado salutis esse videtur*, V, appears to be in safety.

Vai, alas! woe! — *misero mihi*! P; — *victis*! L.

Vâser -fra -trum, artful, cunning, subtle, sly, crafty, — *in disputando*, C.

Vâsramentum -i, *n.* a cunning trick, artful device, P. Aug.

Vâsre, artfully, cunningly, craftily, C.

Vâsritia -æ, *f.* artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning, Sc.

Vâge, scattered far and wide; dispersedly, L.

Vâgma -æ, *f.* the sheath of a sword, scabbard, C; (2) the hull or husk of grain, Vr. C.

Vâgandula -æ, *f. dim.* a little sheath or husk of grain, Pl.

Vâgo -tri (-li) -itum, 4. to cry, whimper like a child, *repucascere et in cunis* —, C.

Vâgulus -ûs, *m.* the crying of young children, Pl. Q.

Vâgor, 1. *dep.* (vâgo, 1. A. Aug.) to wander about, ramble, rove, *volucres huc illic passim vagantes*, C; (2) met. *speremus nostrum nomen rolitare et — latissime*, C; of discourse, to make digressions, wander from the point, *idecirco eager, scribamque licenter*, H.

•Vâgulus -a -um, *dim.* wandering, roving, P. Aug.

Vâgus -a -um, wandering, roaming, roving, unsettled, vagrant, C. H; (2) met. — *sententia*, C, fixed, definite opinion; — *fortuna*, C; — *puella*, Pl, inconstant.

Vah (vaha, P.), ah! oh! P. T.

Valde, very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, *quicquid vult, valde vult*, Ca; *litteras tuas — exspecto*, C; — *lenes et remissi*, C; — *vehementer*, C.

•Vâleâeo, 3. to say good-bye, O.

Vâlens -ntis (*præp. vâleo*), strong, powerful, robust et — *et audaces satellites*, C; (2) well, healthy, C. Pt; (3) of medicines, efficacious, operative, Cl; (4) met. powerful, mighty, C.

Vâlenter, strongly, powerfully, Co. Cl.

•Vâlentulus -a -um, *dim.* strong, P.

Valēo -ūi -itum, 2. to be strong, *puer ille ut magnus et multum valet*, P; *dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo*, C, to have excelled in popular oratory; (2) to be strong, effectual, efficacious for a particular purpose; to be capable of, adequate to, — *ad aliquam rem*, C; of medicines, to be efficacious in, good for, *finum potum ad dysentericos valet*, Pl; followed by *inf.*, to avail, be able, *valet ima summis mutare deus*, H; (3) to be well, healthy, strong, — *corpore*, C; — *a morbo*, C; hence the phrase at the commencement of a letter, *si valet, bene est* (S. V. B. E.), C; *vale, valcas*, adieu, farewell, good-bye, C; *valere jubere*, C, to say good-bye; *valcas* or *valeat*, begone, be off; *sitalis est deus ut nullā hominum caritate teneatur valeat*, C, let me have nothing to do with him; (4) to avail, have force or validity; to be strong, valid, *quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat*, Ca; so plus —, C; *plurimum* —, Ca; *minus* —, Ca. H; *nihi* —, C; *tantum* —, Ca; *nevis, quo valeat numus* H, what is the use of money; (5) of pecuniary value, to be worth, V. L; (6) of words, to mean, signify, C. Q.

Valēria -æ, f. Pl. = melanaëtiæ, q.v.

Valēria Gens, an old patrician family, originally of Sabine origin, and enjoying particular immunities and privileges at Rome. Its most distinguished members are known under the cognomen *Corvus* or *Corvinus*, Flaccus, Maximus, Messalla, Publicola, q.v.

Valēscō, 3. to grow strong, Lc. Te.

Valētudinārius -a -um, sickly, V; (2) *subst.* -us -i, m. an invalid, valetudinarian; -um -i, n. Cl, a hospital.

Valētudo -inis, f. state of health, physical condition, health, C; (2) in particular, (a) good health, P. C; (b) bad health, sickness, C. Ca; (3) met. — *mentis*, St.

Valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Cl. P; met. — *suavia*, P, wry mouths.

Vallide, strongly, powerfully, mightily, Aug; (2) used in answers, certainly, to be sure, P.

Vallidus -a -um, strong, powerful, C; — *corpora*, Q; — *material*, Cl, strong, nourishing food; (2) healthy, well, P. T. C; (3) of medicines, powerful, efficacious, O. Te; (4) met. strong, powerful, mighty, — *urbis*, Q; *mente minus validus quam corpore toto*, H; *Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus*, Te.

Vallaris -æ, — *corona*, L, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp.

Valles -is, f. (valis -is, f.) a vale, valley, C. Ca; (2) poet. a hollow, — *alarum*, Ct.

Vallo, 1. to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade, — *castra*, Te; (2) met. to fortify, protect, strengthen, *Catilina . . . vallatus indiriis atque sicariis*, C; *soli radis frontem vallatus acutis*, O.

Vallum -i, n. a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade, C. Ca; (2) a wall, fortification, defence, *munita sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum*, C.

Vallus -i, m. a post, stake with a fork at the end, used as a prop, V; but especially, to form a palisade, stockade, C. Ca; (2) = *vallum*, q.v., Ca; (3) — *pectinis*, O, the tooth of a comb.

Vallus -i, f. dim. a small winnowing-basket, V.

Valve -arum, f. folding-doors, C. Ca.

Valvatus -a -um, provided with folding-doors, V. V.

Valvula -arum, f. the pod or shell of leguminous plants, Co.

Vanesco, 3. to pass away, disappear, vanish, — *nubes*, O; met. — *amor*, O.

Vaniloquus -a -um, talking vainly, lying, P.

Vaniloquentia -æ, f. idle talking, vaunting, P. L.

Vaniloquus -a -um, lying, P; (2) boasting, vaunting, L.

Vanitas -utis, f. nothingness, unreality, untruth, vainness, fruitlessness, vanity, idle talk, boasting, vaunting, C. Q.

Vanitudo -inis, f. idle, lying talk, P.

Vannus -i, f. a winnowing-basket, Co.

Vānus -a -um, empty, void, — *aristæ*, V; — *imago*, H, shade, spirit (as being bodiless); (2) met. vain, fruitless, idle, groundless, — *oratio*, C, untrue; — *argumentum*, Q; — *ides*, V; — *omen*, O; (3) of persons, empty, idle, false, lying, C. L.

Vāpide, — *se habere*, a phrase used by Augustus, = male se habere, St.

Vāpidus -a -um, spoiled, flat, vapid, — *vinum*, Co; — *pis*, Pr, stinking; (2) met. — *pectus*, Pr.

Vāpor -ōris, m. (vāpos -ōris, m. Lc.) vapour, steam, C. Sc; (2) warm exhalation, warmth, heat, C. Lc; (2) met. the heat of love, Sc.

Vāpōrātum -ii, n. a flue for conveying hot air, C.

Vāpōrātio -ōnis, f. an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour, Sc. Pl.

Vāpōrifer -æra -ūrum, steaming, P. Aug.

Vāpōr, 1. (i.) *neut.* to steam, reek, Pl; (2) met. to glow, burn, Lc; (ii.) *act.* to fill with vapour, to fumigate, heat, *succedunt matres et templum ture vaporant*, V.

Vappa -æ, f. spoiled, flat wine, Pl; (2) a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow, Ct. H.

Vāpdlaris -e, well whipped, P.

Vāpdlō, 1. to be flogged, whipped, beaten, *vapulo ego intitus*, P; *capula*, *capulet*, P, you be hanged, he be hanged; (2) of troops, to be beaten, Aug; (3) of property, to be squandered, P.

Vāra -æ, f. a stake, with a fork at the end, used as a prop, Vt. Co.

Vāria -æ, f. a panther, Pl; (2) a kind of magpie, Pl.

Vāriantia -æ, f. difference, variation, Lc.

Vāriānus -i -um, many-coloured, varicoloured, Pl.

Vāriātio -ōnis, f. difference, variation, L.

Vāricō, 1. to stand with feet apart, to straddle, Q.

Vāricōsus -a -um, having varicose veins, Pr. Jv.

Vāriculā -æ, f. dim. a little varix, Cl.

Vāricus -a -um, straddling, O.

Vāricē, with various colours, Pl; (2) variously, with various success, C. L.

Vāriētās -ūtis, f. variety, difference, manifoldness, diversity, vicissitude, C.

Vāriō, 1. (i.) *act.* to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, V. O. P; (2) to change, alter, vary, — *rocem*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *laborem otio*, otium labore, Pl; *quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores*, L, relate differently; (ii.) *neut.* to change, vary, alter, waver, be variegated, Lc. Co; met. *sic mei variant timores*, O: *dissidet et variat sententia*, O.

Vārius -a -um, manifold, diversified, variegated, various, V. H. O; — *terra*, Co, wet, with a dry subsoil; (2) met. various, manifold, changeable, diverse, — *oratio*, *mores*, C; *Plato — et multiplex et copiosus fuit*, C; — *et dicere genera et bellorum et hostium*, C; — *animus*, S, unstable.

Varus, L. Varius Rufus, the friend of Horace and Virgil, who extol him in the highest terms as an epic and dramatic poet; but we are unacquainted with the events of his life, or with more than the titles of some of his works.

Varix -icis, c. a varicose vein, especially in the leg, C. Cl.

Varro, a surname in the Gens Terentia; (i.) M. Terentius Varro, the most learned of the Romans, was born B.C. 116, and died B.C. 23. Although, like most Romans, he served in more than one campaign, the life of Varro was chiefly passed in literary pursuits. He himself says that he was the author of 400 books, only one of which has come down to modern times in a complete state. This is the "De Re Rustici Libri XII," a very valuable treatise on practical agriculture. Of another work, "De Lingua Latina," originally in 24 books, six books have been preserved in a corrupt and mutilated condition. The great work of Varro, a very voluminous treatise on antiquities, has unfortunately perished. (ii.) P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a Latin poet, of the first century B.C., whose works

have not descended to us, but who is mentioned in terms of praise by various authors.

Virus -a -um, bent outwards (applied to band-legged persons), *H*; (2) *poet.* diverse, different, *H*.

Virus -i, *m.* a pimple or boil on the face, *Cl*.

Vas, **vādis**, *n.* a bail, surety, *C*.

Vas, **vāsis**, *n.* (*pl.* **vāsa** -ōrum), a vessel, vase, utensil of any kind, *C*; **vāsa colligere**, *C* *L*, to pick up one's baggage; **vāsa conclamare**, *Ca*, to give the signal for picking up.

Vasārium -i, *n.* money given to the governor of a province for his outfit, *C*; (2) the hire of an oil-press, *A* *Aug*; (3) the furniture in a bath, *Vt*; (4) archives, *Pl*.

Vasclārius -i, *m.* a maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith, *C*.

Vasculum -i, *n.* a small vessel or dish, *P* *Q*;

(2) the seed capsule of certain fruits, *Pl*.

Vastatio -ōnis, *f.* a devastating, laying waste, *C*.

Vastātor -ōris, *m.* a devastator, ravager, *V* *O*;

***vastatrix** -icis, *f.* *Sc*.

Vaste, rudely, roughly, — *loqui*, *C*; (2) widely,

vastly, extensively, *O*.

***Vastifluus** -i -um, laying waste, devastating,

ravaging, *C*.

Vastitas -itatis, *f.* an empty space, waste, emptiness, *C*; (2) devastation, desolation, — *a templis depellere*, *O*; (3) vastness, fearful size, fearfulness, frightfulness, *Co* *Pl*.

***Vastities** -i, *f.* devastation, destruction, *P*.

Vasto, *l.* to empty, make empty, *C*; — *agros cultoribus*, *V*; (2) to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate, — *partem provincie a barbaris*, *Cl*.

Vastus -a -um, empty, waste, desolate, desolate,

— *agrum*, *C*; *met.* rough, rude, unrefined, —

homo alique factus, *C*; (2) = **vastatus**, ravaged,

devastated, *V*; (3) vast, fearful in size, enormous,

frightful, horrible, — *et immanis belua*, *C*,

— *antrum*, *V*, — *certamen*, *V*.

Vates -is, *e.* a prophet, soothsayer, seer, *C*; (2)

a poet, *H*; (3) a teacher, master, *Pl*.

Vaticinatio -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, prophesying,

ratiocination, *C*.

***Vaticinator** -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, prophet, *O*.

Vaticinium -i, *n.* a prophecy, *Pl*.

Vaticinor, *l.* dep. to prophesy, vaticinate, *C*;

(2) to utter poetically, celebrate in verse, *C*; (3) to

talk nonsense, rant, *C*.

Vaticinus -a -um, soothsaying, prophetic, *L* *O*.

Vātus -a -um, bent inwards, applied to knock-

knocked persons, *M* *Pl*.

Ve (enclitic), or, *ne quid plus minusve quam sit*

neesse dicat, *C*; *poet.* *te . . . ve, ve . . . aut*, *O*,

Pl, either . . . or.

Vecordia -ae, *f.* senselessness, foolishness, mad-

ness, *T* *S* *Te*.

Vēcors -rdus, silly, senseless, foolish, mad,

insane, *C*.

***Vectābilis** -e, that can be carried, portable, *Sc*.

***Vectārius** -a -um, — *equus*, *Vr*, draught-horse,

pull-horse.

Vectatio -ōnis, *f.* a riding, driving, sailing, etc.

Sc.

Vectārius -i, *m.* one who works at a lever, *Vt*.

Vectigal -ilis, *n.* a tax, impost, *C* *Ca*; (2) private

revenue, *C*.

Vectigalis -e, of or relating to taxes, — *cristas*,

C, liable to taxes, tributary; (2) bringing in

income, — *equi*, *C*.

***Vectio** -ōnis, *f.* a carrying, conveyance, *C*.

Vectis -is, *m.* a lever, crowbar, bar or bolt of a

door, *C*.

Vecto, *l.* to carry, convey, *V*.

Vector -ōris, *m.* one who carries, a carrier,

bearer, *O*, (2) one who is carried, rider, passenger,

C *O*.

Vectōrius -a -um, — *navigia*, *Ca*, transports.

Vectura -ae, *f.* a conveying, carrying by ship or

carriage, *O*, *sine vectura periculo*, *C*, of a sea-

passage; (2) passage-money, fare, *P* *Sc*.

Vēgo, *l.* to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid

motion, *L*.

Vēgētus -a -um, lively, vigorous, active, *C*;

fessum cum recentibus ac tepetis pugnabant, *L*; *met.*

— *mens*, *C*, — *ingenium*, *L*.

Vēgādis -e, small, tiny, diminutive, *Vr* *O*.

Vēhēmens -nis, violent, vehement, furious,

impetuous, — *in agendo*, *C*; — *et pugnare exordium*

dicendi, *O*; (2) strong, powerful, vigorous, —

imber, *L*; — *ictus*, *L*, — *cursor fluminum*, *Q*;

— *vis fragorum aut colorum*, *Pl*; — *dolor capitis*,

Pl.

Vēhēmenter, vehemently, violently, *C* *Ca*;

(2) strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly,

P *C*.

Vēhēmentia -ae, *f.* vehemence, violence, pas-

sionateness, *Pl*, (2) strength, power, *Pl*.

Vēhes -is, *f.* a cartload of any thing, *Pl* *Co*.

Vēhiculum -i, *n.* a vehicle, conveyance, *P* *C*.

Vēho -vi -ctum, 3. (*i.*) *act.* to carry, bear, convey

in the arms, on the back, on horseback, in a car-

riage, on shipboard, etc. — *reticulum humero*, *H*;

taurus qui cecit Europam, *C*; *visus est in somnis*

curru quadragarum vehi, *C*, *rehi in navi*, *E*, (*ii.*)

neut. to ride on or in, be carried by, *O*.

Vei, or; frequently repeated, *vel . . . vel*, either

. . . or; *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone*

sollers, *C*, the second *vel* sometimes combined

with *etiam*, *C*, *vero etiam*, *C*; *omnino*, *C*, so as to

make more emphatic the second half of the alter-

native. When *vel* occurs but once, *potius* is some-

times added, *post obitum vel potius excessum*

Romuli, *C*; (2) or even, even, *sed tamen vel*

regnum malo quam liberum populum, *C*, *ut ipsi*

sintulenti quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint,

C; with a superl. *vel* expresses the very highest

degree of any thing, *C*.

Vēlīmen -inis, *n.* a loose covering or garment,

V *O*.

Vēlīmentum -i, *n.* a covering, *Cl*; (2) a curtain,

Sc; (3) *velamenta*, *O*, the olive-branches

wound round with wool, carried by suppliants, *O*.

Vēlāris -ae, — *anulus*, *Pl*, a curtain-ring.

Vēlātura -ae, *n.* the awning spread over the un-

covered part of a theatre, *Jv*.

Vēles -itis, *m.*, usually *pl. velites*, *L*, light-armed

infantry, skirmishers; *met.* *C*.

Vēlifer -ārī -erum, carrying sail, *Pt* *O*.

***Vēlīfictio** -ōnis, *f.* a sailing, *C*.

Vēlīficor, *l.* dep. to spread the sails, sail, *Pt*;

(2) *met.* — *aliqui rei*, *C*, to strive for earnestly, be

zealous for, *præp* **vēlīficatus** -a -um, — *Athos*,

J, sailed through.

***Vēlīficus** -a -um, sailing, *Pl*.

Vēlītāris -ae, of or relating to the velites or light-

armed troops, *S* *L*.

Vēlītatio -ōnis, *f.* a wrangling, bickering, *P*.

Vēlitor, *l.* dep. to skirmish; *met.* to wrangle,

dispute, *P*.

***Vēlītōlans** -antis, *A* *Aug* = **vēlītōlus**, *q* *v*.

Vēlītōlus -a -um, flying with sails (epithet of a

ship), *L* *O*.

***Vēlītūra** -ae, *f.* carrying, conveyance, *Vr*.

Vēlleus, *vi*? *Paterculus*.

Vēllīcatio -ōnis, *f.* a plucking; *met.* twitting,

taunting, *Sc*.

Vēllico, *l.* to pluck, twitch, *P*, (2) *met.* to arouse

by twitting, stir up, — *animum*, *Sc*; (3) *met.* to

taunt, criticize, censure, *P* *C*.

Vello, *vulsi*, *vultum*, 3. to pluck, pull, twitch,

pluck off, pluck out, — *plumam anserum*, *Co*;

pilos equinae cauda, *H*, — *hastam de capite*, *V*.

Vellus -ōris, *n.* wool when shorn off, *Vr*, a fleece,

Co *V*, (2) the hide and hair of other animals, —

fulvis leonis, *O*; (3) of other similar substances,

wool, down, fleecy clouds, snow-flakes, *V* *M*.

Vēlo, *l.* to cover, veil, — *caput*, *C*;

velatus purpurā veste, *O*, — *tempora villis*, *O*, to

crowd; *præp* **vēlātū** -ōrum, *m.* supernumerary

troops who supplied the place of the killed, *C*; (2)

met. to hide, conceal, veil, — *odium fallacibus*

blanditiis, *Te*.

Vēlōcit -ātis, *f.* quickness, rapidity, velocity,

C *Ca*; *met.* — *cogitationum*, *Pl*.

Verres -is, *m.* a boar, *Vr. Co.*

Verres, C. Cornelius, the celebrated praetorian governor of Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence the well-known Verrine Oration.

Verriculum -i, *n.* a fishing-net, *P. Aug.*

Verrinus -a -um, of or relating to a boar.

Verro, verri, versum, 3. to sweep, brush, sweep out, brush out, *C;* *quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, H;* — *pavimentum, Jv;* met. *verrunt venti nubila caeli, Lc,* sweep along; *domi quicquid habet verritur ego, P,* is swept away, got rid of.

Verruca -æ, *f.* a wart, excrescence, *Pl;* met. a small fault, crime, *H.*

Verrucaria herba, a plant which drives away warts = helioscopium, *Pl.*

Verrucula -æ, *f. dim.* a little wart, *Cl.*

Verrucosus, 1. in religious phrase, — *bene, L,* to turn out well, have a happy issue.

Versabilis -e, moveable, changeable, *Sc.*

Versabundus -a -um, turning round, revolving, — *turbo, Lc.*

Versatilis -e, turning round, revolving, — *tem-plum caeli, Lc;* met. — *ingenium, L,* versatile.

Versatio -onis, *f.* a turning round, revolving, *Vt. Pl;* (2) met. a changing, mutation, *Sc.*

Versicolor -oris, changing in colour, *plume versicolore columbis, C.*

Versiculus -i, *m. dim.* a little line, little verse, *versicle, C. Ct.*

Versificatio -onis, *f.* a making of verses, versification, *Q. Co.*

Versificator -oris, *m.* a verse-maker, versifier, *Q.*

Versifico, 1. to write in verse, versify, *Q.*

Versipellis -e, transforming one's self, — *Jupiter, P;* (2) *subst.* one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a were-wolf, *Pl;* (3) sly, subtle, crafty, *P.*

Verso, 1. to turn about violently, twist, whirl about; *macro turdos dum versat in igne, H;* — *sortem urnæ, H;* — *glebas lignibus, H;* qui (orbes) versantur retro, contrario motu alique caelum, *C;* (2) met. to twist, twine, bend, — *memin ad omnem malitiam, C;* (3) met. to disquiet, disturb, — *patrum animos, L;* (4) to meditate, reflect upon, *illa dolo dirumque nefas in pectore versat, V;* (11.) middle or dep. form, *versor, (1)* to dwell, live, abide, be in a place, *non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivis versatus est, C;* nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, *C;* met. *Minturnenses eternè in laude versantur, C;* (2) to be employed in, occupied with, — *in omnibus ingenuis artibus, C;* *quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, C.*

Versoria -æ, *f.* in the phrase, — *capere, P,* to leave off, desist from any thing.

Versum = versus, *g. o.*

Versura -æ, *f.* a turning round, revolving, *Vr;* (2) the turning place of a plough, *Co;* (3) the corner or angle of a wall, *Vt;* (4) the borrowing of money to pay a debt, *C.*

Versus (versum), (1.) *adv.* towards, in the direction of, *ad oceanum versus, Ca;* (11.) *prep.* with acc. towards, *Italiam versus navigaturus, Aug.*

Versus -us, *m.* the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, *Co. Pl;* (2) a row, line, in *versum distulit ulmos, V;* (3) a line of writing, a verse, *C;* (4) a kind of dance, *P.*

Versute, craftily, adroitly, cunningly, *C.*

Versutia -æ, *f.* cunning, craftiness, *L.*

*Versutilliquus -a -um, slyly speaking, *A. Aug.*

Versutus -a -um, dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly, *P. C.*

Vertagus -i, *m.* a greyhound, *M.*

Vertebra -æ, *f.* a joint, *Cl. Pl;* (2) a joint of the back, *vertebra, Cl.*

Vertebratus -a -um, jointed, moveable, flexible, *Pl.*

Vertex -icis, *m.* (vortex), a whirlpool, vortex, *V. H;* met. — *amoris, H;* (2) a whirlwind, *Lc. L;* (3) the crown of the head, *C. H. Pl;* and in

general, the head, *Ct. V;* (4) the pole of the heavens, *C. V;* (5) the summit of a mountain, top, point, vertex of any thing, *ignes, qui ex ætnæ vertice erumpunt, C;* — *quercus, V.*

Verticillus -i, *m.* the whirl or whorl of a spindle, *Pl.*

Verticōsus -a -um, full of whirlpools, *L.*

Verticilla -æ, *f. dim.* a joint, *Vt.*

*Vertiginōsus -a -um, suffering from giddiness, *Pl.*

Vertigo -inis, *f.* a turning round, whirling round, revolution, — *assidua caeli, O;* (2) giddiness, vertigo, *L. Pl.*

Verto -ti -sum, 3. (vorto), (1.) *adv.* to turn, turn round, — *ora huc ut huc, H;* — *terga, Ca;* to fly; — *hostem in fugam, L,* to put to flight; *ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vertit, C,* appropriated to himself; (2) to turn upside down, overturn, *C;* (3) met. — *aliquid in suam contumeliam, C;* *di vortant bene quod agat, T;* (4) met. to change, alter, *Auster in Africum se vertit, Ca;* *semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, C;* (5) met. to translate, *C;* *Philemo scriptis, Plautus corti barbare, P;* (6) *mid.* to be in a certain state or condition, depend, rest upon, — *res in majore discriminis, L;* — *totum id in voluntate Philippi, L;* (11.) *neut.* to turn, turn itself, *Lc. Pt;* (2) met. *jam verterat fortuna, L;* *certat perniciem in accusatorem, Tc;* *anno vertente, C,* in the course of a year.

Vēru -u, *n.* a spit, *V. O;* (2) a javelin, *V.*

*Vēruculātus -a -um, — *falces, Co;* a scythe.

Vērucūlus -i, *n.* a small javelin, *Pl.*

Vērudna -æ, *f.* a small javelin, *P.*

Vērum, in truth, truly, really, *P;* (2) but, but yet, nevertheless, still; made emphatic by the addition of *enim, C;* *non solum . . . eorum etiam, C,* not only, but also.

Vērum -i, *n.* the truth, reality, fact, — *dicere, P;* *si — scire vis, C.*

Vērumtamen (vērumtamen), but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *C.*

Vērus -a -um, true, real, genuine, *perspicere quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit, C;* *tandem reddi rix ceram in eam, P;* *causa mihi videtur esse verissima, C;* (2) right, fitting, reasonable, assentior, *pater, ut quod est rectum, eorum quoque sit, C;* *Cato negat eorum esse allici benevolentiam cibo, C;* (3) truth-telling, truthful, *T. O.*

Vērutus -i, *n.* a javelin, *C.*

Vērutus -a -um, armed with a javelin, *V.*

Vervacum -i, *n.* fallow ground, *Co. Pl.*

Vervāgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground, *Pl. Co.*

Vervex -icis, *m.* a wether, *C;* applied to a stupid, silly man, *P.*

Vēsania -æ, *f.* madness, insanity, *H.*

*Vēsaniens -ntis, raging, raving, *Cl.*

Vēsanus -a -um, mad, insane, *C. H;* of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild, *L. V. O.*

Vescor, 3. *dep.* to eat, feed, *diu nec escis aut positionibus vescuntur, C;* — *caprinum jecur, Pl;* (2) to use, enjoy, — *ritalibus auris, Lc;* — *paralissimis voluptatibus, C.*

Vescus -a -um, small, thin, fine, — *sa, O,* small-grained; — *corpus, Pl,* scabie.

Vēlex -æ, *f.* the urinary bladder of certain animals, *P. C;* (2) any thing made from a bladder, a purse, a kind of head-dress, a lantern, etc., *Vr. M;* (3) a bladder-like swelling, a blister, *Pl;* (4) met. of discourse, bombast, timidity, *M.*

Vescularia -æ, *f.* a plant which cures pain in the bladder, *M.*

Vescūla -æ, *f. dim.* a vesicle, *Lc. C.*

Vespa -æ, *f.* a wasp, *Vr. P.*

Vespasian. T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, the first of the Flavian emperors, was born A.D. 9, of a family of low rank. His military talents were the foundation of his future fortune. He served with distinction in Germany and Britain, and on the breaking out of the Jewish war was selected by Nero to suppress it; he was still engaged in Palest-

tine, when Galba died, and the contest began between Otho and Vitellius. In 69, Vespasian was himself proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and in the course of a year or two established himself at Rome. His reign, which lasted till the year 79, was prosperous. The emperor's private character was respectable, his mode of government not severe, and the parsimony with which he was often reproached, did not prevent the expenditure of large sums of money on useful and ornamental works of peace.

Vesper -*ēris* or -*ēri*, *m.* the evening, *perpotavit usque ad vesperum*, C; *de vesperi suo citare*, P, to be one's own master; (2) the evening star, V; (3) the west, O.

Vesperā -*m*, *f.* the evening, P. C; *adv.* *vesperā*, Pl. in the evening.

Vesperāco -*3*, to become evening, *vesperascente jam die*, N. Lc, drawing towards night.

Vespertilio -*ōnis*, *m.* a bat, Pl. Vr.

Vespertinus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to evening, C; (2) western, H.

Vesperugo -*inis*, *f.* the evening star, P.

Vespillo -*ōnis*, *m.* a corpse-bearer for the poor, St.

Vesta -*m*, *f.* (*Feria*), the daughter of Saturn, and goddess of the hearth and domestic life, C; *adv.* *Vestālis* -*e*, — *virgines*, C, or *adv.* *Vestāles* -*ium*, L, Vestal Virgins, Vestals, priestesses of Vesta.

Vester -*tra* -*trum* (*voster*), *jour*, *jours*, P. C.

Vestilarius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to clothes, A. Aug, (2) *subst.* -*um* -*i*, *n.* (a) a clothes-chest, Pl, (b) a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sc Co.

Vestibulum -*i*, *n.* an entrance-court, court-yard, C; (2) an entrance to anything, — *sepulcri*, C; — *castri* -*orum*, L; (3) *met.* a beginning, C.

Vestigātor -*ōris*, *m.* a tracker, investigator, Vr. Co.

Vestigium -*i*, *n.* a footstep, track, C. Q; (2) the sole of the foot, O; a horseshoe, Pl, *met.* a trace, sign, token; (3) *met.* a footstep, path, a *puerili* *vestigium* *ingressus* *patris* *et* *matris*, C, (4) of time, a moment, C, in *illo* *vestigio* *temporis*, C; *adv.* *e* *vestigio*, C, immediately, on the spot.

Vestigo, 1. to track, follow the trace of, investigate, V; *met.* — *causas rerum*, C.

Vestimentum -*i*, *n.* clothing, covering, garment, *testament*, O.

Vestis -*is* (*h*) -*ium*, 4. to cover with garment, clothes, C, (2) to cover, adorn, *sepulcrum vestitum* *sepulchri* *et* *dumetis*, C, — *habes nullo aggeri*, Ca; — *se* *gramine* *terra*, V; (3) *met.* *inventis vestire* *atque* *in* *nare* *oratione*, C.

Vestis -*is*, *f.* a garment, C; *mitare vestem*, C, to put on mourning; (2) a covering, cover; carpet, tapestry, Lc. C. O, *peel* the skin of a snake, Lc; the spider's web, Lc.

Vestis -*is*, *f.* the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, P.

Vestitus -*a*, *m.* clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment, O.

Veteramentarius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to old things, — *sutor*, St, a cobbler.

Veteranus -*a* -*um*, old, — *bares*, Vr; — *milites*, C, or *abs.* *re'terani*, C. C., old soldiers, veterans.

Vetustas -*is*, *f.* to become old, grow old, C. Cl.

Vetustas -*is*, *m.* one who has grown old in, become experienced in any thing, — *in* *causis* *publicis*, C, (2) a cunning fellow, old fox, C.

Vetustas -*is*, *f.* cunningly, craftily, C.

Vetustas -*a* -*um*, cunning, crafty, C.

Vetustus -*a* -*um*, old, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Vetustum -*i*, *n.* a fallow field, Co.

Vetustas -*a* -*um*, of or relating to draught-animals, Co; *subst.* *m.* a veterinary surgeon, Co.

Vetulus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to draught, — *dracta*, A. Aug, a basket of burden, *subst.* *vetulus* -*um*, *m.* *vetulus* -*um*, *f.* draught-animals, Vr. Pl.

Vetustus -*a* -*um*, lethargic, Pl; sleepy, dreamy, T; (2) *met.* — *animus*, Sc, lethargic.

Vetustus -*i*, *m.* old dit, Co; (2) lethargic, sleepiness, P; *met.* — *circiter* *occupasset*, C.

Vetustum -*i*, *n.* that which is forbidden, O; (2) a prohibition, C.

Veto -*ai* -*um*, 1. to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent, *lex pergratum erat in munus ascendere*, C; *quamquam videntem dicere verum quid velat* ? H; — *bella*, V; — *aliquem*, C.

Vetulus -*a* -*um*, *dim.* somewhat old, oldish, C; *subst.* *vetula* -*m*, *f.* an old woman, P. Vr.

Vetus -*is*, old, ancient, — *contumelia*, C; — *atque* *usitata* *exceptio*, C; *celus militis*, Tc, grown old in warfare; *subst.* *veteres* -*um*, the ancients, ancient writers, C.

Vetustas -*is*, *f.* age, old age, C; (2) ancient times, antiquity, C; (3) long duration, C.

Vetusto, from ancient times, Pl.

Vetustesco, 3. to become old, Co.

Vetustus -*a* -*um*, old, ancient, — *crinum*, P; — *templum* *Cereri*, V; — *opinio*, C; (2) *met.* old-fashioned, antiquated, C.

Vexamen -*inis*, *n.* a shaking, Lc.

Vexatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a shaking, Pl; (2) trouble, annoyance hardship, vexation, — *corporis*, C.

Vexator -*ōris*, *m.* one who annoys, harasses, disturbs, C.

Vexillarius -*is*, *m.* a standard-bearer, L. Vo; (2) *recitarii*, under the empire, were veterans enrolled for various purposes into supernumerary battalions, Tc.

Vexillatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a body or troop of the vexillarii, q. c. St.

Vexillum -*i*, *n.* a flag, standard, C, especially the red flag displayed on the general's tent as the signal of battle, Ca, (2) the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, squadron, L. Tc.

Vexo, 1. to move violently, shake, shatter, *Dulichias vexasse rates*, V, (2) to harass, di-quiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex, *agros* *vexatos* *a* *Vere*, C; — *omnem* *Galliam*, Ca, — *hostes*, Ca; — *aliquem* *multis* *contumelias*, C, *vexata* -*um*, *n.* C, injuries on the body, injured parts.

Via -*m*, *f.* a highway, road *iter* *consecrabamus* *astuosā* *et* *pulcherrimā* *viā*, C; *quā* *viā* *Sequamus* *inritus* *propter* *angustias* *ire* *non* *poterant*, Ca; used in the names of particular roads, e. g. *via* *Appia*, *via* *Campana*, etc.; (2) way, journey, *quum* *de* *viā* *langerem*, C, on the way; — *bidui*, Ca, two days' journey; (3) a way, passage; so, the street in a camp, Ca, passage in a theatre, M; *osophagus* of animals, C; wind-pipe, O; a stripe in particoloured cloth, Tb; (4) *met.* a way, means, method, mode, *quæ* *quidem* *res* *duplicem* *habet* *docendi* *viā*, C; (5) *met.* the right way, proper method, C.

Vialis -*e*, of or relating to the highways, — *Lares*, P.

Vitulus -*a* -*um*, — *lex*, Aug, for repairing the highways.

Viticulus -*a* -*um*, provided with money for a journey, P.

Viticulus -*i*, *n.* money for a journey, P. C; (2) prize-money of a soldier, H. St.

Vitulus -*a* -*um*, — *cena*, P, farewell banquet before a journey.

Vitor -*ōris*, *m.* a traveller, warfarer, C; (2) a runner, messenger, attached to a magistrate's service, C.

Vitorius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to a journey, Pl.

Vitex -*icis*, *f.* a weed, mark of a stripe, P. Pl.

Vibro, 1. (*h*) *act.* to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake, — *hastas*, C; (2) to hurl, throw, — *specula* *per* *auras*, O; *met.* — *truces* *tambos*, C; (*h*) *neut.* to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate, *mare* *albescit* *et* *ribat*, C; *tela* *vibrantia*, O; *met.* C.

Viburnum -*i*, *n.* a tree, *Viburnum* *Lantana*, Linn. V.

Vicinus -*a* -*um*, dwelling in a village, C; *subst.* *vicini* -*um*, *m.* villagers, L.

Vicarius -a -um, substituted, vicarious, C;
subst. -ius -ii, m. a substitute, C.

Vicatum, from street to street, Tc; (2) from village to village, in villages, L.

Vicēarius -a -um, containing the number twenty, P. Vt.

Vicēni -ae -a, twenty each, Ca; (2) twenty, Pl. M.

Vicēsimā -ae, f. the twentieth part of any thing, especially as a tax or toll, C.

Vicēsimi -orum, m. soldiers of the twentieth legion, L.

Vicēsīmus -a -um, of or relating to the twentieth part of any thing, L.

Vicēsīmus -a -um (Vigēsīmus, -Vr. Ca), the twentieth, C. Ca.

Vicē -ae, f. a vetch, Vr. Co.

Vicēfālia -ium, n. the stalks of vetches, Co.

Vicēsīlus -a -um, of or relating to vetches, Co.

Vicēs, twenty times, C.

Vicēsīlis -e, neighbouring, near, L.

Vicēsīna -ae, f. neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity, C; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, H; (3) likeness, similarity, affinity, Pl. Q.

Vicēsītas -atis, f. neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness, T. G; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, C; (3) likeness, affinity, Q.

Vicēsīna -a -um, near, neighbouring, H. V; (2) subst. vicēsīnus -i, m. vicēsīna -ae, f. a neighbour, C;

vicēsīnum -i, n. the neighbourhood, vicinity, Pl. Cl; (3) met. similar, like, kindred, C. Q.

Vicēs, vicem, vice, pl. vices, vicibus (no nom. sing.) (1.) change, interchange, alternation, vicissitudo, *hac vice sermonum, V.* interchange of discourse; *commoti Patres vice humanarum fortunarum, L;* solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni, H; per vices annorum, O, in alternate years; (2) adv. vicem, in vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns, Ca; *propter vicinitatem simul eramus inimici, C;* (3) requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation, C. Tc; (4) the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny, *facite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Ph.* (1.) a place, office, post, duty, *nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vitā emigravit, proprius accedat, C;* *vestramque nequeque vicem expleta, Tc;* (2) adv. vicem, (a) in place of, instead of, vic; *eos respondetote istine istarum vicem, P;* *meam vicem, P.* in my place, (b) like, *Sardanapali — in suo lectulo mori, C,* like Sardanapalus; *vice, (a)* instead of, in place of, Q. Pl, (b) after the manner of, like, Pl. Tc; in vicem, instead of, Ca; *ad vicem, instead of, Pl.*

Vicēsīsim, P. = vicissim, q.v.

Vicissim, on the other hand, in turn, C.

Vicissitudo -inis, f. change, alternation, vicissitudo, C.

Vicēsīma -ae, f. an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim, V. C. Ca; met. C.

Vicēsīmius -a -um, — negotiator, Pl; or abs. P. Aug, a dealer in animals for sacrifice; subst.

Vicēsīlus -i, m. an assistant or servant at a sacrifice, L.

Vicēto, I. to live upon, feed upon, *fields — aridis, P.*

Victor -ōris, m. a conqueror, victor, C. Ca; met. — libidinis, S.

Victōria -ae, f. victory, conquest, C; (2) personified as a goddess, P. C.

Victōriātas -i, m. a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, C.

Victōriōla -ae, f. dim. a small statue of Victory, C.

Victrix -icis, f. adj. victorious, — litera, C, bringing news of victory; met. mater — libidinis, C.

Victus -ūs, m. food, nourishment, victuals, C; (2) manner of life, way of living, C. Ca.

Viculus -i, m. dim. a little village, hamlet, C.

Vicus -i, m. a quarter or district of a town, street, C; (2) a village, hamlet, C.

Vidēlect, clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently, C. Lc; (2) forsooth, of course, to be sure, C; (3) namely, C. (in which sense it is used in English under the contracted form viz.)

Viden' = videsne? vid. video.

Vidēo, vidi, visum, 2. to see, behold, perceive, turn' me vidisti? *Atque his quidem oculis, P;* *creulis cernimus ea quae videmus, C;* *ubi sol sez mensibus continuis non videtur, V;* used poet. of inanimate objects, V; and sometimes of the operation of the other senses, Pl. V; (2) to look at attentively or for a particular purpose, P. T; to go to see, visit, C; (3) met. to see with the mind's eye, perceive, understand, *si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, C;* *quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, C;* (4) met. to consider, look at carefully, provide for, see after, *nunc ea videamus quae contra ab his disputari solent, C;* *antecesserat Silius ut prandium nobis ideret, C;* (5) pass. vidēor, to seem, appear, *ut imbelles timidique videamur, C;* *ut beato virisso videar, C;* *impers. non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, C,* it does not seem to me; *videtur alicui, C,* it seems good to, pleases; *qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est, C.*

Vidērtas -atis, f. failure of crops, A. Aug.

Vidūilis -atis, f. want; — omnium copiarum, P; (2) widowhood, C. L.

Vidūlus -i, m. a leathern travelling-bag, portmanteau, P.

Vidēo, 1. to deprive of, — urbem civibus, H; (2) *prtep. viduata -ae, f. adj. widowed, St. M.*

Vidūus -a -um, deprived, bereaved; frequently subst. vidua -ae, f. a widow, P. C; viduus -i, m. a widow, P; (2) met. — columba, Pl; applied to inanimate things, — torus, Pl; — cubile, O, a widowed bed; (3) deprived, destitute of, *cogor adire lacus viduus a lumine Phœbi, V.*

Vidēo, 2. to bind, weave together, Vr.

Vidūus -a -um (*prtep. vidēo*), shrivelled, shrunken, withered, decayed, C.

Vidēco, 3. to shrivel up, shrink, wither, Co.

Vigēo, 2. to be vigorous, to thrive, flourish, *quae a terrā stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, C;* *animus latitū viget, Lc;* *vigebant studia rei militaris, C.*

Vigēco -gūi, 3. to become vigorous, begin to flourish or thrive, C.

Vigēsīmus -a -um = vicesimus, q.v.

Vigēsī -is, m. twenty asses, M.

Vigil -ilis, wakeful, watchful, — canes, H; — oculi, V; — ignis, V, ever-burning; (2) subst.

vigiles, watchmen, C; — nocturni, P.

Vigilans -antis (*prtep. vigilo*), watchful, vigilant, C.

Vigilanter, wakefully, vigilantly, C.

Vigilantia -ae, f. watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, C.

Vigilax -acis, watchful, wakeful, Co. O.

Vigila -ae, f. wakefulness, sleeplessness, C. Cl; (2) a watching, guard, *extra tecta custodiis vigiliis que defendite, C;* (3) a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night, C. Ca; (4) soldiers keeping watch, sentinels, C. Ca; (5) a religious vigil, P; (6) watchfulness, vigilance, C.

Vigilārium -ii, n. a watch-house, Sc.

Vigilo. 1. (1.) neut. to be awake, keep awake, watch, C; — usque ad lucem, T; met. to be watchful, vigilant, — pro aliquo, C; (2.) act. to watch through, — noctem, O.

Viginti, twenty, P. C.

Vigintiviratus -ūs, m. the office of one of the vigintiviri, C.

Vigintiviri -orum, m. a commission of twenty members, appointed by Cæsar for the division of lands in Campania, C.

Vigor -ōris, m. vigour, force, — animi, V. O.

Vilipendo, 3. to think meanly of, hold cheap, P.

Vilis -e, cheap, low-priced, *non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosis, C;* (2) of small value, common, worthless, vile, C; (3) poet. numerous, abundant, V.

Vilitas -atis, f. cheapness, low price, C; (2) worthlessness, small value, Pl. Q; (3) low estimation, mean opinion of any thing, Sc.

Villiter, cheaply, P.
 Villa -æ, f. a country-house, villa, C.
 *Villifris -e, of or relating to a country-house, Pl.
 Villificus -a -um, of or relating to a villa, Vr. Co.
 Villifex -a, f. n housekeeper at a country-house, ballif's wife, Co. Ct.
 Villificatio -ōnis, f. the management of a country-house and farm, Co.
 Villico, l. to manage an estate, C.
 Villicus -i, m. a ballif, steward, C. Co.
 Villōsus -a -um, shaggy, rough-haired, hairy, V. O.
 Villāri -a, f. dim. a small country-house, little villa, C. H.
 Villum -i, n. dim. a little drop of wine, T.
 Villus -i, m. shaggy hair, C. V.
 Vimen -inis, n. an osier, wither, twig, Ca.
 *Vimentum -i, n. Te = vimen, q. v.
 Viminilis -e, of or relating to osiers, Co.
 *Viminum -i, n. an osier-bed, Vr.
 Viminēus -a -um, made of osiers, wicker, Ca. V.
 Vin = vīne, vīd volo
 Vinēra -a, f. the husk of a grape, Vr. Co.
 Vinēcūs -i, m. (pl. Vinēcā, n. Co.) a grape-stone, C. Co.
 Vinēlī -ōrum, n. the wine festival, held twice a year, on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Vr. O.
 Vinārius -a -um, of or relating to wine, vinous, C; (2) subst vinārius -i, m. a vintner, P;
 vinītrī -ōrum, n. wine-jugs, P. H.
 Vinca pervinca -æ, f. a plant, periwinkle, Pl.
 *Vincēus -a -um, binding, useful for binding, P.
 Vincibilis -e, — causa, T; easy to be gained or won, T.
 Vinclo, vīxi, vinctum, 4 to bind, tie, fetter, — aliquem, C; — manus post terga, V; — tempora novis floribus, H, (2) met. — religione, C; — mentem multo Lyco, Pt.
 Vinco, vici, victum, 3. to conquer, overcome, — Cai thagymenses natalibus pugnis, C, to win a lawsuit, C, to overbid at an auction, C; (2) met. — nativam studium, Ca; — flammam guttibus, O, — mea fata vincendo, V, victus patris precibus lacrimisque, L, (3) met. to surpass, excel, — expectationem omnium, C, (4) met. to prove triumphantly, C. H.
 Vinctura -æ, f. a bandage, ligature, Cl. Pl.
 Vinctus -ūs, m. a binding, Vr.
 Vinctulum -i, n. (vinctum), a fetter, chain, corpora connectita vinctulis, C; pl chains, imprisonment, legatos retentos ab se et in vincula connectos, Cr; (2) met. a bond, fetter, chain, qui ex corporum vinctulis tanquam e carcere exolaverunt, C, beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordes, C.
 Vindēmia -æ, f. the vintage, P, (2) harvest, ingathering, — oleum, Pl, — mellis, Co.
 Vindēmīator -ōris, m. a vintage, Vr. H; (2) a star in the constellation Virgo, Co. O.
 *Vindēmīarius -a -um, of or relating to the vintage, Vr.
 Vindēmīo, l. to gather the vintage, Pl Co.
 *Vindēmīolus -æ, f. dim a little vintage, met C.
 Vindex -icis, c. n surety, guarantee, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator, — libertatis, C, — aris alieni, C, of creditors, — injurie, L, against wrong, (2) an avenger, revenger, punisher, C.
 Vindēfīlīo -ōnis, f. a defending, protecting, avenging, C.
 Vindēfīlī -ōrum, f. a making a legal claim to any thing in presence of the praetor, C, m Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutum dederat, L, had adjudged a free person to be a slave.
 Vindico, l. to lay legal claim to an object; thus of Virginius, hoc te uno quo possum modo in libertatem vindico, V, claim as a free person; (2) to claim, arrogate, assume to one's self, Homerum Colophonem creem esse dicunt suum, Chi suum vindicant, C, — decus belli ad se, L; (3) to set free, liberate, deliver, qui ex dominatu Ti Gracchi priuatus in libertatem rempublicam vindicavit, C, — aliquem a maseius mortis, C, (4) to avenge, punish, take vengeance on, — maleficium in alius, C, — necem

Crassi, O; — se ab aliquo, Sc, to revenge one's self on any one.

Vindicta -æ, f. the rod with which a slave was touched in token of manumission, C. P. II, (2) met. protection, defence, O, (3) met. vengeance, punishment, Ph Jr.

Vinēra -æ, f. a vineyard, C. H; (2) a vine; (3) a shed employed by besiegers as a protection against missiles, Ca.

Vinēcūs -e, of or relating to vines, — terra, Co, fit for vines

Vinēcūs -a -um, of, relating to, fit for vines, Co.

Vinēcūs -a -um, Co = vinearius, q. v.

Vinētum -i, n. a vineyard, Co.

Vinētor -ōris, m. a vinedresser C. V.

*Vintōrius -a -um, — falx, Co, a vinedresser's knife.

*Vinnūlus -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, P.

Vinēntia -æ, f. wine-drinking, intoxication, C.

Vinēntius -a -um, drunk with wine, intoxicated, C; — medicamenta, C, mixed with wine.

Vinōsus -a -um, full of wine, drinking much wine, vinous, H. O. Pl.

Vinum -i, n. wine, C; (2) the grape, P. Vr.

Vio, l. to go, travel, Q

Viocūrus -i, m. a maker or overlooker of roads, Vr.

Vīola -æ, f. a violet, Pl C.

Violābilis -e, that may or can be injured, O. V.

Violācūs -a -um, violet-coloured, N. Pl.

Violārīum -i, n. a bed of violets, V. H

Violārīus -i, m. one who dyes of a violet colour, P.

Violātio -ōnis, f. an injury, violation, profanation, L. Sc.

Violātor -ōris, m. an injurer, violator, profaner, O. Te.

Violēns -ntis, vehement, violent, furious, H.

Violēter, violently, impetuously, vehemently, H. L.

Violētia -æ, f. violence, vehemence, impetuosity, C. Q

Violētus -a -um, violent, vehement, furious, impetuous, — homo, C, — tyrannus, L

Vīolo, l. to treat with violence, viola te, injure, profane, dishonour, — parentes, C, — fas, Cr, — loca religiosa et lucos, C; — virginitatem alicujus, C.

Vipēra -æ, f. a viper, Pl, (2) in general, a snake, serpent, adder, V. H; met. of a dangerous man, Jr.

Vipērēs -a -um, O. V. = viperinus, q. v.

Vipērīnus -a -um, of or relating to a viper or snake, viperine; — sanguis, H, (2) snake-like, Pl.

Vīolo -ōnis, m. a kind of small crime, Pl.

Vir, viri, m. a man, male person, C, (2) a husband, P. T. V; (3) a man of honour, courage, spirit, quum is jam se corroboreisset, ac vir inter viros esset, C; (4) a man, soldier, C, and especially a foot-soldier, L; (5) virility, Ct

Virāgo -inis, f. a man-like woman, heroine, virago, V.

Vīrēo, 2 to be green, C V; (2) to bloom, be fresh, lively, L. H, ptepe vīrēntia -ium, n. Co. plants, herbage.

Vīrēo -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the greenfinch, Pl.

Vīresco, 3 to grow green, become green, V. Le.

Vīrētum -i, n. a green field, the green grass, V.

Virga -æ, f. a thin green twig, bough, Pl O; (2) a staff for planting, O, (3) a lured twig, O. V; (4) a rod for inflicting stripes, P; pl. virgæ, C, the rods of which the hectors' fuses were formed; (5) a staff for walking, L O; (6) a magic wand, V; (7) the stalk of the flax plant, Pl, (8) a streak, stripe, Sc O

*Virgitor -ōris, m. one who beats with rods, P.

Virgatus -i -um, made of twigs or osiers, Ct; (2) striped, V.

*Virgūtū -i, n. an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, C.

Virgēus -a -um, made of twigs or rods, V. Pl.

Virgîdemla -m, *f.* a rod-harvest, *i. e.* a good beating, *P.*

Virgilius. *P.* Virgilius Maro, the most celebrated of the Roman epic poets, was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, B.C. 70, of a respectable though not affluent family. His works are sufficient evidence of his learned education; and we are told by his biographers that he was instructed by Greek philosophers and grammarians. He was the intimate friend of Augustus and Mæcenas, as well as of Horace and the other celebrated authors of his day, and appears, during the greater part of his life, to have been in easy circumstances. He died at Naples in the year 19, having never enjoyed very robust health. The principal works of Virgil are a collection of ten Pastoral Poems or Eclogues; a poem on Agriculture, the Georgics, in four books; and an epic poem, the Æneid, in twelve books, the last named of which is said never to have received the finishing touches of its author. They are all distinguished by the same qualities, great good taste, most melodious versification, and great skill in handling the multifarious materials supplied by his discursive antiquarian knowledge. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the fire of original genius is sometimes wanting, and that the utmost art does not compensate for the absence of the native vigour which animates the artless poetry of Homer.

Virgînialis -e, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; — *habitus, vestitus*, *C.* *subst.* *virgîniale* -is, *n.* Ph. maidenhead.

* *Virgînialis* -a -um, *P.* = *virgînialis*, *g.v.*

Virgînêus -a -um, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly, *O. Tb.*

Virgînîvendônides -is, *m.* a seller of maidens, *P.*

Virgînitas -âtis, *f.* virginity, *C.*

Virgînus, *L.*, the well-known centurion who slew his daughter Virginia, to save her from the lewdness of Appius Claudius the decemvir, which was the occasion of the deposition of the decemvirs and the restoration of the old form of government.

Virgo -inis, *f.* a maiden, virgin, *C.*; — *dea*, *O.* Diana; *abs.* a Vestal virgin, *C.*; (2) a girl, young woman, *O. V.*; (3) the sign of the zodiac so called, *C.*; (4) *Aqua Virgo*, or *Virgo*, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, *Sc. M.*

Virgûla -æ, *f. dim.* a little twig, little rod, *C.* *Sc.*; — *ensoria*, *Q.* a critical mark as a sign that the passage marked is not genuine, *Q.*

* *Virgûlatus* -a -um, striped, *Pl.*

Virgultum -i, *n.* a thicket, copse, *C. Ca.*

Virgunculæ -æ, *f. dim.* a young virgin, little girl, *Sc.*

Virûr -ûrum, *f.* armlets, bracelets, *Pl.*

Virûculum -i, *n. dim.* a graving-needle, *Pl.*

Virûdium -i, *n.* a pleasure-garden, *C.*

Viride, greenly, *Pl.*

* *Viridescens* -a -um, made green, green, *C.*

Viridis -e, green, *C.*; (2) *subst.* *viride* -is, *n.* a green colour, *Pl.*; *viridula* -um, *n.* *Co. Pl.*, green herbs, green trees; (3) fresh, new, blooming, young, *V. O.*

Viriditas -atus, *f.* greenness, *C.*; (2) the freshness, bloom of youth, *C.*

Virido, *I.* to make green, *O.*; frequently *præp.*

viridans -ntus, green, *V. Pl.*

Virilis -e, manly, male, virile, *P. Le. L.*; and in grammar, masculine, *Vr.*; (2) manly, of mature age, adult; — *toga*, *C.* assumed by the Roman youths in their sixteenth year; (3) *pars virilis*, *C. L.* part, lot, share, duty, *qui præsertim plus etiam quam pars virilis postulat . . . C.*; (4) met. manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold, *C.*

Virilitas -atus, *f.* manly age, manhood, *Pl.*; (2) virility, power of procreation, *Q. Te.*; *met. Q.*

Viriliter, manfully, courageously, vigorously, *C. O.*

* *Virûla* -m, *f.* a small armlet, bracelet, *Pl.*

* *Viripôtens* -entis, mighty (epithet of Jupiter), *P.*

Virîtim, man by man, individually, *C.*; (2) singly, separately, especially, *C.*

Virôsus -a -um, slimy, — *pisces*, *Cl.*; (2) stinking, *V.*

Virîus -ûtis, *f.* general manly excellence, virtue, *ita fiet ut animi virtus corporis virtuti antepônatur*, *C.*; (2) of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, virtue, — *equi*, *C.*; — *herbarum*, *O.*; — *tres orationis*, *Q.*; (3) moral excellence, virtue, *est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura*, *C.*; (4) valour, bravery, courage, *Ca. H.*

Virus -i, *n.* slimy moisture, slime, *Co. Pl.*; (2) poisonous slime, poison, *Le. V.*; *met.* — *acerbitatis suc*, *C.*; (3) bad smell, stink, *Co. Pl.*; (4) a harsh, bitter taste, *e.g.* of salt water, *Le.*

Vîs, *vîs* (*pl.* *vîres* -ium, *fr.*), force, power, strength, *celeritas et equorum*, *C.*; — *fluminis*, *Ca.*; — *solis*, *Le.*; *pl.* *vîres*, usually applied to physical strength, *C.*; (2) hostile force, violence, *cum vi vis allata defenditur*, *C.*; — *afferre alicui*, *C.*; *per vim*, *Ca.*, by force; (3) a large number or quantity, *magna — auri argentique*, *C.*; (4) *vîres*, troops, forces, *Ca. L.*; (5) *met.* mental power, force, vigour, — *illa divina et virtus oratoris*, *C.*; — *summa ingentis*, *C.*; (6) force, nature, meaning, essence, *eloquentia vim et naturam explicemus*, *C.*

Viscâsus -a -um, smeared with bird-lime; — *virga*, *Vr.*; *met.* — *beneficia*, *Sc.*

Viscerâto -ônis, *f.* a public distribution of meat to the people, *C.*

Viscum -i, *n.* mistletoe, *Pl. V.*; (2) bird-lime, *C. V.*

Viscus -êris, *n.* usually *pl.* *viscêra* -um, *n.* the inside of the body, entrails, viscera, *Cl. O. Le.*; (2) all that is beneath the skin, the flesh, *C.*; (3) the fruit of the womb, a child, *O. Q.*; (4) *met.* the bowels, entrails, inmost part of any thing, — *terre*, *O.*; — *reipublicæ*, *C.*

Vîsibilis -e, having the faculty of sight, *Pl.*

Vîsio -ônis, *f.* an appearance, vision, *C.*; (2) a mental image, idea, notion, *C.*

Vîsitatio -ônis, *f.* an appearance, sight, *Vt.*

Vîsîto, *I.* to see, *P.*; (2) to visit, *C.*

Vîso -si -sum, *3.* to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate, *C.*; (2) to come to see, go to see, look to, see after, — *ad eam Minerva*, *P.*; — *si domi est*, *T.*; (3) to visit, call upon, especially a sick person, — *aliquem*, *C.*

Vîsîla -m, *f.* a kind of vine, *Co. Pl.*

Vîsum -i, *n.* that which is seen, an appearance, vision, *C. Pt.*; (2) a mental image, *C.*

Vîsus -ûs, *m.* a seeing, sight, vision, look, *Q. O.*; (2) that which is seen, a sight, appearance, vision, *C. L.*

Vîta -æ, *f.* life, — *agere honestissime*, *C.*; — *pro-fundere pro aliquo*, *C.*; (2) living, means of living, subsistence, *P.*; (3) manner of life, way of living, *C.*; *vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur*, *Aug.*; (4) used as a term of endearment, *mea vita*, *P. L.*, my life! (5) the living, mankind, *Tb.*; (6) *the soul, shade, *V.*

Vîtâbilis -e, that is to be shunned, *O.*

Vîtâbundus -a -um, avoiding, shunning, *I.*

Vîtâlis -e, of or relating to life, vital, *C.*; — *vîc*, *O.*, the windpipe; (2) *subst.* *vîtâlla* -um, *n.* vital parts, *Co.*

Vîtâlliter, vitally, living, *Le.*

Vîtâllitas -âtis, *f.* life, vitality, *Pl.*

Vîtâtio -ônis, *f.* an avoiding, shunning, *C.*

Vîtellus, Aulus, a Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, was born of a distinguished though not ancient family, A.D. 15. Like many other imperial debauchees, he was not without literary tastes, but it was his vices which rendered him a congenial companion of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. His reign lasted little less than a year, and was marked only by the prodigality which he displayed in gratifying his sensual pleasures. His power soon crumbled away before so powerful an adversary as Vespasian, and he was

slain in the same year, A.D. 69, as he had ascended the throne.

Vitelus -i, *m. dim.* a little calf, P; (2) the yoke of an egg, C. Cl.

Viteus -a -um, of or relating to a vine, Vr. V.

Vitularium -ii, *n.* a nursery of young vines, Co.

Vitulator -ōris, *f.* a desling, raving, Sc.

Vitulator -ōris, *m.* a violator, ravisher, Sc.

Viticola -a, *m.* a cultivator of vines, P. Aug.

Viticula -a, *f. dim.* a little vine, C.

Vitifer -ēra -erum, vine-bearing, Pl.

Vitigenus -a -um, sprung from the vine, — liquor, Lc.

Vitigineus -a -um, of or relating to the vine, Co.

Pl.

Vitiligna -a, *f.* a bawd, P.

Vitiligo -luis, *f.* a kind of cutaneous eruption, Cl.

Pl.

Vitilis -o, plaited, intertwined, Vr; *subst.* -ia

-um, *n.* wicker-work, Pl.

Vitiligator -ōris, *m.* a brawler, quarrelor, Pl.

Vitiligo, *i.* to brawl, wrangle, quarrel, Pl.

Vitio, *i.* to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar,

vitiate, — *annem salubris amaris*, O; (2) to de-

file, debauch a maiden, T; (3) *met.* C; — *senatus-*

consulta, L.

Vitiose, faultily, corruptly, C. Co.

Vitiositas -ātis, *f.* viciousness, wicked-

ness, C.

Vitiosus -a -um, faulty, defective, corrupt, bad,

vitious, Vr. Pl; *met.* — *exemplum*, Aug; — *et*

flagitiosa vita, C.

Vitis -is, *f.* a vine, C; (2) a vine-branch, tendril,

Vr; and thence, the centurion's staff, made of a

vine-branch, Pl. To.

Vitator -ōris, *m.* one who plants vines, V.

Vitium -ii, *n.* a fault, defect, blemish, imper-

fection, *si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii,*

cetera mihi probabuntur, C; (2) *met.* a fault, im-

perfection, — *in dicente*, C; — *sermonis*, Q; — *for-*

fortune, C; (3) *met.* a moral fault, crime, vice,

lepibus et precia proposita sunt virtutibus et sup-

pliciis vitis, C; *virtus est vitium fingere*, H; espe-

cially in regard to chastity, a desling, debauching

a woman, P; (4) a defect, mistake in the aus-

pices, C.

Vito, *i.* to avoid, shun, evade, — *tela*, Ca; *met.*

— *vituperationem*, C.

Vitarius -ii, *m.* a glass-maker, Sc.

Vitreus -a -um, made of glass, vitreous, Co.

O; *subst.* -a -um, *n.* M. glass jugs and dishes;

(2) like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering, H.

V. O.

Vitrosus -i, *m.* a stepfather, C.

Vitrum -i, *n.* glass, C; (2) wood, a plant pro-

ducing a blue dye, Ca.

Vitruvius. M. Vitruvius Pollio, the author of a

work, "De Architectura Libri X.," which affords

us much valuable information on ancient architec-

ture, appears from what internal indications it is

possible to collect, to have lived in the reign of

Augustus, and to have dedicated his book to that

emperor. Of the events of his life we are almost

wholly ignorant. The value of his work lies

chiefly in the matter which it contains, as the style

is inelegant and often obscure.

Vitta -a, *f.* a ribbon, band, fillet; often worn by

priests and at sacrifices, V. Pt.

Vittatus -a -um, decorated with a fillet, O.

Vittula -a, *f.* a calf, heifer, V.

Vitulinus -a -um, of or relating to a calf, C;

subst. vitulina -a, *f.* veal, P.

Vitior, *i. dep.* to celebrate a festival, be joy-

ful, P.

Vitulus -i, *m.* (italér), a bull-calf, C; (2) ap-

plied to the young of other animals, e.g. of a horse,

V; — *marinus*, Jr, or *abs.* St, a seal.

Vituperabilis -e, blamable, C.

Vituperatio -ōnis, *f.* a blaming, scolding, viti-

peration, C. Q.

Vituperator -ōris, *m.* a blamer, vitupe-

rator, C.

Vitupero, *i.* to blame, scold, censure, vitupe-

rate, T. C.

Vivacitas -ātis, *f.* length of life, longevity, Co.

Pl.

Vivarium -ii, *n.* a place where living animals are

kept; especially a fish-pond, Pl.

Vivatus -a -um, lively, vivid, Lc.

Vivax -icis, long-lived, — *phantis*, O; (2) last-

ing, enduring, H. V; (3) *met.* brisk, viva-

cious, Q.

Viverra -a, *f.* a ferret, Pl.

Vivisco, vixi, 3. (vivisco, Vr.) to begin to live, Pl;

(2) to be lively, vigorous, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc. Co.

public, *non est consilium in vulgo*, C; *quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus*, C, pleasing to the public; (2) a crowd, multitude, mob, — *severum*, T; (3) the mob, C; *odi profanum vulgus, et arceo*, H.

Vulgo, commonly, publicly, before all the world, *eiusmodi tempus erat, ut homines — impune occiderentur*, C; — *loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Castilini*, C.

Vulnērārius -a -um, of or relating to wounds, Pl; -us -i, m. a surgeon, Pl.

Vulnēro, 1. to wound, injure, C. Ca; met. *eos nondum voce vulnēro*, C.

Vulnificus -a -um, inflicting wounds, O. V.

Vulnus -eris, n. a wound, — *in latere*, O; of inanimate things, an incision, cut, rent, V; (2) met. *fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; — *imposita provinciae sanare*, C.

Vulpēcula -æ, f. dim. a little fox, C.

Vulpes -is, f. a fox, Pl. H; — *marina*, Pl, a kind of shark.

Vulpinus -a -um, of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Pl.

*Vulsura -æ, f. a plucking, pulling, Vr.

Vulsus -a -um (*ptēp. vello*), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, P. M.

*Vulticulus -i, m. dim. the countenance, look, aspect, C.

Vultuosus -a -um, making faces, grimacing, full of airs, C.

Vultur -eris, m. a vulture, V; applied to a rapacious man, Sc.

Vulturinus -a -um, of or relating to a vulture, Pl.

Vulturū -i, m. a vulture, Pl; met. a rapacious man, C; (2) an unlucky throw at dice, P.

Vultus -us, m. the countenance, expression of the face, *imago animi* — *est*, C; *recoardamini faciem et illos ejus fictos simulatosque vultus*, C; (2) in general, the face, H. O; a likeness, portrait, effigy, Pl; met. — *natura*, O, the aspect of nature.

X, x, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Xi (Ξ, ξ). It arises variously out of the combination of c and s (*dico, dixi*), g and s (*lego, lexi*), h and s (*traho, traxi*).

Xenium -ii, n. (*ξένιον*), a present given to a guest, Pl. Vt; in general, a gift, present, Pl.

Xerampēllinū -arum, f. (*ξηραμπέλλιναι*), dark-red garments, Vr.

Xiphias -æ, m. (*ξίφις*), a sword-fish, Pl; (2) a sword-shaped comet, Pl.

Xiphion -ii, n. (*ξίφιον*), a sword-lily, Pl.

Xylinum -i, n. (*ξύλινον*), cotton, Pl.

Xylōbalānum -i, n. (*ξύλοβάλαμον*), wood of the balsam-tree, Pl.

Xylōcinnamōmum -i, n. (*ξύλοκιννάμωμον*) cinnamon, Pl.

Xylon -i, n. (*ξύλον*), the cotton-tree, Pl.

Xyris -idis, f. (*ξυρίς*), the wild iris, Pl.

Xystus -i, m. (*ξυστός*), among the Greeks, a covered corridor in a gymnasium, where the athletes exercised in winter, Vt; (2) among the Romans, an open colonnade for walking, disputing, etc. C.

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek Upsilon, which it resembles in shape (Υ). It is therefore correctly used only in words of Greek origin.

Z, z, represents the Greek Zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in words borrowed from that language.

Zāma -æ, f. (*ζαμία*), damage, injury, loss, P.

Zēa -æ, f. (*ζέα*), a kind of spelt, Pl.

Zēlōtūplā -æ, f. (*ζηλοτυπία*), jealousy, Pl.

Zēlōtūpus -a -um (*ζηλότυπος*), jealous, Jr.

Zēlus -i, m. (*ζήλος*), jealousy, emulation, Vt.

Zēphūrus -a -um (*ζεφύρος*), — *oca*, Pl, addle eggs.

Zēphūrus -i, m. (*ζεφύρος*), a warm west wind, zephyr, Pl. H. V.

Zēugites -æ, m. (*ζευγίτης*), a kind of reed, Pl.

Zēus -i, m. (*ζεύς*), a fish, the dory, Co.

Zingiber -eris, n. Cl. zingiberi, n. *indcl.* Pl, ginger.

Zizyphum -i, n. (*ζίζυφον*), the jujube, Pl.

Zizyphus -i, f. (*ζίζυφος*), the jujube-tree, Co.

Zōdiacus -i, m. (*ζωδιακός*), the zodiac, C.

Zōna -æ, f. (*ζώνη*), a maiden's girdle, zone, Ct; (2) a girdle or money-belt, II; (3) the three stars called Orion's Belt, O; (4) a terrestrial zone, V. O.

Zōnārus -a -um, of or relating to a girdle, P; *subst.* -us -i, m. C, a girdle-maker.

Zōnūla -æ, f. a little girdle, Ct.

Zōophthalmos -i, m. (*ζωόφθαλμος*), the greater houseleek, Pl.

Zōphōrus -i, m. (*ζωφόρος*), a frieze, Vt.

Zōpiassa -æ, f. (*ζωπίασα*), pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships, Pl.

Zoster -eris, m. (*ζωστήρ*), a cutaneous eruption, the shingles, Pl.

Zōthēca -æ, f. (*ζωθήκη*), a private cabinet, Pl.

Zōthēcula -æ, f. dim. a small private cabinet, Pl.

Zyga -æ, f. (*ζυγία*), a tree, the horn-bean, Pl.

Zythum -i, n. (*ζύθος*), a kind of Egyptian beer, Pl.

CASSELL'S

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

THE aim in the English-Latin part of this Dictionary has been, to present a Latin equivalent for every English word and phrase now in current use. In selecting the vocabulary for that purpose, the authority of the best actual usage, rather than that of any English Dictionary, has been followed; for there is no English Dictionary that does not either omit many words that are in use, or give many words that are not in use. Of course the current English of the nineteenth century covers a much wider space than the Latin of the days of Cicero and Augustus. Hence it became necessary to borrow from inferior writers, as well as to seek assistance from analogy. In having recourse to these aids, care has been taken, by the use of certain signs, the exact meaning of which is explained, to distinguish between pure Latinity and less pure Latinity. It is believed that by the plan pursued the student will not only be preserved from the danger, to which he is constantly exposed in most English-Latin Dictionaries, of confounding even modern adaptations with ancient and pure Latin words and idioms, but will find himself possessed, to some extent, of a scale of Latin values, or a means of ascertaining the exact authority of each particular form of speech. In order to make this system of tests complete, it is necessary here to add, that in cases left without a specific mark or sign, the word or phrase is to be accounted, if not Ciceronian, yet of an authority approaching to that of Cicero. With the view of conveying the largest amount of instruction compatible with the limits assigned to a work so low in price, compression and abbreviation have been fully studied, and it is believed that the Dictionary will serve as a Phrase Book, and in a measure a Book of Synonyms, while it answers the ordinary purposes of a Dictionary. To collect and arrange the materials which enter into this English-Latin Dictionary would be the labour of many years, if not of a life, nor could the matter be presented in a perfect form by any one hand. No such Herculean task has been

PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

attempted, but that which ought to prove more useful to the student, namely, to present in an English dress the most important of the mass of materials accumulated and set in order by the best scholarship of Germany. Special use has been made of the German-Latin part of Dr. Georges' most excellent Lexicon, the title of which is appended, with that of other authorities which have been consulted or laid under contribution in the composition of this work. While making his acknowledgments the writer must not forget the assistance rendered by William Orges, Esq., Ph.D., of the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, a scholar now resident in this city, and less known than he deserves to be.

JOHN R. BEARD, D.D.

Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, etc.

Manchester, December 1854.

WORKS EMPLOYED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

Lateinisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Lateinisches Handwörterbuch, nach Imm. Joh. Gerh. Schiller und Georg Heinr. Lunemann, neu bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Ernst Georges; Deutsch-Lateinischer Theil. 10th Edition; Leipsic, 1853.

Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch, ausgearbeitet von Dr. Georg A. Koch. Leipsic, 1854.

Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et curâ Jacobi Facciolati. 3rd English and 1st German Edition; Leipsic, 1839.

The same work translated into English by James Bailey, A.M.; London, 1828.

Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, in Four Parts, etc. 6th Edition; London, 1735.

Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Alterthumswissenschaft, herausgegeb. von August Pauly, Walz, und Tenffel. 6 vols. 8vo.; Stuttgart, 1839-1852.

Latin Synonyms, by M. J. B. Gardin Dumesnil, translated into English by the Rev. J. M. Gosset. 1 vol. 8vo.; 2nd Edition; London, 1819.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases, by William Robertson, A.M. New and enlarged Edition; 1 vol. 8vo.; London, 1824.

Callipeia, or A Rich Storehouse of Proper, Choyce, and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected for the most part out of Tullies Works, by Thomas Drax. 1 vol. 12mo.; London, 1631.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

ADDITIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH-LATIN PART.

• prefixed to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is of modern origin.

† appended to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is used by the Latin poets.

(*ex*) denotes that the word so inclosed may be used or not.

alqz, aliquis

alqd, aliquid

alqjs, alicujus

alci, alieni

alqm, aliquem

alqam, aliquam

alqo, aliquo

alqd, aliquā

Com. used by the Latin comic poets

comb. in combination

Ecl. Church Latin

Eng. English

fig. figuratively

Gramm. used by the Latin grammarians

Jet. used by the ancient juriconsults or lawyers

l. literally

L. according to Linnæus

late, Latin of late origin

opp. the opposite word, or word with the corresponding opposite meaning

post- (or *after-*) *Aug.*, a word or phrase not used till after the age of Augustus

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

ABA

ABL

A, or **An**, has no representative in Latin, for the Latin has no article; only the context, therefore, can determine whether in translating from Latin into English a noun should have any article, and, if any, whether the definite or indefinite; and on the other hand, in translating from English into Latin, you must drop the article, whether it be the definite "the" or the indefinite "a." If, however, our "a" is used for "one," then it may be represented by *unus*, e.g. *ad unum omnes*, all to a man. **A**, when used distributively, may be rendered by *in* with the accusative, as *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he distributes twelve acres a man; also with the ablative to denote time, *ter in anno*, thrice a year. As a preposition, "a" may be expressed by the supine, as *ire renatum*, to go n fishing. Mere apposition expresses our indefinite article, e.g. *Crassus, optimus orator*, Crassus, an excellent orator; *Mithridates odio in Romanos Hannibal*, Mithridates was in hatred against the Romans a (second) Hannibal. See **One**.

Abast, **Ast**, as a noun, *puppis*; as an adverb, *a tergo*, a *puppis*: *prora et puppis*, fore and aft; *a fronte atque a tergo*, adv.

Abandon, *v.tr. derelinquere, destituere, deserere alqm*: *quum me serum in servitute pro te hic dei eliqueris*, since you have abandoned me here in slavery a slave for you.

Abase, *v.tr. deprimere* (*ita se quisque extollit at deprimat alium*, each one so extols himself as to abase another); *gradu dejicere* (properly to deprive one of his rank or position), — *alqm edilitate*, — *præture*, — *principatu*, — *ope*; *minuere gladium*, — *gloriam alqis*, — *aucloritatem*. **Abacement**, *n. capitis deminutio*.

Abash, *v.tr. confundere* (*omnes corporis atque animi pergit confundere sensus, he proceeds to abash all the feelings of mind and body*); *perturbare, percellere*: to be abashed, *obstupescere*.

Abate, *v.tr.*, or lessen, *deminuere, imminuere*: to lower the charge, *detrahere de summâ*, — *alqd ex eâ summâ*: *intr.* to grow less; *æstus deferescunt*, the heat abates.

Abbot, *n.* *archimandrita* (head monk), *abbas*; *abbey*, **abbatia* (a cloister); the office of —, **abbatis munus*; dwelling of —, **abbatis domus*; the living or benefice of —, **concessum abbatis beneficium*. **Abbess**, **abbatissa*, **anistitia Virginum sacrarum*; (if a princess) **regina abbatissa* (as in *Virg. Æn. l. 273, regina sacerdos*).

Abbreviate, *v.tr. præcidere* (to prune), *amputare* (to take away superfluities), *circumcidere* (to pare down), *contrahere* (*scil. orationem*, to bring into a smaller compass), *in angustum cogere* (*scil. commentarios*, to compress); *in artum colligere* (*scil. illa volumina*, to reduce to a small space); *verba ad compendium facere* or *facere verba compendi* (to cut short), *per notas scribere* (to write by signs or arbitrary characters). **Abbreviation**,

n. nota: to write down in —, *notis accipere*; = abridgment, *epitome*, *es*, *f.* See **Abridge**.

Abdicate, *v.tr.* = to retire from an office, *abdicare se magistratu* (e.g. *dictaturâ*, etc.). **Abdication**, *n. abdicatio* (e.g. *dictaturæ*), *juris cessio*. See **Resign**.

Abdomen, *n. abdômen* (the fat under-part of the belly). See **Belly**.

Abduction, *n. raptio, raptus* (e.g. of a maiden; one who is guilty of raptor); to commit the crime, *rapiere, abripere, virgines rapere*; so *abripere filios e complexu parentum*, to tear sons from the arms of their parents; — secretly, *furtio subducere*; — a wife from her husband, *uxorem abducere marito*; to seize some one's bride, *occupare pactas alqis nuptias*.

Abed, *in lecto*: to be in bed, *in lecto esse*; to lie abed, *cubare in lecto*; to be fond of bed, *lecto teneri*; to rise from bed, *surgere lecto*; to get up, *descendere lecto*; to be brought abed, *parturire*.

Aberration, *n. error* (an unintentional deviation), *erratum* (a failure in duty, e.g. *tantum dolorem mihi attulerunt errata ætatis meæ*, so much grief did the aberrations of my youth bring me). See **Err**, **Wander**.

Abet, *v.tr. instigare, impellere ad alqd, e parte alqis stare, auxilio esse, participem sceleris esse, culpæ (or sceleris) esse ufinem, ejus noxæ socium esse*. An abettor, *qui in eadem causâ est, socius, conscius, unus ex conscitis*: to act the part of —, *adjutorem esse, societatem habere cum alqd re, consiliis interesse, consilii participem fieri*.

Abeysance; in —, *vacuus* (e.g. *fundus vacat*, is at present without a proprietor); to be in —, *vacuum esse, vacare*: he conferred the priestly offices, as vacant (or in abeyance), on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios*.

Abhor, *v.tr. abhorrere alqd or ad alqd re, abominari alqd or alqm* (to wish him or it away), *detestari alqd or alqm* (to curse), *aversari alqm or alqd* (to stand away from). **Abhorrence**, *n. detestatio, aversatio alqis rei* (*abominatio* is late Latin); worthy of —, *abominabilis, detestabilis, detestandus*.

Abide, *v.intr.* to tarry or stay in a place, *morari, commorari* (in a place, *alqo or in alqo loco*; with some one, *apud alqm*, in his house), *considere* (to settle, used of soldiers, and thence = to encamp); — in a place, *alqo loco, esse or versari in alqo loco*. An abiding, *n. commoratio, mora*. See **Awit**, **Stay**.

Abject, *adj. abjectus* (cast away or down in mind), *dejectus* (cast down), *infractus* (broken), *demissus* (sunk, dejected), *despectus* (despised), *perditus* (lost, abandoned). See **Low**, **Mean**.

Abjure, *abjurare* (to deny on oath), *ejurare* (to purge yourself, to renounce by an oath). See **Oath**.

Able, *adj.* (1) = having power, *potens, potens*; very —, *prepotens, prepotens*: (2) = fit for, *habilis, aptus, idoneus*. To be able = to have or employ power, *posse* (to be in a condition to do,

with an inf.), *valere* (to have strength for), *pol-
lere* (to have superior power; comb. *posse et pol-
lere*); — greatly, *multum valere* or *pol-
lere*, *multum* (or *largiter*) *posse*, *auctoritate florere* or *rigere*,
magna auctoritate esse, *magnam auctoritatem ha-
bere* (to have authority or influence, to be influen-
tial); — in a particular thing, *aliquid re pol-
lere* or *prepol-
lere*; by riches, favour, etc., *diuitiis, gratia*;
— with a person, *multum posse apud aliquem* (*aucto-
ritate, gratia*): I am — to do any thing with him,
totus est in potestate mea; fortune has much power,
fortuna multum valet; as well as I can, *pro viribus*
(according to my power). Ability, *vis* = fitness or
strength, *facultas* (inner power for), *potestas* (physi-
cal power), *vires* (bodily strength): according to
my ability, *pro facultate*, *pro viribus meis*, *quantum*
in me (or *in mea potestate*) *situm* (or *positum*) *est*,
ut potero: to have the ability to do, *facultatem*
aliquid faciendi habere or *prædium esse*, *aliquid facere*
(or *efficere*) *posse*; to go beyond your —, *vires ex-
cedere*.

Ablution, *ablutio*: to make an —, *ablueri* (with
or without *aqua*), *elueri* (to wash out as a spot),
perluere (to wash thoroughly): — of the body,
corpus (*pedes*, etc.) *ablueri* or *perluere* (*aqua*).
See Wash, Water.

Abnegation, *n. animi moderatio* (self-restraint),
dolorum et laborum contemptio (disregard of en-
durance), *rerum humanarum contemptio ac despi-
cientia* (contempt of mortal things). See Deny,
Negation, Self.

Abnormal, *adj.* = deviating from the rule, *enormis*
(irregularly built, e.g. view), *anomalus*
(ἀνωμαλός, departing from the form in declination),
non constans (not remaining like itself), *incom-
positus, inusitatus* (e.g. species), *infrequens* (seldom,
rare, e.g. cultor deorum).

Aboard; = that is, on the border or side of a
ship: to go —, *navem conscendere*; to be —, *in
navi esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have
—, *sustulisse aliquem* (of a person), *vehere* (of a
thing); the vessels which had the horse — (or on
board), *naves quæ equites sustentant*; to jump
overboard, *ex navi desilire* or *se projicere*; to
throw overboard, *aleis rei jacturam facere*. See
Ship.

Abolish, *v. tr. abolere* (to wear away, opp. ad-
dere); — the remains or memorials, *abolere monu-
menta*; — temples by age or fire, *deum templa re-
tustate aut igni abolere* (used also with *vires*, *me-
moria*, *nomina*). Abolition, *n. abolitio* (*abolitio
legis*, a rescinding; also with *facti* = amnesty).
See Annul.

Abominate, *v. tr. abominari aliquem* or *aliquid*. See
Abhor and Detest.

Aborigines, *n.* = the first inhabitants, *qui nati
sunt in aliqua terra* (e.g. of the island, *qui nati sunt
in insula*); with later writers, *autochthones*
(αὐτόχθονες).

Abortion, *n.* (1) = a failure or miscarriage,
abortus, abortio; to cause an —, *abortum* or *abor-
tus facere*, *abortus inferre alci*: (2) = a monstrous
birth, *monstrum, portentum, homo portentuosus*,
fetus portentuosus or *monstruosus*, *fetus obscenus*
(offensive to the eye). See Monster.

Abound, *v. intr. abundare, superesse, suppedilare*.

Abundant, *adj. abundans, affluens*. Abundantly,
abunde, satis superque, abundanter, cumulate
(heaped up), *superneantius* (unnecessary or su-
perfluous). Abundance, *n. abundantia, affluentia*,
(more than you want), *uberitas* (fulness), *copiam*,
suppeditatio bonorum; — in all things, *omnium
rerum abundantia* or *affluentia*, *affluentes omnium
rerum copie, saturitas copiarum omnium rerum*:
to have an — of, to abound, *in aliqua re abundare* or
reundare, *suppeditari aliqua re*; to live in —, *in
omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere*, *circum-
fluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abun-
dantiâ vivere*.

About, *circa* (as an adv. and as a prep. used of
place, never of time by Cicero), *circum* (as an adv.
and as a prep. only of place, involves motion, e.g.

Nævius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *N. senda
boys round to his friends*), *circiter* (only of a cer-
tain time): about = in these parts, *hæc regione*.
For the uses of *circum* with verbs, as *circumagere*
(to lead about), *circumire* (to go about), see the
Latin-English Part under *Circum*. See Around.

Above, *prep.* = simply denoting that one body is
higher than another, whereas "over" in addition
denotes that the higher body is in a perpendicular
line with the lower. "Above" and "over" are
used of place; "above" is used also of time;
both are employed figuratively, and both are repre-
sented by the Latin *super* and *supra* (*super terram
est caelum*, the heaven is above the earth; *super
caput est gladius*, the sword is over (his) head): to
be above some one, *supra aliquem esse*; above = more
than, *cassa supra millia viginti*, more than twenty
thousand slain; also with *plus* and *amplius*: above
measured, *supra modum*; above my strength, *supra
vires*; to put one thing above another, *rem alii
longe antepone*; to bid above (as in an auction),
supra adicere (some one, *aliquem cingere*); to be
above human strength, *supra humanas vires esse*.
See Over.

Abrade, *v. tr. abraderi* (to scrape off), *ferro de-
pectere* (to curry), *deterere* (to rub off). See At-
tribution.

Abridge, *v. tr. curtare, decurtare* (to shorten,
mutilate), *detrahere aliquid* (to take away from),
contrahere (to bring into a smaller compass), *in
angustum cogere* (to press into a less space, e.g.
commentarios), *in artum colligere* (e.g. *volumina*),
amputare (to cut off, e.g. *narrationem*), *minuere*
(to lessen the number of syllables, e.g. *madise pro
audicisse*), *notare, per notas scribere* (to abbreviate
in writing): to abridge what you say, *verba ad
compendium conferre, facere verba compendii*. An
abridgment, *n. compendium*. See Abbreviate,
Short.

Abroad, *adv. foras, foris, militia, belli, peregre*;
to be —, *foris esse*; at home and —, *domi militia-
que*; the rumour spreads —, *rumor tota urbe dis-
currit*; to spread —, *diffundi, luxurari, late dis-
fundi*; nations —, *gentes externa* or *extera*
(foreign); to travel —, *peregre abire* or *proficisci*,
solum certare or *mutare*; to live —, *peregre habi-
tare*; to stay —, *pergrinari*; to return from —,
peregre redire; to die —, *inter gentes externas
mori*. See Foreign, Strange.

Abrogate, *v. tr.* (as a law), *abrogare* (to annul by
the power of the people), *abrogare legi* (to remove
one law by means of another). Abrogation, *aboli-
tio, dissolutio*; the — of the system of Lycurgus,
disciplina Lycurgi eublata; — of debts, *tabula
novæ*. See Annul.

Abrupt, *adj. abruptus* (broken away, e.g. *sermo*,
sermonis genus), *adv. abrupte*; *præcisus*, *adv.
præcise*. See Steep.

Abscess, *n. ulcus, suppuratio, fistula, apostēma*,
ūlis, n. (ἀσθένεια), pure Latin abscessus (an abscess
with a discharge), *romica* (a cloved abscess), *car-
bunculus* (a pestilential abscess, red with black and
blue pustules), *carcinōma* (καρκίνωμα), pure Latin
cancer (a gangrene, held by the ancients to be in-
curable, a curable kind was called *carcōides*),
condylōma, ūlis, n. κοκκώδης, hard and bony-like
on the buttocks), *epinectis* or *syce* (ἐπινεκτή, σῆλη,
bear-tye), *agilopium, agilops* (ἀγίλωψ), *weeping*
(fistula); full of —, *ulcerosus*; I have an — under
the tongue, *sub lingua aliquid abcedit*. See Dis-
cuss.

Abscond, *v. intr. delitescere* (of persons and
things), *se abdere* in occultum, *e medio exire*; to
discedere (opp. in medio esse), *oculi, ocellarii*;
— in some place, *delitescere in aliquo loco* (to lie hid in),
se abdere in aliquo loco, *se occultare aliquo loco*,
aliquo loco abditum latere, in occulto se continere,
abditum et ineluxum in occulto latere.

Absent, *adj. abans*; to be —, *abesse* (from a
place, *loco* or *ex loco*), *pergrinari* (out of the
country, to travel); fig. in thought, *animus excur-
rere et vagari* (wander), *mente alienatum esse* (to
have lost your senses). Absence, *n. absentia, per-*

agynatio (travelling); in a person's —, *dum alqs abest*, *absente alqo*; — of mind, *alienatio mentis*, *amentia*, *dementia*.

Absolute, adj. (1) = in and by itself, as opposed to relatively, *simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratus*; the — (in philosophy), *id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi et tale quale est. perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum alqd et absolutum, cui nihil abest, quodque undique aptum atque perfectum expletumque est omnibus suis numeris et partibus*; adv. *perse*, *simpliciter*, et *ex sua vi*. (2) = unconditional, *simplex, absolutus*, comb. *simplex et absolutus*; an — necessity, *simplex et absoluta necessitudo*; adv. *absolute*, *sine adiectione*, *sine exceptione*, *plane*, *proprus*, *omnino*, *ulique*. (3) = unlimited, *infinitus, summus*; an — power, *infinita* or *immoderata potestas*; — dominion, *imperium summum*, *quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur*; — government, *constitution*, **civitas in qua summum imperium apud unum est or in qua dominatu unius omnia tenentur*, **civitas in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est*.

Absolution, n. — of sins, **cuncta delictorum or peccatorum*, **cuncta pontificis Romani, indulgentia*; to give —, *veniam alicui et impunitatem dari*; to receive —, **cuncta peccatorum impetrare*; to preach or proclaim —, **pontificis Romani ventam promulgare*; to sell —, *annuñari*. See Pardon.

Absolve, v.tr. *solvere alqm alqd re*; — from the laws, *legibus*; — from military service, *militia*; — by a law, *lege*; *alci gratiam facere alqs rei* (to grant pardon), *alqm eximere de alqd re*; — from a charge, *solvere*, *absolvere alqs rei or alqd re or de alqd re*, *alqm exsolvere alqd re*, *alqm liberare alqd re or alqs rei*; to be absolved or acquitted at law, *liberatum discedere*, *innocentem or innocium absolvi*, *ex iudicio emergere*, *periculo liberari*, *elabi* (to get off). See Acquit.

Absorb, v.tr. *sugere* (to suck in); *imbibere*; — the colour, *colorem bibere*, *imbibere*. See Suck.

Abstain, v.tr. *abstinere or se abstinere alqd re or ab alqd re*, *se continere ab alqd re*, *temperare sibi quominus*, etc. *temperare (sibi) ab alqd re*, *parcere alicui rei*; — from food, *se abstinere cibo*; — from certain meats, *quibusdam cibis temperare*; — from appearing in public, *abstinere publico*; — from tears, *lacrimis tenere*; — intercourse with, *alqs aditum sermonemque desugere*; — insult and injury, *injuriam atque maleficio temperare or se prohibere*. **Abstinent**, *abstinens*, *continens*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*, *temperans*; — in drink, *sobrius*; — in love, *castus continensque*; adv. *abstinenter*, *continenter*; to be — in a thing, *modum tenere in alqd re*. **Abstinenec**, n. *abstinentia* (opp. *euphrosia*, *avaritia*), *continentia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*, *castimonia* (chastity).

Abstract, adj. (1) = removed from the sphere of the senses, *sevocatus a sensibus*, *abductus a consuetudine oculorum*, *ab aspectu iudicio remotus*, *neque visu neque tactu manifestus*; an — idea, **notio ei a materia sejuncta et simplicia*, **notio sola mente percipienda*. To abstract or think abstractedly, *aciem mentis or animum a consuetudine oculorum abducere*, *mentem ab oculis*, *a sensibus revocare*, *sevocare mentem a sensibus et cogitationem a consuetudine abducere*, *animum ad se ipsum advocare*, *animum a corpore abstrahere or scernere*, *se a corpore vocare*. An abstraction, *res cui corpus visu tactuque manifestum adest*, *appellatio* (mere name); to form —, *cogitatione superare*, *mente et cogitatione distinguere*, *animo contemplari alqd*; to pursue abstract study, *avocare se a corpore et ad rei (rerum) cogitationem curamque studioque capi*; the power of —, **animum a corpore abstrahendi vis*; adv. *cogitatione* (opp. *in concreto*), *separatim* (opp. *definito*, *in concreto*). (2) deep or acute in thought, *subtilis*, comb. *subtilis et acutus*, *abstrusus* (difficult to conceive); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*, *homo acutus*; a somewhat — inquiry, *disputatio paulo abstrusior*; adv. *subtiliter*, comb. *subtiliter et acute*.

Abstruse, adj. *obscurus*, *additus*, *reconditus*. **abs-**

tractus, *perplexus* (in confusion, e.g. *responsum*, *sermone*, *carmen*). **Abstruseness**, *obscuritas*, *recondita*, *re involuta*, *re obscura et quasi involuta*. See Abstract, Dark, Conceal.

Absurd, adj. *absurdus*, *ineptus* (unsuitable), *faulus* (silly), *inscius* (the consequence of ignorance, *inscitia*); adv. *absurde*, *inepte*, *insulse*, *in-scite*. **Absurdity**, (1) as a quality, *absurditas*, *insulitas*, *præcitas*; (2) as an act, *res inepta*, *ineptice*, *nugæ*; to utter —, *inepte dicere*, *monstra dicere*.

Abuse, n. (1) = the not right use of a thing, *abusus perverus*, *abusus immoderatus*, *intemperans*, *insolens*; (2) = an evil custom, *mos prævus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*, *res mali or pessimi exempli*; an — gains head, *percrebrescit mos prævus*; to correct abuses, *res mali exempli corrigere*, many, *pleraque pessimi exempli corrigere*. **Abuse**, or misuse, v. *aliquid re perverse uti*, *abuti*, *immodice or immoderate or intemperanter or insolenter or insolenter et immodice abuti aliquid re*; — one's good nature, *aleis indulgentia abuti*. N.B. *abuti* obtains its bad meaning in Latin only from the connexion, e.g. *quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?* how long will you — our patience! so *iudicio abuti ad quæstum*. (2) to use badly, *deuti alqo*, *alqo or alqd abuti* (to dishonour); to allow yourself to be so dishonoured, *se abutendum alicui permittere*. Adv. *perverse*, *immodice*, *intemperanter*, *insolenter*, *contra morem*, *contra jus fasque*. See Use.

Abut = to border upon, *finitimum*, *vicinum*, *confinium alicui or alicui loco esse*, *adiacere alicui loco*, *conjunctum esse alicui loco*, *tangere*, *attingere*, *contingere locum*, *continentem esse alicui loco or cum alqo loco*, *immitti alicui loco* (to hang over). See Border.

Abys, n. = a huge or bottomless depth, *infinita* or *immensa altitudo*, *vorago* (literally a gulping), *gurgis* (a whirlpool), *profundum*, *locus præceps*: to cast yourself into an —, *jacere se in profundum*; an — was formed, *ad infinitam altitudinem terra desedit*; — in the middle of the forum, *forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem*.

Acacia, n. *acacia*; the sap of the —, *acacie succus*.

Academy, n. (1) = the Platonic school so called, *Academia*, *Academica secta*; (2) = any learned body or institution, *collegium* (e.g. *poetarum*); a school of liberal study, **academia liberalium artium*. **Academic** or disciple of Plato, *Academicus philosophus*, *Academicæ sectæ philosophus*; the Academics, *Academici*; = a member of a learned body, **academia sodalis*. See School.

Acanthus, n. *acanthus*; adorned with —, *acanthinus*. See Tree.

Accede, v.intr. *accedere alicui rei or ad alqd* (e.g. a plan, opp. *abhorre* *ab alqd re*), *astipulari alicui*; to a person's opinion, *sententia assentiri*, *sententiam accipere*, *sententiam assensione comprobare*, *aleis sententiam sequi*, *ad aleis sententiam accedere*, *ire*, *pedibus ire*, *discedere*, *concedere*, *transire in aleis sententiam*. One who accedes, a convert, *astipulator*, *assensor*, *assentator*, *ascripitor*. **Acce**ssion or passing from one opinion or side to another, *astipulatio*, *astipulatus*, *assensio*, *assensus*, *assentatio*; with my —, *me assentiente*, *me probante*, *me annuente*. See Concede.

Accelerate, v.tr. to hasten, *accelerare alqd*, *maturare* (not to delay at the proper time, *ad-maturare* = to make ripe), *propere* (to hasten), *festinare*, *festinanter agere*, *repræsentare* (to bring forwards even before the time); to — too much, *præcipitare* (e.g. the vintage, *vindemiam*); — your journey, *iter maturare or accelerare*, *maturare or propere proficisci*, *mature proficisci*; — your arrival, *maturare venire*; — your ruin, *maturare sibi exitum*; — some one's —, *præcipitantem impellere*. See Haste.

Accent, n. (1. in pronunciation) *rocis sonus*, *accentus*, *tenor*, *tonus*; the sharp —, *sonus vocis acutus*; (2. as a sign) *rocis nota*. **Accent** =

certum vocis *admonere sonum*; in writing, *appone* syllabam *notum* or *apicem*. Accentuation, *vocalitudo*, *accentus*.

Accept, v.tr. (1) to take what is offered, *accipere*; — money from, *pecuniam ab alio accipere*; not to —, *aliquid non accipere*, *aliquid accipere abnuo* (I politely refuse, "decline"). (2) to undertake, *suscipere* (of your own free-will), *recipere* (when requested; the two last used of an office, etc.); not to — an office, *deprecari munus*; — a building as a contractor, *opus redimere*. (3) to take a person to yourself, e.g. as an associate, *aliquid socium assumere* or *sibi adiungere*, *aliquid sibi cooptare* (in an office); — as a teacher, *tradere se or liberos aliquid disciplinam*; — as a patron or defender, *adoptare sibi aliquid patronum*, *defensorem*, *asciscere sibi aliquid patronum*, *dare se aliquid clientelam et fidem*; — as a citizen, *aliquid accipere or recipere in civitatem*. Acceptable, *ad*, *accipitibus*, *dignus qui accipitur*, *assumptione dignus* (worth choosing); *pro obabili*, *probandus*, *jucundus* (agreeable, pleasant). Adv. *jucunde*; to speak —, *ornate dicere*. Acceptance, *acceptio*, *assumptio*, *assumptione dignus*, *comprobatio* (approval). See Receive.

Access, n. *aditus*, *accessio*, *accessus*; I have — to a person, *mihi aditus est ad aliquid*; — free to the house, *mihi aditus in domum familiaris est*; private persons have — to him, *faciles aditus sunt ad eum privatorum*; you could not for some days have — to him, *aliquot dies adiri non poterat*; difficult of —, *convenientibus est difficultis*, *vari est aditus*; men have not — to that temple, etc., *aditus in id sacrarium non est viris*, *quo praeter sacerdotes adire fas non est*; to give —, *aditum aliquid dare ad aliquid*; to open —, *patefacere aliquid aditum ad aliquid*; to have —, *habere ad aliquid*, *aditum aliquid ad aliquid patet*; no one has —, *nemini aditus apertus est*; to leave — in the mind for truth, *veritati aditum in animos relinquere*; to give or grant —, *aliquid admittere*, *aliquid aditum convenienti dare*, *aliquid copiam sui dare*; (for audience) he gives — to the lowest, *nemo tam humilis est cui non aditus ad eum pateat*; to refuse —, *aliquid aditum negare*, *aliquid aditum convenienti non dare*, *aliquid janua prohibere*, *aliquid aditum janua avertere*, *aliquid excludere*. Accessible, *patens*, *facilis aditu* or *accessu* (of places); *ad aliquid facilis sunt aditus* (of men); *patiens aliquid rei* (e.g. nullius salubris consilii *patiens*, he is not — to any sound advice); he is little —, *difficillior est aditu*; to be —, *adiri posse*, *pallere* (the two last of localities); — by one small way, *una et angusta semita adiri*; Pontus is — to our legions, *patefactus nostris legionibus est Pontus*; access to him is closed, or he is inaccessible, *aditus ad eum interclusi sunt*. Accessibility, *promptus aditus*. See Affordable.

Accessory or accomplice, n. *sceleris affinis*, *eius nocte socius*, *conscius*, *unus ex conscis*, *correus*; to conceal —, *conscios celare*; to make known —, *conscios edere*. See Accomplice.

Accidence, n. a book containing the rudiments of grammar, *libellus grammaticus*. See Grammar, Speech.

Accident, n. *casus*, *res*, *eventus* or *eventum*; unfortunate —, *res adversa*, *misera*, *casus calamitosi*, *miseri* (mis-chances, misfortunes); a frightful —, *casus horribilis*, *tristis*; unexpected —, *improvisus*, *inopinatus*; n possible —, *quod accideret potest*; manifold —, *rerum vicissitudines*; the neuter plural is often employed, e.g. *media praeterire*, to pass over the intermediate accidents or events. Accidental, *fortuitus*, *forte oblatu*, in *casu positus*, *non necessarius*, *incertus*; the — course of atoms, *fortuitus concursus atomorum*; what is outward is —, *quod externum*, *id in casu est*. Accidents, *fortuita*, *orum*, n. *res fortuitae*. Adv. *forte*, *casu*, *fortuito* (opp. *consilio*, *consulto*), comb. *casu et fortuito*, *temere* (without any order); also by *forte* *ita evenit* or *accidit ut*, etc.; to mention accidentally, *in mentionem aliquid rei incidere*. See Event.

Acclaim, n. *acclamatio*; to utter an — to, *acclamare* or *suclamare aliquid*. See Applause.

Accommodate, v.tr. *commodare*, *commodum facere*, *benigne* or *hospitaliter excipere*. Accommodation, n. *commodum*. See Adapt.

Accompany, v.tr. *comitari aliquid* or *aliquid*, *comitem aliquid esse*, *comitem se aliquid dare*, *praebere*, *adiungere*, *inter comites aliquid esse* or *aspici*, *prosequi aliquid* or *aliquid* (in a procession), *deducere aliquid* (to conduct or attend as a mark of homage and honour), *sectari*, *assectari aliquid* (to attach yourself to a higher person), *stipare aliquid* (to crowd); — one to his house, *prosequi*, *deducere aliquid domum*; to be accompanied by an extraordinary number, *stipari non usitata frequentia*; bad weather accompanied by hail, etc. *foeda tempestas cum grandine et tonitribus caelo dejecta*; fig. to — with tears and prayers on his departure, *prosequi aliquid lacrimis et votis*; — a present with compliments, *munus ornare verbis*; (in music) *adesse aliquid*, *aspirare aliquid* (with the flute), *concinnare aliquid* (with a wind-instrument); a person singing, *pronunciatus*; — the song with the instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere*, *modis musicis excipere cantum*, *ad chordam unum cantare*; — the flute with song, *conferre ad tibiam vocem* (voices). Accompaniment or following, *comitatus*, *assectatio*; — of the bride, *deductio sponsae in domum mariti*; under the — of, *aliquid comite*, *comitante*, *comitatu*, *eum comitatu aliquid*; the —, (in music) *cantu vocis sociata nervorum concordia*; to sing to the — of a flute, *ad tibicen canere*. See Companion.

Accomplice, a. *conscius criminis*. See Accessory.

Accomplish, v.tr. *ad exitum adducere*, *ad finem perducere*, *conficere*, *consummare* (to finish), *absolvere*, *perficere*, *perpolire*; *comab. perpolire* atque *conficere*, *extremam* or *summam manum imponere aliquid rei*; one who —, *confector*, *perfector*. Accomplishment, *confectio*, *consummatio*, *finis*, *exitus*; (as the condition of being perfect) *absolutio*, *perfectio*, *comb. absolutio perfectioque*. See Complete, Finish.

Accord, (1) agreement of sounds, *sonorum concentus*, *mercorum* or *vocum concordia*, *vores consonae*; (2) fig. an agreement, *pactum*, *pactio*, *conventio*. Accord, v. *cum aliquid pacisci*, *depacisci*, *componere*. Adv. *ex pacto*, *ex conventu*, *ex convento*. See Agree.

Accost, n. *allocutio*, *appellatio*, *compellatio* (the words so employed, *alloguimur*, *contio*; he who uses them, *concionans*, *concionabundus*); a friendly —, *blandum alloguimur*; by —, *blande appellando*. Accost, v.tr. *aliquid*, *affari*, *appellare*, *compellare* (in good prose, to rate or scold); — by name, *nominati* or *nominans* (e.g. *nominare aliquid appello*, but *nominatum aliquid compello*, I reprove while I name. Adv. *blande*, *familiariter*, *liberaliter* (politely). See Address.

Accoucher, n. *medicus qui artem obstetriciam proficitur*, *medicus qui opem fert parturientibus*; a female —, *obstetrix*. Accouchement, *partus*; premature —, *abortus*; after the —, *partu solutus*; to assist the —, *aliquid partu levare*, *solvere partum*, *maturum onus utero efferre*; to be in her —, *partu levatu*, *partum edere*, *parire*, *partu edere infantem*. See Midwife.

Account, v.tr. *habere*, *estimare*. Account, n. *ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem reddere*; to make —, *rationem computare*. To account = to form an opinion of, (high) *magni facere*, (low) *nihili facere*; to make no — of, *non flocci facere*, *pro nihilo ducere*; to be of —, *magni*, *maximi haberi*, *duci*; to be of no —, *in nihilo esse numero*; to my —, *meo nomine*. See Appreciate.

Accredit, v.tr. *fidem facere* or *affirre aliquid rei* (to give or add credit to), *fidem confirmare* (to support), *probare aliquid aliquid* (to give grounds of belief to); — by reasons, *argumentis confirmare aliquid*. Accredited, n. *confirmatio*, *probatio*, *fidem*, *auctoritas*; a letter for —, *littera ad fidem faciendam data*.

Accredited envoy, *legatus publicæ (publicæ auctoritate) missus*.

Accretion, *n. accessio; incrementum, cumulus*; to acquire —, *crecere, accrescere, augeri; incrementis augescere, cumulus accedit alicui rei*; — in something, *augeri algæ rei*; a considerable —, *magnus cumulus accedit alicui rei*; it is capable of no —, *nihil addi posse*. See Grow.

Accumulate, *v. tr. accervare, conservare, aggregare, exaggarare, cumulare, accumulare, augere*; — riches on riches, *opes exaggarare*; — the debt by interest, *as alienum cumulare usuris*; — crime on crime, *sceleris scelus addere*. Accumulation, *accumulatio*. See Heap.

Accurate, *adj. accuratus (cared for, of things), exactus (fully worked out, of things), exquisitus (followed out, e.g. doctrina), limatus (filed), politus (polished), restrictus (brought within proper limits), attentus ad rem or merely attentus, emendatus (free from fault), rectus, justus*. Accuracy, *justa ratio, accuratio in algæ rei*. Adv. *cum curâ, accurate*. See Correct.

Accuse, *v. tr. accusare, accusare algm (opp. defendere algm; causam dicere), algm in jus vocare, ducere, educere, or merely algm educere, algm in judicium adducere, alicui diem dicere (to charge on a fixed day), citare algm reum, reum facere or agere, periculum alicui creare or facessere, actionem ut libent alicui intendere, judicium postulare in algm (to demand a legal investigation), algm appellare or compellare, libellum dare de algo, criminari algm or algâ; — of something, accusare algm algæ rei or de algâ re, postulare or citare algm alicui rei or de algâ re, algm judicio or crimine alicui rei or merely algm alicui rei accessere, reum alicui rei or de re algm facere or agere, also with apud judices, nomen alicui deferre de crimine, deferre algm criminis, crimine arripere algm (ἀρᾶν), algm appellare or compellare de re or alicui rei causâ, arguere algm alicui rei; — as the chief accuser, meo nomine accuso algm (opp. subscribens accuso algm); — falsely, falsâ criminatione uti, crimen fingere in algm; to bring a capital charge, accusare algm capitis, judicio capitis accessere or capitis citare algm; in judicium capitis algm vocare; crimine accessere algm in periculum capitis, arguere algm rei capitis, capitis or capite anguere (specially by a tribune of the people); — of treason, de perduellione inquirere (by a high state officer), actionem perduellionis intendere, morere alicui crimen majestatis or algm reum majestatis apud judices facere; — any one of assassination, inter scarios accusare algm; — of treachery, de proditiōne appellare algm, proditiōnis reum facere algm apud judices; — of extortion, de (pecuniâ) repetundis or repetundarum postulare algm; a thing of which a person may be accused, res accusabilis; the accused, reus or is qui accusatur. Accusation, *n. accusatio (opp. defensio), inquisitio, delatio* (the act of spies and informers), *delatio nominis*; the subject of —, *crimen*; a speech of —, *oratio in algm (opp. oratio pro algo)*. Accusatory, *adj. accusatorius (opp. defensivus, defendens, absolutivus, acquittus)*; — statement, libellus (statement of charges); to put forward —, libellum de algo dare; — desire, criminandi cupiditas. Accuser, *accusator, qui accusat, index* (an informer); a secret —, *delator*; a calumniator —, *calumniator, quadruplator* (in questions of the exchequer); my accusers, *hi in quibus accusatus sum*; to hold the position of an —, *accusatoris partes obtinere, accusatoris nomen sustinere, accusationem exercere, instruere, accusationem or delationem facere, accusatoriam vitam vivere*; to join in an —, *subscribere*; to repel —, *criminationem aliam repellere, crimen diluere or dissolvere or propulsa*; some one is a self-accuser, *de se ipse est algis indicio*; to set an — against, *accusatorem ponere or opponere alicui*; to speak as an —, *accusatorie loqui*.*

Accustom, *v. tr.* = to make used to, *consuefacere algm (with inf. or with ut or ne; to some-*

thing, *algâ re; or (post-Aug.) alicui rei or ad algâ*); to — yourself, *consuecere, assuescere (with inf. or with abl., also (post-Aug.) with dat. or ad; assuescere also with in algâ)*, also *se assuefacere algâ re; to — yourself to men, assuescere ad homines*; — not to fear, *assuescere non reformidare homines*; — to that usage, in eam se consuetudinem adducere ut etc.; — to the mode of life at Alexandria, *jam in consuetudinem Alexandriæ vitæ venisse*; I use (ride) the horse to which I am accustomed, *equo, quo consueci, utor*. Accustomed to, *assuefactus or assuetus algâ re; to be —, assuecisse, solere (with inf.)*. See Custom, Use.

Ache, *n.* = pain, *dolor (of body or mind)*. See Anguish, Pain, Smart.

Achieve, *v. tr. conficere, efficere, ad effectum adducere, peragere, consummare, facta fortia facere*. Achiever, *confector, qui res memorabiles perficit*. Achievement, *facinus, facinus forte (the deed), confectio (the doing)*. See Accomplish.

Acid, *adj. acidus (sharp), acerbus (bitter), acer (biting); somewhat —, acidulus, subacidus; very —, acidissimus, peracerbus, peracer, acerrimus*. Acidity, *n. aciditas*. See Sharp.

Acknowledge, *v. tr. agnoscere, cognoscere*; — as your son, *ag. algm filium*; — no longer as your father, *abdicare algm patrem*; to — as a king, *regem appellare algm*; not —, *debetare alicui imperium*; — as a judge, *algm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *confiteri as alienum or nomen*; not to —, *insitiari debitum*; to — kindness thankfully, *beneficia grate interpretari*. Acknowledged, *cognitus, probatus (approved), confessus*; a man of —, *excellence, homo probatus or spectatus, homo cirtute cognitus, vir spectate integritatis*; adv. *ex confesso*. Acknowledgment, *comprobatio (approval), gratia, gratia (thanks)*; he does not make me a due —, *alicui rei algâ gratiam non refert*. See Avow.

Acoustics, *n.* (the science of the laws of hearing), **acustica*. See Hear.

Acquaint, *v. tr. certiorare facere algm alicui rei or de algâ re*; — by writing, *per literas, per literas deferre alicui algâ or ad algm, algâ perscribere*. Acquainted, *nolus, cognitus*; — with, *alicui familiaris*; to make one person — with another, *algâ ad algm deducere (to introduce)*; to seek to make yourself —, *appetere alicui familiaritatem*; to be — with, *nosse algm*; I am —, *intercedit mihi cum algo, consuetudo*; — familiarly —, *algo or alicui amicitia familiariter uti*; not to be personally — with, *ignorare algm or alicui faciem*; to be — with a thing, *peritus (experienced), gnarus (knowing) alicui rei, versatus in algâ rei*; not —, *ignarus, inscius alicui rei*; — with a place, *peritus regionis, gnarus locorum*; — with Greek and Roman literature, *doctus Græcis et Latinis literis*; — with the arts and sciences, *versatus in studiis liberalibus et doctrinis*; to become — with any thing, *alicui rei scientiam consequi, algâ re imbuti*; to be —, *peritum esse alicui rei*; not —, *rudem, hospitem, peregrinum esse in algâ re, inscium esse alicui rei et rudem*; to make —, *docere alicui algâ*; — yourself, *alicui rei cognitionem capere, discere algâ (e.g. causam)*. Acquaintance = knowledge, *cognitio alicui*; = familiarity with a person, *usus, familiaritas*; I have — with some one, *usus mihi cum algo intercedit, uti algo, alicui amicitia familiariter uti*; our — is recent, *notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (Comio)*; to make — with, *algm cognoscere*; to have made —, *algm nosse, vidisse*; — with a thing, *cognitio or scientia alicui rei*; to have —, *notitiam habere*; — with letters, *litteris imbutum esse, in literis algâ profecisse*; your acquaintances, *noti, amici, familiares*; to have many —, *multos habere amicos*. See Assure.

Acquiesce = to yield or fall in with, *acquiescere algâ re, patienter or equo animo ferre (to put up with), concedere (to grant or concede), assentiri (to assent to)*. Acquiescence, *assensio, assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu*. See Assent.

Acquire, v.tr. *consequi, assequi* (to reach), *com-potem fieri alci rei, potiri alqd re* (to come into possession of), *nancisci* (to fall on), *impetrare* (to gain from); — by prayers, *exorare alqd ab alqo*; — by force, *exprimere, extorquere alci alqd*; — supreme command, *rerum potiri*; this they — without trouble, *hæc quasi virgula divina, ut aunt, suppeditantur*. **Acquiring**, n. *adeptio, impetratio, consecutio*. **Acquirement**, *res adepta*. **See Obtain**.

Acquit, v.tr. *solvere, exsolvere, liberare alqd re*. **Acquittal**, n. *absolutio alcijs re* (e.g. *majestatis*, from a charge of treason). **Acquittance**, *apocha* (*αποχρη*) or *accepti latio* (given by the creditor; a counterpart given by the creditor was called *ant-apocha*); a signed and sealed —, **apocha manu sigilloque firmata*; to give —, *apocham conscribere, acceptum alqd testari*. **See Absolve, Remit**.

Acrimonious, adj. *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*: adv. *mordaciter, accrbte*. **Acrimoniousness**, *acribitas*. **See Bitter**.

Across, prep. or adv. *trans* (over, beyond), *per* (through); to walk — the forum, *transverso ambulare foro*. **See Athwart**.

Act, v.tr. and intr. *agere* (to do, e.g. *magis quid agendum quam quid loquendum*, rather what to do than what to say); *facere* (to make, e.g. *plurimum facere, minimum ipse de se loqui*, be performed very much, and spoke very little of himself); — well, ill, etc. *bene, male facere* or *agere*; — too late, *sero facere*; — as dictator, *pro dictatore alqd agere*; act as = conduct yourself as, *se gerere*; — a man, *se præbere virum*; — well with any one, *bene agere cum alqo*; — to represent as a player, *agere alqm or alcijs partes, alcijs personam tueri, simulare alqm*; — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicare*; at present there is no acting, **histrionis in scenam hodie non prodibunt*; — to feign, as, to — the sick man, *simulare ægrum*. **Act**, n. *actio* (action, e.g. the praise of virtue consists in action, *laus virtutis in actione consistit*), *factum, res*; = neting on the stage, *actio*; an — or part of a play, *actus*; the action or general argument, *argumentum fabulæ*; the play has too little action, **fabula parum actiosa est*; — is full of —, *actiosa*. **Actor**, n. *qui agit or facit*; = a player, *actor*; comic —, *actor comicus*; tragic —, *actor tragicus*. **Active**, adj. *industrius, natus, impiger, acer, actuosus* (full of action); — philosophy, *philosophia activa* (opp. *contemplativa*); — duty, in *rebus gerendis acer et industrius*; something —, *quiddam quod nigeat*; to be —, *semper agere, alqd et moliri, vigire, in effectu esse, movendi vim habendi et efficiendi* (opp. *accipiendi et quasi patienti vim habere, passive power*); to be very —, *esse industriâ singulari*; — for any one, *niti pro alqo*; he used to say he was never more — than when inactive, *dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret*; his mind was so much the more —, *animus eo mobilior et actuosior erat*; the machines were —, *opera in effectu erant*. Adv. *naviter, strenue, impigre*; to prepare war actively, etc. *impigre terrâ marique parare bellum*; to support the war more —, *enarius bellum adjuvare*. **Activity**, *industria, impigras, effectus*; the greatest —, *summa industria*; — of mind, *animi exercitationes, animi agitato et motus* (e.g. *nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest*); to impel to —, *alqm ad agendum impellere, alqm ad studium et laborem incitare*; to incense —, *industriam alcijs augere*; — of the mind, *animum ad rem gerendam maiorem facere*; impulse to —, *agendi alqd cupiditas*. **Actual**, *terus*; actually, *vere, re verâ, re* (opp. *nomine*); really? *itane vero?* **See Do**.

Acute, adj. *acutus, acer, sagax, subtilis*; — understanding, *ingenium acre* or *acutum, mens acris, iudicium acre, iudicium subtile*. **Acuteness**, n. *perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax*; *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or merely *acumen, ingenium acre, subtilitas, sagacitas*; — in disputation, *acumen* or

subtilitas disserendi; to possess natural —, *naturâ acutum esse*.

Adapt, v.tr. *aptare* or *accommodare alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd, facere or efficere ut alqd congruat* or *conveniat cum alqâ re*; — words to the sense, *verba ad sensum accommodare*; so *sententias accommodare vocibus*; *sententia apta sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus*; — a speech to the place, etc. *orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis*. **Adapted**, *aptus*, e.g. to the feet, *apti ad pedes calcei* (shoes that fit); to be —, *aptum esse*. **Adaptation**, *accommodatio*. **See Fit**.

Add, v.tr. = to put one thing to another, *addere, apponere, adjungere* (to join to), *adjicere* (to throw to), *subjicere*; — something to, *alqd alci*; = to cast up, *summam facere*. **Addition**, *additio, adjectio, adjunctio*; by — and subtraction to see what remains, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat*.

Addict, v.tr. *se dare, se dedere, se tradere alci or alci rei*, *se addicere alci, indulgere alci rei, studere alci et*, *se conferre ad studium alcijs rei, dedere se studio alcijs rei*; — yourself altogether, *totum se tradere alci*; to be —, *totum alcijs esse, alcijs proprium esse*; Octavius is altogether addicted to me, *Octavius mihi totus est deditus*; to be much — to a thing, *multum esse in alqâ re* (e.g. to hunting, in *venationibus*); — yourself to learning, *studius or studio literarum se dedere or se tradere, ad literas incumbere, ad literarum studium or ad doctrinæ studiâ se conferre, literis studere* (opp. *studii vacare, to cease from study*), *ad studium philosophiæ se conferre*; — to an art, *arti se dedere, artem amplecti*; — to music, *se dedere musicis*; — to virtue, *virtutem sequi or amplectari*; — to pleasure, *voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere, or servire*. **Addicted**, *deditus alci or alci rei, addictus alci or alci rei*; comb. *addictus et deditus, deditus devotusque*; to be —, *studiosissimum esse alcijs*. **Addiction** or **Addictedness**, *obsessum, studium*. **See Devote**.

Address, v.tr. (1) = to speak to, *alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare alqm*; (2) = to send, *dimittere* (to different places), *transmittere, ablegare, amandare* (the last two, of persons); — a letter, *litteras alci inscribere*. **Address**, n. *allocutio, appellatio, compellatio*; = the words used, *alloguium, concio*; a friendly —, *blandum alloguium*; = sending or direction, *missio, ablegatio, amandatio*; — of a letter, *inscriptio*; (3) = adroitness, *habilitas, ingenii dexteritas* or merely *dexteritas, sollertia*. **See Accost**.

Adduce, v.tr. = to bring to or forward, *adducere, inducere, producere, afferre, proferre*; *memorare, commemorare* (to mention), *citare* (call forth); — witnesses, *testes proferre, laudare, producere, citare, excitare*; — a testimony, *afferre or proferre testimonium*; — a passage, *verbis quæ scripta sunt ipsis uti*; — an example, *exemplum afferre, commemorare* (e.g. *ex quibus epistolis pauca in exemplum subijci*); — a ground or reason, *rationem, causam afferre*, also merely *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam afferre possum*; in the same way *argumentum* may be omitted, e.g. *firmissimum afferri videtur*); to — only how he bore the death of his son, *quomodo, ut alia omittam, mortem filii tulit?* I will not — all, non omnia persequar. **Adducing**, n. *prolatio, commemoratio*.

Adept, *callidus, homo callidus, intelligens* or *sciens artis* or *artium, peritus artis, artium iudex*; comb. *subtilis artium iudex et callidus*.

Adequate, adj. *conveniens, congruus, consentaneus alci rei* or *cum alqâ re, aptus*; comb. *aptus et congruens*; an — punishment, *pro modo pœna*; — speech, *decora oratio*; — to the occasion, *consentaneus tempori, ad tempus accommodatus*; — to persons and circumstances, *aptus consentaneusque tempori et persone*. Adv. *accommodate, apte, convenienter, congruenter*. To be —, *convenire, congruere, respondere alci rei*. **See Equal**.

Adhere, v.intr. *se agglutinare* (of persons), *adhærere, inhærere alci rei, hærrere alci, manere*; — to virtue, etc. *justitiæ honestatque adhærere*.

An adherent (politically), *adlitus*; to be —, *adlitum*, *adlitum esse*, *facere*, *studere alicui*, *facere alicui partibus*, *studium esse alicui*, *esse e. partibus alicui*, *argui alicui* or *alicui auctoritatem*; — (in regard to a teacher), *alicui auctoritatem*, *assectatorem esse*, *alicui sciam* or *aliqui aequi*, *esse ab alio* or *ab alicui*, *discipulus*; — to a philosophy, *aequi aliquam phil.*, *esse ab aliqua disciplina*. Adherence or attachment, *studium*, *amor alicui* or *in aliquem*, *voluntas in aliquem* (sometimes with *propensa*). See *Stick*.

Adieu! *Fate!* (e.g. *et potui dicere triste Fate*, scarcely could he pronounce the sad word Adieu!) to utter —, *salvere* or *salvere aliquem jubere*, *alici vale-dicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alicui dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alicui* *dicere*; — to each other, *misere* *suprema verba*; to leave without —, *clam* *se subducere de circulo*; to bid adieu = to give up, *multam salutem et foris dicam et curiae* (I bid a long farewell to the forum and the senate-house); — to oysters for ever, *asres in omnem vitam renunciare*.

Adjacent, *adjectus*; to be —, *adjacere alicui rei* or *ad aliquid*. See *Contiguous*.

Adjective, n. (a part of speech), *nomen adjectivum*. (Gramm.)

Adjoin, v.intr. = to be joined or near to, *adjacere*; — a place, *alici loco* or *aliquo loco*, *continuari alicui loco* or *alici*, *propinquum esse* (e.g. *cubiculum hortus est propinquus*), *proximum* (e.g. *villae urbi proximae*), *similimum*, *confinem*, *cicunum esse*. See *Abut*.

Adjourn, v.tr. = to postpone or remove to, *disserere*, *proferre*, *conferre* (to a convenient time or place), *prorogare* (to lengthen, as the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *prodicere* (*diem*, to appoint a future day), *regicere* in or *ad* (to a fixed time); — to another time, in *aliud tempus differre* or *proferre* or *regicere*; — till to-morrow, *aliquid differre in crastinum*, *aliquid in posterum diem conferre*; — from day to day, *diem ex die dicere* or *prolatere*; — for some days, *aliquot dies proferre* or *promovere*. Adjournment, *dilatatio*, *prolatio*; by —, *per dilationem*; without any —, *sine dilatione*, *sine mora*, *nulla interposita mora*.

Adjudge, v.tr. = to declare to belong to, *aliquid ad iudicare* or *ad iudicare* (opp. *ad iudicare*); *aliquid ad iudicare* (opp. *denegare*), *bona alicui ad iudicare*; — the kingdom to Ptolemy, *ad iudicare regnum Ptolemaeo*; the office was adjudged to him by Caesar, *magistratus ei a Caesare adjudicatus erat*; to — a triumph, etc. *decernere alicui triumphum*, *honores*, *pecuniam*, etc.; — a punishment, *constituere alicui poenam*; — a fine, *dicere alicui multam*. Adjudging, n. *ad iudicium*.

Adjunct, n. = something added, *adfectio*, *additamentum*, *appositum* (as the adjective in Gramm.), *adjunctio*, *accessio* (something growing to), *scriptio* (an added writing), *conditio* (a stipulation); he made many adjuncts to the edict, *multas res novas in edictum addidit*; with the adjunct that, (*sub*) *ea conditione ut* or *ne*.

Adjure, v.tr. (1) = to put a person to his oath; *aliquid ad iurandum adigere*, *iusi*, *ab alio erigere*; (2) = to entrust, *obtestari* (to call on with an appeal to God), *obsecrare* (to require by all that is sacred); — by, *per aliquem*; — with many entreaties and tears, *multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari*; (3) = by magical forms or power, *ad iurare Dei nomine* (in God's name, e.g. *demonas*, Eccl.), *ad iurationes divini nominis exequere ac fugare* (*demonas*, Eccl.), *carminibus eicere* (*infernas undas*); — wicked spirits, *exorcizare* (*exorcizari*, Jct.) See *Oath*.

Adjust, v.tr. = to arrange or put in order or proper condition, *componere*, *disponere*, *ordinare*, *digerere*, *optare*, *accommodare*. Adjustment, *accommodatio*. See *Adapt*.

Administer, v.tr. *administrare*, *fungi aliquo re* (to perform the duties, *perfungi aliquo re* (thoroughly), *peragere* (to carry on), *prosequi alicui rei* (to superintend), *procurare* (to discharge a trust, e.g. *negotia*

alici); to have administered the series of high public offices, *omnes honores honorifice percurrere*; — the state, *republicam gerere* or *administrare*; — a province, *provinciam admi.*, *provincia praesse*, *provinciam procurare* (by delegation from the emperor); — a property, *officium villicationis suscipere*. Administrator, *administrator*, *praecuror*, *villicus* (a bailiff); to set — over a property, *villicum fundo famulique praepone*. Administratrix, *quae aliquid administrat*, *quae alicui rei praest.*, *villica*, *uxor villici*. Administration, *administratio*, — of the state, *rei publicae*, — of an estate in the country, *prae-rusticae*, *functio* (e.g. *honorum*), *procuratio* (care in place of another, i.e. *alienarum bonorum*). See *Attorney*.

Admiral, n. *praefectus classis*, *dux praefectusque classis*, *praetor navalis*, *qui classi praest.*; to make an —, *praepone* *aliquam classis*, *praeficere aliquam classis*; to be —, *classis praesse* or *propositum esse*; high —, *toti officio maritimo praepositum esse*; admiral's ship, *navis praetoria*; — flag, *insigne navis praetoriae*; to hoist —, *vezillum nav. praet. proponere*; to strike —, *vez.*, etc. *demittere*, *deducere*. The Admiralty, *summa imperii maritimi*, *toti officio maritimo praepositi*. See *Ship*.

Admire, *mirari*, *admirari* (opp. *contemnere*); — yourself, *se admirari*, *se suaque mirari*; to be admired, *admiratione affici*; — very much, in *magna admiratione esse*. Admiration, *miratio*, *admiratio*; to excite —, *admirationem facere*, *efficere*, *adm. habere*; I am seized with —, *admiratione me caput* or *inest*. Admirable, *admiratione dignus*, *mirandus*, *admirandus*, *mirabilis*, *admirabilis*; in an — manner, *admirandum in modum*. Admirableness, *admirabilitas*.

Admit, v.tr. (1) = to allow to enter, *admittere aliquid ad aliquid*, *aditum dare alicui*, *aditum potestatem* or *copiam facere alicui*, *intrinsece ad aliquid*; no one is admitted, *nemo admittitur*; to — to an office, *aliquid admittere ad honorem*; (2) = to allow to happen, or to have happened, *admittere* (opp. *evitare*), *permittere* (opp. *retinere*), *concedere* (opp. *repugnare*), *sinere* (not to hinder), *pati aliquid fieri*; — a difference, *discrimen recipere*; the treaty did not —, *non licuit per fœdus fieri*; this thing — no suspicion, *in hac re nulla subest suspicio*. Admitted, *licitus*, *concessus*; to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. Admission, *admissio*, *permissio*, *permissus*, *concessio*. See *Access*.

Admonish, v.tr. *monere*, *admonere*, to something, *aliquid* or *with ut*; *hortari*, *adhortari aliquid ad aliquid* or *with ut*; — concord, *concordiam snadere*. Admonishing or Admonition, n. *monitio*, *admonitio*, *hortatio*, *adhortatio*; not to listen to a person's —, *aliquid momentem non audire*, *aliquid momentem negligere* or *spernere*; at my —, *mo monente*. Admonitor, n. *monitor*, *admonitor*, *hortator*, *adhortator*. See *Advice*.

Adopt, v.tr. *adoptare aliquid*, *per adoptionem familiam suam inserere aliquid*, *arrogare aliquid*, in *nomen familiae suae asciscere aliquid*, in *nomen* or in *familiam suam nomenque asciscere aliquid*. Adopted, *adoptatus*, *adoptivus* (sc. *filius*). Adopting, or an Adoption, *adoptator* (e.g. *pater*); *adoptivus* (sc. *pater*, Jct.). Adoptive, *adoptivus*; — brother, *adoptivus frater*; — sister, *adoptiva soror*. Adoption, *adoptio*, *adoptatio*, *arrogatio* (the taking into the family of a homo sui juris or free man), *legitimatio* (the legitimizing of illegitimate children).

Adore, v.tr. *colere* (to hold in honour), *obsecrare* (to respect), *comb.* *colere* et *obsecrare*, *obsecrare et diligere*; in honour *habere*, *admirari*, *revereri* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to honour with sacred awe, as when the right hand is put to the mouth, *ad os*, and the body is bent downward), *carminibus colere*; — any one as a god, *aliquid ut deum colere* or *revereri* or *adorare*, *aliquid divini honoribus colere*, *aliquid deum honorem habere*; — the standards of the lexions, *revereri legionum signa*; — with child-like reverence, *aliquid in parentis loco colere* (*parentis invidia*, *præterita reverentia prosequitur*, we regard the present

with dislike, the past with veneration). Adorer or worshipper, *n.* cultor, admirator, studiosus *alejs* or *alejs rei*; a constant —, assiduus cultor, — of truth, cultor veritatis; to be an —, *alqm* mirifice or diligentissime colere, *alqm* colere et observare diligenter. Adoration, *n.* cultus, veneration, carinonia, eligio; superstitious —, superstitio; — of the sun and moon, veneratio solis lunaeque; to pay —, *alci* cultum tribuere, *alqm* veneratione prosequi. Adorable, venerabilis, venerandus.

Adorn, *o* adorn, *czornae*, *e*, distinguere (to bedeck), comere (to curl as the hair), with something, *algā* re, excolere *algā* re or *onatu* *alejs* rei, — your walls with marble, parietes marmoreis, — adorn a chamber with paintings, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu; — yourself, se *czornae* (e.g. me exorno ut placeam, I adorn myself in order to please); the heavens adorned with stars, caelum astris distinctum et ornatum. Adorning, *n.* ornatio, exornatio; = ornament, ornamentum; a casket for —, arcula ornamentorum, dactyliothea (for rings). Adorned, ornatu, completu, nitidu et completu, pictu; adv. ornate, compe; unadorned, inornatu, incomptu, puru (of style, simple or inornate), incultu, impolitum, exilis (of style, bare); — style, orationis munditia (good quality), orationis exilitas (bad quality).

Adroit, *adj.* = ready and clever, habilis, promptus, dexter, sollers. Adroitness, *n.* habilitas, ingeniu dexteritas or merely dexteritas ad *algā*, ingenium ad *algā* optum or habile, sollertia; a natural —, natum esse ad. See Adept.

Adulate, *v.tr.* *alqm* adulari, *alci* assentari, *alci* blandiri (to court, e.g. voluptas blanditur sensibus, pleasured courts the senses), nimium esse in *alejs* laudibus; to — to gain favour, assentatunculā quādam aucupari *alejs* *q* atiam. Adulation, adulatio, assentatio, ambitio (currying favour), blanditiae; comb. blanditiae et assentationes; blandimentum, vox blanda; slavish —, blanditiae verniles, adulantia verba; to utter —, *alci* blanditias dicere, *alci* blandiri; to listen to —, adulatoribus pacifacere aures. Adulatory, *adj.* blandus, honorificus. See Flatter.

Adult, *adultus*, *adultā* *etate*, *adultā* *etatis*; an — male, pubes; — youths, robusti juvenes; to become —, adolescere, crescere, auferere. See Age.

Adultery, adulterium, to commit —, adulterare, adulterum inire or committere or facere, conjugii fidem violare; to carry on —, adulteria exercere, matrimoniu aliena corrumpere; to commit — with any one's wife, *alejs uxori* *em* adulterare, *alejs uxorem* adulterio cognoscere. Adulterer, *n.* adulter, matrimoniu alienu corruptor, alienarum corruptor uxorum. Adulteress, adultera. Adulterous, *adj.* adulter-*era* -*erum*; adv. *more* adulterorum.

Advance, *v.intr.* (1) = to go forwards, procedere, progredi; — with troops, exercitum morere or promovere, — against a city, exercitum ad urbem admoveere; (2) — in age, etate procehi; — in dignity, altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi, in altiorum locum ascendere; — in office, promovere (promoveri) in munus or ad locum, ad (in) ampliorum gradum or ad ampliora officia, ascendere (ad) altiorum gradum, procedere honoribus, in ampliorum ordinem or ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem traduci, promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorum gradum, offerri per honorem gradus ad summum imperium, ad summos or amplissimos honores procehi.

Advantage, *n.* commodum, compendium (a saving, opp. detrimentum), emolumentum, lucrum (gain, opp. damnum), fructus (fruit, produce), utilitas; — of a place, loci opportunitas; the external — of an office, utilitates muneris; to enjoy the —, utilitatem or fructum ex *algā* re capere or percipere, lucrum or quantum ex *algā* re facere; it is to my —, est *e* re mea, est in rem meam, est mihi utilitatis; to act with a view to one's —, *algā* ad suam utilitatem facere; to refer —, *algā* ad fructum suum referre; to understand your own —, ad suum

fructum callere or callidum esse; to consult for —, privato suo commodum servire; — too much, aviditatem esse ad rem suam; — merely, de se uno cogitare; to seek your — in another's disadvantage, ex incommodo *alejs* suam occasionem petere; to deprive a person of his —, *alqm* fraudare; peace is for his —, ipsi pacem esse expedit; the — (superiority) was on the side of the Romans, res Romana erat superior; to one's own —, commodum suo, emolumento suo. Advantageous, *adj.* questuosus, lucrosus, utilis, opportunus; to be —, usui or ex usu esse, in rem esse, conducere, e.g. conducit *alci* rei or ad *algā*; very —, maxime *alci* conducere (e.g. commodissimum visum est Valerium Proculum ad eum mittere).

Adventure, *n.* fortuna, inceptum audax, res mira, pericula, casus, casus mirificus, res inusitata; to seek —, tentare ac periculi rei fortunam; to be engaged in —, pericula subire. Adventurer, *qui* tentat ac periculator fortunam, qui jactatus est variis casibus; homo audax, — vagus.

Adverb, adverbium (post-Aug. Gramm.). Adverbially, **pro* adverbio uti *alq* &c.

Adversary, *n.* adversarius, qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (in a learned controversy), qui *alci* or *alci* rei adversatur. adversans *alci* or *alci* rei (opp. qui *alci* rei or *alci* faret or *alci* facens, e.g. adversantes legi, opp. facientes legi: in trials iste denotes the opposing party). See Antagonist.

Adverse, *adj.* adversus, contrarius, oppositus; — to each other, contrarii inter se; to act adversely, adversari, epugnare, contra or secus facere; — to your own interests, repugnare utilitati suae. Adversity, malum, res mala or adversa, casus adversus or infestus, adversa fortuna, incommoda, orum, *n.* res incommoda; to fall into —, in mala or in adversas res incidere; to suffer —, malu ferre or perpeti; all — follow me, omnia mala me consecretantur.

Advert to, *v.* animum intendere ad *algā*, observare *algā*, respicere *algā*, spectare *algā*. Advise, *adv.* attentus, intentus.

Advirtse, *v.tr.* to make known, indicare, indicium *alejs* ei facere, nunciare, nuncium *alejs* rei afferre (to send word), significare, significationem *alejs* rei dare, deferre; *alqm* certiorum facere de *algā* re, — by writing, literis or per literas. Advirtsement, indicium, significatio. Advertiser, index (of a person); = newspaper, acta diurna, or merely acta or diurna or diurna urbana; to put into —, in acta mittere.

Advice, *n.* consilium; good —, cons. bonum or rectum; bad —, cons. malum, male consulta, orum, *n.*; prudent —, cons. prudens, sanum, sapiens; by my —, me auctore, me suatore, admonitu meo, me monitore, me hortante; to give —, *alci* consilium dare, consilii auctorem esse *alci*, suadere *alci* ut etc., *alqm* hortari ut, *alci* auctorem esse ut, friendly —, *alci* amico animo praecipere ut, — very useful, maxime utilia *alci* suadere; to ask for —, *alqm* consulere, petere consilium ad *alqm*, exquirere cons. *alejs* (opp. consilii copiam praebere); to follow —, sequi *alejs* consilium, *alejs* consilio uti, *alejs* consilio obtemperare, facere de or ex *alejs* consilio; — good —, sequi bene monentem; to refuse to —, sequi recusare et bene monentem; to disregard —, *alejs* consilium spici neri, *alqm* monentem spernere; to assist with —, *alci* adesse, *alci* praesto adesse, *alci* non deesse; — in advice and in act, neque consilio neque opera deesse *alci*, aut consilio aut re juvare *alqm*; — very much, diligentissime tuere consilio et re, in *algā* re esse socium *alejs* consiliorum et adiutorum; a pretty piece of —, pulchre suades! Advise, *v.tr.* see above. Adviser, consiliarius, consiliorum *alejs* socius et adiutor, consiliorum minister, auctor consilii or consilium, or merely auctor, suator, consuasor, monitor (a Warner), comb. auctor et consuasor, suator et auctor, auctor et impulsor; to employ any one as an —, *alejs* consilio or consilio uti, *alqm* consiliorum auctorem habere; to be — to, *alqm* consilio regere; to give an — to any one,

aliqui alci consilium dare; the people have bad counsellors, *populus malis utitur ministris*.

Advocate, n. (one called to assist as a pleader), *causarius actor*, *actor*, *advocatus* (an aid); *patronus* *causae*, *cognitor*, *procurator* (substitute or attorney), *defensor*; a practised —, *causidicus foro exercitus*; (one who cleaves to legal forms) *legulejus*, *formularius*, *formularum cantor*; (one who lings to the other party) *prævaricator*; a weeping —, *rabula de foro*, *rabula latorque*; to be an —, *causam agere*, *actitare*, *causam dicere in foro*, *versari in foro*, *de jure respondere* (to act as a consulting barrister), *causam dicere pro aliquo*, *de aliquo re*, *defendere aliquem de aliquo re*, *alci causam actorem accedere*; to become an —, *ad causas et prælatus et publicas adire*, *attingere forum*, *cepil alci in foro esse*; — in a lawsuit, *cognitorem fieri*; to furnish an —, *patronum alci constituere*; to take an —, *advocatum adhibere* (Jct.), *adoptare sibi patronum* or *defensorem*, *deferre causam ad patronum*; to assist as an —, *patronum alci adesse*; the fee of an —, *merces advocati*, *honorarium causidici* (Jct.); the profession of —, *opera forensis*, *causidicatio*, *advocatio*, *patrocinium*, *procuratio*; to follow —, *advocationem præstare*; to give up —, *omnem commendationem causarum abicere*; to prevent any one from —, *alci advocacionibus interdicare*. *Advocate*, v.tr. = to defend, *defendere*, *tueri*, *futuri*. See *Defend*.

Afar, adv. *procul*, *longe*, *e longinquo*, *eminus* (opp. *communis*), *peragere* (out of the country); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow — off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*.

Affable, adj. *affabilis* (one whom you may easily address or accept), *mansuetus* (gentle, opp. *ferus*), *commodus* (obliging); — manners, *mores commodi*; to be —, *morbis esse commodis*; to render a person —, *aliquem mansuetum reddere*. *Affableness*, n. *mores commodi*, *affabilitas*, *mansuetudo*. See *Access*.

Affair, n. *res*, *opus* (work), *negotium* (from *ne*, not, and *otium*, leisure); *occupatio*, *ministerium*, *officium*, *munus*, *cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis officium est*, or merely *judicis est*; a public —, *negotium publicum*, *munus publicum*; full of affairs, *negotiosus*, *laboriosus*; for the sake of —, *negotii causa*; to carry on —, *negotium gerere* or *administrare*; to attend to the — of another, *vicem alci implere*, *alci rationes negotique procurare*; to attend to your own — in proper time, *suo tempore conficere officium*; to be engaged in an affair, *in negotio versari*, *negotio implicatum esse*; to have many affairs, *occupatissimum esse*, *multis negotiis* (occupatissimus) *implicatum esse*, *valde negotiosum esse*; to be free from —, or from business, *negotio vacare*, *vacuum esse*, *otiosum esse*; to divide the —, *officio inter se partiri*, *curas inter se dividere*; to quit public —, *se remotis publicis negotiis*; a little —, *negotiolus*. See *Business*.

Affect, v.tr. (1) = to assume an appearance, *simulare*, *imitari*, *imitari*, *præ se ferre*; — a head-ach, *dolores capitis simulare*; — the external of a philosopher, *philosophicæ studium habitu corporis præ se ferre*; — constancy, etc. *constantiam*, *amicitiam*, *sacramenta*, *scientiam alci ei*, etc. *simulare*; — some one's gait, *incedum alci inepte exprimere*; — an earnest countenance, etc. *aliquem stultum fingi*, *quo gratior videntur*; (2) = to act in an affected manner, as to walk affectedly, *mollius incedere*, *magnifice incedere*; — in articulation, *in vocis molliori esse* (unnatural), *articulationibus mollioribus esse* (forced); — in speech, *putide* (surfeiting), *impudice* (extravagantly) *dicere* or *loqui*; — in writing, *putidius scribere*. *Affectation*, n. *simulatio*, *imitatio*, *ostentatio*. *Affected*, (1) of persons, *inceptus* (unsuitable), *arte quodam in ostentationem virtutis compunctus*, *stultus* (fall of graces), *articulationibus mollioribus*; (2) of things, *quæritus*, *simulatio*, *imitatio*, *mentio*, *actio*, *mollior*, *putidus*; — words, *apparatus verborum*; — gait, *mollior incessus*.

Affection, n. (1) = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animi motus*, *animi affectus*, *commissio*, *permutatio*; a strong —, *animi concitatio*, *permutatio*; violent —, *animi ardor*, *impetus*; vis, vis atque incitatio, *impetus*; *cursus incitatio*; to be moved by a powerful —, *commoveri magni animi perturbatione*; to inflame the —, *animi motus inflammare* (opp. *extinguere*); to restrain the troubled —, *animi motus turbatos cohibere*; to arouse the —, *incitare*, *irascere*, *inflammare*, *effert me*, *quidam animi motus* (my feelings carry me away); to have the — aroused, *incitari*, *irasci*, *inflammari*, *efferi*. (2) = a kind of loving sentiment, amor, *cupiditas*, *benivolentia*, *studium in or erga aliquem*. *Affectionate*, amoris plenus, amans (a husband is amans uxoris); a very — father, *aman- tissimus filii or filie*. See *Love*, *Tender*.

Affiance, v.tr. = to betroth, *spondere*. See *Betroth*.

Affinity, (1) = relationship, *propinquitas*, *propinquitatis vinculum*, *necessitudo* (family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *agnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas*, *affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas*, *consanguinitatis vinculum*, *sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); near or close —, *propinqua cognatio*; distant —, *longinqua cognatio*; to form an — with, *affinitatem cum aliquo jungere*, *cum aliquo affinitate sese conjungere* or *sese derivare*; (2) close connection, similarity, *cognatio*, *conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognatio studiorum*; — of souls, *animorum consensus*; to stand in — with, *cognitionem habere cum aliquo re*, *propinquum or finitimum esse alci rei*; the soul has an — with the gods, *animus tenetur cognatione deorum*; not in the least —, *remotissimum esse ab aliquo re*. See *Relation*.

Affirm, v.tr. (I say Yes, opp. *negō*), *affirmare* (to assure that something is so), *confirmare* (to prove), *annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri*, *confiteri* (to admit). *Affirmings*, aims (opp. *negans*), *affirmans* (with the Later Gramm. affirmative, opp. *negativa*, e.g. *contraria ea dico quæ alterum alii, alterum negat*, I call those things contrary when one affirms and the other denies). *Affirmation*, *affirmatio*. See *As*.

Affix, v.tr. = to fasten or put to, *figere*, *affigere* (to alight alci rei, *alligare aliquid ad rem*, *annectere aliquid ad rem* or *alci rei*, *assuere alci rei*, *agglutinare alci rei*). See *Append*.

Afflict, v.tr. to make sorrowful, *contristare* (generally by a circumlocution, as *dolorem alci facere*, *efficere*, *affigere*, *commovere*, *incutere*, *dolore aliquid afficere*); that afflicts me, *doleo*, *doleo mihi*, *agere* or *molere ferro*; to be afflicted, *dolere*, *in dolore esse*, *dolori angui*, *in dolore jacere*; — on account of, *dolere* or *marere* *aliquid* or *aliquid re*, *dolorem ex aliquo re accipere*, *capere*, *suscipere*, *haurire*, *molestiam trahere* *ex aliquo re*; — much, *magnum dolere*, etc.; not to be much —, *non or non magnopere laborare de aliquo re* (e.g. *de morte alci*). *Affliction*, *agritudo* (sickness of mind), *dolor*, *tristitia* (sadness, opp. *hilaritas*, *lætutudo*), *molestia*, *maror* (dejection); to pay great —, *cum magno meo dolore*; for —, *præ agritudine*. *Afflicted*, *ægei animi*, *maestus*, *tristis*; to be —, see above; to appear —, *causu animi dolorem præ se ferre*. *Afflicting*, *tristis*, *visus*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus*; as a condition, *res misera*, *tempora misera* or *aura iniquitas temporum*; that is an — circumstance, *molestum est*, *inconveniens accidit*.

Affluence, *abundantia*, *affluentia* (more than you want), *ultras* (fulness), *exuperans*; — of good things, *suppeditalio bonorum*; — of all things, *omnium rerum abundantia*, *affluens omnium rerum copia*, *salubritas copioque omnium rerum*; to have a —, *in aliquo re abundare*. See *Abundant*; unde *Abound*.

Afford, v.tr. (1) = to supply, *præstare*, *præbere*, *concedere*, *aliquid facere*, *potestatem facere* (e.g. — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi sermo pot. for.*); (2) = to yield, *reddere*, *suppeditalio*; (3) = to have the means or to be able, *posse*; not to

—, *non posse*, (e.g. I can't afford to sell it for so little, *tantulo hoc rendere non possum*).

Affray, *n.* = disturbance or petty quarrel, *verbera, rixa, pugna*; to cause an —, *rixam citre, contrahere, facere*.

Affront, *v.tr.* = to wound the feelings, *offendere, ledere, violare, pungere* (to sting), *mordere, insultare in alqm*; to be the first to —, *injuriam lacessere, priorem ledere*. *Affronted*, *offensus, laesus, violatus*; to be —, *offensionem accipere or pati*; to feel yourself —, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in or ad contumeliam accipere*. *Affronting*, *injuriosus, contumeliosus*; — words, *verbes mordaces*. *Affront*, *n.* *offensio, injuria, contumelia*; incurable —, *insanabilis*; easy to take —, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*. See *Insult*.

Afloat, *adj.* and *adv.*, to be —, *navigare, navi vehi, navi proficisci*; to get a ship —, *navem (scopulo) deludere, navem deducere* (to launch). See *Ship*.

Afraid, *timidus, paridus, trepidus* (trembling with fear), *formidinis plenus*; — (like a coward), *ignavus*; to be —, *timidum esse*; to become —, *ad timorem se convertere*; to pretend —, *metum simulare*; to be not —, *omitte timorem*. *Adv.* *timide, timido animo, paride, trepide*. See *Fear*.

After, *prep. post* (with *accus.*) (1) of place, *post eum*, after or behind him; *post me erat Egina*, Egina was after or behind me; (2) of time (*aliquot post menses*, after some months); (3) of rank (*nemo est post te*, no one is after or inferior to thee). *Post* is used adverbially; *multis annis post*, many years after; *pauca post diebus*, a few days after. Force is given by another adverb; *statim a funere*, immediately after the funeral; *so confestim a praelio*. *After*, as denoting sequence or order, rank, is rendered by *secundus a*, e.g. *secundus a rege*, next to the king. *After*, or according to, = *secundum*, e.g. *facilius est secundum naturam quam contra eam vivere*; *so secundum legem*, — *rationem*, etc. If a model is intended, *ad* is used, e.g. *ad normam*, after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium ad nutum totos se fingunt*, they form themselves wholly after or according to their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, moderately; *ad formam*, — *effigiem*, — *similitudinem*, denoting imitation. *Afterward*, *adv. post, postea, posthac* (denoting especially sequence in time); *deinde* or *dein*, *exinde* or *exin*, *inde* (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); *deinceps* (an unbroken sequence in time), *num* (presently, shortly after, opp. *nunc*, e.g. *de numero mox, nunc de sono*, I will speak of rhythm shortly, now of sound). When the *Afterward* refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans like to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle, e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterward (or then) gave him up to Amulius, *latrones Remum cepervnt et captum Amulio tradiderunt*. They also use *quo facto* at the beginning of a second sentence, in which reference is made to what precedes; immediately —, *deinde deinceps, postea deinceps*; shortly —, *paullo post* (not very common), *post paullo, non ita multo post, mox* (shortly); long —, *multo post*; some time —, *post aliquod temporis spatium*; a considerable —, *aliquanto post, post aliquanto*; a year —, *anno post, post annum*; three years —, *post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post*; also *tertio anno, tres post annos*: in the same onset they fell on the second camp, afterward (or then) on the third and the fourth, *eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, deinde (or inde) tertia et quarta*; first, afterward, lastly, — *primo, deinde, extremo*; first, next, afterward, *principio, proximo, deinde*.

Afternoon, *postmeridianus dies*. See *Midday*, under *Mid*.

Again, *adv. iterum, denuo, rursus, rursus*; again and again, *iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum*. In connexion with verbs it is represented by *re-*, or by an uncombined adverb: to print

again, **typis denuo exscribere*; to lay down —, **rursus deponere*; to take or take away —, *rursus detrahare, recipere, repetere*; to retire —, *rursus recedere*; to cultivate —, *recolere*; to begin —, *de integro instaurare, integrare, redintegrare, renovare, iterare, repetere*; to begin war —, *bellum renouare, intr. renasci, recrudescere*; to be born —, *renasci*; to attack —, *impetum redintegrare*; to come —, *redire, reverti*; to put on a garment —, *vestem resumere*; to build —, *aedificare denuo, reficere*; to come to life —, *reviviscere, ad vitam redire, renasci*; to rise —, *resurgere*, etc.

Against, *prep.* (denoting opposition, one thing placed in presence of another, either in space or time, or the mental relations thence deducible), *contra* (with *accus.*), also *adversus* and *ia* (with *accus.* e.g. *insula quae contra Brundisium portum est*, an island which is over-against the port of Brundisium; so metaph. *contra opinionem, contra legem, contra naturam*; *hoc non pro me, sed contra me est*; this is not for me, but against me; *nemo adversus Hannibalem post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit*, no one pitched a camp in the field against Hannibal after the battle of Cannae; *radix contra serpentium morsus*, a root (a remedy) against the sting of serpents; *inimicitias capere in familiam*, to conceive enmity against the family; *quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum*, what in Plato is said against philosophers).

Age, *n.* *aetas* (the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, *aequalis* (also contemporaries), *aequalis illorum temporum, quae ejusdem aetatis est, coaevus, coaetaneus, contemporaneus* (the last three words belong to decaying Latin); to be of the same — to some one, *aeque or alicui aequalis*; men of the same —, *ejusdem aetatis or temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores* (the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, *aetate proximus*; nearly my equal —, *meus fere aequalis* (Alcibiades, Critias, and Theraemenes were contemporaries, *eidem aetati suppare* *Alc.*, *Crit.*, *et Ther.*; his age did not understand Socrates, *Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur*); — *seculum* (a long indefinite period, period of a monarch's reign); *tempus, tempora*. The golden age, *aetas aurea, illud seculum quod aureum perhibent*; the present —, *haec aetas*; a learned —, *seculum eruditum*; the — of Homer is uncertain, *Homeri incerta sunt tempora*; the spirit of the —, *seculi or aetatis ingenium, mores seculi or temporum* (the morals or character), also merely *mores* (e.g. *quoniam ita se mores habent*, since such is the spirit of the age); *temporum natura atque ratio, aetatis ratio voluntasque, seculum* (e.g. *corruptum et corruptum non illic seculum vocatur*, they do not there call corruption the fashion of the age); *tempora, licentia temporum*; the requirements of the age, **quod haec tempora requirunt, quod nostris temporibus desideratur*. See *Time*.

Aggrandise, *v.tr.* = to make great or more considerable, *amplificare*, — a city, *urbem*, — your property, *rem familiarem* (opp. *minuere, infirmare*, e.g. *alicui gratiam dignitatemque, alicui gloriam*); — the state by increase of territory and tribute, *republicam agris et rectigilibus augere*. *Aggrandisement*, *n.* *amplificatio*. See *Augment*, *Increase*.

Aggravate, *v.tr.* (1) = to make worse, *rem verbis exasperare*; (2) to exasperate, *stomachum alicui facere or movere, bilem alicui movere or commovere*; to be aggravated, *stomachari, irasci, ira incensum esse*.

Aggression, *n.* an unprovoked attack, *petitio, impetus, incursio, incursus, excursio* (of light-armed troops), *impugnatio, oppugnatio* (storming of a place); to make an —, *bellum ultro inferre* (of your own motion); *petere alqm, aggredi, adiri alqm or alqd, oppugnare, impetum facere, intrare in alqm, procurare in alqm*; — on an enemy, *in hostem invadere or impetum facere, signa inferre in*

hostem, lacerare hostem prelio, priorem prelio lacerare; a war of —; *bellum quod ultro inferitur*. Aggressor, qui bellum suscepit. See Attack.

Agility, n. nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas.

Agitate, v.tr. to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quater (to shake), rotare, circumagere (to drive round), commovere, turbare, confutare (to set the mind in confusion); — heaven and earth, cælum ac terras miscere; sollicitare (to stir up), excitare aliquid (by speech). Agitated, commotus, — by something, algæ re, impulsus; — by some one, algo auctore or suatore or impulsore; to be —, ac commovere, moveri, commoveri, or commotum esse, etc.; — by your own motion, cieri et agi motu suo, sua re moveri, per seipsum et sua sponte moveri. Agitation, agitatio, fectatio (as of the sea), concussus, commotio; — of the body, corporis motus, comb. agitatio motusque corporis; to be in —, moveri, agitari; to be in constant —, semper esse in motu, sempiternus motus præditum esse (of the heavenly bodies); — from without, pulsus externo agitari; — from within, motu cieri interiore; — of mind, animi motus, commotio, concitatio; strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse. Agitator, n. turbator plebis or vulgi; to be an —, rebus novis studere. See Demagogue, Revolutionist.

Agó, adv. abhinc (from this time, reckoned into the future); ac ad ludas jam inde abhinc exerceant, let them exercise themselves from now till the games; from that time, reckoned from the past, qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus est, who was slain sixty years ago; committis jam abhinc triginta diebus habilis, held thirty days since).

Agony, n. agrotatio animi, agilitudo animi, animi cruciatus, animi dolor; the last —, mortis cruciatus; to be in —, morte cruciari; = the last struggle, extrema dimicatio; to be in —, animam agere (to give up the ghost). See Anguish. Agrarian (scil. law), lex agraria (so truncat agarian).

Agree, v.intr. to be of one mind and voice, concinere, conspire, consentire, congruere, assentire or assentiri (opp. dissentire); — with any one, idem sentire in re or de re quod alius; all —, hoc infer omnes convenit, in hoc omnes consentiunt; or omnes in ea re unum atque idem sentiunt; not to —, dissentire, discrepare de re; — unanimously, una voce, uno ore, clamore consentiunt, uno consensu, omnium consensu, una mente, comb. uno animo atque una voce. Agreeing, concinens (sing. together, also fig. of one mind, opp. discrepans), conspirans, congruens (opp. dissonus), consentiens, constans (consistent), conveniens (in accord, opp. discord), unanimus; accordant but unguaranteed reports, rumores satis quidem constantes sed adhuc sine auctore. Agreement, consensio, consensus, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia), consensio sententiarum. Agreeable, i.e. pleasant, acceptus, gratus; very —, pergratus, jucundus. See Pleasant.

Agriculture, n. agri (agrorum) cultura or agri cultio or agrorum cultus (in general), aratio (ploughing), arandi ratio (the art and method of ploughing), disciplina colendi agri (the art as a science); to carry on —, agrum colere, agri cultum studere, arare (also to live thereby); he —, agrum colendo. Agricultural, adj. rusticus, rusticus; — instruments, instrumenta agraria, instrumentum rusticum or rillie; — estate, æreus arator; — horse, equus arator; — ox, bœvarator. Agriculturist, n. arator, agricola, agri cultor.

Aground, in cado (on the heel), in litore, in scopulis (on the rocks), in scyllibus (on the quicksands); to be —, necesse esse in litore, etc.; to drive —, æreæ naves in litus (of men), dærræ algæ in litore (of the waves); to be driven —, in litore dærræ; rade or in radum or litordum (to be stranded), in litus rict, terra inferri, ab arduo dærræ (to be left high and dry); the

fleet is — off the Balearic Isles, classis ad Baleares ejicitur or ejecta est. See Ship.

Ague, n. febris intermittens. See Fever.

Ahead, adv. — before or in advance of, ante; a few steps —, paucis ante gradibus; go —, ante me ito; also præ (e.g. i præ, sequar, go ahead, I will follow); to go —, antecire, præire; to run —, præcurrere; to swim —, prænalare; to sail —, prærehi. See Before.

Aid, n. auxilium, ecetigal. See Assist, Help, Tax.

Ailing, adj. æger. See Sick.

Aim, n. scopus (scow), in pure Latin destinatum, or destinata pl. (the object you try to hit or gain), meta (the goal); to fix an —, scopum proponere; to shoot at an — or direct your efforts towards, destinatum petere; to hit —, dist. ferire, or merely ferire, — exactly, certo telu dest. ferire; to miss —, ictus algæ decrit; fig. propositum; the — I proposed to myself, is qui mihi est (suit) propositus exitus; exitus (result); finis (end); any — of ours, algd in quo nitamur; to propose an — to yourself, faciem sibi proponere; a high —, magna spectare; to follow — continually, ad eandem semper contendere; to obtain —, propositum consequi, I gain my —, eo quo rolo peruenio; so qua volumus perficere, ad exitum pervenire, adipiscor id quod mihi fuit conceptum, ad ea que summa sunt peruenio; to fail of —, in propositum aberrare; propositum non consequi. Aim, v.tr. telum collinere algo, telum dirigere or intendere in algm or algd, algm locum destinare, algm ad ictum destinare, telo petere algm or algd; fig. spectare, pertinere ad algd (e.g. these things aim at concord, hæc ad concordiam spectant; at what does that speech — I quorsum hæc spectat oratio? so hæc eo pertinet oratio ut, etc.); this fable aims at those who, etc., hoc illis dictum est qui, so quoniam hæc omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinerent? at what except his own ruin do all these things aim? alio spectat, this aims at something else; so hæc eo spectat, eo valet; id responsum quo valet, at what it aimed, nemo intellexit).

Air, n. cælum (the whole mass of air; air and æther, together, or now the one, now the other), ær (acc. sing. æra, æp, the atmosphere near the earth), æther (æthp, the upper air), aura (breeze), ventus (the wind), spiritus (the influence which sets the air in motion, the cause of aura and ventus; breathing, breath), anima (the breath of life); salubrious —, cælum salubre or bonum; salubrity of —, cæli salubritas, ær salubris; in salubrious —, cælum pestilens or malum, ær pestilens; mild —, ær calore et frigore temperatus, cæli temperatio or temperies; cool —, ær refrigeratus; cold —, ær frigidus, ventus frigidus; heavy —, ær crassus; heaviness of —, æria crassitudo, cæli gravioritas; light —, ær tenuis, extenuatus ær; pure —, ær purus; dry —, cælum siccum, ær siccus; moist —, cælum humidum, ær humidus; in the high —, sublime or (less freq.) in subline; to fly in —, subline ferri, æferri, eubline aëre (only of living beings); the — rises from its lightness, ær fertur levitate subline; the — becomes impure, putrescere; to fly through the —, per subline volare; to expose in the —, algd æri exponere; to let in —, æra immittere; to protect from —, ab ællatu omni protegere; to remain in —, sub æro manere; to sleep in —, sub æro cubare; to procure — for, alci rei cælum aperire; to take — from, alci rei omnem spiritum adimere; to secure from —, curare ne ær algd tangere possit; the — has access to, algd perflatum cæti recipit, spiritus algo pervenit; not to allow — to, — lucis usuram alci iradere; some are allowed —, respirandi copia alci datur; — contrigit alci ut respiret; to hinder —, spiritum impedire, animam or spiritum or spiritus riam intercedere; to produce —, ventulum alci facere, tæce frigis ventilare, cælum aperire; to breathe —, animam or spiritum ducere, spiritum, the common —, auram communem laurire. fresh —, æreus.

tionem auræ caplare, libero aëre redintegrari; to regain —, *spiritum* or *auram* recipere, *respirare*; to live by —, *aëris aspiratione sustineri*; on —, non alio alimento quam haustu aëris vivere, *vento vivere*; to build castles in the —, *somnia sibi fingere*; a change of —, *caelum mutare*; a draught of —, *perflatus*. To — any thing, *aëri exponere*, *aëra immittere, ventilaré*; — a chamber, **cubiculi fenestras palefacere* sic ut *perflatus alqs accedat*, **perflatus in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris*. The region of air, *caeli regio*; an — hole, *spiramentum, spiraculum, estuarium*; to open —, *spiramenta lazare*; an — pump, **antlia pneumatica*; the — or wind-pipe, *arteria aspera*, or merely *arteria, canalis animæ*. An aerolite, *lapis qui cælo decidit*. Aerial, *aërius, ætherius*. Air-balloon, **machina aërostatica*. Aerometer, **aërometron*. See Atmosphere.

Alacrity, n. *alacritas*. See Agility, Quick.

Alarm, n. *strepitus* (a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (confusion), *tumultus* (uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); *tumultuatio*; comb. *streptitius* et *tumultus*; a vain —, *tumultus vanus*; to make an —, *strepere, strepitum edere* or *facere*; *algæ* re, *tumultum facere, tumultuari*; to give — of fire, *incendium conclamare*, — to arms, *ad arma conclamare*; to arms! *ad arma!* to sound the —, *classicum canere*; to break up a camp in —, *in magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*; from —, *præ strepitu*; the whole house is in —, *miscetur domus tumultu*; to be in —, *trepidare*: (2) = fear, terror, *trepidatio*. See Afraid, Fear.

Alert, adj. *vigil, alacer*; to be on the —, *vigilem, pervigilem esse*. See Alacrity.

Alienate, v.tr. *alienare, abalienare* (to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), *vendere* (to sell), *vendere* et *alienare, vendere* et *abalienare*; — a part of, *diminuere de algâ re*. Alienation (of goods), *alienatio, abalienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *diminutio de algâ re*; — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens, vesania* (delusion), *insania* (loss of reason, madness), *recordia* (folly), *delirium* (wandering), *Juror* (rage); to suffer under —, *mente alienari*; one who suffers under —, *mente captus, mente alienatus, vesanus* (full of illusions), *insanus* (mad), *vecors* (foolish), *delirius* (wandering); to be —, *insanire, delirare*; to become —, *in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere* alqm. See Strange, Delusion.

Alight, v.intr. *descendere*, — from a horse, *ex equo*, — from a carriage, *ex rheda*.

Alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, *in vitâ* or *in viris esse, vivere*. See Life.

All, interj. (whole, entire, opp. *truncus, læsus*), *plenus* (full), *solidus* (having no hole), *totus* (the original whole), *omnis* (every part), *universus* (all taken together), *cunctus* (all really united), *ipse* (for totus with numbers, e.g. *quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissim*, when I was at Athens ten whole days), *quidam* (e.g. *notum quoddam genus dicendi*, quite a new kind of speaking), *super* on the table an entire bear, *solidus*; — to, *ad*; to push, *applicare*; to swallow, *deglutire*; *aprum* in *epithetum* *de solidum corare*; a thing whole, *algâ in ma* e bidge remained, *pontis pars inferior integra remansit*; the seal was whole, *signum integrum erat*; all Livy's historical books have not come into our hands, *Livi historie non integra ad nos pervenerunt*; all the army quits the camp, *universus ex*; *cicui castris cegreditur*; the entire debt, *solidus p*. — interest, *usura solidâ*; an entire consulship, *consulatus solidus*; a whole year, *annus integer* (no day excepted), *annus plenus* (that has its full number of days), *annus solidus* (in which there is no leap), *annus totus* (a whole year as opposed to some months); six whole months, *totos sex m*, *unite* the whole world, *mundus hic omnis* or *totus spectare*; *revertis rerum*; with all one's heart, *toto mente* et with all one's heart and soul, *toto ex* et (afresh, *cuncto*. Adv. altogether, *ex toto, ex integro*

e.g. *algd efficere notum*), *ex omni parte* (in every respect, e.g. *beatum esse*), *omni numero, omnibus numeris* et *partibus* (to be in all respects perfect, *omnes numeros habere* or *continere*), *omni ratione* (in every way, e.g. to plunder, *exinanire*), *plane* (clearly), *omnino* (altogether), *prorsus* (out and out), *longe* (far), *multo* (by much), *valde* (greatly); that is altogether false, *falsum est id totum*; I am — thine, *totus tuus sum*, *totus tibi deditus sum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — wretched, *prorsus nihil abest quin miserrimus sit*; — unlearned, *omnino omnis cruditionis expers est*; altogether, every inch a man, e.g. *Martius, rusticanus vir, sed plane vir*; he is all deceit and lies, *totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est*; to deny altogether or flatly, *præcise* or *præfracte negare*; of — different opinion, *longe aliter sentire, tota sententia dissidere*; to be — different, *longe secus esse, longe aliter se habere*; he is not — ignorant, *ne tamen scit nihil*. "Altogether" may be expressed by *per*, e.g. *perpauper, perbonus*; *hoc mihi perplacet*; *pernegare*; or by the superlative *nuperime* (or *nuper admodum*); *homo perditissimus*. In all, *in summâ* (e.g. *absolvi in summâ quatuor sententiis*, to be acquitted by four votes in all), *omnino* (all taken together, *quinque omnino erant*), *omni numero* (in the full number, e.g. *Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert*); the thing considered as a whole, *re in unicum spectatâ, si rem omnem spectas*. See Every, Whole.

Allege, v.tr. *allegare* (scil. *exemplum, merita*). See Adduce.

Allegiance, n. *fides*; oath of —, *jurisjurandi verba*; to undertake —, *in verba* or *in nomen alcijs jurare*, *in obsequium alcijs jurare*; to receive the promise of —, *aliquem in nomen suum jurare pati*, *aliquem in sua verba jurisjurandum adigere*. See Homage.

Allot, v.tr. (1) = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (to cast lots for), *sorte legere* (to take by lot, e.g. every tenth man for punishment, *decimum quemque ad supplicium*). Allotting, n. *sortitio*; (2) = to assign or give, *tribuere, attribueré, assignare, addicere, adjudicare* (opp. *abjudicare*). See Adjudge, Assign.

Allow, v.tr. *sinere* (subj. with or without ut), *pati* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alci* (with ut or inf.), *concedere* (to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeat* (not to hinder, whereas *dimittere* is to send away); — me to come to you, *me patiaris ad te venire* (bear with my coming, but *me ad te arcesis*, is send for me). See Permit.

Allude to = to refer to, *significare alqm* or *algd*, *designare, denotare* (by word, e.g. *humid dubie scilios denotante senatu*, the senate doubtless alluding to the Scilii), *describere* (e.g. *me Intronem describebant*, they alluded to me as a robber; *algm significatione appellare*, to refer to by allusion as clearly as if you named the person), *tangere algd* (to touch on, e.g. *illud tertium, quod et Crasso tactum est*), *jocare in algd* (playfully). Allusion, n. *significatio* (also in the plural).

Allure, v.tr. *alliere, allectare*; comb. *inilitare* et *allectare alqm* ad *algd*, *illicere* or *pellicere alqm* in or ad *algd*; *inescare* (by a bait). Alluring, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. Allurement, *allectatio* (the act), *incitamentum* (something inviting), *incitamentum* (something impelling); *allurement, illicere*; to have or exert many —, *multa habere illicimenta*. Allurer, *allector, illex* (a decoy-bird). See Attract, Entice.

Ally, n. *socius* (a companion), *fœderatus, fœderis socius* (united by treaty); relating to an —, *socialis*; to be — to any one, *fœdere jungi alci*; to unite an — to yourself, *societate et fœdere alqm alibi adungere, alqm in societatem armorum assumere*; one's allies, *alcijs socii, fœderati*. Ally, v.tr. *fœdus facere*; — yourself, *fœdere conjungi cum algd*, *societate fœdus* or *societatis fœdus cum algd sancire*. Alliance, n. *societas, fœdus*. See Companion.

Almanack or Calendar, *n. fasti, ephemeris*. See Month.

Almighty, *adj. omnipotens, ejus numini parent omnia, rerum omnium præpotens, major ac potentior cunctis*; God is —, *nihil est quod deus efficere non possit*; — God! *Maxime Deus!* Almightyness, *omnipotentia*. See God.

Almost, *adv. prope (near), pæne, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portam et murum erat*, war was all but at the gates), *propemodum* (near the right measure), *ad* (close to), *circiter* (about), or by a circumlocution, *haud multum* or *non longe absuit* quoniam, *prope erat* or *factum est ut*, *propius nihil factum est quam ut*; I — believe, *non longe absum quin credam*; I — went to thee, *prope erat ut ad te venirem*.

Alms, *n. stips* (as a gift), *beneficium* (a kindness); to distribute —, *stipem spargere, largiri*; to collect —, *stipem cogere, colligere*; to beg — from, *stipem mendicare ab aliquo*; to live by —, *stipe precaria vivere, mendicantem vivere* (as a beggar), *aliena misericordia vivere*, **ope alius sustentationem vivere*; money collected as —, *stips collata*. Almsman, *a largitionibus*. See Beg.

Alms, *n. alios (alms)*. See Tree.

Alas!, *adv. sublime*; with the head —, *sublimis et elata capite*; to fly —, *sublime ferri*; to keep your eye —, *alta querere, res majores appetere*. See High.

Alone, *adj. solus* (all others excluded), *unus* (one, and no more); strength is given by the comb. *unus solus*; so also by *unus omnium* or *ex omnibus*; *sine arbitris, remotis arbitris* (without witnesses); to reign —, *solum regnare*; to be —, *ab arbitris remotum esse* (of a place); to be —, *solum esse, secum esse* (with no companion), *sine arbitris esse*; glad to be —, *secretum capere ac desiderare*; to seek some one —, *secretum petere aliquem* (as a secret audience); to meet with —, *sine arbitris nunciis aliquem*; to leave —, *desituere aliquem*; to allow a person to come to you —, *aliquem remotis arbitris ad se venire subdere*; one who likes to be —, *solarius est*; he is — in his art, *in suo genere singularis est*. See Only, Sole.

Along, *prep. secundum, præter*; — the coast, *præter oram*; to sail —, *litus oram prætervehi*; *oram, terram legere* (to coast by), *oram sequi*; — the river, *præter ripam*. See Down.

Aloud, *adv. procul*; to stand — from, *procul ab aliquo se mare*; to keep —, *p. se habere* (*procul o, procul este, profani!*) keep aloud, *aloud, se profano ones!*. See Afar, Far.

Aloud, *adv. clare, clarè voce, magnâ voce, summa voce*. See Loud.

Alphabet, *n. prima literarum elementa*; to learn —, *discere, literarum nomina et contextum discere*; an A B C book or primer, **sibyllus elementorum*, **tabulae litterarum*; a learner of —, *qui prima literarum elementa discit, puer elementarius*; a teacher of —, *qui prima lit. cl. tradit*. See Letter.

Already, *adv. jam, jamjam, jamque* (stronger than *jam*), *aliquando* (some time in the future), *jam nunc* (*jam, up to, nunc, this time*), *jam tunc, jam tunc, jam diu, jam dudum* (a long time ago), *jampridem* (a long while ago), *jam inde antiquitus* (from of old), *jam vixit a puer* (even from boyhood).

Also, *conj. etiam (if and jam), præterea (besides), tamper (moreover), quaque (etiam adds a member and quaque a word, as does que), nec minus (not less), necnon (also subjoin propositions), item, itidem* (again, the same, e.g. *scitasti item ut prædones sedem*, you have done the same as robbers). — If to a person or thing the same is ascribed as is ascribed to another, *et ipse* are used, e.g. *Titusque Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Ispahanicus dictus est*, Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vesp. If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the

sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," e.g. *musici quondam idem poeta, of old, musicians were also poets*. See And.

Altar, *n. ara* (every slight elevation of stone, etc.), *altaria -ium*, (a high altar, an *ara* with an addition for burnt-offerings; *altare* and *altarium* are late); a small —, *arula*; — of gods, *ara graminea*; to raise an —, *aram statuere, deo facere aram*; to swear by —, *aram tenentem jurare*; to make a person do so, *altaris admodum jurjurando adigere aliquem*; to flee to —, *ad (in) aram confugere*; to tear from —, *ab ipsâ ara detrachere*, — and put to death, *ab altariibus ad necem transferre*; to lay on the — of your country, *republice asperre aliquid*; a servant of the —, **are minister* (as a mental), *are sacerdos* (as a priest). See Sacrifice.

Alter, *v. tr. mutare, commutare aliquid in and de aliquid re*; *immutare* (greatly), *submutare* (partly), *novare* (to give a new form), *emendare* (to take away faults), *corrumpere* (to make straight), *variare* (to change often), *intertere* (to turn upside down), *corrumpere* (to falsify, as *tabulas publicas, litteras, alios nomina*); to — a will, *testamentum mutare, test. rescindere* (the act of the testator); to — your march, *eam flectere, iter convertere*; to — a determination, *consilium mutare* or *commutare*; to — your plan of life, *morum institutorumque mutationem facere* (opp. *instituta tenere*); to — your habits, *consuetudinem mutare*; to — your disposition, *hominis sibi induere ingenium, alienari*; to — your characters, *morum mutationem* or *commutationem facere* or *mores emendare* (for the better), *mores intertere* (for the worse); what is done cannot be altered, *factum fieri infectum non potest*. To be altered, *mutari, commutari, immutari*; both minds and facts are much —, *magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio*; customs are —, *alii nunc sunt mores*; all is —, *versa sunt omnia*; the weather is —, *tempestas commutatur* (for the better), *tempestas venit* (stormy); — often alters, *caelum variat, magna est celi varietas*; he is not —, *sibi constare, a se non discedere*; he has not —, *non alius est ac fuit, est idem qui fuit semper, antiquum obtinere*; he is wholly —, *commutatus est totus*; from to-day you must alter, *hic dies aliam civem deserti or alios mores postulat*; men have —, *homines alii facti sunt*. Altering, *Alteratio, n. mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo*; — of the weather, *cæli varietas*; — of fortune, *fortune vicissitudines*; — of your opinion, *mutatio sententie, receptus sententie* (recalling off); to make an —, *aliquid rei mutare* or *commutare, facere, commutare, aliquid rei asperre*; to undergo —, *mutari, habere*; to attempt —, *mutari, moliri*; an — takes place, *commutat, rerum accidit*; the punishment for — documents, *pæna corruptarum literarum*. See Change.

Alteration, *n. alteratio* (strife of words), *jurgium* (quarrel), *contrectum* (reproach), *rixâ* (a brawl, fight), *lites -ium, l.* (a lawsuit); there arise an —, *fit altere, or jurg. or rixâ*; *fiunt lites*; — hence, *inde jurg. fuit*; a great — has arisen, *lites inter eos factæ sunt maxime*; I have fallen into an —, *orta mihi est alteratio cum aliquo de aliquo re*; to begin an —, *causam jurgii inferre, jurgium excitare, rixam dare* or *excitare* or *contrahere* or *committere*; to seek for a cause of —, **causam jurgii querere*; — with some one, *jurgium aliquem adoriri*; to have an —, *jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixâ mihi est cum aliquo*; so maxims certatum est inter eos jurgitis; to avoid —, *lites et jurgis se abstinere*, he who —, *sepitans litium*; to allay an —, *rixam sedare, litem dirimere*; by the interposition of the consul the quarrel was put an end to, *intercessu consulis rixâ sedata est*; to cease from —, *lites abstinere*; cause of or materials for —, *causa certaminis, jurgii, rixarum contritionis, or litium*; to give, *præbere*; to engage in —, *jurgare, rixari, inter se alterari*; — with reproaches, *certare, maledictis*

inter se; — like women, *mulierum ritu altercati*. See Quarrel.

Alternate, *v.tr. alternare alqd cum algo*; joy and fear —, *mixtum gaudio et metu animum gerit alps*; the ebb and flow —, *æstus maris senis semper horis recipi oei sunt*; to — rest and labour, *variae otium labore, per vices facere alqd*; — letters, *epistolas dare et accipere*. **Alternation**, *n. mutatio, vel mutatio, vices, vicissitudo, vices loquendi*. **Alternate**, *adj. alternus, mutus*. **Adv. variâ fortunâ, in vicem, vicissim, per vices, alternis, mutuo; in conversation, *sermone alterni* (dialogue). See Alter, Change.**

Although, *conj. tametsi, quamquam* (with generally the indic. as presupposing a fact), *etsi* (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), *licet* (with subj.), *quamvis* (however much), *quum* (since, seeing, with subj.).

Altitude, *n. altitudo, excelsitas, elatio*. See Elevation, High.

Altogether, *adv. unâ simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim* (in common, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all together, *ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi*. See All, Together.

Alum, *n. alumen*; to boil —, *alumen coquere*; prepared with —, *aluminatus*; having the qualities of —, *aluminosus*; a worker in —, *aluminarius*; alum-water, *aqua aluminata*.

Always, *adv. semper, omni tempore, usquequaque, numquam non*.

Amanuensis, *n. a manu (servus), ab epistolis (servus)*. See Write.

Amass, *v.tr. accerare, concerreare, aggerare, accumulare*. See Accumulate, Heap.

Amatory, *adj. amatorius*. See Love.

Amaze, *v.tr. obstupescere, in stuporem dare*. **Amazed**, *stupens, obstupescere*; to be —, *stupere, stupescere, obstupescere*; I am —, *stupor me invadit, me aliquid stupidum tenet*. **Amazing**, *adj. stupendus, immanis*; an — quantity of money, *immanes pecunie*. **Adv. stupendum in modum, vehementer. **Amazement**, *stupor*. See Astonish, Astound.**

Ambassador, *n. qui missus est, legatus* (as a deputy in state-affairs), *allegatus* (as a deputy in private affairs), *nuncius* (messenger), *orator* (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message), to be, or perform the duties of. an —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere, administrare, legatione or legationis officio fungi*; to send —, *legatos mittere, legationem mittere ad alqm de alqd re*; to put an — to death, *legatum interficere*. See Embassy.

Amber, *n. electrum* (ἤλεκτρον), pure Latin *succinum*; of —, *succineus*.

Ambiguous, *adj. anceps, ambiguus, dubius*; — words, *verba ambigua, verba dubia et quasi duplicia*. **Adv. ambigue** (e.g. *dicere*). **Ambiguity**, *n. ambiguitas* (e.g. *verborum*). See Doubt.

Ambition, *n. ambitio, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris or famæ, aviditas or avaritia gloriæ, æstus quidam gloriæ, sitis famæ* (sometimes merely gloriæ, e.g. *ulcys gloriæ favere, et gloriâ duci*); to be under —, *ambitione teneri*; to burn with —, *ambitione accensus esse or flagrare*; full of — to strive for, *ambitione petere* (e.g. *regnum*). **Ambitious**, *adj. ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ or laudis, cupidos honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appetens gloriæ*; to be —, *laudis studio trahit, gloriâ duci*. See Aspire.

Ambush, *n. insidia* (the place and the men), *locus insidiarum, latrobræ*; to lay in —, *in insidiis locare or collocare or disponere*; to lie in —, *insidiis esse*; — yourself, *subsidiare in insidiis*; — against any one, *insidias alicui instruere or parare*; to rush out from —, *ex insidiis concurrere, exsillire*; to draw into —, *alqm in insidiis inducere, ad insid. trahere or perducere*; to fall into —, *(in) insidias intrare, or incidere, or præcipitare, (ex) insidiis circumveniri*. See Snare.

Amehorate, *v.tr. meliorem (melius) facere, corrigere* (to make right), *emendare* (to free from

errors); to have amehorated, *correctorem emendatoremque alci rei esse*; to — morals, *mores corrigere or emendare*; to — the errors, *menda tollere* (physically), *vicia emendare* (morally); to — your condition, *amplificare fortunam, augere opes*; to have done so, in *meliore quam antea conditione esse, meliore quam antea conditione uti*. See Amend.

Amen, *excl. ita fiat! ratum esto!* (as a conclusion) *dicti!*

Amend, *v.tr. emendare, vicia corrigere*. **Amendment**, *correctio, emendatio*, *comb. correctio et emendatio*; to make many — in military tactics, *multa in re militari meliora facere*. See Amehorate.

Amethyst, *n. amethystus*; of — colour, *amethystinus, amethystini coloris*; wearing an — cooured cloak, *amethystinatus*.

Amiable, *adj. suavis, dulcis, tenustus, jucundus*. **Amiability**, *n. suavitas, venustas, jucunditas*; — of character, *natura*. — See Love.

Amidst, *prep. in medio (loco), in mediâ (parte) alci rei*; sometimes by *ipse*, e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, in *ipso apparatu belli*. See Among and Mid.

Amiss, *adv. male*; there is something — with me, *male mecum agitur*; that goes —, *illud male or secus cadit*; to use —, *alqd re perverere abuti*; to take —, *agere or molestè ferre, in malam partem accipere*; don't take it —, *des reniam oro!* See Awry.

Ammunition, *n. instrumentum et apparatus belli, arma, tela, cetera que ad bellum gerendum pertinent*; to place — in some town, *omnem apparatus belli in alqd oppido collocare*. See War.

Amnesty, *n. venia præteritis um, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (the public safeguard), *amnestia* (ἀμνηστία), *impure Latin oblitio* with or without *rei um ante actarum or præteritarum*, *lex ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur nec multetur*; *comb. venia et oblitio, venia et impunitas, venia et incolumitas*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblietionem in perpetuum sancire*, to grant an —, *alqm veniâ et incolumitate donare, omnem memoriam discordiarum oblietione sempiternâ delere*; to ask for an —, *veniam præteritarum precari*; to obtain an —, *veniam impetrare*; under condition of —, *sub pacto abolitionis*; under the hope of —, **sub spe abolitionis*. See Pardon.

Among, *prep. inter, in* (with abl.), *ex, de*; — men, *inter homines, in hominibus*; God is — us, **Deus nobiscum est, *Deum præsentem habemus*; — all connexions there is none, *omnium societatum nulla est*. See Amidst.

Amount, or sum total, *n. summa, virum* (the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a small —, *minuta summa, summula*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocres summa*; a great — of gold, *magna pecuniæ summa*, or *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniæ summa*; to sum up the —, *summam facere*, of something, *alci rei, consummare alqd*. **Amount**, or the contents, *summa, caput*; (a summing up) *consummatio*. See Debt.

Amphibious, *adj. bestia quasi anceps, in utraqûe sede vivens, animal cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, animal ejus et in terrâ et in humore vivo, bestia que humi et in humore vivit, unde amphibios nominatur*. See Animal.

Amphitheatre, *n. amphitheatrum*; *adj. amphitheatralis*. See Theatre.

Amplè, *adj. amplius* (of large compass, e.g. *domus*; also rich and considerable, e.g. *amplissima civitas*). **Amplitude**, *n. amplitudo*. **Amplify**, *v.tr. to enlarge upon or adorn* (in words), *ampliare, amplificare*. **Adv. amplius**. See Great.

Amputate, *v.tr. abscidere, præcidere* (e.g. *membra, aut em, manum, caput or cervicem alci*), *amputare* (caput alci); — with a sword, *præcidere gladio* (manum). See Anatomy.

Amuse, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*; — yourself with: *se delectare algā re, delectari algā re* (e.g. *libris*), *se oblectare algū re* (e.g. *ludis*); the story — the people, *fabula oblectat populum*; — with conversation, *confabulari, sermones familiares conferre cum algo, colloqui cum algo, jucundissime loqui cum algo, ludos alibi facere, otium consumere in algā re*; **tempus fallere* or *tedium temporis minui algā re*; — by feasting and revelry, *otium convitiis comissationibusque inter se ferere*. *Amusing*, adj. *jucundus, jucundus et delectatione natus*. *Adr. jucunde*. *Amusement, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, sermo, sermones, collocutio, colloquium, confabulatio, sermones familiares, sermones ludicri, colloquium or colloquia rerum lectorum*; literary —, *sermo literarius*.

Anachronism, n. **peccatum in temporis ratione*; to make an —, **a errā temporis ratione aberrare, non servare ordinem temporum*. See *Time*.

Analogy, n. *analogia* (*ἀναλογία*, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportionis*), *similitudo*. *Analogous, analogus, similis*.

Analysis, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*; a. chemical —, *analysis, chemica*; to make an —, **ad principia reducere, in elementa dissolvere*. *Analyse*, v.tr. *explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discerpere*.

Anarchy, n. *nimis or infinita licentia, licentia, leges nullae, iudicia nulla, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), **respublica quae multitudinis arbitrio agitur, ecclesiae in qua iudicia multitudinis pro legibus est*; to live in —, *plane sine ullo domino esse, dominatione vacare, legibus carere, sine legibus esse*; in the city —, *provisis, urbs resoluta est legibus*; in the state —, *in republica nec leges ullae sunt nec iudicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis*; *omnia iura humanaeque iura permiscerentur*. *Anarchical*, adj. *legibus carens, legibus resolutus* (e.g. *urbis*), *dominatione vacans*. *Adr. sine legibus, sine domino*. See *Govern*.

Anathema, n. (1. in civil affairs) to put a person under —, *aquā et igni interdicerē alicui*; (2. ecclesiastical) *sacerdotiorum interdictio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *excommunicatio* (exclusion from Church communion), *deratio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *anathēma, ātis, n.*; to put a person under —, *sacerdotis interdicerē alicui, algm excommunicare* (Eccl. Lat.), *decorare algm, anathematizare algm*; to put forth an — against, **anathema irrogare*; to recall an —, **algm ad sacra rursus admittere, algm anathemate or deatationis religione solvere, algm rescdere*; Bull of —, **pontificis Romani decretum ex quo sacrificiis interdicitur*; *pontificale fulmen*. See *Banish, Curse*.

Anatomy, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecrare aperireque humani corpora*; a school of —, **theatrum anatomicum*. *Anatomise*, v.tr. *incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari, rescindere artus cadaveris*. See *Amputate*.

Ancestor, n. *auctor generis or gentis or originis* (founder of a clan or family); *unus majorum* (a forefather), *progenitor* (a progenitor), *neus* (a grandfather), *abavus* (a distant progenitor); *ancestors, priores, majores, patres*; coming from —, *avitus, proavitus*; to have only one —, *nobilem esse una imagine*; — many, *multos numerare majores, multarum imaginibus esse, onerari imaginibus*, *antiquo genere natum esse*; — none, *sine ullis majorum esse imaginibus*; to count among your —, *algm inter majores tuos numerare*. See *Forefather*.

Anchor, n. *ancora, ora*; to cast —, **ancoram jacere*; the — takes or holds, *ancora subsistit or adit*; to place at —, *constituere natem*; — the ships, *naves deligare ad ancoras*; — in deep water, *in alto, at Salamis over-against Athens, apud Salamina exadversus Athenas*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras, stare in ancōria, navem in ancoris tenere or in statione habere*; to remain at —, *in ancōria commorari*; to raise —, *ancoram or*

ancoras tollere (*ἀλπερ τὰς ἀγκύρας*); to slip —, *ancoram or oram praecidere, ancoralia incidere*; to wind up —, *ancoram moliri*; the — drags, *ancora arat*; belonging to an —, *ancoralis or ancorarius*; fig. *Fabius* was the last —, *Fabius ancōra ultima Jovis; auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*), *the senate was the chief anchor of all nations*. *Anchorage, fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest*; a good —, **egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus*. See *Ship*.

Ancient, adj. *antiquus, antiquo opere factus, antiqui operis, antiquo opere*. See *Antique, Old*.

And, conj. et (unites things previously disconnected and independent), *que* (unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *exploratores centurionesque praemittit qui, etc.*), *atque* (only before consonants), *ac* (adds something dissimilar and new). Sometimes "and" does not appear in Latin; e.g. *horse and man, equi viri, men and women, viri mulieres*; mark also *patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis strata est*, my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers. The use of the copula before *alii, ceteri, etc.*, is not good Latin, e.g. *Græci, Romani, alii*; so *honores, divitiae, voluptates, cetera*. Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula, e.g. *venit nuncius qui nuntiabat*; also the participle, e.g. *prodiens hac locutus est*, he went forward and said these things; *so urbe relicta in villam se recepit*, he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat; also a conjunction, e.g. *Xanthippus cum Carthaginensibus auxiliis missis esset, fortiter se defendit*, Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself; *so postquam aspectu, illico cognovi*, I looked at him and knew him immediately. And also, *et quoque, nec non*; and then, *deinde*; and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and indeed, *et quidem*; and that (tho) too, *et id (ea)*, e.g. *exempla quærimus et ea non antiqua*; — especially, e.g. *negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili*; and truly, *et sane*; and not, *neque or nec*, *et non*, *ac non* (use *nec* and *neque* to negative a member of a sentence, and *ac non*; *et non*, to negative a word, e.g. *adhibenda est ratio nec utendum praxissimā consuetudinis regulā*, reason must be called in, and the rule of custom is not to be followed; *longum est et non necessarium, commemorare*, to go over these things will be tedious, and it is not necessary; *pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur*, I would write more at length if the circumstance required length, and did not speak for itself); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulat scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing). See *Also*.

Anecdote, n. *factum or dictum memoratū, dignum, fabula, fabella, narrativuola, facete or belle dictum, or merely dictum, saule dictum, dictum* (sarcastic); a book of —, *dicta collectanea*; one who collects, *fabulator*. See *Narrative*.

Anew, adv. *denovo, de or ab integro* (afresh, over again). See *New*.

Angel, n. *angelus* (one sent), *minister ac nuncius Dei* (Eccl.); thou comest as an —, *eris de celo missus*; my — (as a word of affection) *meae deliciae*; *mea voluptas*! *mea festivitas*! *mea amicitia*! *mea anima*! *mea vita*! *my little —, meum mollicium*; pure as an —, *integer castusque, innocentissimus*; to be an —, *otio or labe carere*; a life of —, *cita ritio carens et sine labe peracta*. An angelic form, **forma divina or augusta*, *forma humanā specie augustior*. See *Messenger*.

Anger, n. *ira; iracundia* (proneness to), *bilis* (the gall), *stomachus* (temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *ira, iracundiae*; raging —, *ira et rabies*; raging for —, *furenter iratus*; the — of the gods, *ire coelestes*; from —, *pro ira or iracundia*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum ira, irato animo*; overcome by —, *ira victus*; to be in —, *iratum fieri, irrilari*; *ira incendi, ex-candescere*; to make angry, *algm iratum reddere*,

iram or *bilem* or *stomachum alci* *movēre*, *alqm* or *alcjs iram* *urritare*; to burn with —, *iracundiā* *adire*; to indulge in —, *irā indulgēre*; to be mastered by, *irā teneri*, *iracundiā parēre*; not to be master of your —, *irā non potenter esse*; to give vent to — in tears, *iram* or *bilem* *per lacrimas effundere*; to vent your — against, *iram eomere* *in alqm*, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*; your — subsides, *ira discedit*, *deservescit*, *desflagrat*; inclined to —, *iracundus*, *ad iram proclivis*, *preceps in iram*. Angry, adj. *iratus*, *ira plenus*, *ira incensus* or *accensus* or *incitatus* or *flagrans*, *iracundiū inflammatus* (opp. *placatus*), *iracundus*; to be —, *iratum esse*; — against, *iratum* or *iratum et offensum esse alci*; he is —, *me illum iratum habeo*; they are — one with another, *ira inter eos intercessit*; to become —, *irasci*; *iratum fieri*, *exacerbari*, *inflammari* or *offerri*. Adv. *irate*, *irato animo*, *iracunde*; to look at angrily, **iratis oculis* or *truci vultu alqm intueri*. See Wrath.

Angle, *n. angulus*; a right —, *angulus rectus*, *angulus ad normam respondens*; an obtuse —, *angulus obtusus* or *hebes*; an acute —, *angulus acutus*; the angles of the eye, *anguli oculorum*; that which has an —, *angulatus*; full of —, *angulosus*; an — of a country, *angulus recessus*; in an — of Italy, *in angulo Italiae*; to creep through all —, *omnes angulos perrepere*; in all —, in *omnibus angulis*, *ubique*, *undique*; a little —, *angellus*. See Mathematics.

Angle, *v.tr.* *homo piscari*, *homo pisces capere*, *arundine pisces captare*; to — after, *captare*, *aucupari* *alqd*. See Fish.

Anguish, *n. cruciatus*, *tormentum*, *stimuli doloris*; to cause —, *alqm cruciatu afficere*, *alqm cruciare*, *torquere*. See Ache.

Animadvert, *v.tr.* (1) = to observe or consider, *animadvertere*, *cognoscere*, *sentire*, *videre*, *perspicere*, *scrutare*, *observare*; (2) = to punish, *punire*, *poenam alci irrogare*, *in alqm animadvertere* or *vinciare*; (3) = to criticize, *iudicare*, *censuram agere alci rei*. See Avenge.

Animal, *n. animal*, *animans* (every living object; the first describes the nature, the second the nature in activity), *bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (the larger animals), *pecus* (cattle, tame animals, opp. *belua* and *fera*); a wild —, *bestia fera*, also merely *fera* (opp. *civis* or *pecus*), *belua fera*, *belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis*); the species of —, *genus animalium* or *bestiarum*; a little —, *bestiola*. Animal, adj. by circumlocution, e.g. *animal life*, *vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur* (or merely *corpus*, opp. *animus*, e.g. *animal pleasures*, *corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum* or *pecudum*, e.g. *hoc est beluarum*. Adv. *beluarum more*, *pecudum ritu*. See Beast.

Animate, *v.tr.* (1) = to give life to, *animare*, fig. *spirantia æra excudere* (to give life to a bronze statue), *viros cultus de marmore ducere* (marble), *saxa movēre lyrā*; (2) = to make lively, *excitare*, *incitare*; — his hope, *erigere alqm ad* or *in spem*; — his courage, *animum erigere*; — zeal, *alejs studium incitare*; I am animated with great thoughts, *magnus mihi animus est*. See Enliven.

Ankle, *n. articulus*, *talus*; belonging to —, *talaris* (e.g. *tunica*). See Foot.

Annals, *n. annales* (scil. *libri*; so *annales mazimi* or *pontificum*); = historical collections, *monumenta rerum gestarum*; writer of —, *annalium scriptor* (annalist). See Year.

Annex, *v.tr.* *adungere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *addere alqd*, *adjiungere*, *subjicere*. Annexation, *n. adiunctio*. See Add.

Annihilate, *v.tr.* *comminuere* (to smash), *delēre* (to blot out), *extinguere* (as a light. e.g. *alcjs salutem*), *excidere*, *tolle*, *funditus tollere*; to be annihilated, *funditus interire*, *totum perire*, *ad interfectionem perire*. Annihilation, *n. deletio*, *extinctio*, *interitus*, *excidium*. See Destroy.

Anniversary, *n. sacra anniversaria* (festival), *festi dies anniversarii*; to celebrate, *agere festos dies anniversarios*. See Annual, Year.

Announce, *v.tr.* *nunciare*, *renunciare*, *indicare*, *indicare*, *portendere*. Announcement, *n. nunciatio*, *renunciatio*.

Annoy, *v.tr.* *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, *verare*, *torquere*; — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; — with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; — with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis*; — some one about any thing, *alci instare de alqd re*. Annoyance, *n. molestia*, *exactio*, *cruciatus*.

Annual, adj. *annuus*; — produce, *annuus* or *anniversarius fructus*. See Year.

Anoint, *v.tr.* *ungere*, *inungere*, *unguentis oblinere*. Anointing, *n. unctio*, *unctio*, *unctura* (with reference to the way and manner).

Anomaly, *n. anomalía* (ἀνωμαλία), pure Latin *inæqualitas*, *inæqualitas*. See Irregular.

Anon, adv. *breui tempore*, *breui*, *mox*; ever and —, *usque*, *interdum*.

Anonymous, adj. *sine nomine*; — letter, *literæ sine nomine scriptæ*; — writing, *libellus sine auctore propositus*; — poems, *carmina incerti auctoris vulgata*; — verses, *sine auctore versus*. See Name.

Another, pron. *alius*; I am of — opinion, *longe alia mihi mens est*; it was — man, *alius erat vir*; he has become — man (better), *plane alius factus est*; one . . . another, *alius . . . alium*, so *alius . . . aliud*, *alii . . . alia*, *alium . . . alio*, etc. or by repetition of the noun, e.g. *civis civi paret*, one citizen obeys another. See One.

Answer, *n. responsio*, *responsum*, *defensio*, *purgatio*, *excusatio*, *oraculum*, *sors oraculi*, *rescriptum* (in writing, as by a prince); an — to yourself, *sibi ipsi responsio*; — to an objection which may be made, *antecceptio*, *presumptio*; an acute —, *acute responsa*; to obtain —, *responsum ferre*, *auferre*; I have received an —, *responsum mihi datum est*; to bring —, *responsum referre*, *renunciare*. Answer, *v.tr.* *respondere ad alqd* or *alci rei* (properly by word of mouth); *responsum dare*, *edere*, *reddere*, *rescribere*, *respondere de jure*, *responditare* (in law), *se defendere*, *se purgare*; to — to questions, *respondere ad rogata* or *interrogata* or *ad ea quæ quesita sunt*; not to —, *non respondere*, *tacere*, *obmutescere*, *nullum responsum dare*, *nullum verbum respondere*; to — not at all, *omnino nihil respondere*; so with adverbs, *fortiter*, *audacter*, *ferociter respondere*, *humanissime respondere*; I am answered, *responsum mihi est*; my letters are —, *meis literis respondetur* or *rescribitur ad alqd*; that is easily —, *cujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio*; you do not — my question, *aliud mihi respondes ac rogo*; *aliud quero*, *aliud respondeo*; thereto he —, *ad ea rescriptis vi verbis*.

Ant, *n. formica*; a little —, *formica parvula*, *formicula*; a winged —, *pennata formica*; full of —, *formicosus*; an ant's egg, *ovum formicæ*; ant-hill, *formicarum cuniculus*; — nest, *formicarum nidus*.

Antagonist, *n. adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit*, *qui contra disputat*, *qui alci adversatur*; *iste* (the opponent in a law-suit). See Adversary, Cause.

Antechamber, *n. amphithalamus* (another reading gives *antithalamus*), *procatin*, *vestibulum* (the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled, e.g. in *vestibulo adium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris*); to keep watch in the — of the prince, *excubias circa cubiculum principis agere*.

Anterior, adj. *antecegens*, *precedens*, *prior*, *superior*, *proximus*; plur. *antecegentia* — *ium*, *n.*

Anthen, *n. chorus*, *canticum* (the tragic chorus on the stage). See Sing.

Antichrist, *n. antichristus* (Eccl.) See Reagon.

Anticipate, *v.tr.* *anticipare* (to do before the time, e.g. *ludos*).

Antics, *n. ludi*, *joca*, *jocularia*, *ridicula*, *nugæ*, *trivæ*, *ineptiæ*; to play —, *jocularia fundere*, *ridicula jacitare*, *ludere*, *jocari*, *ludos facere*, *nugari*, *nugas agere*; — with, *cum alqd*, *alqm ludibrio ha-*

dere; give over those —, *quin tu mitte istas tricas!* *auffer augas!* full of —, *jocularia, scurrilis.*

Antidote, *n.* *antidotus*, *antidotum alexipharmacum*; pure Latin, *remedium aduersus venenum.* See *Poison.*

Antipathy, *n.* *discordia rerum*, *repugnantia rerum*, *odium*, *fuga* (avoidance), *aversans et repugnans natura*; to have — for, *abhorreere ab aliquo*; *aversari alqd*, *aspernere*, *aspernari*, *fastidire.* See *Aversion.*

Antiquary, *n.* *rerum antiquarum studiosus*, *rerum antiquarum literate peritus.* *Antique*, *adj.* *opus antiquum*, *res antiqua*, *res antiquo opere facta*, *res antiqui operis*, *monumentum antiquum.* *Antiquity*, *n.* *antiquitas* (opp. *novitas*). *Adv.* *antiquitus*, *e vetere memoria*, *quondam*, *olim.* See *Age*, *Old.*

Antithesis, *n.* *contrarium*, *contentio*; (In Quintilian) *contrapositum* (the opposition of thought); pl. *verba relata contrarie.* See *Oppose.*

Anvil, *n.* *incus*, *udis*, *f.*; *prov. eundem incudem tundere*, to hammer at one thing. See *Hammer.*

Anxiety, *n.* *angor*, *anxietas*, *pavor*, *solicitudo*, *trepidatio*, *timor*, *astus*; full of —, *anxius*; to be —, *angi*, *animo esse sollicito*, *angi de alqd re*; — for some one, *solicitum esse pro alqo*; to be in great —, *angora confect*, *estruare*, *angoribus premit*, *agitari*, *urgeti*, *angi intimis sensibus*; to fill with —, *anxis curis implere alcis animum*, *solicitudinem alci struere.* See *Solicitude.*

Any, *pron.* *ullus*, *aliquis*, *quispiam*; if —, *si quis*; anywhere, *alicubi*; at any time, *aliquando*, *aliquo loco*, *usquam*, *usquam.* See *All.*

Ape, *n.* *simia*; a little —, *simiolus*; to —, *imitari*, *simulare*, *ludere*, *illudere*, *iudicari.* *Aping*, *n.* *imitatio*, *simulatio*, *illusio*, *iudicatio.*

Aperture, *n.* *apertura.* See *Open.*

Aphorism, *n.* *sententia*, *dictum*, *elogium.* See *Proverb.*

Apiary, *n.* *alvear*, *alvearium*, *mellarium.* See *Bee.*

Apocalypse, *n.* *apocalypsis* (Ecc.). See *Scripture.*

Apologist, *n.* *defensor*; to be —, *causam alcis defendendam suscepisse*, *dicere*, *scribere pro alqo re* or *alqo.* *Apology*, *defensio.* See *Defend.*

Apoplexy, *n.* *apoplexia*, *apoplexia*, *paralysis* (pure Latin, *nerorum remissio*); to be smitten with —, *morbo quem apoplexin corripit*, *apoplexi arripit*; one who has been —, *apoplecticus*, *paralyticus.*

Apostasy, *n.* *defectio a sacris.* *Apostate*, *defector*, *apostata* (Ecc.).

Apostle, *n.* *apostolus*; the office of —, *apostolatus* (Ecc.). — *munus apostoli*; Acts of the Apostles, **Apostolorum Acta* or *Res gestæ Apostolicæ*, *adj.* *apostolicus*, **ab apostolo* (apostolus) *traditus.* *Adv.* *apostolicorum more.* See *Messenger.*

Apothecary, *n.* *medicamentarius*, *pharmacopola*; the business of an —, *medicamentaria*; to carry on —, *medicamentarium exercere*, *facilitare*; a shop of an —, *medicina taberna*, *taberna instructa et ornata medicinae exercendæ causâ*; an apprentice of an —, *medicinae tabernæ alumnus.* See *Medicine.*

Apparatus, *n.* *apparatus*; — for war, *apparatus belli.* See *Prepare.*

Apparel, *n.* *testis*, *testimantium.* See *Clothes.*

Appeal, *n.* *intr.* = to have recourse to a higher power, *appellari alqm*, *provocare ad alqm*, e.g. *tribunos plebis appello et provooco ad populum*; to — against, *appellare*, *provocare aduersus alqm* or *alqd*; to — from —, *to ab alqo ad alqm*; to — to the people on account of a judgment, *ad populum provocare iudicium*; a magistrate, a punishment against which there is no —, *magistratus, pœna sine provocazione*; you may —, *thi est provocatio.* *Appealing*, or *Appeal*, *n.* *appellatio*, *provocatio*; to interpose an —, *app.*, *proc.* *interponere* (Jct.); to accept —, *app.* *admittere* or *recipere* (Jct.); to grant an —, *dare alci pror.* or *pro provocacionis*; — as a writing, *libellus appel-*

latorius (Jct.); a Court of —, **iudicium ad quod provocari potest*, **iudicium ad quod provocacione certatur*; to conduct a process of —, *de provocacione certare.*

Appear, *v.* *intr.* *apparere*, *comparere*, *in conspectum venire* (to come into view), *conspici* (to be seen), *se offerre*, *offerri*, *erumpere* (to break forth), *existere* (to come out suddenly); it — to me, *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, *in publicum prodire*; something — to me in a dream, *in somno video alqd*, *speciem alcis rei per quietem oblatam video*; to — in print, **in lucem edi*, **lucem videre*, **prodire*; to — = to be present, *adesse*; — personally, *coram* or *presentem adesse*; — in an assembly, in concione *adesse.* *Appearance*, *n.* *adventus* (arrival); *presentia* (especially in plur. e.g. *ipsorum decorum sæpe presentia*; *radimonium* (a bail), *res objecta* (that which appears), *risum*, *species* (a form, as in a dream), *simulacrum* (a creature of the fancy, an apparition), *ostentum*, *prodigium*, *portentum*; a sudden —, *repentinum visum*; a frightful —, *objecta res terribilis*; a new and unusual —, *species nova et insolita*, *facies insolita*; — by night, *visum nocturnum*, *species nocturna*; — in the skies, *phenomenon* (late); — in the skies and ocean, *quæ mari cæloque fiunt.*

Appease, *v.* *tr.* *placare* (e.g. *numen divinum scelere violatum precibus*, to propitiate by prayers the divine power offended by wickedness), *expiare* (e.g. *numen*, *manes*), *mitigare*, *lenire* (to soften), *animum alcis*, *in alqm offensorem reconciliare*; *placare alqm alci* or *in alqm*, *alqm cum alqo*; *alqm cum alqo reconciliare* or *reducere*, or *restituere in gratiam*, or *alqm in alcis gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; — enemies, *componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Comedy); to be appeased toward, *reconciliari alci*, *in gratiam cum alqo redire* or *reverti*; — in reality, *bonâ fide cum alqo in gratiam redire*; — in appearance, **simulare reconciliatum alci.* *Appeaser*, *n.* *reconciliator gratiæ* (e.g. *Agrippa populi reconciliator*). *Appeasable*, *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*; to show yourself —, *placabilem inimicis se præbere*, *se prestare.* *Appeasableness*, *placabilitas*, *animus placabilis*, *animus ad offensionem deponendam mollis.* *Appeasement*, *placatio*, *reconciliatio*, *concordia* or *gratia*; *gratia reconciliata*, *reditus in gratiam* (cum amicis); a pretended —, *ficta*, *reconciliata gratia*; to consult about —, *de reconciliandis invicem inimicitis consultare*; to give the hand for —, *alci dextram reconciliatio gratiæ pignus offerre.* See *Atone.*

Append, *v.* *tr.* *addere*, *adungere*, *figere*, *affigere alqd alci rei*, *alligere alqd ad rem*, *annectere alqd ad rem* or *alci rei*, *assumere alci rei.* *Appendix*, *n.* *appendix*, *additamentum.* See *Add*, *Attach.*

Appetite, *n.* *cibi cupiditas* or *aviditas* or *appetentia*, *cibi appetendi aviditas*, *voluntas capiendi cibi desiderandique* (is satisfied, *restringitur*), *fames* (hunger), *potioris aviditas*; a great —, *edacitas*; want of —, *fastidium*, *cibi satietas*; to have an —, *cibum appetere*, *alci cibi cupiditas est*; having —, *cibi* or *edundi appetens*; to have a good —, *libenter cœnare*; *libenter cibum sumere* (of the sick); — no —, *alci cibi cupiditas non est*; — none at all, *cibum fastidire* (to loathe food); — no longer, *satiatum esse*, *cibi satietate teneri*; to create an —, *cibi cupiditatem ercitare*, *appetentiam cibi facere*, *prestare*, *invitare*; wine creates an —, *cibi appetentia inritatur vino*; to create — in a person, *salivam alci movere*; to take away —, *cibum impedire* (e.g. as a fever does); to procure — by walking, *famem ambulando opponere*; to get — again, *aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare*; to restore —, *cibi cupiditatem reddere*; to come to table with a good —, *integrum famem ad cibum offerre.* See *Food.*

Applaud, *v.* *tr.* *plaudere* or *applaudere*, *alci*, *plausus* or *plausibus alqm excipere.* *Applause*, *n.* *plausus*, *applausus.*

Apple, *n.* *malum* (the apple and other similar fruit; as the pomegranate, etc.), *pomum* (the com-

titia, or tyrannus, potestas atque opes optimatum. Aristocrat. n. qui optimatum causam agit, nobilium amicus, nobilitatis fautor or studiosus, optimatum fautor; the aristocrats, optimates, optimi (as a political party), nobiles, nobilitas (by birth), proceres, principes civitatis (by position), potentiores cives (by power). Aristocratical, adj. *quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet, quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur, also by the gen. optimatum, potentiorum civium; — party, factio qua optimatum causam agit (opp. factio qua populi causam agit), or merely optimates (opp. populares). See Noble.

Arithmetic, n. arithmetice —es, f. or arithmetica —a, f. or arithmetica —orum, n. (as a science), notitia numerorum (especially the knowledge of the figures). Arithmetical, adj. arithmeticius. Arithmetician, n. arithmeticius, *arithmeticoorum doctor (teacher of); to be an —, *arithmetica profiteri; to explain as —, numeris aliquid explicare. See Number.

Ark, n. arca; — of the covenant, *arca fœderis dei. See Box, Chest.

Arm, n. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); little —, brachiolum, lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, cubitus, radius brachii; a broken —, brachium fractum; thick as —, brachiali crassitudine; armour for —, tegumentum brachii; to carry under the —, portare sub ala; — a child in your arms, puerum in manibus gerere; to take into —, medium aliquid complecti; to sink into any one's —, manibus aliquid exipere; to throw yourself into —, ad aliquid confugere; to trust to —, se fidei aliquid committere; to sustain any one in —, sustinere aliquid; to raise —, sublevaré aliquid. Arm = power, manus, potestas; kings have long arms, longæ regibus sunt manus. The arm (of a river) pars, (of the sea) brachium, (of a hill) ramus, (of a harbour) cornu, (of a scale) capit. Arm-band (bracelet), mitella, armilla, brachiale; adorned with —, armillatus.

Arms, n. arma (defensive), tela (offensive); armed, adj. armatus; without arms, inermis; to run to —, ire ad arma; against —, arma capere, sumere contra aliquid; to —, ad arma! to lay down —, arma deponere; to be under —, in armis esse; to bear — against, arma ferre contra aliquid; to enter a country in —, arma inferre terræ; to star with your —, suo gladio aliquid figare; to terminate a quarrel by —, disensionem armis dirimere; companion in —, bellii socius, commilita; manufacture of —, armorum officina; conducting —, armorum officinarum exercens; noise of —, armorum strepitus; tumult of —, tumultus armorum; armour, armatura; armoury, armamentarium, armorum receptaculum; maker of —, faber armorum; bearer of —, armiger; exercise in —, armorum exercitatio, exercitium; to exercise soldiers —, milites in armis tractandis exercere. Arm, v. armare; — yourself, se armare, armari; in arms, armati. Army, exercitus, copie, milites, vires, agmen; — in battle-array, acies; to lead or command an —, ducere; to raise an —, conscribere; — by pay, mercede conducere; to recruit an —, reficere; to dismiss an —, milites dimittere; to give an order to an —, per ordines edicere ut; the head of an —, acies prima; —-waggon, carrus. See Body, Martial, War.

Around, round (see About), circa, circum (of place, prep. terra circum aem se convertit, the earth turns on its axis; circum hæc loca commorabor, I shall tarry — (about) those places. Circa is used when the direction does not take in a perfect circle, but only points lying in a circle, e.g. custodes circa omnes portas missi, guards sent round to the gates. It may denote "at" or "near," quidquid circa Collatiam agri erant, the land near Collatia; and hence "companionship," Terres nulla opus esse dicebat canibus suis quo circa se haberet, Verres said he had great need of his dogs whom he had at his heels). To turn round, revolvare, circumagere; — a horse at full speed, equum

ab rapido cursu circumagere; a turning round, circumversio. — of the hand, manus, — of the heavens, etc. versatio mundi, cæli, rota or circumactio solis, circuitus or ambitus solis; to ask round, omnes in orbem interrogare; — for an opinion, sententiam perrogare; to go —, omnia perlustrare; — all persons, omnes convenire; he has gone round or over all Greece, totâ Græciâ circumlatus est; to ride round, (equo) circumvehi, *equo et huc et illuc vehi, — a place, circumagere; — at a gallop, locum circumvolare; — everywhere, peragere; — through the lines, pereagere per ordines; — a ring, certum equitare in orbem; to drive —, agitare; — in a ring or circle, in gyrum agere; to send —, circummittere, — embassies everywhere, in omnes partes legationes; — messengers to your friends, nuntios circum amicos; to fold —, circumplicare circum aliquid, involvere in aliquid; to put your arms round a person's neck, brachia circumdare aliquid collo; — yourself round something, circumplicare aliquid, circumplexu ambire aliquid or aliquid (like a serpent), se circumvolare aliquid; to sit round, *in orbe sedere; — something, circumdare aliquid; to look —, oculos circumferre, oculis perlustrare omnia; to drink —, circumpotare; a drinking round, circumpotatio.

Arraign, v.tr. dispoite accusare aliquid. Arraignment, n. libellus. See Accuse.

Arrange, v.tr. ordinare, componere, disponere; — the laws, leges conare, — in order of battle, aciem instruere. Arrangement, n. ordinatio, compositio. See Order.

Arrest, v.tr. comprehendere, in vincula conficere; — in flight, e fugâ retrahere aliquid. Arrest, n. custodia; to put under —, in custodiam dare; to be under —, custodiâ teneri. See Apprehend.

Arrive, v. intr. advenire, pervenire, advenire, nancisci locum; — on horseback, equo (curru) advehi; — by ship, pervenit in locum; the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est; to have arrived, adesse. Arrival, n. adventus, accessus; sudden —, adv. improptus; unexpected —, interventus, superventus. See Come.

Arrogant, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus re; to be —, superbiere; to show yourself —, superbum, arrogantem se præbere. Arrogance, n. arrogantia, superbia, fastus. See Audacious, Bold.

Arrogate, v.tr. arrogare, sibi sumere or assumere, vindicare sibi or ad se; to —, supremo power, vindicare sibi regnum; to —, virtue which belongs to another, arrogare sibi aliquid ex alienâ virtute; — praise, alius laudes ad se vindicare; I do not — to myself so much, non tantum mihi sumo. See Assume.

Arrow, n. sagitta; to shoot an —, sagittam expellere arcu; a great number of —, ingens ris sagittarum; to be covered with —, velut nubis sagittarum obrui; the blow of an —, ictus sagittæ; belonging to —, sagittarius (scil. calamus). See Bow.

Art, n. = skill, ars, scientia (knowledge), studium (pursuit), artificium (by hand); — of painting, ars pingendi; to show your —, artes suas proferre; to practise several —, multis artibus uti; to study —, arti studere; to pursue —, artem colere, faciliare, exercere; to discontinue —, artem desinere; the fine arts, artes ingenue or liberales; the — and sciences, studia et artes; by art, arte, manu, opere; fortified by —, opere munitus; adv. = skillfully, arte, scienter; work of —, artificium; artis opus, opus arte factum. Artist, n. artifex. Artificial, artificiosus (made by art or displaying skill), artificialis, arte compositus. Artless, simplex. Artlessness, simplicitas, candor. See Nature, Skill.

Artillery, n. (the larger offensive weapons) tormenta —orum, n. (comprising the ancient ballista and catapultæ); the soldiers of —, *cohors tormentaria, *tormentarii.

As, adv. or conj. (1) a particle of time, e.g. as he returned, *rediens*, in *redeundo*, or *quum rediret*; (2) — of comparison, equally *as*, *aeque ac*; so far, *idem*, *par*, *alius*, *aliter*, *secus*, *contra*; *use ac*, also *et*, e.g. *amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus*, we are unable to preserve friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves; also *ut*, e.g. *amo te ut amicum*, I love thee as a friend; *so tanquam amicum*; also *pro*, e.g. *agere pro equite*, to serve as a horseman; also by the ablative, e.g. *lucris nomine tollere aliquid*, to carry off something as a gain; "as" may often be rendered by an adverb, e.g. *muliebriter se gerere*, to act as a woman. "As," when used conjunctively, is rendered by *quippe*, *quippe qui*, *utpote qui* (with subj.); if used to make up a predicate, it does not appear in the Latin; e.g. *hoc summum malum existimandum est*, this is to be considered as the greatest evil; employed with a relative force, it is represented by the relative pronoun; such beasts as are born on the earth, *bestiae quae gignuntur in terra*.

Ascend, v.tr. *ascendere*, *escendere*, *evadere*, *caperen* *ascensu*; to — to the top of a mountain, *evadere in jugum montis*, *eniti in verticem montis*, *murum* or *in murum ascendere*, *in muros* (murum or *mentia*) *evadere*. **Ascension**, n. *ascensus* in *colum* (going up to heaven), *discessus ad Deum*. **Hercules** *ascendit*, *Hercules ad deos excessit*. See **Arise**, **Mount**, **Rise**.

Ascendancy, n. *præpotentia* (having the *præpotens*). See **Power**.

Ascertain, v.tr. *explorare*, *rem exploratam habere*, *rem exploratum ire*; — from some one, *liquidum discernere ab aliquo*.

Ascetic, n. **asceta*; adj. **asceticus*; adv. *asceticarum more*.

Ascribe, v.tr. *ascribere*, *tribuere*, *adjungere*; — great value to, *magnum pretium statuere rei*; — to yourself, *sibi ascribere*, *asciscere*. See **Attribute**.

Ash, n. *frazinus*; of the —, *frazineus*. See **Treo**.

Ashamed, adj. *puđore suffusus*. See **Shame**.

Ashes, n. *cinis*, *favilla*; full of —, *cinerosus*; looking as —, *cinereus*; to reduce to —, *ad* or *in cinerem redigere*; to be —, in or *ad c. redigi*; to turn into —, *in cineres vertere*; to burn to —, *conflagrare*, *deflagrare*, *comburi*; to lay in —, *incendio delere aliquid*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*; softly lie thy —, *tua ossa mollior cubent, sit tibi terra levis*. **Ash-colour**, *color cineraceus*. **Ash-Wednesday**, **dies cinerum sacerorum*. See **Death**.

Aside, adv. *seorsim*, *ex obliquo*, *a latere*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *aliquid vocare*; to lay —, *aliquid seponere*; — for a time, *intermittere*, *omittere*.

Ask, v.tr. *rogare aliquid*, *querere ex aliquo*, *sciscitari ex aliquo*, *orare aliquid aliud*, *petere*, *poscere*, *flagitare aliquid aliud* (repeatedly); — earnestly, *omnibus precibus obsecrare aliquid*; — winningly, *benigne orare*; cleverly —, *bene interrogare*; — for advice, *consulere aliquid*; it is asked, *queritur*; to — after, *querere aliquid* (to seek); not to —, *nihil curare*. **Asking**, n. *interrogatio*, *sciscitatio*. See **Beg**, **Question**.

Askance, adv. *transerse*, *e transverso*; to look at —, *aliquid limit oculis aspicere*. See **Awry**.

Asleep, adj. *dormiens*, *in somno*, *pro somnium*. See **Sleep**.

Asp, n. *aspis*, *cipera*; bite of —, *morsus aspidis*, — is fatal, *aspis morsu necat*.

Aspect, n. *aspectus*, *conspectus*; at the first —, *primo aspectu*; a pleasant —, *aspectus jucundus*, *spectaculum gratum*; a glad —, *aspectus latus*; frightful —, *horridus*; hateful —, *deformis turpisque*. **Aspect** (in astrology), *positura siderum*, *positus ac spatia siderum*; (as signs) *omina*. See **Look**.

Asperity, n. *asperitas*, *animi duritas*, *animus durus*. See **Ilough**.

Asperse, v.tr. *aspergere*; to — with your tongue *aliquid lingua asp.*; — with petty lies, *mendaciarum*

culis; to be aspersed, *aspergi infamiam*. **Aspersions**, n. *labes*, *macula*, *dedecus*, *opprobrium*; to cast an — on a person, *labem alicui aspergere*; to remove —, *maculam eluere*. See **Calumny**.

Aspire, v.tr. — a word, *adjicere aspirationem*; not —, *detrachere asp.* See **Breath**.

Aspire, v.intr. *aspire ad aliquid*, *studere alicui*, *sequi* or *persequi aliquid*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *operum dare ut*. **Aspiring**, n. *contentio*, *appetitio*.

Ass, n. *asinus*; a little —, *asellus*; a female —, *asina*; a young —, *pullus asinus*; a wild —, *onager*; the — brays, *asinus rudit*; asses' milk, *lac asinum*. **Ass-driver**, *asinarius*.

Assail, v.tr. *adoriri*, *aggredi aliquid*, *impetum facere* or *invadere in aliquid*, *incurrere*, *incursare in aliquid*, *ferro petere aliquid*, *tentare aliquid*; — behind, *a tergo adoriri aliquid*; why do you — me? *quid intaditis?* **Assault**, n. *impetus*, *incursus*. See **Attack**.

Assassin, n. *sicarius*; to hire an — against, *perussorem alicui subornare*. **Assassination**, n. *cordes ex insidiis facta*. **Assassinate**, v.tr. *aliquid ex insidiis interficere*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*. See **Kill**, **Slay**.

Assamble, v.tr. *cogere*, *congregare*, *convocare*, *contrahere*; to — the people, *concionem convocare*; to — troops, *copias in unum locum cogere*; v.intr. *cogi*, *congregari*, *convenire*, *coire*, *confluere*. **Assambley**, n. *congregatio*, *convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus*, *catus*, *concio*, *corona*, *consensus*, *conciliium*, — numerous, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; to call an —, *concionem vocare*; to hold an —, *consilium habere*; to dismiss an —, *dimittere*; a place of —, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*. See **Collect**.

Assent, n. *assensio*, *assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu*, *me probante*; to have the — of all, *omnium assensu comprobari*; to give —, *assentiri rei*. See **Agree**.

Assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) *tenere*, *contendere*, *affirmare*, *asseverare*, *dicere*; — or maintain (a thing), *tenere*, *obtinere*, *sustinere*, *tueri*; to — your right, *jus tenere*; to — your character, *personam tuere*; to — your authority, *autoritatem tenere*; to stand upon, *stare*. **Assertion**, n. *sententia*, *opinio*, *decretum*, *relentio*. See **Affirm**.

Assess, v.tr. *tributum imponere alicui*. See **Appraise**, **Appreciate**.

Assiduous, adj. *assiduus*, *sedulus*, *industrius*, *acer*; to be — in, *rei studere*. **Assiduity**, n. *assiduitas*, *sedulitas*.

Assign, v.tr. *assignare*, *attribuere alicui aliquid*. **Assignment**, n. *assignatio*, *attributio*. See **Ascribe**, **Attribute**.

Assimilate, v.tr. *assimilare aliquid in speciem alicui rei*, *ad similitudinem alicui rei fingere* or *effingere aliquid*; to be assimilated to, *ex aliqua re similitudinem speciei quæ gerere*, *facie alicui similitem esse*, *similitudinem habere cum aliquo*.

Assist, v.tr. *auxilio esse alicui*, *auxilium ferre*, *opulari* (to bring aid), *subvenire*, *adesse alicui* (to stand by a person); to — mutually, *trudere mutuas operas*. **Assistance**, n. *auxilium*, *nubitii latio*, *adjumentum*; — at law, *opera forensis*, *patrocinium*; with my —, *me adjuvante*; to implore any one's —, *alicui fidem implorare*. **Assistant**, *adjutor*, *adjuvtrix*; — at law, *advocatus*, *patronus*; — in war, *socius* (ally); to have as —, *aliquid habere adiutorem*, *uti aliquid adiutore*; to take as —, *aliquid adiutorem capere in aliqua re*; — at law, *aliquid advocare*, *adjuvare sibi aliquid patronum*, *defensorem*, *alici adesse in judicio*. — an under-teacher, *usur*, or tutor, *hypodidascalus* (*τροδιδάσκαλος*), in pure Latin *adjutor*; to act as, or in the quality of, to teach any one, *aliquid subdocere*. — in public business, *adjutor negotiorum publicorum*. — in war, *belli*; (as engaged with you in any work) *socius*, *socius officii*; — in agriculture, *socius in opere rustico*; — in thieving, *socius furtorum*; minister (one who acts as a servant; so are used *socius*, *administer*, *satelles*, *socius et administri*, *satellites et administri*); the assistants (servants or hands),

opera; — of Clodius, *opera Clodiana*, or *manus*; assistant; = accessory, as in a robbery, *qui opem fert furtum facienti*; to be — in a crime, *sceleris affinem esse*. See Help.

Associate, v.tr. *fādis facere* (to make an alliance), *comitem (socium) se ulci adjungere, se conjungere*; to be associated, *federe conjungi, esse cum alio*; like associates with like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*. Associate, n. *socius, sodalis, comes*. Association, n. *societas, sodalitas, collegium*. See Assembly.

Assort, v.tr. in *genera digerere*. See Allot, Apportion.

Assuage, v.tr. *mitigare, lenire, sedare, solari*. Assuagement, n. *mitigatio, placamen, lenimen*.

Assume, v.tr. *sibi vindicare, sibi arrogare*, *sumere alqd, occupare alqd; ponere* (to lay it down as a starting-point); this being assumed, *hoc posito atque concessio*. Assumption, n. *sumptio*; in the —, *sperans, confidens*. See Arrogate.

Assure, v.tr. (1) = to assert the certainty of, *affirmare, pro certo affirmare*; — by oath, *jurejurando*; be assured, *persuadeas tibi, crede mihi, sic volo tibi persuadere*; (2) = to give security for, *cavere de re, cautionem adhibere rei*. Assurance, *fides, affirmatio, cautio*; — of property, **cautio de re, fides de damno pensando interposita*; to enter into, *cavere de re*; he who does so, **qui caret de re pro re*; the party making good the loss is said *damnum prestare*, the party securing a right to compensation, **rebus suis cautionem adhibere*.

Asthma, n. *dyspnœa*; to suffer under —, *dyspnœa laborare*. See Disease.

Astonish, v.tr. *perturbare, confundere*. Astonished, *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactus esse*. Astonishment, *stupor*; — seizes all, *stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet*. See Admire, Astound.

Astound, v.tr. *stupescere*; to be astounded, *astufieri, stupere*. Astounded, *attonitus, stupidus*. See Amaze, Astonish.

Astray, adv. *cage*; to be —, *errare, vagari*; to lead —, **e rectâ viâ abducere alqm, in errorem inducere alqm*. See Error, Wander.

Astringent, adj. *astrictorius*; — power, *astringendi vis, astringentia vis*.

Astrologer, n. *astrologus, mathematicus, Chaldaeus*. Astrology, n. *astrologia, ratio sideralis*.

Astronomer, n. *astrologus, astronomus*. Astronomy, n. *astrologia, astronomia*. See Star.

Aunder, adv. to break —, *diffingere*; to cut —, *dissecare*; broken —, *ruptus, fractus, scissus*. See Sunder.

Asylum, n. *asylum*; to open an —, *asylum aperire*. See Refuge.

At, ad, *apud, juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, at the door; *ad portas*, at the gate; *ad urbem*, at or near the city; *ad exercitum*, at the army; *pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trusimenum, ad Cannas*, at Cannæ, etc.; *ad forum*, at or in the market; *ad meridiem*, at midday; *ad quoddam tempus*, at a certain time; *ad horam destinatam*, at the hour agreed on; *ad postremum*, at last. "At" may also be rendered by the abl. with or without *in*; *in urbe*, at the city; *in initio*, at the beginning; *Syracensis*, at Syracuse; or by the gen. e.g. *Romæ*, at Rome; *Londini*, at London; or again by the accus. with *apud*, e.g. *apud me*, at my house, *apud (the French) chez patrem meum*, at my father's. "At" referring to time may be rendered by the abl. without a preposition, e.g. *quartâ horâ*, at four o'clock. *Inter* is used, e.g. *inter cenam*, at supper. See Near.

Atheist, n. *atheus, qui Deum esse negat, homo impius*. Atheism, n. **atheismus, doctrina Deum spernens*; to hold —, *Deum esse negare, nullum esse omnino Deum putare, Deum spernere*. See God.

Athwart, adv. *transverse, in obliquum*. See Across, Askance.

Atlas (in geography), **columna tabularum geographicarum*.

Atmosphere, n. *cælum*; a thick —, *aër crassus*; light —, *aër tenuis, cælum tenue*; pure —, *aër purus*; healthy —, *aër salubris, cælum salubre, cælum bonum*; unhealthy —, *aër pestilens*; the heaviness of the —, *cœli gravitas*; the whole —, *omne cælum*. Atmospheric, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *cœli*. See Air, Heaven.

Atom, n. *atomus* —, *ἄτομος*; pure Latin corpus indivisibilem or corpus indivisibilem et solidum, or corpus inseparabile.

Atonement, n. *sacrificium piacularis* (as an act), *piaculum* (as a means), *hostia piacularis*, or merely *hostia* (the animal sacrificed); to make —, *piaculum hostiæ cadere*. See Appease.

Attach, v.tr. (1) = *fasten, figere, affigere alqd alet rei, alligare alqd ad rem*; (2) = to make prisoner, *comprehendere, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam dare*; to be —, *in custodia haberi* or *servari, custodia teneri* or *retineri*; (3) = to make your friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum, alqis amicitiam sibi parere, comparare, conciliare*; to be —, *amplecti alqm, alqis studiosum esse*. Attachment, *studium alqis, amor alqis* or *in alqm, observantia*; to have —, *amorem habere in alqm, voluntas propensa est in alqm, alqis esse studiosissimum* or *amantissimum, maximis amoris vinculis cum alqm conjunctum esse, eximii caritate diligere alqm*; to show — toward, *calido observare alqm*. See Add, Append.

Attack, n. *petitio, impetus, incursio, incursus, excursus, concursus; congressus, impugnatio, oppugnatio*; — by cavalry, *procella equestris*; to make the first —, *primo impetu, primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*, — with the horse, *immittere equites in hostem*; to give the word for —, *bellicum canere*; to repel an —, *impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare*; to endure or bear up against an —, *imp. excipere* or *ferre* or *sustinere*; not to do so, *imp. sust. non posse*; to stand ready to make an —, *in festis signis consistere*; to make an — on a person's property, *involare in possessiones alqis*, — on the virtue of a woman, *feminam in stuprum illicere*, — of a maiden, *puella pudicitiam aggredi* or *attentare, puellam tentare, puellam de stupro appellare*. Attack, v.tr. *petere* (to aim a blow at), *aggredi, adoriri* (to fall on), *oppugnare* (to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (to rush out of your own territories on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, signis infestis in hostem inferri, incurere, invchi in hostem, lacessere hostem prolio* (to challenge to battle), — with stones or javelins, *incessere hostes saxis aut pilis*, — with darts, *cum telis*; to — a city, a country, etc. *impugnare urbem, terram*, etc.; — the enemy in front, in *adversos hostes imp. facere*; — in the rear, *a tergo hostes adoriri, hostum terga impugnare*, — on the flank, *in latum hostium incurere*; — on both sides, *signa inferre bipartito*; to be attacked in the front and in the rear, *incipiti acie opprimi*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari; consecrari, adoriri alqm*; to — any one's opinion; *impugnare alqis sententiam*; — honour or character, *de famâ alqis detrachere, dignitatem alqis impugnare, existimationem alqis oppugnare, incurere in alqis famam*; to — openly, *aperte petere alqd*; — secretly, *occulte cuniculis oppugnare alqd* (to undermine); to be attacked by a disease, *tentari morbo, corripri morbo*. See Aggression, Assail.

Attain, v.tr. *assequi, consequi, pervenire ad*; to — a wish, *voti compotem fieri*.

Attempt, n. *conatus, conata, orum, n.*; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate tentata*; a vain —, *conatus frustra tentatus*; to make an —, *periculum facere, experientia tentare quadam*. Attempt, v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari*; — in something, *experiri alqd in alqd*.

Attend, v.tr. = to accompany, *comitari alqm, comitem esse alqis*. Attendant, *comes*. Attend to, *animum advertere, intendere ad* or *in alqd, animum*

attendere ad alqd, rationem habere alci rei, curare alqd; to be attentive, adesse animo, erigere mentem auresque; = to watch, custodire alqm; *attende!* *ausculta!* *hoc age!* *adestote animi!* *hem!* *serva!* not to be attentive, alias res agere; not to — to, negligere alqd, obliuisci alci rei; to pay attention to, curare alqm or alqd; to pay no — to, negligere; to show —, colere, diligere, honorem habere alci; to show no —, contemnere, despicere, parvi pendere, nihil, non flosce facere; to show great —, magni facere, putare, estimare; to show more —, pluris habere quam, unum alteri proponere; to show the same —, juxta estimare, in pari laude utrinque (omnes, etc.) ponere. *Attentive*, adj. assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus; to make —, attentum alqm facere; to be —, animo sequi alqd, omnem in re esse. *Attention*, n. animi attentio, intentio; to procure —, sibi or orationi suae audientiam facere; to give your — to, animum attendere ad; to show — to a person, officium et cultum tribuere alci; great —, significare studium erga alqm non mediocre. *Adv. attente*, intente. See Accompany.

Attenuate, v.tr. attenuare, extenuare, diluere. *Attenuation*, n. extenuatio.

Attest, v.tr. testari, testificari, attestari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse. *Attestation*, n. testificatio. See Witness.

Attire, v.tr. induere alci vestem or alqm veste; to — yourself, calceos et testamenta sumere. See Clothes.

Attitude, n. corporis habitus. See Hold.

Attorney, n. *procurator, *negotiorum curator; the office of an —, *procuratio.

Attract, v.tr. attrahere, ad se trahere, allucere; — the reader, lectorem delectationi allucere. *Attractive*, adj. e.g. power, vis attrahendi; that which is —, quod alqm capit, delectat; an — waiter, lectorem tenens scriptor; — style, eloquenti suavitatis. *Attraction*, attractoria virtus (late), *attrahendi quæ dicitur vis.

Attribute, n. notu, insigne; to bear the attributes of royalty, insignibus regis uti; to lay down —, insignia deponere; (in grammar), attributio, res attributa. *Attribute*, v.tr. attribuire. See Ascribe.

Attrition, n. fricatio, frictura (that which is rubbed off); to clean by —, defricare, circumfricare, atterere (to wear away), usu atterere (by use).

Auction, n. auctio, auctio hasta, hasta publica, hasta censoria; to sell by —, auctionari, auctionem facere, constituere; — n public —, hasta posita auctionari; to advertise —, auctionem prædicare, auctionem constituta vendere alqd; to be sold by —, sub hasta vendi or venire; to buy at an —, in auctione emere; to postpone an —, auctionem proferre; a frequenter of auctions, circulator auctionum; belonging to —, auctionarius (e.g. atrium auctionarium, a room for; tabula auctionaria, a catalogue, or tabula rerum venalium). See Sell.

Audacious, adj. procerax, protervus, impudens; — look, os ferreum ("brazen-face," in English). *Audacity*, n. proceraxis, protervitas, impudentia.

Audience, n. admissio, aditus ad alqm, colloquium; to give — to, adm. or ad. alci or ad. conveniendi dare, alqm admittere, ad colloquium alqm admittere, alci facere potestatem sui adveniendi, alci potestatem sui præbere or facere, alci copiam sui dare, alqm audire (e.g. legationes), alci senatum dare (on the part of the senate); a secret —, alqm in secretum recipere; to refuse —, se adiri nolle; to obtain —, aditum obtinere, admitti, auferi; to seek —, petere aditum conveniendi, aditum ad alqm postulare, colloquium petere; hall of —, saluatorium cubiculum, atrium; *Audience* = auditory, auditorium, auditores, audientes, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona; a numerous —, frequentia eorum qui non audiunt, celebritas auditum; to read a work before an —, ingenti auditorio adhibito librum recitare. See Access.

Augment, v.tr. augere, adaugere; to — something with something, alqd alqd re, addere alqd alci rei or ad alqd. *Augmented*, auctus; to be —, augeri, auctum esse, crescere (to grow, of things). *Augmentation*, to be expressed by means of the verb *augere*. See Increase.

August, n. Augustus, mensis Augustus, Sextilis. See Month, Year.

Aunt, n. amita (a father's sister), matertera (a mother's sister), agnata (a female relation on the father's side), cognata (on the mother's).

Auiferous, adj. aurifer (amnis, arbor). See Gold.

Austere, adj. austrius, secrus. *Austerity*, austeritas, secretitas.

Authentic, adj. fide dignus, certus, verus; not —, falsus, subditus, suppositus; *adv.* certo auctore, cum auctoritate. *Authenticity*, fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.

Author, n. auctor (originator); — of the world, Creator *Almudi*; — of a law, inventor legis, legislator; — of a crime, architectus sceleris; — of all evil, omnium malorum seminator; parens (a parent), scriptor (a writer), qui librum scripsit, to labour as an —, libror scribere, libros edere. *Authorise*, v.tr. mandata alci dare; I am authorised to —, jussus sum facere alqd.

Authority, n. auctoritas (by birth and office), amplitudo (by office), comb. auctoritas atque amplitudo; dignitas (by personal worth), gratia, gratia; very great —, auctoritas summa or amplissima; a man of —, homo in quo summa auctoritas est; — of small —, tenui auctoritate homo; to have —, auctoritatem habere, auctoritate florere, vigere, magni esse auctoritate; to gain —, auct. consequi.

Autocrat, n. dominus. *Autocratical power*, summa potestas, imperium summum; to have —, summo impetui predictum esse.

Automaton, n. automaton (late), automataria —um, n. (late).

Autumn, n. autumnus, tempus autumnale; that which happens in —, autumnalis; the — of life, aetas grandior. *Autumnal equinox*, equinoctium autumnum.

Auxiliary, n. as a city or state, civitas foederata; in the pl. auxilia, milites auxilarii, auxillarios (foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), subsidia, milites subsidarii (the reserve of an army); suddenly given —, auxilia repentina, milites subsidarii. *Adj.* auxilialis (e.g. i)bum auxillare, an auxiliary verb); an auxiliary study, instrumentum (comp. Cic. Brut. 97).

Avail, v.tr. latere, praevalere, obtinere.

Avarice, n. avaritia, habundi cupiditas, pecunia studium; low —, sordens. *Avaricious*, habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem; to be very —, acutius avidere.

Avenge, v.tr. vindicare se ab alqo; — secretly, secrete in alqm, gravis in alqm, ulcisci, ulcisci se, ulcisci alqd. *Avenger*, ultor.

Aver, v.tr. affirmare, a reverare. *Averment*, affirmatio. See Affirm, Assure.

Avert, v.tr. artere alqd ab alqo, averrari (scil. filium, preces). *Aversion*, n. aversio, fuga, odium, animus alienus or aversus; to have an — for, alienum esse ab alqo re.

Aviary, n. aviarium; a small —, carca (a cage).

Avoid, v.tr. fugere, defugere, vitare, declinare.

Avoding, n. decitatio, fuga.

Avow, v.tr. profiteri, confiteri; pte se ferre.

Avowal, n. confessio.

Avulsion, n. avulsio, abruptio. See Tear.

Avail, v.tr. expectare, opperiri alqm or alqd;

to — the enemy, hostis advenit manere; to — an opportunity, occasionem captare. See Wait.

Away, adv. procul; — with! tolli! auferi! — you! apage te! right —, continenter; to be —, abesse; bring —, amovere, archere, amovere; call —, atocare; carry —, auferre, deportare; do —, amovere, tollere; eat —, comedere; go —, abire, discedere; — secretly, clam se subducere; hastea

—, *auspex*, ad *proripere*; look —, *semovere oculi*, *declinare*; melt —, *liquecere*, *solvi*, *dissolvi*, put —, *ponere*, remain —, *non venire*; ride —, *enatio equo acolare*; snatch —, *alci praeipere alqd*, throw —, *abjicere*, *projicere*, — your money —, *pecuniam praeferre*; — yourself, *se abjicere*, *se projicere*, turn —, *alci vari*, to wish yourself —, *se alere esse*; — one far —, *procul alqui abesse cupere*.

Awe, n. *veneratio*, — toward God, *religio*; to feel — toward, *revere alqm*; to approach with —, *religiose adire alqm*. Awful, *venerabundus*; adv. *religiose*, *sancte*.

Awl, n. *subula* See Shoemaker.

Awry, adj. *inversus*, *perversus*; to think —, *prava sentire de alq*. Adv. *perverse*, *perperam*, *prae-postere*.

Awe, n. *asra*, *securi*, *dolabra*; to hew with an —, *ascut dolare*, *edolere*.

Aw, adv. *ita*, *ita est*, *ecce*, *certe*, *vero*, *sane*, *sano quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. *will he come?* *yes!* *veniente?* *veniet*, I say *ay*, *ay*; — to something, *assentiri in re*.

Azure, adj. *caesus*, *caeruleus*. See Colour.

BABBLE, v. *blaterare*, *garrere*, *harrolari*, *nugari*, *confabulari*, — with a person, *cum alq*; — out of school, *dicta foras afferri*. Babbler, n. *garrulus*, *confabulator*. Babbler, n. *garrulus*, *blatero*. See Chatter.

Babe, n. *infans*, *puerulus*, *pupulus*, *pupula*, *filio-lus*, *filioia*. See Child, Infant.

Bacchanal, n. *homo violentus ac dissolutus*, a female —, *Baccha*, like a —, *Bacchicus*, — orgies, *Bacchanalia sum*, n.

Back, n. *tergum*, *dorsum*; on the —, *aversus*; to bind the hands behind the —, *religare man is post tergum*, to lie on the —, *signum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*, *terga erdere hostibus*; to turn the —, *se acerrere*, (of soldiers) *terga dare*; as soon as I turned my —, *simul to discesserim*; to turn your — on, *alci tergum obterere*, (fig.) *discedere*, *abire ab alq*; — on your native land, *patriam relinquere*, *solvi terree*; you are compelled to —, *in exilium melli*, behind a person's —, *clam alq*; to be safe —, a *tergo tutum esse*; to protect your —, *carere ab iridis* *Brickside*, *nates*, *clunes*; back or hind part, *peris acies*, *tergum*, — of paper, *charta aversi*; in the back part of the house, in *postica parteedium*; through —, *per aversam domus partem*. See Behind.

Backbite, v. *de alq* *absente confumeliose dicere*, *alci absenti maledicere*, *maliciose dicere de alq*, *contumeliose alqd dicere de alq* *absente*, *alqui phantem deinde maledico capere*, *alqui sinister verborum lus carpere*.

Bacon, n. *lardum*; a dealer in —, *lardarius*. See Boar, Hog, Pig, Swine.

Bad (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala*, *adversa*, *fada* (foul); — road, *ster-difficile*, *incommodum*, *iter coraginosum* (full of pits); a very —, *deletrima res*; — money, *nummi ad litteram*; — eyes, *oculi lipi*; to have —, *lipere*, one who has —, *lippi*; bad head, *porriga*. (In a moral sense) *malus*, *adversus* (is opposed to our wishes); — times, *tempus iniquum* (unfavourable), *aversus* (harsh), *luctuosus* (sorrowful), *temporaria iniquitas*, *tempus calamitatis*; — news, *nuncius tristis*, *adversus* (bitter); to receive —, *malum nuncium audire*; — (inclined to anger), *iracundus*, *iratus* (character), *relentus* (impetuous), *incommodus et iracundus* (troublesome); a wife with a bad to speak, *mulier (ux r.)* *seca*, *incommoda et importuna*; — dog, *canis mordax* (stern); — infu-rious, a bad tongue, *lingua maledicta*; to use —

freely, *omnibus maledicere*, *omnes probis et maledictis vexare*; to be a bad example, *esse exempli mali*; = *veniosus*, *malus*. Adv. *male*; the affair turns out badly, *res male* (or *seculi*) *cadit*, *res male vertunt*. The matter cannot be in a worse con-dition, etc., *pejore loco non potest res esse quam in quo nunc sita est*; the disease becomes worse daily, *in dies morbus ingravescit*; to make a matter worse, *alqd exacerare* (e.g. *dolorem*, *res*), *exaspe-sare alqd* (e.g. *tussim*, a cough), — by words, *verbis*; to bear the worst patiently, *equo animo ferre quod extremum est*, to take a thing in a bad or wrong light, *alqd in pejorim partem accipere*; I am in a worse condition than the rest, *afflictio sum conditione quam ceteri*; I am in the worst —, *pejorimo loco sunt res meae*; things go badly with me, *male mecum agitur*; he fears he may fare badly, *velut ne malum habeat*; to carry on badly, *male rem gerere*; to have bad success, *male*; ro-ficere in *alq* re; — very —, *fortunarium minus impendens alci* (to be net bankrupt); to be in bad health, *incommoda calitudine esse*, *male se habere*.

Balge, n. *signum*, *insigne*, *nota*, *indicium*, to serve as a —, *signo esse*; to put on a —, *notam apponere rei*, *notam alqd*. See Sign.

Balder, n. *ursus meles*.

Baffle, v. *tr. deludere*, *eludere*, *ad rationem redigere*, *disturbare*, *apem fallere*; to be baffled, *apem excidere*, *ape deijci*; to — one's whole plan, *con-tinere alci omnes rationes*.

Bag, n. *sacculus*, *marsupium*, *zona* (a purse). See Sack.

Bail, n. *spensio*, *fidejussio*, *radimonium*, *cautio*; to offer —, *radimonium promittere*, to give —, *sponsione facere*, *sponsione se obligare*; to take —, *satis accipere*, to honour or observe —, *radimonium sistere*; not to —, *deserere*. See Pledge.

Bait, n. *esca*, *illecebra* (enticement); to catch by a —, *cibo mescare*. To bait (in travelling), *dece-tere*, *deceit apud alqm*.

Bake, v. *tr. coquere*, *torrere* (to toast or roast), *accare*, *intr.*; — to be prepared by fire, *coqui*, *percoqui*, *excoqui*. Baking, n. *coctura*; baking-oven, *furnus*; to heat —, *furnum calfacere*; pi-mont for baking, *pistoris meces*; baker's house, *furnaria*, *pistrina*; baking-bread, *pansicium*; baker's work, *opus pistorum*; baker's bread, *pansis a propolia emptus*, a baker, *pistor*, *furnarius* (i. e., *furnarii* *exercens*, *pistris* *ex*); baker's labourer, *opera pistoria*, *opeis pistorum*; baker's business, *furnaria*, *pistrina*, *pistrinum*; to carry on —, *furnariam exercere*; a baker's apprentice, *pistrina alumnus*, to get bread from the baker's, *panem a pistoris petere*; fuel for baking, *fomenta*.

Balme, n. *trullina*, *libra*, *statera*, — beam, *yugum*. Balance, v. *tr. parem* (par) *esse alci*. See Scale, Weigh.

Bald, adj. *glaber*, *calvus*; — in front, *praealvus*; — behind, *recalvus*; a — head, *calvitium*, — place, *glabreia*, *orum*, n.; to be —, *calcere*, *glab-rire*; to become —, *callescere*, *glabrescere*, to make —, *calcum facere*, *glabrare*. Baldness, n. *calvitium*.

Balderdash, n. *sarrago*, *sartago*.

Balk, v. *tr. repulsam dare alci*, *deludere alqm*, *cerba dare alci*.

Ball, n. *pila*, *q'olus*, to play at —, *pila ludere*; a play at —, *pila ludus*; to take exercise with —, *pila exercere*.

Ballad, n. *carmen epico-lyricum*.

Ballast, n. *sabura*, to provide a ship with — *narem saburrae*.

Balm, n. *balsamum*, *opobalsamum*, (fig.) *so-la-tum*, *fomentum*; — box, *ras unguentarium*; the odour of —, *odor Balsami*, (fig.) *odores sacrae*, a dealer in —, *my opola*; a — tree, *balsamum*; — wood, *lignum balsami*. Balm, adj. *balsamatus*; of — odour, *balsamatus*, *suares odores spargens*. — See Embalm.

Ban, n. *agere et ignis interdictio*, *sacrificium*

interdictio, anathema, excommunicatio (the three last, Eccl.). Ban, v.tr. *ejicere, expellere, sacrificiis interdicere alii* (Eccl.). See Anathema.

Band, n. (1) = bandage, *fascia, fasciola, mitella, citta, infula*; to carry your arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum gestare*; (2) = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva*. See Bond.

Bane, n. *venenum*. See Poison.

Banish, v.tr. *alci aquid et igni interdicere* (to forbid a person fire and water), *exsilio afficere, in exsilium ejicere or pellere or expellere or agere* (to drive into exile, which was done by the interdiction of fire and water), *ex urbe exturbare, de civitate ejicere, elegare, deportare* (to transport), *pellere or expellere or ejicere*, — out of, ex; — for ten years, *relegare in decem annos*; — to an island, *aliqui relegare or deportare or projicere in insulam*; — out of human society, *relegare ab hominibus*; — doubt, *expellere dubitationem*; — all suspicion, *delicti commens suspicionem ex animo*; — love from the heart, *amorem ex animo ejicere or amocere*; — sorrow from minds, *maestitiam ex animis pellere*. Banishment, *interdictio aquae et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium*; to go into —, *in exsilium ire or proficisci or pergere, exsulum ire or abire, solum vertere exsilii causâ*; to live in —, *in exsilio esse, exsulare*; to recall from —, *revocare de or ab exsilio, reducere de exsilio, in patriam revocare or restituere*, or merely *restituere*; to return from —, *exsilio redire*; to punish with — for five years, *quinguenali exsilio multare*; place of —, *exsiliium*. A banished person or exile, *exsul, exilis patriâ* or merely *extorris* (one deprived of his home), *relegatus, deportatus*. See Anathema.

Bank, n. (1) = a scat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellum*; (2) = a river's side, *ripa*; (3) = a money-changer's table, or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa)*; to keep a —, *argentariam facere*; a public —, *mensa publica*; to put money in the —, *pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare*. Banker, n. *argentarius, mensarius, numularius*; to carry on the business of a —, *argentariam facere*. Bankrupt, n. *bonis eversus, res dirutus*; a fraudulent —, *creditorum fraudator*. Bankruptcy, n. *ruina, naufragium fortunarum*; to commit a —, *cedere foro*; to declare —, *bonam copiam ejurare*; to be near —, *in ere alieno vacillare*; to flee on account of —, *ob aris alieni magnitudinem solum vertere*.

Banner, n. *vexillum*. See Flag.

Banquet, n. *epulae, convivium*.

Banter, n. *irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium*. Banter, v.tr. *in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere aliquem*; to be bantered, *irrideri, in ludibrium venire*.

Baptize, v.tr. *baptizare, *sacris Christianis initiare*. Baptism, n. *baptisma*; name of —, *prænomen*. Baptismal font, **pelvis baptismalis*. Baptistry, *baptisterium*.

Bar, n. later (properly a brick); — of gold, *later aureus*; — of silver, *later argenteus*; = both, *republicum*; = a stake, *peritica, eudes, rectis*; = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, septa, orum*, n. Bar or stop up, v.tr. *cancellos circumdare rei, fines or modum facere rei, certos fines et terminos constituere*.

Barbarous, adj. *barbarus, rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, sævus*. Adv. *barbare, sæve, crudeliter*. Barbarousness, n. *barbaria, barbaries*. Barbarity, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

Bare, adj. *nudus*; — of hair, *glaber*; — of leaves, *nudus foliis*. Barefoot, *pedibus nudis or intectis*. See Bald, Naked.

Bargain, n. *res, negotium, pactio, factum*; to make a good —, *bonè emere, vnd —, male emere*; to throw into the —, *gratis addere*; not to keep to your —, *ad emptionem recedere*. See Affair, Contract.

Barge, n. *actuariatolum, lenunculus*. See Ship.

Bark, n. *cortex, liber, corticula*; covered with —, *cortice obductus*; to peel off the —, *decorticare*.

Bark, v.n. *baubari, latrare, gannire*. Bark, n. *latratus*. See Dog.

Barley, n. *hordeum*; of —, *hordeaceus*; — bread, *panis hordeaceus*; — field, *ager hordeis consitus*; — corn, *granum hordei*; — meal, *fanna hordeacea*; — tea, *pisana*. See Bread, Corn, Wheat.

Barrel, n. *fermentum*. See Beer.

Barren, n. *horreum*; — floor, *area*.

Barometer, n. **barometrum, *tubus Torricellianus*.

Baron, n. **baro, *liber baro*; baroness, **ba, onis uxor*; *barony, *baronatus*; to make one a —, **baronis dignitate ad nomine ornare aliquem*.

Barracks, n. *castra, orum*, n. See Camp, War.

Barrel, n. *seria, dolium, orca*.

Barren, adj. *sterilis, infecundus*. Barrenness, n. *sterilitas*. See Bare.

Barricade, n. may be rendered by *sepes quæ instar muri munimentum præbet* or *sepimentum militare*; barricaded streets, *intercepta itinera, inædificati vici, inædificata plateæ*; to raise —, or barricade, v.tr. *inædificare locum (vicum, plateam, portam), intersepere locum (itinera oppidi)*.

Barrier, n. *limes, fines, munimentum, murus*. See Bar.

Barrow, n. hand —, *ferculum*; wheel —, *pabo*. See Bier.

Barter, v.tr. *mutare res inter se, permutare merces*; will you —? *vin' commutemus?* Barter, n. *permutatio mercium*; by —, *permutando*. See Change.

Base, adj. = morally corrupt, *perditus, probrosus, ignominiosus, turpis*; a — act, *dedecus, probrium*; to be base, *ignominia (dedecori, probi, turpitudinis) esse*. Adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, contumeliose, turpiter*. Baseness, *turpitudine, dedecus, neguitia*.

Bat, n. *vespertilio*.

Bath, n. (place for bathing) *balineum, balneum*; pl. *balneæ, balnearia, aquæ*; *lavalio*; *thermae* (hot or mineral baths); to go to bath, *laetunum ire in balneæ*; the water for bathing, e.g. *frigida, tepida, callida (aqua)*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*; the act of bathing, *lavatio, lotio*; to prepare for the bath, *balneo præparari*; bathing-garment, *vestis balnearis*; things for bathing, *resæ quæ ad lavationem pertinent, resæ balnei*; bathing-see, *balneaticum*; bathing-master, *balneator, m. balnearia, f.*; to bathe, v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (sc. se); to — another, *demittere aliquem in balneum*; to — in tears, *lacrimis lavare*; — in a river, *flumine corpus abluere*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi (effusum esse) in lacrimis*; to make a journey to the baths, *ad aquas proficisci*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold baths, etc. *frigidarum, tepidarum, calidarum, sudatorium*, time for bathing, **tempus lavandi, *tempus aquarum usui commodum*.

Battering-ram, n. *aries*.

Battle, *prælium, certamen, acies, dimicatio*, — by land, *terrestre*, by sea, *navale*; a well-contested —, *prælium acere*; there takes place a —, *fit prælium acri certamine*; — a slight —, *fit lacer prælium*; to go into —, *in prælium ire*; to begin —, *pugnâ inire, prælium committere, manus conserrere*; to renew a —, *in pugnâ redire, certamen repetere, prælium redintegrare*; to continue a —, *pugnâ excipere*; to win —, *pugnâ superiorem decedere*; to lose —, *prælio cinci*; a reward of —, *certaminis præmium*; to propose —, *proponere*; firm in —, *ad pugnandum (dimicandum) firmus*; ready for —, *ad pugnâ paratus, manuproprius*; eager for —, *alacer ad pugnandum, cupidus pugnandi*; tumult of —, *tumultus prælii, prælii concussus armorumque strepitus*; place of —, *locus pugnæ, locus ubi pugnatur (pugnatum est, pugnandum est)*; to go to the field, *procedere in colem et pulverem*; battle-horse, *equus militaris*; the trumpet sounds for battle, *clavicum sonat*; day of —, *die pugnæ*. See Fight, War.

Bay, adj. *badius*. Bay, n. (a laurel-tree) *laurus*. See Laurel.

Reach, u. *litus*; to drive on the —, *in terram deferre* or *deferri*. See Strand.

Beacon, n. *pharus*.

Beak, n. *rostrum*.

Beam (of wood), *tignum*, *trabs*; a small —, *scillum*; of n. —, *trabalis*; to make of beams, *confinare*; to fasten — within, *tabes intorsum revincire*; to lay —, *tr. immittere*, to cut —, *materiali dolare*; not to see the — in your own eye, etc. *alorum vitia cernere, obliuisci suorum*. Beam (of light), *radius*; — lightning, *fulmen* (flash); to throw out —, *radios fundere*; n. — of hope shines out, *spes alga mihi affulget*. Beam, v. intr. *radiare*, *fulgere*. Beaming, n. *fulgor*.

Bean, n. *faba*, *vicia faba*, *phaseolus* (kidney-beans); a little —, *fabula*; made of beans, *fabaceus*, *fabanus*; pertaining to —, *fabalis*; the stalks or straw of —, *fabalia*, *rum*, n.

Bear (an animal), *ursus*, *ursa* (a she-bear), that which comes from —, *ursinus* (n. a constellation) *Arclos*, *Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones*. Bear, v. tr. *ferre*, *bugulare*, *gestare*, *portare*, — a sword, *cinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre*, *efferre*, the land bears tenfold, *ager effert cum decimo*; = (to bring) *reditum referre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*. Bearing, n. *portatio*, *gestatio*, *actio*, *vectatio*.

Beard, n. *barba*; the early —, *lanugo*, *barba incipiens*, a long —, *b. promissa*; a rough —, *b. horrida*, *asula*; a red —, *b. aua*, he who has such, *acrobatus*, he who has a strong —, *bene barbatus*, to let the — grow, *barbam alere*, *promittere*, to shave the —, *ponere*; (of corn) *aristare*. Beardless, adj. *imberbis*. Barber, n. *tonsor*; a barber's basin, *concha tonsori*; — shop, *tonsi na*, *tubernia tonsoris*; — cloth, *sudarium*. See Shave.

Beast, n. *bestia*, *pecus* — *udis*, (used collectively) *umentium*, (beasts of burden) *bestiarum*, *pecus* — *oris*, *pecudes*, *armenta*, *grex*. See Cattle.

Beat, v. tr. (1) = to strike, *ferre*, *percutere*, *pulsare* *aliquid*; (2) = to inflict blows, *terberare*, *cedere* (to cut), *mulcare*, to be beaten, *capulare*; (3) = to overcome, *vincere*, *superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare*, *conficere*, (4) = to beat down, *ad terram dare*, *solo affligere*. The heart beats, *cor palpat*. Beating, n. *terbera* — *um*, n. See Blow, Strike.

Beautiful, adj. *pulcher*, *formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (elegant), *bellus* (fine). Beauty, n. *pulchritudo*, *species*, *forma*, *venustas*, *amantitas* (of places); — of speech or style, *dicendi* *verres*, a feeling for —, *elegantia*, *venustas*; (beauty in the abstract) *pulchrum*.

Beaver, n. *castor*, *fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*, — oil, *castor cum* (castor-oil); a den of —, *specus fibrorum*.

Beccuse, conj. *quod*, *quoniam*, *quum*, *quando*, *quandoquidem* (the four last = since); also with *qui*, *quippe* *qui* and the subjunctive; as well as by a participle, e. g. *Dionysius cultros tonsorios incutens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Dionysius singed off his hair because he was afraid of the barber's tools; again *Romani ceteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti*, the ancient Romans were willing to be ruled by kings, because they had not tasted the sweets of liberty.

Beck, v. intr. *nutare*, *annuere*. Beckoning, n. *nutatio capitis*.

Become, or arise, v. intr. *fiere*, *evadere*, *nasci*, *oriri*, *existere*, to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum orationem cadere*, — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem ridgi*, often by the inchoative verbs, (2) = to become warm, *caleescere*; — rich, *dilescere*; (3) = to suit, *decere* *aliquid*, it is becoming, *equum est*, *deceet*, *convenit*.

Bed, n. *lectus*, *lectus cubicularis*, *s'ragula*; (of a river) *alevis*, to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubulum* *vis*, *quies* *se tradere*; to rise

from —, *surgere*; to be in —, *in lecto esse*, *lecto teneri*, a little —, *lectulus*.

Bedeck, v. tr. *ornare*, *exornare*, *comere*.

Bedew, v. tr. *irorare*; bedewed, *rosidus*.

Bedum, v. tr. *obscurare*.

Bedlam, n. *domus quā continentur homines insani*; he is fit for —, *huc helleboro opus est* or *naviget Anticyram*.

Bee, n. *apis*, tame —, *apēs cicures*, wild —, *silvestres*; a — house, *alvearium*; — garden, *apicarium*; — hive, *alveus*, *alveus*, *cauculum*, *domicilium*, *lectum apium*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*, keeping of —, *apium cura*; a little —, *apicula*. See Honey.

Beech, n. *fagus*, of —, *fagrus*, *faginus*.

Beef, n. (*caro*) *bubula*. See Ox, Bull, Cattle.

Beer, n. *cerevisia*, to brew —, *cerevisiam coquere*, to sell —, *c. vendere*, *cauponam* *ererere*. Brewer, n. *cerevisia coctor*, a beer-shop, *caupona*.

Beetle, n. *scarabaeus*.

Befal, v. tr. *incidere in aliquid*, v. intr. *cadere*, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*.

Best, v. tr. *decere*, it befits thee, *te deceet*; does not —, *non convenit*.

Before, conj. and adv. *prusquam*, *antequam*, *antequam*; = previously, *prus*, *citus*, *ante*; much —, *nullo ante*; a little —, *paulo ante*; three days —, *triduo ante*; also by prior, e. g. *qui prior venit*, he comes before (the other); = rather, *prus*, *potius*. See Soon.

Beg, v. tr. *mendicare*, *stipem colligere*, *colligere*, to — earnestly, *ad supplices preces confugere*; = to entreat, *rogare*, *orare* *aliquid*; art goes a begging, *ars non habet successum*. Begging (mendicancy), *mendicatio*; = penury, *mendicitas*, *egestas*, to live by —, *mendicando vivere*, bread so obtained, *panis mendicatus*; a — woman, *mulier mendicans*, a — boy or girl, *puer*, *puella mendicans*. Beggar, *egēnus*, *mendicus*, in summa *egestate esse*; beggars, *mendici*; a begging monk, *monachus stipis cogens*, *monachus mendicans*; a beggar (or poor) house, *hospitium mendicorum*; a Mendicant Order, *collegium monachorum mendicorum*; a beggar's wallet, *pera mendici*, — pride, *stulta* *ne mendicia arrogantia*, (adj.) *stultitia arrogantia elatus*; to be reduced to beggary, *ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi*, the poor-law system, *publica egentium cura*, to beg pardon, or beg off, *postulare sibi ut ignoscatur*, *delicto veniam petere*; a begging off, *deprecatio*.

Begin, v. intr. *incipere*; the war begins, *bellum suscipitur*, it — to be day, *dies appetit*, *lucet*; — evening, *advesperascit*, v. tr. *incipere* (to commence, e. g. *facinus*), *ordiri*, *inchoare*, *initium facere*, *aggre* (to enter on), *conari* (to endeavour). Beginning, n. *initium* (the first step, *opp exilus*), *principium* (*opp extremum*), *præoratum* (original), *ortus* (rising, birth), *exortus* (forthcoming), *inceptio* (the act of b.), *inceptum* (the result of inceptio); the — of a letter, *prima epistolæ verba*; — of a speech, *p. orationis* *ceron*, *exortum*, *proæmum* (introduction); the beginnings of a science, *elementa*, *rudimenta*, *incunabula*; — of a play, *commissio*. Often "beginning" is to be rendered by *primus*, e. g. *primā fabulā*, in the b. of the piece, so differently, e. g. *cere nora*, *invenit cere*, in the b. of spring; thus *primā nocte*, *primō tempore*, from the —, *ab ultimo initio repelere* (to go back to the very beginning), without b. *eternus*, to have neither b. nor end, *rec principium nec finem habere*, as the b. to the end, *ad initia porripimus*, *sic cetera sequuntur*, or *principis consentiunt exitus*.

Begone! *abi*! *apage* to! See Away.

Begrudge, v. tr. *invidere* *aliquid* *alci* (e. g. *naturam* *alci*); — the women their praise, *laudes suas mulieribus*; — his power, *imperium alci*, — the hills their shades, *collibus umbras*.

Behalf; in — of, *pro*, *propter*, *in gratiam* *alci*.

Behave, v. tr. *se gerere*, *exhibere*, — according to his dignity, *pro dignitate cetera*. Behaviour, n. *vita*, *ratio*, *uores*.

Behand, v.tr. *caput alqjs. precipitare, secui i ferire* or *percutere*.

Behind, prep. and adv. *pone, post, post tergum, a tergo*; also by *extremum* and *ultimus*, e.g. *ultimus venit*, he came behind or last; with verbs by *re*, e.g. *oculos retrorquere*, to look behind; to attack a person behind, *aterrum aggredi alqm*; from — and before, *aversus et aduersus, ab utriusque parte*. See Back.

Behold, v.tr. *aspicere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd, oculos coniecere* or *convertere in alqd*. Behold! excl. en! ecce!

Being, n. *natura* (peculiar quality), *vis* (active quality), *comb. natura atque vis; ratio* (manner of being), *conditio* (permanent state), *essentia, substantia* (translations of *ovia*, essence or being), *res* (reality), *ens* (being); *animal, animans* (a living being); the Supreme —, *Deus supremus*, also merely *Deus*; an endless —, *infinitum*; a reasonable —, *animal intelligens, animal rationis compos*; a senseless —, *animal brutum*. See Essence, Life.

Belief, (1) in general, *opinio* (view or conviction; of any thing, *i ei or de re*), *persuasio* (assurance, *alqjs rei*, e.g. *veneni ab alqo accepti*, that some one has been poisoned), *fides* (credibility, credence, trust); — in God, *opinio Dei*; — in immortality, *immortalitas* (merely (e.g. *nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); the general — in, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; the general —, *vulgata opinio quā creditur*, etc., the — has struck its roots deep, *invenit jam opinio* (with acc. and inf.); in my —, *ut ego existimo, meā quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur*; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere* (opp. *negare esse alqd*).

(2) in the ecclesiastical sense, *fides* (in relation to the object of belief, late), *opinio Dei* (in relation to the believer's mind, conviction of the existence of God), *doctrina, formula* (creed, articles of faith; *lex Christiana*), *religio* (also *religio Christiana*), *sacra* or *cultus* (usages, worship, *cultus Christianus*); so *religio* (*doctrina, cultus*, etc.) *Christiana* or *Christianorum, Muhammedit*, etc.; to profess the Christian —, *legis Christianae esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adhaerere, *Christum colere, *Christum sequi*; to adopt the Christian —, **sacra Christiana suscipere*; (used of a nation), **sacra patria deserere* (to renounce the belief of your fathers, e.g. as a Jew); to change your —, **mutare sacrorum formulam*; to fight for —, *pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere, *pro religionibus suis pugnare*; to shake or disturb men's —, **religionem in animis hominum labefactare, also religionem affligere*. Believe, *credere* (to hold a thing because you think it true), *putare* (to hold without full investigation), *arbitrari* (to think without full conviction), *videri* (to seem or appear; *utq; or alqd mihi videtur, or videtur with inf.*, e.g. *videris vera loqui*, you seem to speak truth; *ego videtur habere multos amicos*, I seem to have many friends; *quum tua lego, te audire, et quum ad te scribo, tecum loqui videtur*, when I read your letters, I seem to hear you, and when I write to you, I seem to speak with you), *opinari* (to think, used of probabilities), *animum or in animum inducere* (to conceive, form the opinion, fancy, with inf., e.g. *inducit animum sibi habere*, he fancies he is at liberty to), *veri* (to be of opinion on reasonable grounds, an archaic word used chiefly in the pres. and imp. ind.), *existimare, dicere* (to consider, account, to form a judgment), *censere* (to pronounce a judgment), *sentire* (to feel, e.g. *de ceteris rebus quid senserim quidque censuerim audisse te arbitror*, I suppose you have heard what I feel and what I have determined respecting the rest), *adduci* (with acc. and inf., to be moved or led to); to — easily, *facile adduci ad credendum, facile ad credendum impelli*; I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo* (with acc. and inf.; *hoc mihi persuasi*, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, *hoc quidem non adducor ut credam,*

non facile adducor ad credendum (illuc adduci viz possum ut, etc., scarcely can I be brought to this, that, etc.); *non possum in animum inducere quin*, I cannot imagine that); I am inclined to —, *inclinat animus ut arbitrer* (with acc. and inf.); to — in something, *alqd esse arbitrari or credere or putare* (in the existence of, e.g. *Deum esse credere, or merely Deum putare or credere*, to believe in the existence of God; also *vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari*), *credere de alqd re* (e.g. *et facilius de odio creditur*, people easily believe in hatred), *comprobare alqd* (to approve, to hold, e.g. *numen deorum comprobare*, to hold the providence); to — in ghosts, **credere de umbris, *homines umbris inquietari credere*; to — in an object, *alci rei or alci credere, or fidem habere, or fidem tribuere, alci rei* (never *alci*) *fidem adungere* (e.g. in dreams, *somniis credere or fidem adungere*); to — in his eyes more than in his ears, *oculis magis quam auribus credere*; believe me (used parenthetically), *quod mihi crederet velim, mihi crede, crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo, opinor, puto*; as I —, *meā quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, ut mihi visum sum* (as it appeared to me), *quomodo mihi persuadeo*; firmly —, or be assured, *hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas, or persuadeas hoc tibi tere* (with acc. and inf.). Articles of belief, **caput doctrinae sacrae*; a Creed, or confession of —, **professio quid sentias de rebus divinis, *formula Christiana, lex Christiana*; to avow or make —, **quid sentias de rebus divinis profiteri*. Believer, *qui credit*; a fellow —, **qui eandem doctrinam sequitur, popularis*; — (used of Christians), **eundem Christum colens or sequens*; the belief, or general substance of doctrine, **doctrina sacra*; to explain or set forth —, *interpretari*; disposed to believe, *facilis ad credendum, inclinatus ad credendum animus*.

Bell, n. **campana* (a Church bell), *tintinnabulum* (a small bell), *aes* (e.g. *sonat aes thermarum*, the bell rings in the bath); to ring the —, *campanam pulsare*; bell-ringer, *tagilator campanarum*.

Bellows, n. *foliis*.

Belly, n. *venter* (the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (the womb), *alvus* (the passage or canal), *abdomen* (the protruding or fat part of the belly); a protruding —, *venter prominens or projectus*, a fat —, *obesus*; fatness of —, *ventris obesitas*; with a fat —, *ventriosus or ventriosus* (big-bellied); with a big — or hold (e.g. of a ship), *lato utero*; to get or acquire —, *corpus sibi facere*; to serve the —, *abdomini natum esse, venti deditum esse* or *operam dare* (to give attention to good eating and drinking); one who is a slave to his —, *abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, cui cor in ventre est*; to be a slave to the —, *ventri deditum esse*.

Below, prep. and adv. *sub, subter, infra*; — the earth, *sub terra*; — the moon all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*; to be — a person, *infra alqm esse*. See Under.

Belt, n. *cingulum, zona*; — maker, *zonarius*; to put on a —, *cingere*; to have a — put on you, *cingi*.

Bench, n. *scamnum, scabellum*; — (at which people wait), *mensa*.

Bend, v.tr. *flectere, inflectere, curvare*; — downward, *deflectere*; — upward, *sursum flectere*; — inward, *inflectere*; — backward, *reflectere*; — sideways, *obliquare*; — yourself, *flecti, curvari*; — before a person, *submittere se alci*. Bending, n. *flexio, flexus, inflexio*. See Flexible.

Benediction, or blessing, **sollemnes preces, bona omnia*; to pronounce a —, **precibus sollemnibus coram sacrum dimittere*; to give a — to a person, *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*. See Blessing.

Benefit, n. *beneficium*; to bestow — on, *b. tribuere alci, b. conferre in alqm, benefacere alci*; to ask as a —, *alqd in beneficium loco petere*. Beneficial, adj. *beneficus, benignus, salutaris*. Beneficence, n. *beneficentia, benignitas*. Benefactor, n.

beneficiorum auctor, beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert; to be a — to mankind, præclare de genere humano meritum esse.

Benevolent, adj. benevolus; to be —, bene velle or cupere alicui, favere alicui; — heartily, ex animo bene velle alicui. Benevolence, n. benevolentia, favor; to have — toward, benevolo animo esse in alqm; to show —, benevolentia prosequi alqm.

Benign, adj. benignus (e.g. homo, numen, vultus; oratio; mens) erga alqm. Adv. benigne. Benignity, n. benignitas.

Bequeath, v.tr. legare alicui alqd; — to a person one's all, alqm heredem omnibus donis instituire; — nothing, alqm hereditate excludere. Bequest, testamentum, legatum.

Bereave, v.tr. orbare (to deprive of parents or children); bereaved, orbis. Bereavement, orbis.

Beset, v.tr. urgere, premere alqm; instare alicui; to be —, laborare.

Beside, or near, prope, propter, juxta; = in addition, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, insuper.

Besiege, v.tr. obsidere, obsidione claudere or premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare; — on all sides, coram cunctis curandare; — a person's ears, aures alicui obsidere. Besieger, n. obsessor, obsidens. See Siege.

Besom, or broom, n. scopis; to sweep with a —, cætere scopis; new brooms sweep clean, initium ferre.

Bespatter, v.tr. aspergere, conspergere, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere, contaminare, inquinare.

Best, adj. optimus, excellentissimus; one's — years, flos ætatis; the —, primus quisque, optimus quisque; to consider the — optimum judicare; to do your — summa ope anniti; it is — you should be silent, optime tacearis. See Good, Better.

Bestir, v.tr. movere, commovere, incitare, excitare.

Bestow on, v.tr. insumere, impendere, consumere, conferre ad alqd, collocare in alqd re; — badly, alqd perdere; — on your own advantage, alqd in usum suum convertere; — your time, tempus collocare in re; — much time, multum temporis tribuere rei.

Betake one'sself, v.tr. se conferre algo, concedere, ire, proficisci algo, petere locum; — to some one, adire alqm; — out of the city, urbe exire, discedere; — on the road, dare se in viam; — into a safe place, in tutum se recipere.

Betoken, v.tr. notare, denotare, signare, designare, nota insignire.

Betray, v.tr. (1) = to give occasion to know by word or deed, prodere, — by your countenance, alqd cultu, — your associates or fellow-criminals, consocios, — a thief, furem; that tortoises sleep on the top of the water is betrayed (or shown) by the sound of their breathing, testudines in summa aqua obdormiscere id proditur sternitum sonitu; enunciate alicui (as a secret, e.g. commissa), deferre alqd or ad alqd re ad alqm, proferre (to utter, e.g. secreta animi, consilia), denudare (to lay open, e.g. animum, consilium suum); — yourself, se prodere; I know thee by thy voice, or thy voice betrays thee, te ex voce cognosco, te voce noscito; when "betray" is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive, e.g. est tardi ingenii ridiculos consecrati, it betrays a dull wit to follow the rivalets; (2) = to make known treacherously (as to an enemy), to deliver up, prodere, tradere, prodicere (to toss to the dogs), comb. prodere et prodicere, destituere (to desert); — a city, urbem prodere or tradere (so prodere alicui caput et salutem, to betray one to his ruin). Betrayed and lost, ab omnibus partibus circumventum; — by some one, ab algo proditum et profectum esse; I am betrayed and undone, nescio quid agam, quo certam. Betrayal, proditio, perfidia (faithlessness), delatio (an information in law). Betrayer, proditor, desertor (e.g. communis utilitatis, one who abandons the public good), index (a witness, king's evidence; the eyes

are the betrayers of the mind, animi indices sunt oculi). Betraying, or treacherous, perfidus (faithless), dolosus (full of wiles), subdolosus (wily, tricky). Adv. perfide, dolose. The wages of betrayal, merces proditionis. See Faithless.

Betroth, spondere or respondere alicui alqm, destinare alicui alqm; the young woman was already betrothed, etc., jam destinata erat egregio jureni; — yourself, sponsalia facere; — with any one, respondere sibi alqm (male), alicui respondere (female); to be betrothed, sponsam habere (of the man), sponsum habere (of the woman); a betrothed, sponsus (male), sponsa (female); the betrothed, sponsi. Betrothal, n. sponsalia; — feast, cana sponsalium; day of —, dies sponsalis or sponsaliorum.

Better, adj. melior, potior (preferable), præstantior (more excellent); a — time of the year, commodius anni tempus; to be —, cingere, superare alqm; — in condition, meliores esse conditione; it is —, melius or satius est, præstat; to be — (morally), præstare, antecellere, præferendum esse; to become —, ad bonam frugem se recipere; I am —, melius me habeo; I am getting —, convalesco, sanitatem recipio. Adv. melius; to attend —, diligentius attendere; to strive —, magis contendere; to know —, rectius scire; to think —, æquius judicare. To better, or make better, v.tr. corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, moves alicui emendare.

Between, prep. inter; also by other forms of expression, e.g. there was a bridge —, pons in medio erat; to place —, alicui rei interponere alqd; to make a difference —, duas res discernere; a space —, intervallum.

Beverage, n. potio, potus. See Drink.

Bewail, v.tr. deplorare, desere, queri, conqueri alqd or de re.

Beware; to — of, cavere, animum attendere ad cavendum.

Bewilder, v.tr. turbare, conturbare alqm.

Bewitch, v.tr. fascinare, incantare.

Beyond, prep. and adv. = further than, supra (e.g. supra vires, beyond one's strength; ratio recta constansque supra hominem putanda est, Deoque tribuenda, right and consistent reason is to be accounted beyond (the reach of) man, and is to be ascribed to God). "Beyond" is also rendered by ultra and trans (e.g. ultra villam; Antiochus ultra juga Tauri exactus est, Antiochus was driven beyond Mount Taurus; Germani trans Rhenum incolunt, the Germans dwell beyond (on the other side of) the Rhine); ultra fidem, beyond belief; ultra fas, beyond what is proper; uxor Vitellii ultra feminam feroc, the wife of Vitellius was more fierce than women are). To live beyond another, alicui superstitum esse; beyond sixty years, etc., sexaginta amplius annis natus, or annos natus major sexaginta.

Bias, n. propensio; to act from a —, propenso animo facere or agere alqd; to have a —, propenso animo esse in alqm or alqd, propensum esse ad alqd.

Bible, n. libri divini, literæ divinae or sacrae or sanctæ, corpus librorum divinarum; Biblia, orum, n.; — Society, societas bibliophilorum; knowledge of the —, librorum divinarum notitia; learning respecting —, doctrina literarum divinarum; to be well versed in —, multum in libris divinis volutatum esse.

Bid, v.tr. jubere, præcipere. See Command.

Bide, v.tr. manere, permanere, durare, stare. See Wait.

Biennial, adj. biennis.

Bier, n. feretrum, lectica, sandapila. See Barrow.

Big, adj. magnus, grandis, vastus; twice as —, duplo major; as — as, instar (with gen.); to be — with child, gravidam esse. See Great, Large.

Bigamy, n. bigamia; living in —, bimaritus.

Bigot, n. superstitiosus, admodum deditus re.

lipionibus: adv. *superstitiose*. *Bigotry*, *n. nimia et superstitiosa religio*.

Bill, *n.* (1) = a cutting-tool, *securis*, *falcis*; (2) = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem*, *legem ferre*; to adopt —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *antiquare*; to carry —, *perferre*; (3) = account of debt, *ratio*. See *Reckon*.

Billiards, *n. *tabula lusoria*; to play at —, **globulos eburneos clavâ lusoriâ super mensam agitare*; — table, *spharisterium*; — ball, *pila*.

Bind, *v.tr.* (by tying) *ligare*, *alligare*, *illigare*, *astringere*, *revincire*; — the hands behind the back, *manus religare*; — something to a whole, *colligare*, *cincire*; — the hair in knots, *crines in nodum coarctare*; — a book, **librum compingere*; — with hoops, *doliâ cingere circulis*; — any one's hands, *manus alicui colligare*; (to restrain) *circumscribere* or *coarctare alicui*; (to hem in, limit) *obstringere*; to be bound by something, *constrictum esse*, *teneri*; — by business, *negotiis distentum esse*; — by nothing, *omnia sibi libera servare*; (to make dependent) *alligare*, *astringere*; (dependent on or bound to) *alligatum*, *astrictum esse re*; — to your word, *fide datâ obstructum esse*; — to time, *tempus servare*; — to your words, **verba premere*; to unbind, *solvere*, *dissolvere*.

Biography, *n. vita, vitæ alicuius descriptio et imago*; to write —, *de vitâ alicui exponere*. *Biographer*, *n. qui vitam alicui enarrat*. See *Life*.

Biped, *n. bipes, bipedalis* (adj.).

Bird, *n. betula*; made of —, *e betulâ factus*; — wood, *lignum betulæ*; — rod, *virga betulæ*.

Bird, *n. avis* (the species), *volucris* (as swift), *ales* (as winged); a little —, *avicula*; — cage, *cavea*; — catcher, *auceps*; — catching, *aucupium*; birds' eggs, *avium ova*; — house, or aviary, *avicularium*; — flight, *volatus*; augury from —, *augurium*; — net, *rete aucupatorium*; — song, *cantus avium*, *avium concentus*.

Birth, *n. ortus*; the hour of —, *hora quâ quis natus est*; from your —, *inde ab incububus*, *a teneris unguiculis*; by —, *nascens, exorians*; (as referring to genealogy) *genus, stirps*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*; (that which is born) *parvus, infans editus*; year of your —, *annus quo quis genitus est*; place of —, *urbis patria*; birthday, *dies natalis*; — festival, — *festus*; to celebrate —, *natalem alicui celebrare*; a present on —, *munus natalicium*.

Bishop, *n. episcopus*; office of —, *episcopatus*, (adj.) *episcopalis* (Eccl.).

Bite, *v.tr. mordere*; to — at, *dente mordere aliquid*; to — your lips, *labia mordere*, (fig.) *risum continere*. *Biting*, *mordicus*, *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*, *aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*; — wit, *aceticas salis*. *Bite*, *n. morsus*; a bit (that is, a bite), *frustum*; to have only a bite, *tenuis rictus*; not to have a —, *nihil habeo unde rescari*; not to take a —, *abstinere cibo*.

Bitter, *amarus, acerbus* (sharp), *mordax* (biting); to become —, *amarescere*. Adv. *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe*; to reproach bitterly, *aspere vituperare aliquid*; to complain —, *graviter queri*. *Bitterness*, *n. amaritudo*, *amaritas*, *aceticas*, *acerbe dictum*; to utter a —, *acerbe increpare aliquid*.

Bitumen, *n. bitumen*; liquid —, *bitumen liquidum*; belonging to —, *bituminosus*; containing —, *bituminosus*; covered with —, *bituminatus*.

Black, *ater* (in general, opp. *albus*); hence *fas*, *ad*, *unfortunate*, *niger* (dark-coloured, raven-black, shining black, opp. *canidus*), *pullus* (dirty black), *fuscus* (blackish, e.g. of the hair, dark-brown), *atratus*, *pullatus* (clad in dirty black as a sign of sorrow or mourning), *sordidus* (specially dirty or filthy), *atrax* (repulsive); — as a raven, *color coracinus*; blacker than a Moor, *nullo atrior quam Ægyptius*; to make — white, *nigra in cinem lida vertere*; not to be able to distinguish between white and —, *alba et atra discernere non posse*; to become —, *nigrescere*; to be —, *nigrære*; — somewhat —, *nigricare*; to make —, *denigrare*; the — art, *ars magica*; to describe in — colours,

**nigris coloribus pingere alicui mores*; to blacken, fig. *confutare* or *conculcare alicui incidiâ*; — to any one, *conculcare invidiam alicui in aliquid*, *conculcare alicui odium alicui* (to make a person hateful), *aliquid alicui in suspitionem adducere* (to make one an object of suspicion), *criminari aliquid apud aliquid*; — with the people, *aliquid assiduis concionibus infamem incivisumque plebi facere*; to get off with a — eye, *ambustum evadere*. See *Blue*, *Brown*.

Bladder, *n. vesica* (the bladder); a small —, or blister, *pustula*; full of —, *pustulosus*; to become —, *bullare*, *bullire* (Eng. boil).

Blade, *n.* (of grass), *stipula*, *festuca*.

Blame, *n. reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio*, *oburgatio*, *convicium* (the words rise in intensity in the order in which they stand), *cilium*; to undergo —, *reprehendi*, *vituperari*, *vituperationem subire*, in *vituperationem venire* or *cadere* or *incidere*; various kinds of —, in *varias reprehensiones incurtere*; — on account of something, *vituperationem alicui rei assequi*; to avoid or escape —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*; to fear some one's —, *alicui vituperationem tereri*; to be an object of —, *vituperationi esse*; to deserve —, in *vitio esse*; (of persons and things) to be without —, *sine vitio esse*, *vitio carere*, *sine labe esse*, *labe carere*. *Blameable*, *Blameworthy*, *reprehendendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vituperandus*, *reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus*, *improbatus* (disapproved), *malus* (bad); to be —, in *vitio esse*, *improbatus*, in *culpâ esse* (to be in fault). *Blameless*, *non reprehendendus*, *non vituperandus*, *probus*, *ab omni vitio vacuus*, *integer*, *sanctus*; a — life, *summa morum probitas*, *vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*; to be —, *nihil in se habere quod reprehendi possit*, a *reprehensione abesse*, *sine vitio esse*, *omni vitio carere*, *sine labe esse*, *omni labe carere*; to live without blame, *sancti vivere*, *sanctissimum se gerere*. *Blamelessness*, *summa morum probitas*, *vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*. *Blame*, *v.tr. reprehendere*, *improbare* (disapprove, opp. *probare*), *vituperare*, *accusare*, *obscipare*, *castigare*, *increpare*, *increpitare* (to scold), *conviciari* (to reproach), *exagilare*, *destringere* (to lay bare and harass), *corripere*, *cahillari* (with irony), *calumniari* (falsely); to — on account of, *reprehendere e aliquid de aliquid re* or *in aliquid*; to be blamed, *reprehendi*, in *vituperationem venire* or *adduci*; he is — for that, *ea res ei vituperationi est*; to — in a friendly manner, *aliquid amice reprehendere*. See *Reprove*.

Bland, adj. *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Blandness*, *n. lenitas*; — of disposition, *ingratus lenis* or *mitis*. *Blandishment*, *n. adulatio*, *blanditio*.

Blanket, *n. gausape* or *gausapum*; of a —, *gausapius*; clad in —, *gausapatus*.

Blapheme, *v. blasphemare*. *Blasphemy*, *n. blasphemus* (Eccl.).

Blast, *n. impetus venti*.

Blaze, *n. flamma*, *ardor*; to set in a —, *inflammare*, *incendere*; the land is in a — from war, *terra ardet bello*. *Blaze*, *v. ardere*, *flagrare*. See *Burn*.

Blazonry, *n. *doctrina* or *scientia insignium*, *heraldica*, *tinsigna heraldica*.

Blanch, *v.tr. insolare*; (intr.) = to become white or pale, *pallescere*, *albescere*, *exalbescere*. *Blanching*, *n. insolutio* (properly, sunning). *Blanchet*, **qui insolat linteum*.

Bleat, *v.intr. balar* (of sheep), *blaterare* (of goats), *mugire* (of oxen).

Bled, *v.intr. sanguinem fundere*; — for, *pro alio sanguinem effundere*; my heart bleeds, *vehementer* or *graciously dolere*, *exoritur fletus*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem se recipere*; *v.tr.* to — a person (as a physician), *sanguinem mittere*; to kill by bleeding (as a punishment), *sanguinem incidere*. See *Blood*.

Blemish, *n. macula*, *macula*, *læles*.

Bless, *v.tr.* = to pray for the good of, *benedicere*.

omnibus prosequi alqm; = to extol the memory of, *memoriam alicuius pie colere*. Blessing of God, *Dei favor*; may Heaven grant its — *! quod Deus bene vertat*! the — of the field, *proventus* (produce). See Benediction.

Blight, *n. rubigo*.

Blind, *adj. cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus or orbatus*; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; to become —, *luminis oculorum amittere*; (fig.) *cæcus, occæcatus, stultus*. Blindness, *cæcitas*; O the — *! o tenebræ*! to be struck with —, *occæcatus esse*. Blink, *v. connivere*. A blinking, *conniventia* (connivence).

Bliss, *n. summa felicitas, sensus jucundissimus, beatitas, beatitudo*. See Happy.

Block, *n. truncus, caudex*; he stands like a —, *tantum truncus stipèsque stat*.

Blood, *n. sanguis, cruor*; a shedding of —, *sanguinis profusio*; — thirsty, *sanguinarius, sanguinem silens*; to be —, *sanguinem sitire*; — thirstiness, *sanguinis sitis*; to satisfy your —, *sanguine saturare*; a — sucker, *hirudo, sanguisuga*; — colour, *color sanguineus*; a flux of —, *profusivum, profusio sanguinis, hemorrhagia*; — monthly, *menstrua orum, n.*; — vessels, *arteria, vena*; to let —, *sanguinem mittere*; — in the arm, *ex brachio*; to stop —, *sanguinem sistere*; to shed —, *cedere facere*; — your — for, *pro algo caput suum periculo obficere*; to be allied by —, *sanguine attingere alqm*; to act with cold —, *consulto alqd facere*; flesh and —, *cupiditates, libidines*; my —, *cicera mea*. Bloody, *cruentus, cruentatus, sanguine respersus*; to make —, *cruentare, sanguine contaminare*; a — victory, *cruenta victoria*; — battle, *prælium cruentum, atrox*. See Bleed.

Bloom, *n. flos*; to be in —, *florere*; to lose —, *florē mittere*; — of life, *etas florens, etatis flos*. Blooming, *adj. florens, floridus*; — health, *valetudo integra*. Bloom, *v.intr. florere, rigere*; to begin to —, *florescere*; to cease to —, *deflorescere*.

Blot, *n. macula, labe, infamia*. Blot, *v.tr. maculare, inquinare*; to blot out, *delere, expungere, eradere, oblitare, extinguere*.

Blow, or stroke, *n. ictus, plaga, verbera, pulsus*; fig. = loss or injury, *causus, damnum*; a slight —, *plaga levis*; at one —, *uno ictu*; to give a —, *plagam alicui infligere, verberare alqm*; to receive blows, *capulare*; blow follows on —, *damna damnis continuantur*. See Beat, Strike.

Blow, *v.intr.* (as the wind) *flare*, (with the mouth) *flare*; — the fire, *ignem conflare, tr.*; (an instrument) *canere, cantare*; — the flute, *tibia (tibiis) canere*; (for a sign) *classicum canere*; — for a retreat, *receptus canere*; to form by blowing, *flatu figurare*. Blowing, *n. flatus*; — of a flute, *inflatus tibia*.

Blue, *adj. cæruleus, cyaneus, cumatilis* (blue of the sea); one so clad, *caruleatus*; *cæsius* (blue-green, sky-blue), *glauca* (sea-green, like cats' eyes), *violaceus* (lily-blue), *purpureus* (dove-blue), *anthinus* (violet-brown; clothes of the colour, *anthina orunt*), *amethystinus* (violet-blue), *liridus* (black-blue); somewhat —, *subcæruleus*; blue eyes, *oculi cærulei, casti, glauci*; one who has —, *cæruleus, cæsius, glaucus*; a blue spot (from beating), *lior*; to become —, *lirescere*; to be —, *liere*; the colour blue, *color cæruleus, cæruleum*.

Blunt, or without an edge, *hebes, obtusus, hebetatus, laudus*; to be —, *hebere*; to become —, *hebescere*; to make —, *hebetare*.

Blush, *n. rubor* qui pro pudore consequitur, *rubor, oris confusio*. Blush, *v.intr. erubescere, rubere, rubor alicui suffunditur or effunditur*. Blushing, *rubore suffusus, erubescens*; — again and again, *rubens multum*. To make blush, *ruborem alicui elicere or afferre, rubori alicui esse*. See Red.

Bluster, *v. ostentare, sæcire*. Blustering, *n. æstus*.

Boar, *n. cerres*; belonging to —, *cervinus*; a wild —, *aper*; belonging to —, *aprinus*.

Board, or plank, *n. assis*; to cover with —,

asibus contabulare. Board wages, *n. pecunia pro alimentis data*. See Aboard.

Boast, *v. gloriarī, se efferre, se factare, gloriosus de se prædicare*; — of, *ostentare, venditare alqd*. Boaster, *n. jactator, ostentator, homo rarus or vaniloquus, homo gloriosus*. Boasting, *n. jactatio, ostentatio*.

Boat, *n. scapha* (skiff), *navicula*. See Barge, Ship.

Body, *n. corpus*; a little —, *corpuseculum*; a — guard, *cohors prætoria or regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna*; strength of —, *corporis vires*; pain of —, *corporis dolor*; care of —, *corporis cura*; exercise of —, *exercitatio*. Bodily, *adj. corporeus* (scil. *pestis, corporalis* (scil. *vitta*)).

Bog, *n. terra uliginosa, loca palustria* — *ium, n.* Boggy, *adj. uliginosus, paluster*.

Boil, *v.tr. and intr. coquere* (to cook by boiling), *fervere, effervesce, astuare, bullare* (to bubble as water in boiling); to make —, *ferrescere*. Boiling, *n. coctura, fervor*. Boiler, *coctor*. Boli, (*n. a sore*) *n. tuber, tuberculum*; full of —, *tuberosus*. See Hot.

Bold, *adj. audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with inf.). Adv. *audacter*. Boldness, *n. audentia, audacia, confidentia*.

Bolster, *n. culcita, pulvinus*; a small —, *pulvillus*. Bolster, *v. referre, sternere alqd re*.

Bolt, *n.* (1) = a fastening, *obex, pessulus*; to fasten with —, *ostio obdera pessulum, occludere fores*; to break the —, *claustra refringere*; (2) = a weapon for throwing, *materis, sagitta*. See Bar. Bombard, *v.tr. urbem tormentis verberare*. Bombarder, *n. pyrobolarius*. Bombardment, *n. tormentorum or telorum conjectio*. Bomb, *n. pyrobolus*; to throw —, *pyrobolos mittere*.

Bombast, *n. verborum pompa or tumor, inflata oratio*; to speak in —, *ampullari*.

Bond, *n.* (1) = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, copula*; (2) = chain, *vinculum, compes* (fester), *catenæ*; to throw into bonds or prison, *in vincula mittere or conjicere*; to lie in —, *esse in vinculis*. Bondman, *n. servus*. Bondage, *n. servitus, conditio servilis, mancipium*.

Bone, *n. os, ossis, n.*; without —, *sine osse, exos*; made of —, *osseus*; he is nothing but skin and —, *vix ossibus hæret*. Bony, *adj. osseus, ossi similis*.

Book, *n. liber, codex, volumen, libellus* (dim.); — paper, *scapus*; — binder, *glutinator*; — bibliopæus, — librorum compactor; — seller, *bibliopola, librorum venditor*; a —'s shop, *taberna libraria*; — apprentice or servant, *taberne librarie alumnus*; bookselling, — mercatura libraria.

Boot, *n. calceamentum quod crura tegit*. See Shoe.

Border, (1) of a river, *margo, ripa, ora*; (2) of a country, *finis*. See Brink.

Bore, *v.tr. forare, perforare, terebrare*; — a hole, *foramen terebrare*. Boring, *n. terebratio*.

Borrow, *v.tr. mutuari, mutuum sumere, pecuniam mutuum sumere*; to seek to —, *pecuniam mutuum querere, utendum rogare*; to receive, — accipere; to — in order to pay another, *versum facere*; — to lend, *utendum dare, mutuum dare, commodare, credere alicui, pecuniam mutuum dare*. Borrowing, *n. mutuatio*.

Bosom, or chest, *n. pectus, thorax, latera* — *um, n. sinus* (the 'fold of the cloak'); a good —, *latera bona*; to receive a wound in —, *vincere aliorum accipere*; the fleshy parts on both sides of the —, *mammas, ubera* — *um, n. papilla*; fig. *pectus, animus*; to carry a viper in your —, *viperam renatam ac pestiferam in sinu habere*; to look into your —, *in sese descendere*. Bosom-friend, *amicus conjunctissimus*. See Breast.

Botany, *n. herbaria (ars)*. Botanical, *adj. herbarius*. Botanise, *v. herbas querere or colligere*.

Both, *adj. pron. ambo, uterque, duo, bini*; also by *et*. . . . *et*, e.g. *et pecuniam et operam perdidit*, I have lost both money and labour; of — kinds, *utriusque generis*; — sexes, *utriusque sexus*; on — sides, *utrimque*.

Bottle, *n.* *lagena, ampulla*; to empty the —, *lagenam excicare*; a — cellar, **theca ampullarum*, a — maker, *ampullarius*.

Bottom, *n.* *fundus*; — of the sea, *mare imum*; to go to the —, *perire, interire*; — of a thing, *investigare alqd.* Bottomless, *voraginosus*. See Foundation.

Bound, (1) a limit, *limes, fines*, pl.; (2) = a jump, *saltus*; to make —, *saltum facere*. To bound, (1) = to limit, *finire, definire*; (2) = to leap, *salire*. See Spring.

Bounty, *n.* *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*. Bountiful, *adj.* *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magna esse libei auitate*. Adv. *large, liberaliter*.

Bow, *v.* *se demittere, caput demittere*; I — to or before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm.* A bow, *n.* *corpora inclinato*. A bow (for shooting), *arcus*; to bend —, *arcum intendere*. See Arrow.

Bowels, *n.* *intestina* (the inside), *viscera* (the entrails), *eeta* (the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs, etc.).

Bowl, *n.* (1) = a drinking-cup, *patra, phiala, poculum*; (2) = a ball, *globus, pila*; to play at bowls (nine pins), *conos globis petere*.

Box (tree), *buzus, buzum* (boxwood); of —, *buzus*; = a small chest, *cista*. A box on the ear, *pugnis, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*. To box, *pugnis cadere, in pugilatu certare*. A boxer, *pugil*.

Boy, *n.* *puer*; to become a — again, *repuerascere*. Boyhood, *n.* *etas puerilis, pueritia*; in —, *incentate*. Boyish, *adj.* *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Boys' love, *puerorum amor*; — school, *schola in quibus pueris elementa traduntur*.

Bracelet, *n.* *amilla, brachiale*; adorned with —, *armillatus*.

Brag, *v.* intr. *se jactare, gloriari*. See Boast.

Brain, *n.* *cerebrum*; the small —, *cerebellum*; to be brainless, *cerebrum non habere* (lit. and fig.).

Bramble, *n.* *rubus*; — bush, *rubetum*; — berry, *rubum, morum rubi*.

Branch, *n.* *frons, termes, ramus*; dry or dead —, *ramilia*; full of —, *frondosus, ramosus*; to —, *frondescere*; to — out, *ramis diffundi*. Fig. *ramus, familia, stirps, proles*.

Brand, *n.* (1) = torch, *titio, torris*; (2) = a mark, *nota*; to —, *notam alci inurere, stigma alci inscribere, notam turpitudinis inurere vitae suae*. Branded, *stigmatibus nota inustus*; — for cowardice, *ignavia nota designatus*. See Badge, Burn, Sign. Brandish, *v. tr.* *vibrare, jactare*.

Brasier, (1) = a place for fire, *foculus*; (2) = a worker in brass, *faber qui vasa ex orichalco facit*.

Brass, *n.* *orichalcum*; — ware, *opra ex orichalco facta*; of brass, *anea*. See Copper.

Brave, *adj.* *fortis, acer, strenuus*. Bravery, *n.* *virtus, fortitudo*.

Bravo! *euge! factum bene! laudo!*

Breach, *n.* *munimentorum ruina*; to effect a —, *tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros*; to force your way into a city by —, *per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere*; to repair a —, *muros quassos raptim obstruisti saxis reficere*.

Bread, *n.* *panis*; home-baked —, *panis cibarius*; white —, *p. siliginis*; new —, *p. recens*; — one day old, *p. hesternus*; fig. = nutriment, *victus, victus quotidianus*; to seek your —, *victum querere*; he has scarcely — to eat, **rix habet inde vitae*. A bread-baker, *pefor*; a place for bread-baking, *panisfium*; — for the sale of —, **forum pistorum*; bread-basket, *panarium*; crumb of bread, *molitia* (-ium, *n.*) *panis*; crust of —, *crusta panis*. See Food.

Break, *v. tr.* *frangere, confringere, rumpere* (to tear), *dirumpere* (to break asunder); — in two, *cleave, scindere*; — the arm, *frangere brachium*; — the neck, *defringere cervicem sibi*; — legs, *crura*; he has broken his neck, *hoc ei perniciet erat*; — a truce, *rumpere indutias*; — a treaty, — *foedus*; — the law of nations, — *jus gentium*;

to — a lance with a person, *descendere in certamen cum algo*; to — or subdue, *frangere, domare*; to — or soften a person's spirit, *mollire alci animum*; to — a person's (obstinate) will, *ferociam alci infringere*; he to be broken or dejected, *frangi, minui*; to — off, *carpere, decerpere, avellere, revellere*; — up a camp, *castra movere*; — stones from the rock, *lapides excidere e terra*; — a connexion, *frangere, interrumpere*; a broken number or fraction, **numerus fractus*; the clouds break, *nubes discutiuntur*; to — silence, *silentium rumpere*; — a treaty, *foedus violare*; — an oath, *jurjurandum non servare*; to — off a friendship, *amicitiam discindere, ab amicitia alci se removere*, *v. intr.* to break, *frangi, confringi, rumpi*; my heart —, *dirumpo dolore*; to — out, *crumpere*; — in, *irrumperere*; — into a house, *domum irrumperere, ardes effringere*; — out of prison, *vincula carceris rumpere*; the river — over its banks, *fluvius super ripas effunditur*; to — forth (as the sun), *sol inter nubes effulget*; to — with a person, *renunciare alci societatem, amicitiam alci dimittere*; to — off a discourse, sermonem incidere; to — the conditions of peace, *pacis condiciones dimittere*. Breaking, *n.* *ruptio, praecisio, abscisio*; a breaking off, (in speaking) *reluctantia*; a breaker, *ruptor, foederis violator* (of a treaty); — induciarium (of a truce), *pacis* (of a peace).

Breakfast, *jentaculum* (on rising), *prandium* (about noon, *cibus meridianus*); to invite to —, *rogare ad prandium*; to give —, *prandium praebere*; — a rich, *alqm lepide in prandio exipere*. Breakfast, *v.* *jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere*; to lay the cloth for —, *prandendi gratia mensa posita est*. See Meals.

Breast, *n.* *mama, pupilla, ubera* -um, *n.*; to give a child the —, *mamam infanti dare*; fig. *pectus, animus*. Breast-bone, *os pectoris*. See Bosom.

Breath, *n.* *spiritus, anima, halitus*; bad —, *anima foetida, oris factor, halitus graveolentia*; at one —, *uno halitu, sine respiratione*; to lose your — by running, *cursum exanimari*; he draws his — with difficulty, *spiritus interchusus arcte neat*; he draws his — freely, *liberius spiritus meat*; he scarcely —, *spiritus labitur, latera ei vox deficiunt*; so long as I have a — in my body, *dum quidem spirare poteram, dum anima est*; the — we draw, *aer quem spiritus ducimus*. To breathe, *v.* *spirare, animam ducere*; — again, *animam recipere*; — hard, *aspirare*; to stop —, *animam or spiritum intercludere, animam continere, comprimere*; to — freely, *libere spirare*; — easily, *ex facili spirare*; — hard, *agere ducere spiritum*.

Breech, *n.* *podez, anus, nates, sedes*. Breeches, *n.* *bracae*; wearing —, *bracatus*; to put on —, *bracis se induere*.

Breed, *v. tr.* *gignere, generare, parere, procreare*.

Breeze, *n.* *aura*; to enjoy the evening —, *nocturnam auram uti*; while a favourable — fills my sails, *dum flavit velis aura secunda meis*.

Breviary, *n.* **breviarium, precatationum liber*.

Brew, *v.* *coquere*. Brewing, *n.* *coctura*. Brewer, *n.* *coctor, coctor cerevisiae*. See Beer.

Bribe, *n.* *corruptela, largitio*. Bribe, *v.* *corrumperere* (with and without pecunia, *donis*, etc.); to try to —, *solicitare alqm pecunia*; to be bribed, *largitionibus moveri*; not —, *largitioni resistere*; to take a —, *pecuniam accipere ab algo, se vendere alci*. Briber, *corruptor, largitor*; he that is bribed, *reatus*.

Brick, *n.* *later, laterculus*; burnt —, *later coctilis*; unburnt —, *crudus*; to lay —, *lateres ducere*; make or burn —, *coquere*; made of —, *latericius*; in the shape of —, **in forma laterum*; a wall of —, *murus* or *paries latericius*. A brick-maker, *laterarius*; clay for making bricks, *terra lateraria*.

Bride, *n.* *sponsa, alci desponsa* or *desponsata*; bridesman, *paranympheus*; — maid, *paranymphe*; bridegroom, *sponsus*. Bridal, *adj.* *nuptialis*; — pair, *sponsus et sponsa*; — day, *dies sponsalis, dies sponsationis*; — chamber, *thalamus*; — song, *epi-*

thaliamum, carmen nuptiale; — present, *dos, donum nuptiale*; — veil, *flammeum*; — attire, **vestis n.*; — ornaments, **mundus n.*; — procession, **pompa n.*; — dinner, *cena n.*, *epula nuptiales*. *Bridals, or marriage, *n. nuptia, nuptiarum sollemnia*; to bring about —, *nuptias conciliare*; to prepare for, *nuptias adornare*; to celebrate, *nuptias facere*.
Bridewell, *n. ergastulum*; to put into —, *alqm in erg. dare*.

Bridge, *n. pons*; — on stakes, *pons sublicius*; to make a —, *pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte sumere*; to cut down —, *pontem rescindere*; to restore, *p. reficere*; arch of —, **fornicatio pontis*; toll on —, *portorium*.

Bridle, *n. frenum, pl. freni and freno*; to put a — on a horse, *frenos injicere equo*; fig. — to hold in, *frenare, coercere, continere, comprimere*; without —, *insubrenia, sine freno, effrenatus* (unbridled).

Brief, *adj. brevis*; adv. *brevisiter*; paucis verbis, *strictim*; be —, *verbo dicas*; in brief, *ne longus sim*. See Short.

Brier, *n. frutes*. Briery, *adj. fruticosus*.

Brigade, *n. caterva*. Brigadier, *catervæ or alæ princeps*.

Bright, *adj. clarus, nitens, nitidus, fulgens*; the — side of an object, *lumen rei*; to be —, *clarire*; to grow —, *clarescere*. Brightness, *claritudo*.

Brilliant, *adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens*; — actions, *facta splendida*. A brilliant, *n. adamus quadratus arealis*. Brilliance, *n. splendor, fulgor*; — of a name, *splendor et nomen*.

Brin, *n. ora, margo, labrum*.

Brine, *n. aqua salata*; to put into —, *sale condire*.

Bring, *v.tr.*, to a place, *ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere*; — in or into, *inferre, importare*; — from a place, *loca mittere*; to bed, in *cubili collocare*; — home, *domum deducere*; — an offering, *offera facere*; — forth or out of, *ferre, efficere, proferre, parere*; — fruit, *fructus edere, gignere*; to — (cause) vexation, *molestias creare*; to honour, *honori esse alq*; to — about, *efficere ut, eo peragere ut*; to — before the senate, *rem ad senatum referre*; to light, in *lucem proferre*; — over, in *partes suas trahere*; — forwards, in *medium proferre*; — into blame, *culpam in alqm conferre*; — into credit, *auctoritatem alqi parare*; — together, *conferre*; — over the river, *copias trans flumen transducere*; — to an end, *ad finem perducere*; — into the world, *parere*; — away, *aracere, abducere, accerere alqm ad alqm re*; — down, *deducere*.

Brink, *n. margo, ripa*; to stand on the — of the grave, *extremâ tangere*. See Border.

Brisk, *adj. alacer, velocis, acer*.

Bristle, *n. seta*; like a —, *hirsutus, setosus*. Bristly, *adj. setosus*; — hair, *capillus rectus*.

Brittle, *adj. fragilis*. Brittleness, *n. fragilitas*.

Broad, *adj. latus*; to be —, *latum esse, in latitudinem patere*; to make —, *latum facere*; — broader than four elys, *quatuor cubita latitudine excedere*; a finger —, *digitus transversus*; not to differ a finger's breadth, *non transversum digitum a re differere*. Adv. late. Breadth, *n. latitudo*.

Broad-shouldered, *latus ad humeris*.

Broil, *v.tr. asare, torreficere*; — slowly, *sat-asare*; — on a spit, in *erg. incusare*; broiled, *asatus*; — entell, *asum stilinum*; to —, intr. *asare, torreficere*. Broil, *n. caro asata, asum, asata, carum, n.*

Brown, *vt. of —, cinereus, crevus, ex are factus*; to —, **pallens colorem inducere*.

Brown, *n. gummus*; wearing a —, **gummatus*.

Broad, *v. facubare ora or oris, inardare rei*; — over, *abq*; *vestituri alqm, consulere rei*. Broad, *n. seta, rubrica, pulli*.

Brook, *n. rivulus*. To brook, or bear, *v.tr. ferre, tolerare*; — ill, *odere*.

Broom, *n. pennis*. See Broom.

Broth, *n. jus coctis carnibus*; chicken —, *jus gallinaceum*.

Brother, *n. frater*; on the father's side, *patruius*; the mother's, *uterinus*; a father's —, *patruius*; a

grandfather's, *patruus magnus*; a mother's, *avunculus*; a grandmother's, *avunculus magnus*; to love a person as a —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*.

Brow, (1) = eyebrow, *n. supercilium*; (2) the forehead, *frons*; to knit the —, *frontem contrahere*; to unknt —, *explicare*; a bold —, *os, or aurum*.

Brown, *n. fuscus* (dark-brown); *pallus* (dirty brown); *badius, spadix* (red-brown, chestnut colour); *cerinus* (stag-coloured); *cerint coloris, fulvus* (yellowish brown); *ianthinus* (violet); *asle insectus* (sun-dyed); *adustioris coloris or adustioris colore* (sun-burnt); *coloratus* (coloured, a man of colour); *lividus* (brown and blue, as if produced by blows). To make brown, *fuscare, infuscare*; to beat a person black and blue, *angillare*, (in the face) in *ruborem dare* (Com.).

Browe, *v. depascere*.

Bruise, *v.tr. contundere*. Bruise, *n. contusio*.

Brush, *n. penicillus, peniculus* (a painter's b.).

See Besom.

Brute, *n. bestia, belua*. Brutish, *adj. beluinus, epureus* (soul). Brutal, *immanis, crudelis, atroc.*

Brutality, *n. immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas*.

Bubble, *n. bulla, bullula*.

Buccanier, *n. pirata, praedo maritimus*. Buccaniering, *n. piratica*; to carry on —, *piraticam facere*.

Buck, *n. caper, hircus*; a young —, *hædus, hædulus*.

Bucket, *n. situla, situlus*.

Buckle, *n. fibula*; to fasten with —, *fibulâ subnectere*.

Buckler, *n. scutum, clipeus*. See Shield.

Bud, *n. gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx*. To bud, *v. gemmescere*.

Buffoon, *n. coprea, eannio, scurra*.

Bug, *n. cinex*.

Bugie, *n. cornu*. See Horn.

Build, *v.tr. adificare, struere, extruere, construere, condere* (to found); — round about, *circumstruere*; — on, *fidere, confidere, mlti re*.

Building, *n. adificatio, adstructio* (the act), *adificium* (the edifice); a large —, *moles*; to undertake to — a public —, *publicum opus curandum recipere*; to finish —, *exadificare domum*; to give up —, *adificationem abicere*.

Bull, *n. bubus*.

Bulk, *n. amplitudo, prominentia*. Bulky, *adj. amplius, prominens*.

Bull, *n. bos, taurus, dux gregis*; a young —, *juveneus*; = decree of the Pope, *adcretum Pontificis Romani ex quo sacrificiis interdicit*, **fulmen Pontificale* to publish against, *fulmine Pontificali percellere alqm*. See Or.

Bullet, *n. *glans*; to shoot —, *plundes fundere*.

Bullion, *n. later aureus, later argenteus*.

Bully, *v.tr. jurgio adoriri alqm, fixari alqm alqm*.

Bulrush, *n. junceus, scirpus*; a place overrun with —, *junectum*; to form of —, **junco tecere*.

Bulwark, *n. propugnaculum*.

Bundle, *n. fascis, fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina*; to tie up your —, **sarcinam colligere*.

Bung, *v.tr. os dolii obturare*.

Burden, *n. onus, sarcina*; fig. *molestia*. To burden, *v.tr. onerare*.

Burn, *v.tr. urere, adurere*; to be burnt, *uri, aduri*; burnt, *ustus, ambustus*; to burn for a light, in *usum lucis urere*; — waxlights, *ceris uli*; — so as to lay waste, *omnia ferro ignique vastare*; — so as to prepare by fire, *coquere, excoquere*; — wood into charcoal, *de lignis carbones coquere*; — so as to melt silver, *argentum coquere*; — so as to roast coffee, **falsas Arabicas in igne torreficere*; burnt clay or bricks, *lateres*; a burn or mark, *notata, signum urere rei, charactere signare alqm*; to inflame with passion, *ardere, intr.* — so as to give light and heat, *ardere, flagrare*; to glow and sparkle, *ardere, flagrare*; burnable, *ignem concipere posse*; —, to take fire, *ignem concipere*; to be on fire, *ardere, flagrare*;

there has been a fire, *incendium factum est*; to be inflamed with passion, *ardere, flagrare, incensum esse*; — for any one, *aliquis amore ardere*. Bumping, *impingere*, burning, part. *candens*, — coals, *candentes carbones*; — cheeks, *flagrantes genae*; — with strong feeling, *ardens, flagrans*; to be — with zeal, *flagranti studio esse*; a — glass, *vitrum causticum*, wood for —, *lignum, lignum cremum*; oil for —, *oleum quod in lumen uritur*; to burn down, *deuere*; — up, *combuiere, incendio delire*, I have been burnt out, *incendio omnia mea amisi*.

Burnish, v. tr. *leiigare, polire*.

Burrow, v. *fodere*.

Burst, v. tr. *rumpere, dirumpere*, v. intr. *rumpi, dirumpi, dehiscere*.

Bury, v. tr. *humare, sepelire, (suvere) effirre*. Burial, n. *sepultura, humatio*; — ground, *sepultura locus, sepulchrum, tumulus*. See *Funerul*.

Bush, n. *frutex, dumus, tepres, sentis*; a place overgrown with —, *fruticetum*. Bushy, adj. *fruticosus*.

Busch, n. *modus, medimnus*.

Business, n. *mercatura, mercatio, negotia -orum, n., commercium*; wholesale —, *magna, retail —, tenuis*; to carry on, *mercatum facere, negotiari, rem gerere, vendere, cenditare alqd.* See *Affair, Bargain, Contract*.

But, conj. *autem* (as a particle of transition serves to continue the series), at (poetic *aut*, 'strengthened into *autem*, at *vero*, stands in apposition when "but" may be exchanged for "but yet," "it may be said"), *sed* (corrects or limits, is strengthened into *sed tamen*, *verum* (true), *vero* (in truth); makes an admission, *vero* also forms a lively transition to something more important, *verum enim vero* (decisive opposition or contrast = "but in truth," "in fact however"), *atque* ("but yet," "in inferences when something left undecided is taken up; *autem* and *vero* stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence). "But yet," "yet however," *at, atamen, sed tamen*; but not, *non autem, nec* (neque, strengthened into *nec vero*, *neque vero*, *non item*); but otherwise, *ceterum, ceteroquin*; but now, *nunc vero, nunc autem*, or merely *in* (in mere transitions to something new), *si vero* (in a contrast); but if not, *si non, si minus, si aliter*; but on the contrary, *contra, ut enim vero*, the "but" in contrasts being omitted, gives animation, *armorum ista et victoria sunt facta, non Caesaris*, these are the deeds of arms and victory (but) not of Caesar; *tu illum amas, ego odi*, you love, (but) I hate him.

Butcher, n. *lanus, macellarius*; a buteher's shop, *laniena, taberna macellaria*.

Butler, n. *cellarius*.

Butt, n. *copus* (an object to aim at), *labrum* (a large vessel), *sinum* (a large wine-cask). Butt, v. tr. *ferire eorum*.

Butter, n. *butyrum*; to make —, *facere*; bread and —, *panis butyro illius*.

Buttock, n. *pars posterior* or *avarsa*.

Button, n. *globulus, orbiculus*. Button, v. tr.

**globulorum opemponere*.

Buttress, n. *antentis -idos, f.*

Buy, v. tr. *emere, redime, c. coemere, merari*; — at a high price, *male*; — low —, *bene*, very low —, *vilissimo*. See *Purchase, Sell*.

Buzz, v. *susurrare, bombum facere*. Buzzing, n. *susurrus, bombus*.

Buzzard, n. *falco buteo, l.*

By, denoting the cause, is rendered by *a, ab*, as *mihi a patre*, to be sent by your father, *interfici ab hoste*, to be slain by an enemy. If the cause is an object without life, the ablative without a preposition is used; *nevari gladio*, to be killed by the sword. "By" is the English for the Latin *e* or *ex*, *ex voce cognoscere*, to recognize by the voice. *Per* also may be equivalent to "by;" *per se*, by yourself, that is, alone; *per vim*, by force, *per literas*, by writing, *per avaritiam*, by avarice, *per*

senatum, by means of the senate. "By" in entreaties, *per ego te deos oro*, that is, *oro te per deos*, I entreat you by the gods; *per fortunas vestras*, by your fortunes. "By" denoting severally may be rendered by certain adverbs, *oppidatum*, town by town, *virum*, man by man, every man "By" may be rendered by the simple ablative, *cogitando mens alitur*, by thought the mind is nourished.

CABAL, n. *ars, artificium, fallacia, artes mala, consilia clandestina, calumnia*; to form a —, *fallacias facere, consilia clandestina conquire, multa machinari*, as *instans* any one, in *alqm*.

Cabala, **cabala, arcana Hebraeorum doctrina*. Cabbage, n. *brassica, olus, caulis*; warmed-up —, *crambe, cecola*.

Cabin, n. *castra, tugurium, mapale*; a little —, *casula, tugurium*. Cabinet, n. *conclave, cubiculum minus* or *secretus, zothea, sanctuarium*; (2) = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus*; — for coins, **numotheca*. To conduct the — of a prince, *secretis consilia agitare*; to scrutinize —, *principum secreta rimari*, skilled in the — and in military things, *rei militaris peritus neque minus civilis requirere*; — order, *mandatum ipsius principis*, a — minister, *principis amicum regis, quorum secreta consilia agitare solet*.

Cabe, n. *ancora, funis ancorarius*. See *Anchor*.

Cabriolet, n. *cisium*. Cackle, v. (of hens) *gracillare*; gingle (of geese). Cackle, n. *gingritus, clangor*.

Cadaverous, adj. *cadaverosus, lividus, exsangui* (bloodless), *perpallidus*; — colour, *colori perpallidus*. See *Corpse*.

Cadet, n. **puer admittam publice informandus*; school for —, *seminarium militum publicum*.

Calculate, v. *computare*. Calculator, n. *rationarius, tabularius*; to be a — to some one, *a rationibus alius esse*. See *Reckon*.

Calendar, n. *calendarium, ephemeris, fasti*.

Call, n. *calulus, vitula*, of a —, *vitulinus, caro vitulina* (veal).

Caliber, n. *modus, magnitudo, amplitudo*.

Calico, n. *byssus, sindon*.

Call, n. *vox, vocatus*. Calling, n. *munus*. Call, v. tr. *vocare, clamare* (to call out), *alqm nomine appellare* (to call by name), *accesse alqm* (to call to yourself), *alci munus offerre* (to call to an office). Caller, n. *vocator*.

Callous, adj. *callonus*; to be —, *callire*; to grow —, *callicare*. Callosity, *callus, callum*, to form a — on the skin, *ocalescere*.

Callow, adj. *impluvius*.

Calm, adj. *quietus, tranquillus, placidus*; to be of — mind, *animo esse tranquillo*; to grow —, *quiescere*; adv. *queto animo, tranquille, placide*. Calm, n. *quies, tranquillitas, otium, vita otiosa, pax*; — of mind, *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus*; to have —, *tranquillo animo et quiete fru.* Calm, v. tr. *sedare, lenire, permulcere*.

Calumny, *crimen falsum* (false accusation), *calumnia, criminatio* Calumniate, v. *calumniari* (to accuse falsely and treacherously), *crimini (to blacken)*, — a person to or before another, *alqm apud alqm, de fama* or *existimatione alius detrudere, maledicere alci*; — behind a person's back, *de alio absente detrahendi causam maledice* or *contumeliose dicere, alci absenti male loqui*. I am calumniated, *detrahatur de mea fama* Calumniator, *auctor criminis falsi, calumniator*; a female —, *calumnatrix*. Calumnious, *calumniosus, falsus* *criminationes continens*.

Calvinist, n. **Calvini assecla*.

Cambric, n. *carbaceus, of —, carbaceus, carbaceus*.

Camel, *n.* *camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*; — hair, *pilus* or *sela* *camelii*. Camelpard, *camelopardalis*.

Canine, *n.* *gramma celpa*.

Camp, *n.* *castra* — *orum*, *n.*; — in summer, *æstiva*; — in winter, *hiberna*; to choose a place for a —, *locum castris idoneum deligere* or *capere*; to measure out —, *castra metiri*, to form —, *ponere*, *locare*, *collocare*; to remove —, *transferre* in etc.; to break up —, *morire*, to conquer the enemy's —, *hostem castris eruire*; to be in —, *sub peltibus durare*; to keep soldiers in —, *exercitum sub peltibus continere*. See Army, War.

Campaign, *n.* *bellum*, *expeditio*, *stipendium*; to be in a —, *expeditioni interesse*; to serve — with, *militare cum aliquo*; — under, *merere aliquo imperatore*; — your first —, *militiam aspicari*.

Camphor, *n.* *camphora*; — tree, *laurus camphora* (L.).

Can, *n.* *cantharus*, *hirnea*, *hirnula*.

Can, *v.* *possum*, *licet* *mihi*, *potestas* or *capia* *est* *rei* *cuiusdam*, *integram* *est* *mihi* (with *int.*). I can, *possum*, *queo*; — not, *non possum*, *nequeo*; — pay, *non sum solvendo*; — write, *nihil habeo quod scribam*; Themistocles could not be at his wife, *non licuit esse otioso Themistocli*.

Canaille, *n.* *fiex populi*, *sentina* *reipublicæ*. Canal, *n.* *canalis*, *fossa*; a small —, *canaliculus*; to make —, *fossam facere*. See Aqueduct.

Canary (bird), *fringilla Canaria* (L.).

Caneel, *v.* *delere*, *eradere*, *exstinguere*.

Cancer, *n.* *cancer*; = a disease, *canceroma*; *carcinoma*. Cancerous, *adj.* *canceratiuus*.

Candid, *adj.* *candidus*, *sincerus*, *verus*, *simplex*; a — friend, *ex animo amicus*; — man, *homo aperte voluntatis*; — judgment, *iudicium incorruptum*. Candour, *n.* *sinceritas*, *simplicitas*, *animi candor*, *integritas*.

Candidate, *n.* *candidateus*; relating to —, *candidatorius*. Candidature, *n.* *munus candidatorium*.

Candle, *n.* *candela* (of tallow), *cereus* (of wax), *lumen* (light); to make —, *candelas sebare* or *fundere*; to light —, *c. accendere*; the — goes out, *candela exstinguitur*; to work by — light, *lucubrare*; by the light of a —, *ad lumen*. See Light.

Cane, *n.* *arundo*, *canna*, *calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; a bamboo —, *arundo Indica*; — rick, or rod; *serula*.

Canine, *adj.* *caninus*.

Canister, or basket of reeds, *canistrum*.

Canibal, *n.* *homo immanis*, *omnis humanitatis expertus*; *adj.* *immanis*; *adv.* *immanem in modum*.

Cannon, *n.* *bellum tormentum*; to load a —, **puterem enim globo in tormentum indire*; to fire —, *emittere*; within — shot, **quo telum tormento missum adigi potest*; to be out of — shot, *extra tormenti factum esse*. Cannonier, *n.* *missus tormentarii*. Cannonade, *v.* **tormenta cedere*, *et tela tormenta mittere*.

Canon, *n.* (1) = a rule, *lex*, *regula*, *norma* (standard); (2) = a list or collection, *numerus* or *familia* *librorum optatorum*; to take into the —, *in ordinem religere*; not to —, *numero eximere*. Canonical, *adj.* **librorum fide dignorum familia*. Canonize, *v.* **aliqui in sanctorum numerum referre*, *sanctorum ordinibus ascribere*. A canon, or ecclesiastical officer; **canonicus*; canon law, **jus canonicum*.

Canit, *n.* **simulata* or *ficta pietas* *erga Deum*. Cant, *v.* *pietatem erga Deum simulare*.

Canticle, *n.* **canticulum* (properly an incantation); the Canticles, or Solomon's Song, *Canticum Canticeum* (Ecl.).

Canton, *pagus*.

Canvas, *n.* **textum quod Caneras dicitur*. Canvas, *v.* (examine), *explorare*, *disputare*; = to seek for office, *ambire*. A canvas, *ambitio*, *ambitus*.

Cap, *n.* *pileus*, *galerus*, *peltus*; — for women, *mitra*; a little —, *mitella*; to put on —, *caput mitra operire*; band for a —, *redimiculum mitre*.

Capable, *adj.* *ingeniosus*, *sollers*, *optus*, *idoneus*;

— for, *aptus*, *idoneus ad aliquid*, *capax rei*. Capability, *n.* *ingenium*, *sollertia*, *docilitas*, *facultas*.

Capacious, *adj.* *capax* (scil. *urna*, *urbs*, *puteus*, etc.).

Cape, *n.* *promontorium*.

Capital, *n.* *caput*, *sors*, *pecunia*, *numi*, *res*; a dead —, *pecunia gloriose*; to take from your —, *de rico detrachere*; the interest becomes —, *sors filii ex usura*. Capital of a column, *capitulum*. Capital, *adj.* *capitalis*; — crime, *crimen capitale*; = excellent, *eximius*, *egregius*. Capitalist, *n.* *qui pecunias senece collocat, or qui pecunias seniore dui, or fenerator*; = rich, *homo pecuniosus* or *bene natus*.

Capitation-tax, *n.* *tributum in singula capita impositum*, *exacto capitum*.

Capitulate, *v.* *arma per pactationem tradere*, *certis conditionibus tradi hostibus*. Capitulation, *n.* *pactio*, *conditio* *deditionis*; to yield to —, *ad conditiones (deditionis) descendere*; to treat of —, *de conditionibus tractare*; to accede to —, *ad conditiones accedere*; not to accept —, *nullam deditionis conditionem accipere*; to form —, *certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci*; a — is entered into, *conditio* *convenit*.

Caprice, *n.* *libido*, *licentia*, *voluntas*. Capricious, *adj.* *libidine factus*; *adv.* *ad libidinem*, *prout libet*.

Captain, *n.* *centurio*; to act as —, *ordinem ducere*; — of a ship, *navechus*, *praefectus navis*.

Captious, *gurgiosus*, *rixosus*, *rixæ cupidus*, *captiosus*, *insidiosus*; to put a — question, *captiose interrogare*; to pursue a very — manner, *captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti*; to answer — questions, *captiose solvere*; *adv.* *captiose*, *insidiosè*. Captiousness, *emptio*.

Capitivate, *v.* *capere*, *delectare*, *permeare*.

Captive, *n.* *captus*, *captivus*; the captives, *corpora captiva*; to take —, *capere*; to be a —, *in vinculis esse*. Captivity, *n.* *captivitas*; to fall into —, *capti ab aliquo*. Capture, *v.* *capere*, *comprehendere*; to seek to —, *captare*. Capturing, *n.* *captum*.

Car, *n.* *carrus*, *carrum*, *plaustrum*, *vehiculum*.

Caravan, *n.* *comitatus*. Caravanserai, *xenodochium*.

Carbine, *n.* **sclopetum equestre*.

Carbuncle, *carbunculus*. See Ulcer.

Carcase, *n.* *cadaver* (of men and beasts).

Card, = paper, *charta*; a visiting —, *charta salutatrix*; playing —, *pagina*; to play at cards, **paginis ludere*; pattern —, *exempla* — *orum*, *n.*

Cardinal, (1) of numbers, *cardinalis*; (2) = chief, *princeps*, *primus*, *eximius*. A Cardinal, *n.* **Cardinalis*; — bishop, **episcopus cardinalis*; — hat, **tiara cardinalis*; the dignity of —, **dignitas cardinalis*.

Care, *n.* *cura*, *curatio* *rei*, *diligentia*, *ratio*; to take — of, *curam adhibere* or *impendere* *alci rei*, *rationem habere*; *providere*, *prospicere*, *consulere* *rei*; — of or for health, *saluti consulere*; not —, *saluti deesse*; I will take — of this, *hoc mihi curæ erit*; — has been taken for that, *huc rei proxima est*; to be in — (or trouble) for, *solicitum esse de re*; as to as to fear for, *timere*, *metuere*; care = anxiety, *solicitudo*; to give one solicitude, *solicitare aliquem*; to be full of —, *anxio et sollicito esse animo*; to free from —, *liberare aliquem curâ*; to relieve or lighten —, *levare aliquem curis*; to dismiss —, *curas abjicere*, *missus facere*; dismiss your —, *bono sis animo*; free from —, *curâ* (*curis*) *vacuus*, *cura expertus*, *securus*; — altogether, *omnis curis abjicere*; to free yourself from —, *curis se expedire*; to be freed from —, *omnibus curis solvi*; without —, (*adv.*) *sine curâ*, *securus*; freedom from —, *animus omni curâ vacuus*, *securus*; a load of —, *moles curarum*; fall of —, *solicitudo*, *solicitudo* *plenus*. Careful (diligent), *diligens*, *curiosus*; to be —, *diligentiam adhibere rei*, *curam conferre ad aliquid*. Carefully, *diligenter*, *accurate*. Careless, *securus*, *imprudens*, *incuriosus*, *negligens*. Carelessness, *securitas*, *imprudencia*, *inecuria*, *negligentia*.

Career, *n.* *curriculum*, *spatium*, *stadium*; to

enter —, in stadium ingredi; to run —, in spatio decurrere, — to the end, ad calcem decurrere; — of life, vite curriculum; to enter on a political —, rempublicam capessere; — a learned —, studiorum rationem ingredi.

Caress, *n.* blanditia, blandimenta. Caress, *v.* blandiri alci; permulcere alqm. Caressing, *adj.* blandius.

Caricature, *n.* cultus in pejus fictus; to make a —, imaginem alci lasciviam jocorum proponere ridiculum circulus.

Carmelite (monk), *monachus Carmelita.

Carmine, *n.* coccum; of —, coccineus.

Carnage, *n.* caedes; to commit —, caedem facere; — a frightful —, ingenti caede hostes prosterne.

Carnal, *adj.* ad corpus pertinens, voluptatibus corporis deditus, libidinosus.

Carnation (colour), candor carnosus.

Carnival, *n.* *Saturnalia quibus personati discurrunt homines.

Carnivorous, *adj.* qui carne or carnis vescitur.

Carousal, *n.* convivium.

Carp, *n.* cyprinus, *cyprinus carpio (L.). To —, *v.* alqm obliquis orationibus carpere, cavillari alqm. Carping, *n.* cavillatio.

Carpenter, *n.* faber tignarius. Carpentry, *n.* opera fabrilis, fabrica materia.

Carpet, *n.* tapis, tapetum; peristroma, stragulum.

Carriage, *n.* currus (a chariot), traha (a drag), cecetra (a carrying); to pay for your —, pro cecetra solvere. Carrier, *n.* qui jumenta agit. Carry, *v.* portare, bajulare, gestare; to — off, abducere. See Bring, Abduction.

Car, *n.* vehiculum, carpentum (with two wheels), pilentum (pleasure van), plaustrum (for burdens).

Carter, *n.* vehicularius, carpentarius.

Cartilage, *n.* cartilago; *adj.* cartilagineus.

Carve, *v. tr.* incidere, insculpere, inscribere; — nt table, scindere. Carver, *n.* scissor. Carving, *n.* scissura.

Cascade, *n.* aque ex alto desilientes. See Waterfall.

Case, *n.* (1) = a receptacle, theca, involucrium; (2) (in grammar) casus; (3) = an incident, casus, res, causa, tempus; the case may happen, fieri potest; in all cases, in omnibus rebus; in any —, utcumque res ceciderit; in no —, neutiquam, nullo modo; in case that, si, at est ut, si forte; to put the —, fingere, facere, ponere (e.g. let us put the —, fingamus). See Condition.

Cash, *n.* = ready money, pecunia praesens or numerata; to have —, nummos numeratos habere; to pay in —, praesenti pecunia solvere; to be sold for —, praesenti pecunia venire. Cashier, *n.* custos pecuniarum. To cashier or discharge, missum facere alqm, mittere alqm. Cashiering, *n.* missio, dimissio, remotio.

Casino, *n.* conventiculum, circulus.

Cask, *n.* dolum, cupa. Casket, *n.* arcula, capula, capella, cistula.

Cassation, *n.* abolitio.

Cast, *v. tr.* jacere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; — into, injicere alqd rei; — at, petere alqm re; — into prison, alqm in vincula conjicere; — your cloak round you, pallium circumjicere; — your clothes from you, vestes rapim deponere. See Throw.

Castanet, *n.* crotalum.

Castaway, *n.* perditus, profligatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

Castigate, *v. tr.* castigare, punire. Castigation, *n.* castigatio, supplicium; to receive —, castigari, puniri.

Casting-net, *n.* rete jaculum.

Castle, *n.* arr, castellum, domus regia; to build castles in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

Castrate, *v. tr.* castrare. Castration, *n.* castratio.

Casual, *adj.* fortuitus, forte oblatius. Casualty, *n.* fortuita — orum, *n.* res fortuitae.

Cat, *n.* feles, felis.

Cataract in the eye, glaucoma, *amaurosis.

Catarrh, *n.* gravado (a cold), destillatio (narium); to have —, nares graedine vezantur; inclined to —, graedinosus.

Catastrophe, *n.* casus. durus or acerbus or exitialis.

Catch, *v. tr.* excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere; — water, colligere aquas; — a person in, deprehendere alqm in re; to — a disease, eadem rei morbi repleri.

Catechise, *v. tr.* catechizare (Eccl.). Catechism, *n.* catechismus. Catechist, *n.* catechista. Catechising, *n.* catechesis. Catechumen, audiens (Eccl.).

Category, *n.* genus, numerus (e.g. ex civium numero), categoria, or (pure Latin) pradicamenta — orum, *n.*; to bring into the same —, eodem alqm or alqd efferre.

Caterpillar, *n.* eruca; to destroy —, crucas ecinere.

Cathedral, *n.* *aedes cathedralis.

Catholic, *n.* homo Catholicus (Eccl.). *Romana sacrorum formula addictus, *Romana legis studi- osus, *pontificis Romani assecutus; to become a —, *sacra Romana suscipere, *doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti. Catholicism, *n.* fides Catholica (Eccl.), *doctrina Catholica.

Cattle, *n.* bos, taurus, pecus, bubulum, armenta — orum, *n.* See Beast.

Cauldron, *n.* ahenum, cortina, crater, lebes.

Cause, *n.* causa, fons, origo, auctor; he is the — of the war, ille est concitator belli; to seek a — for war, materiam belli querere; to have — for blame, ausam reprehensionis habere; to give as a —, protexere alqd, protexere causam ad alqd; to have its — in something, manare e re, proficisci a re; for good causes, iustis de causis; without —, temere. Cause, *v. tr.* auctorem esse rei, creare, movere alqd.

Caution, *n.* providentia, prudentia, cautio. Can- tious, *adj.* providus, prudens, cautus.

Cavaleade, *n.* *pompa equestris.

Cavalier, *n.* cir nobilis.

Cavalry, *n.* equitatus, equites, copie equestres; to be strong in —, multum equitatu valere; to form the —, turmas equitum explicare; to serve in the —, equo merere; a fight of —, praelium equestre; a regiment of —, cohors equestris; a troop of —, turma equestris.

Cave, *n.* caenum, caverna, specus, spelunca.

Caviar, *n.* *ora piscium condita.

Cavil, *v.* cavillari cum alqo. Cavil, *n.* cavilla.

Cavilling, *n.* cavillatio.

Caw, *v. intr.* erocire, erocitare. Cawing, *n.* erocitus.

Cease, *v.* desinere, cessare, abstinere, desistere, omittere; — to speak, finem facere dicendi; — to fight, decertare; — to rage, desicere; — to rain, depluere; = to come to an end, desinere, finem habere, abire, quiescere, intermittere. Ceasing, *n.* finis. Cessation, *n.* intermissio.

Cedar, *n.* cedrus, the fruit of the —, cedris; of cedar, cedreus, cedrinus; — wood, cedrus; — oil, cedrium.

Cede, *v. tr.* = to yield or give up, cedere alqd or ab alqd re alci, concedere alqd, transcribere alqd alci (by writing); — a part of, cedere alci alqd de alqd re; — your part in, cedere parte sua; — to a person the possession of, cedere alci possessione alq's (e.g. hortorum); to —, or not to redeem, a mortgage, cedere de hypothecis.

Ceiling, *n.* laquear, lacunar; vaulted —, camera; painted —, *pictura laquearis.

Celebrate, *v. tr.* celebrare, agere; — a festival, festos dies, a marriage, nuptias; — = to praise or extol, especially by song, the power of the people, popularem potestatem; = to spread abroad, e.g. vocibus maledictisque alqd; quā re celebratā, which thing being bruited. Celebration, *n.* celebratio. Celebrity, *n.* gloria, laus, claritas. Celebrated, *adj.* inclitus, clarus, illustris, nobilis; to be —, gloriā florere; to become —, nominis famam adi-

puer, to make —, *celebrare, illustrare*; to make yourself —, *gloriam sibi comparare*.

Celestial, adj. *caelestis* (e.g. *ira, numen, animi*); = excellent, *caelestis*, also in the superlative, *caelestissimus* (e.g. *vir in dicendo, ingenium*).

Celubacy, n. *celibutus, cith celebs*.

Cell, n. *cella, cubiculum*.

Cellar, n. *hypogaeum, concameratum, doliarium, cella*; a wine —, *cella vinaria, apotheca*.

Cement, n. *maltha, ferrumen*. *Cement*, v.tr. *malthare, ferruminare*. *Cementing*, n. *ferruminatio*.

Cemetery, n. *sepulcretum, cameterium*.

Cenotaph, n. *cenotaphium* (*κενοτάφιον*, empty tomb), pure Latin *honorarium tumulus*.

Censer, n. *thuribulum*.

Census, the Latin census or valuation, *estimatio* of the property of each Roman citizen, who on the occasion gave in (*profleret*) his name (*nomen*) etc. This task was performed by the Censor (who had also a moral supervision), and the results were consigned to tables called *tabulae censoriae*. The valuation was made according to a rule or tariff called *formula* or *formula censendi*, whence the phrase *censum agere ex formulâ ab Romanis censoribus datâ*, to take the census according to the tariff supplied by the Roman Censors. To take a census, *censere* (by the Censor); to undergo —, *censeri*. *Censure*, v.tr. *reprehendere*. *Censure*, n. *reprehensio*. *Censurable*, *reprehendendus*. *Censorious*, *minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus*. *Censurer*, n. *reprehensor*.

Centenary, adj. *centenarius, centum annorum, secularis*.

Centre, n. *centrum*; — of a place, *mediâ pars*; in the — of the city, in *mediâ* (scil. *parte*) *urbis* or in *mediâ urbe*; the — of a government, *sedes imperii*.

Century, n. *centum anni, saeculum*; that which takes place every —, *saecularis*.

Ceremony, n. *ritus, carimonia*. *Ceremonial*, n. *ritus, mos receptus*; court —, **ritus ac modus ad quem rex colitur*; to observe —, *legi morique parere*; to neglect —, *contra morem facere*; master of —, *comes* or *magister officiorum*. *Ceremonious*, adj. *semitis*; a — man, **homo nimis officiosus*.

Certain, = fixed, firm, *certus, firmus, stabilis* (all of things and persons), *fidus* (trustworthy, of persons and things, e.g. *Romanis pax fida cum Porcennâ fuit*, the Romans were united with P. in a reliable peace); *præsens* (quickly coming, e.g. *mors*), *exploratus* (ascertained), *status* (settled); a — or firm tread, *gradus stabilis*; — on the ice, *glacies vestigium non recepit*; — on steep rocks, *prærupta saxa vestigium fefellerunt*; a — income, *redditus status*; — witness, *testis certus* or *loquax*; — friend, *amicus certus* or *fidus* or *firmus et stabilis*; death is — for all, *mors nos omnes manet*; *certum est mihi*, I am resolved; is this quite —? *satin hoc certum est?* yes, *certum*; to live in — hope, *certo sperare*, *non dubiam spem habere*; to be — of a thing, *rem exploratam habere*; in order to be certain, etc. *ut hac de re certior fieret*; I am —, *exploratum est mihi* (with *acc.* and *inf.*). *Certain*, = some one known or unknown but not named, *quidam* (*ris*). Cicero terms his well-known enemies *homines quidam*. *Certus* means that which is fixed and defined; so *quibusdam de causis* and *certis de causis* differ in this, that in the former the causes are conceived as undetermined, if not unknown, but in the latter as determined and known though not mentioned; thus Cicero says *certi homines quos jam debes suspicari*, certain persons whom by this time you may guess; *nescio qui, nescio quis* (the latter with some degree of contempt). Certainly, adv. *certe, certo, liquido* (clearly), *hand dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, præfecto, sane* (soundly), *utique* (at heart, e.g. *res utique inexpertis horrenda*, a terrible thing certainly for the inexperienced), *nimirum* (no wonder), *saltem* (at least), *sempre* (almost always); if not yet

certainly, *si non*. . . . *at saltem, or si non*. . . . *certe*; to know certainly, or for certain, *certo* (*pro certo*) *scire*; *pro explorato habere*; *exploratum habeo alqd* or *mihi est alqd exploratum*; to learn — from, *liquido discere ab alqo*; it is — believed, *pro certo creditur*; I — believe, *persuasum est mihi* or *persuasi mihi*; to assert for certain, *pro certo affirmare, liquido dicere, liquido confirmare alqd* or *de alqd re*. *Certificate*, n. *testimonium literarum*. *Certify*, v.tr. *affirmare, certiorum facere*. *Certitude*, n. *veritas ad liquidum explorata, fides*; to have —, *rem compertam habere*.

Chafe, v.tr. (1) = to warm, *calefacere*; (2) = to irritate, *irritare, iratum reddere alqm*, *stomachum movere alci*; to be chafed, *irasci, irâ incendi*; to — at, *alqd graviter* or *ægre ferre*.

Chaff, n. *palea*; mixed with —, *paleatus*.

Chaffer, v.tr. *facere mercaturam sordidam*.

Chagrin, n. *ægritudo, maror*; to be in —, *in marore esse*; to cause — to, *marore afficere alqm*, *ægritudinem afferre alci*; to yield to —, *majori animum dare*.

Chain, n. *catena, vinculum*; to put chains on a person, *catenas injicere alci*; to throw into —, *catenas conficere alqm*; to bind in —, *catenis vincire alqm*; to lie in —, *catenis vinctum esse*; chained, *catenatus*; fig. (= slavery) to break your —, *se in libertatem vindicare*; (as an ornament) *catena, catella, torques*; adorned with a —, *torquatus*; a chain or connected series of actions, *continuatio, series*. *Chain-work*, *catena*.

Chair, n. *sella, sedile, cathedra*; to set n — for, *sellam alci apponere*; between two chairs people fall to the ground, *utrâque re excidere*. *Sec Sit*.

Chaise, n. *carpentum, pilentum*.

Chalice, or cup, *calix, calathus*.

Chalk, n. *creta*; like —, *cretaceus*; full of —, *cretosus*; to mark with —, *cretâ notare alqd*; to cover with —, *incretare*; to become white as —, *expallesce*.

Challenge, n. *protocatio*. *Challenge*, v.tr. *provocare, evocare, lacerare alqm ad pugnam*; — to drink, *provocare bibendo*; to accept a —, *adversus alqm provocantem arma capere*.

Chamber, n. *cubiculum*; — woman or maid, *cubicularia*; — pot, *matula, mutella, trulla, scaphium*. *Chamberlain*, *cubiculi præpositus, cubiculariis officiis præpositus*.

Chamelion, n. ** l. certa*. *Chameleon* (L.); fig. used of a man, *versipellis*, also *qui versat naturam suam atque huc illos torquet*.

Champ, v.tr. *mandere*.

Champaign country, *locus campester*; — wine, ** vinum Campanum*.

Champion, n. *propugnator*; to fight as a —, *propugnare*.

Chance, n. *casus*; to happen by —, *casu evenire, accidere*.

Chancel, n. *cancelli -orum*, m. *Chancellor* of the Exchequer, *ærarîi tribunus*. *Chancellory*, *ærarium*.

Chandelier, n. *candelabrum*.

Chandler, n. *qui candelas sebat*.

Change, v.tr. *mutare, immutare, commutare*; — for the better, *emendare, corrigere*; — a will, *testamentum mutare, rescindere*; — a march, *iter flectere*; — your character for the better, *mos emendare*; — for the worse, *invertere, corrumpere*; unchanged, *quod integrum est*; what or who does not change? *sibi constare, n se non decedere*; he has not changed, *non alius est ac fuit, antiquum obtinet*; he has wholly —, *commutatus est totus*; from this day you change, your life, *hic dies aliam vitam desert*; these men have changed, *nomines alii facti sunt*; the weather changes, *tempestas commutatur, celum variat*; things —, *commutatio rerum accidit*. *Change*, n. *mutatio, immutatio, commutatio, conversio, vicissitudo, varietas*; to make a — with another, *mutationem moliri*; to undergo a —, *mutationem habere*. *Changeable*, *mutabilis, quod mutari or immutari potest*. *See Alter*.

Channel, *n.* *cannalis*; the British —, **fretum Britannicum*; to have learnt anything by a good —, *certo auctore (certis auctoribus) comperisse alqd.*

Chant, *v. tr.* *canere, cantare.* See Sing.

Chaos, *n.* *chaos, rudis et indigesta rerum moles*; = confusion, *confusio, turbæ*. Chaotic, *adj.* *inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus*. Adv. *perturbate et indisposite*.

Chapel, *n.* **adricula*; **sacellum*, **sacrarium*.

Chaplain, *n.* **capellanus*, **diaconus*.

Chapter, *n.* (1) of a book, *caput*; (2) = an ecclesiastical body, **collegium canonicorum*; a meeting of —, *conventus canonicorum*; — house, *curia canonicorum*.

Character, *n.* (1) = a sign, *signum, character*; (2) = secret writing, *notæ*; (3) the special token of an object, **peculiaris indoles*; (4) — of a person, *natura, indoles, ingenium, animus, mores, rita*; a good —, *bonitas*; amiable —, *comitas*; lofty —, *animus magnus*; many-sided —, *ingenium multiplex*; of a mild —, *mitis ingenio*; to form your —, *mores conformare*; the fault of your —, *morum vitium*; weakness of —, *infirmilas, inconstantia*; strength of —, *constantia*; to have much —, *magni esse constantia*. To characterise, *v. tr.* *notare, designare*. Characteristic, *n.* *notatio*; a true —, **notatio morum quæ nihil abhorret a veritate*; as an adj., *proprius*; it is — of, *proprium est*.

Charade, *n.* **enigma syllabicum*.

Charcoal, *n.* *carbo*; to prepare —, *de lignis carbones coquere*; to make into —, in *carbones redigere*; to become —, *carbonescere*. See Coal.

Charge, *n.* (1) = office or trust, *munus, officium, provincia*; civil —, *magistratus*; — in war, *imperium*; to seek —, *magistratum ambire*; he who does so, *candidatus*; to enter on —, *provinciam capere*; to execute —, *munere fungi*; that is my —, *hoc meum est*; in virtue of my —, *pro auctoritate*; (2) = price, *pretium*; at a small —, *parvo pretio*.

Chariot, *n.* *currus*; a two-horsed —, *bigæ*; four —, *quadrigæ*; to ride in a —, *curru vehi*; to drive a —, *currum regere*; to overset —, *ecertare*; to stop —, *currum sustinere*. Charioteer, *n.* *auriga*.

Charity, *n.* (as a sentiment) *amor, benignitas, amor Christianus*; (as conduct), *benefecentia, liberalitas*. Charitable, *adj.* *benignus, liberalis, beneficus*.

Charlatan, *n.* *circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (a travelling quack doctor), *factator, ostentator* (a braggadocio).

Charm, *n.* (lit.) *carmen, canticum, fascinum*; (fig.) = an attraction, *delictamenta-orum, blanditie*. To charm, (lit.) *fascinare, incantare*; (fig.) *capere, rapere*. Charming, *adj.* *suavis, cælestis, lepidus*; the affair went on charmingly, *prorsus ibat res*. My charmer! *meæ deliciæ! meæ deliciolæ!*

Charmel-house, *n.* *ossarium*.

Chart, *n.* *tabula (geographica)*; — of the earth, *orbis terræ in tabulâ*; to form —, *terrarum situs pingere*. Charter, *n.* **charta*. Charter-house, **monachium Carthusianum*; a monk of the —, *monachus Carthusianus*.

Chase, *v. tr.* *venari*. Chase, *n.* *renatio, venatus*; belonging to —, *venaticus, venatorius*; to go to —, *venatum ire*; to be in —, in *venatione esse*; to be fond of —, *venandi studiosum esse*; right of —, *jus venandi*. See Hunt.

Chasm, *n.* *hiatus, specus, infinita or immensa altitudo, locus præceps*.

Chaste, *adj.* *castus*. Chastity, *castitas, cæcundia virginalis*.

Chastise, *v. tr.* *castigare*. Chastisement, *n.* *castigatio*.

Chat, *v.* *confabulari cum aliquo*.

Chatter, *v.* *blatire, confabulari*. Chatter, *n.* *sermones, gergo, nugæ, fabulæ, ineptiæ*. Chattering, *n.* *garrulitas, loquacitas*. Chattering, *adj.* *garrulus, loquax, cerbosus*. See Babble.

Cheap, *adj.* *cilis, non magni pretii*; — times,

cililas annona; to be —, *parci pretii esse, parco pretio cendi*; to buy —, *parco pretio emere*.

Cheat, *n.* *fraus, fallacia, dolus malus, ars, artes*; to devise a —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare*; to practise a — on any one, *fraudem facere alicui, dolum struere alicui*; there is some — under, *aliquid dubi subest*. Cheat, *v. tr.* *fallere, decipere, circumvenire aliquem, fucum facere* (to throw dust in a person's eyes), *verba dare alicui*. See Deceit.

Check, *n.* *impedimentum, mora*. Check, *v.* *obstare alicui, impedimento esse alicui, moram facere alicui*.

Cheer, *n.* (1) = joy of mind, *hilaritas*; (2) = of good heart, *bono animo*; be of good —, *bono sis animo*; (3) = hospitality, *hospitium*; to entertain with good —, *hospitalem or laute exipere*; to be so received, *excipi*. Cheerful, *hilaris, hilarus*.

Cheese, *n.* *caseus*; mixed with —, *caseatus*; to make —, *caseos facere, formare*; — chamber, *caseale*.

Chemistry, *n.* **chemia, ars chemica*. Chemist, **chemicus, perlitus*. Chemical, *adj.* **chemicus*.

Cherish, *v. tr.* *curare, diligere, colere, obsecrare*. Cherub, *n.* **Cherub, Cherubus, pl. Cherubim* and *Cherubi*.

Chess, *n.* *lusus latruncularis, lusus latruncularius*; to play —, *latrunculum ludere*; check! **care regi*; check-mated, *viclus, ad incitias redactus*.

Chest, *n.* (1) = part of the body, *pectus*; (2) = a receptacle, *arca, cista*.

Chestnut, *n.* *castanea*; — grove, *castanetum*; the wild —, **æsculus hippocastanum*.

Cherrier, *n.* *eques*. See Equestrian, Cavalry.

Chicanery, *n.* *dolus, prævaticatio*. See Deceit.

Chicken, *n.* *pullus (gallinaceus)*; — hearted, *ignavus*; — pox, **purpura*.

Chide, *v. tr.* *objurgare aliquem*; — a little, *molli brachio objurgare aliquem*; — for something, *de aliquo re*. Chiding, *n.* *objurgatio*.

Chief, *n.* *caput, princeps, præfectus, duz*. Chief, *adj.* *primus, præcipuus*.

Child, *n.* *filius, filia, liberi (children)*; — of the house, *filius or filia herilis, filius or filia familiaris*; to beget children, *liberos procreare*; I have no —, *stirpis mihi deest*; — no longer any —, *orbis sum*; O my child! *mi fili! obone! mea filia! mea lepida!* a burnt — dreads the fire, **cui dolet neminit*. Childbirth, *partus*; to be in —, *parturire*; to die in —, **parturientem exstingui*; to be delivered of a child, *partum edere*; a woman lying in, *puerpera*; to do so, *puerperio cubare*; the fever of a —, **febris puerperalis*. Childhood, *aetas puerilis, anni infantie, aetas prima, anni puerilis, aetas puerilis*; to grow out of —, *ex pueris excedere*. Children's cry, *ragitus*; — play, *lusus infantium*; — money, *pecunia pupillaris*; — clothes, *vestis infantum* or *parentulorum*; — love, *amor in parentes*; love to —, *amor in liberos*; — chatter, *nuga puerilis*; — nonsense, *ineptia puerilis, dilaumenta puerilis*. Childlike, *adj.* *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Childish, *adj.* *impetis*; to indulge in — joy, *pueriliter exultare*. It is children's duty, *liberorum est*, — to honour —, *aliquem pie or pitulite colere* (father or mother), *aliquem loco patris or matris colere* (as a f. or a m.). See Babe, Infant.

Chill, *adj.* *frigidulus*.

Chime, *n.* *enecentus*; to sound in —, *concinnere*.

Chimera, *n.* *commentum, monstrum, imaginum commenta*. Chimerical, *adj.* *commenticius, inanis, vanus*.

Chimney, *n.* *fumarium*; — corner, *caminus*.

China, or porcelain, *murtha*; made of —, *mirrhinus*; — ware, *opus or res murthinum*.

Chink, *n.* *rima, rimula*; full of —, *rimosus*.

Chirp, *v.* *fruticare, pipire, pipulare*.

Chisel, *n.* *scalprum fabrilis, cæsum*.

Chivvies, *n.* *ordo equarum, res equestris*.

Chocolate, *n.* **calsa cacaoica*.

Choice, *n.* *delectus, electio*; — to an office,

creatus; — of words, *verborum delectus elegans*; a blind —, *temeritas*; without —, *temere, sine delectu*; with —, *eleganter*; freedom of —, *optio, eligendi optio, arbitrium*; to give —, *optionem dare alicui*; you have the —, *tua est optio*; if I had —, *si optio esset*; there is no —, *nihil est medium*. Choose, *v.tr. eligere, deligere, habere delectum rei*. Choke, *v.tr. suffocare, animum intercludere*; — by a rope; *strangulare*; fear — the voice, *metus vocem praecludit*; *intr. suffocari, spiritu intercluso exsanguis*.

Choler, *n. ira, iracundia, stomachus*. Choleric, *adj. iracundus, ad iram pronus*. Cholera, *n. cholera*.

Chop, *v.tr. abscidere* (e.g. *ramos, truncos*); to — off the head, *caput* or *cervicem alicui abscidere*; — the hands, *amputare*; — the branches, etc., from a tree, *detruncare arborem*.

Chorus, *n. chorus*; leader of —, *choragus*.

Chrim, *n. oleum sacrum*.

Christ, *Christus*. A Christian, *Christianus*, *Christianæ legis studiosus*; Christians, *populus Christianus*; to make a man a Christian, *sacris Christianis alqm imbuiere*; *legi Christianæ alqm ascribere*; to become —, *Christianum fieri*; to be —, *Christianæ legis esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adherere*; Christendom, *populus Christianus*; *universi Christiani*, *nomen Christianum* (all Christians); **orbis terræ Christianus* (all lands inhabited by Christians); *Christian love*, **amor Christianus*; **pietas Christiana*; — duty, *Christiani officium*; — disposition, *mens Christiana*, also merely *pietas*, *ut deceat Christianum, Christo dignus*; — observances, **ritus Christianorum*, *ritus a Christianis recepti*; a persecutor of Christians, *Christianæ religionis insectator*; **populi Christiani vexator*; to persecute —, *Christianam religionem insectari*; the persecution of —, *populi Christiani vexationes, Christianorum persecutio*; Christianity, *religio Christiana*, **doctrina Christi* or *Christianæ*; *Christiana lex, cultus Christianus*, **sacra Christiana*, **sensus Christianus, pietas Christiana*, also *pietas* merely; to deny —, *negare se esse Christianum*; an enemy to —, **Christianæ legi infestus*; **Christiano nomini inimicus* or *infestus*; a bitter —, *Christiano nomini inimicissimus* or *infestissimus*. Christmas, **dies festi sacri Christo nato*; to keep —, **dies festus sacros Christo nato celebrare*; — day, **dies natalis Christi*, **dies festus Christo nato sacri*.

Chronie (e.g. disease), *morbis longinquus* or *diuturnus*. Chronicle, *n. annales, fasti, chronica —orum*, *n.*; (in the Bible) *Paralipomena —orum*, *n.* (Ecc.). a writer of —, *annalium scriptor*. Chronologer, *n. *chronologus*. Chronology, *n. *chronologia*, (pure Latin) *temporum* or *annorum ratio, ætatum* or *temporis* or *temporum ordo, temporum ordines*; a book of —, *liber de temporibus scriptus*; to observe the —, *consecrare tempora* or *ordinem temporum, ordinem temporis servare, ordinem cuiusque anni observare*. Chronological, *adj. *chronologicus*; — error, *temporum ætatumque error*; without — order, *non servato temporis ordine*.

Chronometer, *n. *chronometrum*. Church, *n.* (1) = a place of assembly, *ædēs sacra*; (2) = the assembly, **cætus sacer*; (3) = the Service, **sacra publica —orum*, *n.*; to go to —, **sacra publica adire*; to be at —, **rebus divinis interesse*; = the worshippers, as a body, **civitas Christianorum, ecclesia*. See Ecclesiastic.

Cider, *n. vinum ex malis factum* or *confectum*. Cinder, *n. carbo extinctus*. See Ashes, Coal. Cinnamon, *n. cinnamum, cinnamomum*; — tree, *frutex cinnamomi*; colour of —, **color cinnamæus*.

Cipher, *n. nota, litera secretior*; to write in —, *per notas scribere*; = a sign or numeral, *litera, nota numeri*. Cipher, *v. computare*. See Number, Reckon.

Circuit, *n. circuitus, ambitus, circulus, orbis*, *Circular, adj. orbiculatus*. A circular, *n. litera circum alqos dimissa*. Circulation, *n. circulatio*; — of the sun, *circuitus* or *amfractus solis*; — of the stars, *ambitus siderum*; — of wheels, *circum-actio rotarum*; to put a rumour in —, *rumorem spargere*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est*; money is in —, *pecunia in communem usum venit*. Circulate, *v.tr. circumagere*; *intr. circumagi* (e.g. the year —, *annus circumagit se* or *circumagitur*).

Circumcise, *v.tr. circumcidere*. genitalia. Circumcision, *n. circumcisiō*. Circumference, *n. orbis, circuitus, linea circumcurrens*. Circumflex, *n. circumflexus accentus*; to put the —, *syllabam circumducere, circumflectere*. Circumlocution, *n. circuitio, circuitus elogiendi, circuitus plurimorum verborum, circumlocutio* (e.g. if in our language no one word is found, recourse must be had to a —, **si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est*).

Circumnavigate, *v. circumvehi navi* or *classe*, also merely *circumvehi* or *circumnectari alqm locum*.

Circumscribe, *v.tr. circumscribere, circumvenire*. Circumscription, *n. circumscriptio*.

Circumspect, *adj. cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus*. Circumspection, *n. cautio, circumspectio*; to act with —, *omnia circumspicere, cautionem adhibere in re*.

Circumstance, *n. res, causa, tempus, ratio, momentum*; also by *hic, is, etc.*; this — induced me, *hoc me movit*; on this — depends the whole, *in cho tota res versatur*; according to the —, *pro re, pro re nata*; to act —, *ex re consulere*; under these —, *que cum ita sint*; to find yourself in the same —, *in eadem causâ esse*; to direct yourself by —, *tempori serviri, necessitati parere*; to be in good —, *in rebus secundis esse*; in bad —, *afflictiorē conditione esse*; without —, *missis ambagibus, simpliciter*. Circumstantial, *adj. accuratus, verborum, copiosus, multus, longus*; too —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne multus sis, ne longum sit*; *adv. accurate, pluribus verbis, copiose*; to write —, *accurate perscribere alqd*; to speak — on, *copiose disputare de re*. Circumstantiality, *n. diligentia, ambages*.

Circumvallation, *n. circummutatio*; line of —, *circumvallationes*; to form —, *urbem operibus circummunire*.

Circumvent, *v.tr. circumvenire*. Circumvention, *n. dolus*.

Cistercian (monk), **monachus Cisterciensis*. Cistern, *n. cisterna, puteus*. Citadel, *n. arx, castellum*.

Cite, *v.tr. afferre, proferre, memorare, laudare, citare*; — a passage, *locum afferre*; I will not — all, *non omnia persequar*; — a person, *ducere, citare, in ius vocare alqm*. The citation, **laci allati* or *laudati*. Citation, *n. evocatio*; to receive a —, *citari, in iudicium vocari*.

Citizen, *n. civis* (he that has civil rights, *opp. peregrinus*), *municipes, municipalis homo* (the inhabitant of a municipality, that is, a town which has the right of Roman citizenship, *opp. rusticus, rusticus*), *oppidanus, incola urbis* (the inhabitant of a town, as opposed to the inh. of a village, *vicanus*), *togatus* (the citizen in peace, *opp. paludatus* or *miles, i.e. warrior*), *plebeius, homo ignobilis* (*opp. patricius, vir nobilis*). Citizens! (in address — *Quirites!* to a — of the world, *mundi incola, mundanus*; to be a —, *civem esse*; to act as a —, *pro civi se gerere*. Citizenship, *n. civitas*; to present or bestow —, *civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere civitate alqm donare, alqm in civitatem accipere* or *recipere, alqm ascribere civitati* or *in civitatem alqm in civitatem* or *in numerum civium accipere civem alqm facere*; to obtain or receive the — *consequi civ.*, *recipi in civitatem, civitate donari civitati ascribi, in civitatem pervenire, c. impetrare* ab alqo; — for any one, *c. imp. alicui*; not to accept —, *civitatis beneficium nolle*; to sneak into —

civilitatem furari; to lose —, *c. perdere, amittere*; to take — from, *c. alci adimere*; *ex civitate exterminare* or *de civitate eicere* *alqm.* *City*, *n.* *urbs* (a town), *oppidum*, *civitas* (with a view to civic rights), *municipium* (a free city which has received the *jus civile Romanum*), *colonia* (a Roman settlement), *praefectura* (a place under a special governor or prefect). See *Civic*, *Civil*.

Citron, *n.* *malum citrum*; — tree, *citrus*; — oil, *oleum citreum*; — juice, *succus citrei*; — grove, *citretum*.

Civic, *adj.* *civilis*, *civicus* (the former relates to the condition, the latter to the person or individual). *Adv.* *civiliter*, *populariter*. See *Citizen*.

Civil, *adj.* *urbanus*, *modestus*, *bene moratus*, *benignus*. *Civilisation*, *n.* *cultus humanus*, *cultus atque humanitas*, *civitas cultus*; to lead men from barbarism to —, *homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere*; these people are very far from —, *hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt*. *Civilise*, *n.* *expolire hominemque readere*, *omni vita atque cultu excolere atque expolire*, *ad humanitatem informare* or *effingere*. *Civilised nations*, *populi eruditi*; a — state, *bene morata et bene constituta civitas*, *civitas disciplinis erudita*. *Civil law*, *jus civile* (opp. *jus naturale* and *jus publicum*); a civil suit or process, *causa* or *lis privata*.

Claim, *n.* *postulatio*, *jus*, *petitio*, *vindicta*; to have a —, *mereri* or *merere alqd* (or with *inf.*); to make a —, *condicare*, *affectare alqd*, *alqd sibi permitti velle* (e.g. *licentiam scribendi*, liberty to write), *alqd postulare* (e.g. *suum jus*), *petere alqd ab alqo*; to give up a —, *jus suum dimittere* or *remittere*, *de jure suo decedere*; — a part of your —, *remittere alqd*, *decedere de alqâ re*. *Claimant* (at law), *petitor*.

Clamour, *n.* *vociferatio*, *clamor*, *roces*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*, *clamare*, *vociferari*. *Clamorous*, *adj.* *clamosus*.

Clan, *n.* *gens*, *familia*.

Clandestine, *adj.* *clandestinus*, *furtivus*.

Clang, *n.* *clangor*; to give n —, *clangere*.

Clank, *n.* *crepitus*; to make a —, *crepare*, *crepitum dare*.

Clap, *n.* *pulsatio*. *Clap*, *v.tr.* *pulsare*.

Claret, *n.* *vinum rubellum*, *vinum conditum*.

Clarify, *v.* *deliquare*, *percolare*, *defacare*.

Clash, *v.* *inter se collidere*, *collidi*; — with, *offendere alqd*; (as in battle) *concurrere inter se*.

Clasp, *n.* *fibula*. *Clasp*, *v.tr.* *fibulâ conjungere*. See *Embrace*.

Class, *n.* *classis*, *ordo*, *genus*; men of the lowest —, *homines infimi generis*; people of all —, *omnium ordinum homines*; a — of learners, **auditorium*. *Classic* (writer), *scriptor classicus*; the —, *scriptores optimi* or *praecepti*; (as an *adj.*) *optimus*, *praeceptus*, *eximius*. *Classify*, *v.tr.* **describere* in *classes*.

Clause, *n.* *pars*, *membrum*, *exceptio*, *conditio*.

Claw, *n.* *unguis*; to throw — on, *ungues inficere alci*; to tear with —, *unguibus discernere*; to fall into the —, *in manus alcijs venire*; to snatch out of —, *alqd ex faucibus alcijs eripere*.

Clay, *n.* *argilla*, *creta figularis*; of —, *argil-laceus*.

Clean, *adj.* *purus*, *mundus*; to walk —, *pure lavare*; a — conscience, *mens bene sibi conscia*.

Cleanness, *munditia*, *mundities*. *Clean*, *v.tr.* *purgare*, *repurgare*, *expurgare*, *mundare*, *emundare*.

Clear, *adj.* *clarus*, *lucidus*, *perspicuus*, *planus*, *manifestus*, *evidens*; n — hand, *litera compositissima*; — expression, *sermo distinctus*; — voice, *vox clara*; — image, *effigies expressa*; — description, *descriptio dilucida*. It is —, *apparet*, *liquet*; to —, or make —, *explanare*, *illustrare*; to speak clearly, *aperte dicere*. *Cleanness*, *perspicuitas*.

Cleft, *n.* *fiadura*, *fissum*, *rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimâ*.

Clemency, *n.* *clementia*, *gratia*.

Clergy, *n.* *clerus*, *clerici*; — man, *sacerdos*,

**verbi dicunt minister*. *Clerical*, *adj.* *clericus*, *ecclesiasticus*.

Clerk, *n.* *ab epistolis*, *a manu*; to act as a —, *scriptum facere*; to be —, *alci ab epistolis esse*; a merchant's servant, **mercatoris adiutor*.

Clever, *adj.* *habilis*, *solers*, *peritus rei*. *Cleverness*, *n.* *peritia*, *habilitas*, *solertia*.

Clew, *n.* *glomus*; to make into a —, *glomerare*; = a guide, *filum*, *dux*; I follow the —, *sequor alqd*.

Client (that is, the dependent of a patron or protector), *cliens*; (the body of a great man's dependents) *clientes*; a young —, *clientulus*; to be —, *esse in alcijs clientelâ*; to become —, *conferre se in alcijs clientelam*, *alci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare*. *Clientship*, *clientela*. See *Feud*, *Patron*.

Cliff, *n.* *scopulus*, *saxum*; a place of —, *locus scopulosus*, *scopulosa -orum*, *n.*; to dash against —, *scopulum offendere*, *ad s. appelli*, *alidi*; to pass by, or avoid —, *scopulos praterrehî*.

Climate, *n.* *caelum*, *caeli status*, *aër*, *aëris qualitas*; a healthy —, *caelum salubre*; unhealthy —, *caeli gravitas*; the diversities of —, *varietates caeli*.

Climb, *v.* *ascendere*, *ascendere*, *eniti in alqd*; — to the top of the mountain, *eniti in verticem montis*; difficult to —, *aditu difficilis*.

Cling, *v.tr.* *clarulo figere*.

Cling, *v. intr.* *adherere rei*; the fault — to him, *habet ei peccatum*; — to a person, *amplecti*, *sectari alqm*; — to a system of philosophy, *sequi philosophiam*.

Clink, *v.* *tinnire*, *sonare*. *Clink*, *n.* *tinnitus*, *sonitus*.

Clip, *v.tr.* *amplecti*, *complecti*, *amplexari alqm*.

Cloak, *n.* *aniculum*, *pallium*, *chlamys*; to wear a —, *pallium gestare*, *pallio amictum esse*; to change your —, *pallium commutare*.

Clock, *n.* *horologium*, *horarium* (late), *clepsydra* (*κλεψύδρα*, a water-clock, hour-glass).

Cloak, *n.* *gleba*.

Clog, *n.* *impedimentum*; to be a —, *impedimento alci esse*. *Clog*, *v.* *impedire*.

Cloister, *n.* *cenobium* (Ecel.), *monasterium* (very late); to enter a —, *in caelum monachorum* or *monacharum recipi*; — life, **vita monasterialis*.

Close, *v.tr.* *claudere*, *occludere*, *præcludere*, *observare*. *Close*, *adj.* *occultus*, *tectus*, *taciturnus*.

Closeness, *n.* *taciturnitas*, *pectus tectum*.

Closet, *n.* *zotheca*, *zotheca*, *cubiculum*.

Cloth, *n.* *textum*, *pannus*; linen —, *lincum*, *lincea -orum*, *n.* *Clothes*, *n.* *vestitus*, *vestes*, *vestimenta*; — for in-doors, *vestis domestica*; — for out of doors, *vestis forensis*; silk —, *serica -orum*, *n.*; — vary-coloured, *vestis varia*; to spend too much on —, *vestitum nimio indulgere*. *Clothe*, *v.tr.* *vestire*, *veste tegere*, *veste inducere*, *amicare alqm*; — yourself, *inducere sibi vestem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amiciri re*; — new, *novam sibi parare vestem*; the earth — itself with grass, *terra vestitur herbis*. A clothes cupboard, *vestiarium*.

Cloud, *n.* *nubis*; the drift of the —, *nubium tractus*; covered with — or beclouded, *obnubilus*; to fall from the —, *de caelo delabi*; he was as if he had fallen —, *stupor et admirationis incrementum*. *Cloudy*, *adj.* *nubilus*. *Cloudless*, *nubilus vacuus*, *serenus*.

Clover, *n.* *trifolium*; a field of —, **ager trifolito consitus*.

Cloven, *n.* *homo rusticus*; a complete —, *merum rus*. *Clownish*, *adj.* *rusticus*, *agrestis*, *crassus*.

Cloy, *v.tr.* *satiare*, *saturare*.

Club, *n.* *circulus*, *facticio*; one of a —, **homo de circulo*, *factionis studiosus*. *Club-foot*, *tali pravi* or *extantes*; club-footed, *scarrus*.

Cuck, *v. intr.* *singultire* (of the hen in calling her young); *glocire* (about to hatch).

Clump, *n.* *massa*, *gleba*; a small —, *massula*, *glebula*; a large —, *moles*; round —, *globus*.

Clumsy, *adj.* *agrestis*, *insuetus*, *inhabilis*, *inopertus*; a — joke, *jocus illiberi alii*; — manners, *more*

rustici. Adv. infecte, illiberaliter, rustice; to act rustically, *rustice facere*.

Cluster, n. *fasciculus, corymbus* (of grapes).

Clutch, v. tr. *comprehendere*.

Cluster, v. *straspere, strepitum edere, tumultuari*.

Clyster, n. *clyster*; (one in oil) *infusio in oleo*; to have a —, *clyster purgari*; to give —, *clysters infundere per intestinum*.

Coach, n. *carpentum, pilentum, citium, rheda*.

Coadjutor, n. *socius, operis socius, collega, collega adiunctus*.

Coagulate, v. intr. *coire, concresecere, congelari, coagulari*. Coagulation, n. *coagulatio*.

Coal, n. *carbo* (that is, charcoal), **carbo bituminosus*; a live —, *carbo vivus, pruna*; dead —, *carbo extinctus*; a — fire, *carbones candentes, foculi*; trade in —, *negotium carbonarium*; to carry on —, *carbones venditare*.

Coalesce, v. intr. *coalescere*. Coalition, n. *coniunctio, consociatio*.

Coarse, adj. *crassus*; — food, *ictus asper*; — work, *opus scire*; — manners, *mores inhumani*; (in moral tone) *turpis*. Coarseness, n. *crassitudo, inhumanitas, mores inculti*; (of words) *verba rustica*.

Coast, n. *litus, ora*; lying on the —, *maritimus*; a vessel to guard the —, *navis speculatoria*; a dweller on the —, *maris or litoris incolae*; a coasting ship, *navis oneraria*. To coast, v. *oram legere, tractare*.

Coat, n. *toga, tunica*.

Coax, v. tr. *blandiri alci, permulcere alqm, morum alci gerere*.

Cobbler, v. **inscienter facere alqd*. Cobbler, n. *imperitus artifex*. A cobbler, n. **opus inscienter factum*.

Cochineal, n. *coccum*.

Cock, n. (1) as to the gender, *mas*; (2) the male of the barn-door fowl, *gallus gallinaceus*; (3) to — a gun, **retinaculum ad ictum parare*. Cock-fight, *pugna* or *certamen gallorum*. Cockerow, *cantus galli*; time of —, *gallicinium*; — spur, *calcar galli*.

Cocoa, n. *seba cacao* (the fruit), **potio e cacao facta* (the beverage); — tree, *theobroma cacao* (L.).

Code, n. *codex juris, corpus juris* (e.g. *Romani*), *leges* (scriptae).

Cod-fish, **gadus morhua* (L.).

Codicil, n. *codicillus* (a small codex).

Coefficient, adj. *adjutor, adiuvans*.

Coemtion, n. *coemptio*.

Coequal, adj. *coequalis* (of like age).

Coerce, v. tr. *cofrere*. Coertion, n. *coercitio*.

Coffee, n. **coffea* (L.); — berries, *seba coffea*; to burn —, *sebas coffea igni torrefere*; the drink, *potus coffea*; to make —, **potum coffea coquere*.

Coffee-house, n. **thermopolium*.

Coffer, n. *ricus, cista*.

Coffin, n. *arca, loculus, sarcophagus*; a nail in your —, *causa mortis*.

Cogent, adj. *firmus ad probandum*. Cogency, *persuasio, ratio quae facit*.

Cogitate, v. *cogitare*.

Cohabit, v. *concumbere, concubare*. Cohabitation, n. *concubitus*.

Cohere, v. *coherere, cohaerescere*. Coherence, n. *coherentia*.

Cohort, n. *cohort*.

Coin, n. *numus*; a — mall —, *numuli*; copper — as signatum; good —, *numi boni*; bad —, *adulterii*; to pay in the same —, *par pari respondere*. Coin, v. tr. *codere, ferre, signare*; — new words, *verba nova*.

Coincide, v. *consentire, convenire*. Coincidence, n. *coincidentia, consensu*.

Collation, n. *collis*; impulse of —, *conjunctionis appetitus*.

Cold, adj. *frigidus* (opp. *calidus*), *algens, algidus* (cold by nature, also used of that which does not keep you warm, e.g. *algens toga*), *pridus* (icy cold), *languidus, lentus* (fig. slow); very —, *per-*

frigidus; cold water, *agua frigida*; cooling drink, *potus algens*; cool or refreshing —, *frigida* (potio); — collation, *prandium sine mensa, gustatio*; *aportula* (a luncheon, opp. *cena recta*); it becomes —, *frigus ingruit*; — colder, *frigus ingravescit*; a man of — nature, *homo frigidus*; a — letter, *littere languidae*; — praise, *laus frigida*; to give —, *frigide laudare alqm*. Adv. *frigida, gelide*; fig. languide, *lente*. To bathe in — water, *frigida lavari*; to drink —, *frigidam bibere*. Cold-blooded (of animals), *qui frigidum sanguinem habet*; fig. *imparidus, tranquillus, impudens*. See Cool.

Collie, n. *colicus dolor, tormina* —um, n.; to be taken with —, *torminibus affici*; to suffer under —, *torminibus or ex intestinalis laborare*.

Collapse, v. *collabi*.

Collar, n. *collare, monile, torques*; dog —, *armilla*; horse —, *phalera*.

Collation, = comparison, n. *collatio*; = a slender meal, *canula, gustatio*. To collate (e.g. MSS.), *conferre inter se*.

Colleague, n. *collega*.

Collect, v. *colligere*. Collecting, n. *collectio*. Collection (the result), *collectus*; (used of water) *collatio, corpus*. Collectance, n. *excerpta —orum*, n.

College, n. = the body of persons of the same profession, *collegium, corpus*; to admit into a —, *alqm in c. legere*, (when the members elect, *cooptare*; to form a — of, *collegium constituere* *ca* —, etc.

Collision, n. *pugna, certamen*; I am in — with, *est mihi certamen cum alqo*; to come into a — with, *inter se pugnare*.

Collocation, n. *collocatio*.

Colloquy, n. *colloquium*; to hold a —, *colloqui cum alqo de re, per litteras, inter se*. Colloquial speech or style, *sermo communis*, also *sermo*.

Collusion, n. *colludium*; to be engaged in —, *colludere*.

Colon, n. *colon* —i, n. (a member of a sentence or point).

Colonel, n. *tribunus militum, praefectus*.

Colony, n. *colonia, coloni*; to send out a —, *colonium* or *colonus mittere* or *deducere in alqm locum*; (a place or settlement so formed) *colonia*; to establish a —, *colonium constituere*. Colonist, n. *colonus*.

Colonnade, n. *columnarum ordo, porticus*.

Colossal, adj. *colossicus, colossus, castus, immanis*; — statue, *colossus, statua colossica*.

Colour, (1) as a quality of bodies, *color*; a strong or decided —, *color satur*; a dull —, *color dilutior*; a natural —, *color naturus* or *verus*; a sound —, *color validus*; vigor (freshness of the body); he who has such, *coloratus*; to have acquired such, *coloratiorem factum esse*; to lose —, *colorem amittere*; to discharge —, *colorem remittere*; that which has lost —, *decolor*; to receive another —, *colorem alium accipere*; to hold or keep —, **colorem servare* or *retinere*; to take a —, *colorem ducere*; to be restored to a former —, *in colorem pristinum restitui*; having much — in the countenance, *multo sanguine et rubore alci facies suffusa est*; to change — in the countenance, *colorem mutare* or *immutare*; not to do so, *consistere ore*, *constat alci color et vultus*; (2) as a means of colouring or dye, *pigmentum, color*; to receive —, *colorem bibere* or *ducere*; to cover with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; the shining of colours, *pigmentorum flos et color*; to describe a crime in very dark colours, *crimen atrociter deferre*; to give a — to a shameful act, *rei deformi dare colorem, honesta praescriptione rem turpem tegere*. The mingling of colours, *colorem commixtura* et *transitus* (in a painting); a grinder of —, *tritor colorum*, *puer qui colores terit*; variety or play of —, *colorum varietas, colores cariti*; rich in —, *coloribus variis, distinctis vario colore*; a highly coloured style, *oratoris genus pictum et expositum*. See Dye, Black, Red, White, etc.

Colt, n. *pallus equinus*. See Horse.

Column, n. (1) a pillar, *columna*; (2) in printing, *pugna*; (3) in an army, *pars exercitus, agmen*; in two —, *bipartito*; in three —, *tripartito*.

Comb, n. *pecten*; with the teeth nearer or wider, *pecten densioribus, rarioribus dentibus*; (of a cock), *crista, juba*. To comb, *pectere*. See Hair.

Combat, n. *pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus*; (with the fists) *pugilatus, pugilatio*; (in wrestling) *luctatus, luctatio*; (with wild beasts) *venatio*. See Battle.

Combine, v.tr. *conjungere*. Combination, n. *conjunctio, societas*. See Join.

Combustion, n. *eructio, crematio, adustio*. Combustible, adj. *quod comburitur*.

Come, v.intr. *venire* (in general), *pervenire* (to reach, arrive at), *advenire* (to come to), *accedere* (to approach), *appropinquare* (to draw near), *redire* (to return), *incidere* in *aliquem* or *aliquid* (to light or fall on), *devenire, deferri aliquo* (to be brought without your knowledge or will), *ingredi aliquo* (to tread on, the bridge, pontem); — on foot, *peditem venire*; — on horseback, *equo veli* or *advehi, curru* (in a carriage), *naci* (by ship); to cause a person to —, *aliquem accire*; to send for, *arcessere* (to yourself, *ad se*), *aliquem ad se venire jubere*; to — a certain way, *aliquid viam proficisci*; — to a place often, in *aliquo loco ventitare*, *aliquo loco frequentare, celebrare*. For many years I have not come (gone) to Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*. To come from some one, *ab aliquo venire*; — to —, *aliquem convenire, adire aliquem*; unexpectedly, *super venire* or *intervenire alicui*, (so as to surprise) *oppugnare aliquem*; to go often to a person, *crebro ad aliquem venire, aliquem frequentare*. Come hither, *huc veni!* — to me, *propius me huc accede!* I cannot — up to him, *semper victor decedit*; it comes into my mind, in *mentem venit*; he — to himself, *ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit, animus redit*; it — to, *res venire ad aliquem* (e.g. *ad arma atque pugnam*). How comes it that? *quid factum est, ut, etc.* It comes hence, *inde* or *ex quo erant ut, etc.* *huc causa est cur* or *quod, hinc est quod, hinc fit ut, hoc est quare; ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut*. I know not how it — to pass, *fil nescio quomodo*; come as it may, *utcumque res cecidit* or *cessit, ceciderit, casura est (sit), etc.*; the thing has — to this, *res eo deducta est* or *rem eo adduximus ut, etc.*; he has — to that audacity, *eo usque audacia progressus est ut*; you see to what the thing has —, *quem in locum res deducta sit rides*; it often — to this, *sæpe in eum locum ventum est ut*; do not let it — to this, *non committere ut, etc. noli committere ut*. Coming, n. *venio, reditio, reditus, adventus*. See Go.

Comedy, n. *comædia, fabula Atellanæ*; a maker of —, *pœta comicus*; an actor of —, (actor) *comicus*. Comic, *res comica* or *ridicula*; a — speech, *ridiculum dictum*. See Play.

Comely, adj. *bellus, venustus*. Comeliness, n. *venustus, decor*. See Beautiful.

Comet, n. *cometes, sidus* or *stella cometes*.

Comfort, n. *solatium, consolatio*. Comfort, v.tr. *consolari aliquem, solatium afferre* or *solatio esse alicui*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio utor quod, etc.* Comforter, n. *consolator*.

Command, n. *imperium*; to obey —, *imperio parere*; to have a —, *esse cum imperio*; to be severe in —, *acerbiorè uti imperio*. Commander, n. *præfectus, dux*; — in chief, *imperator*; — in war, *dux belli*; — of a fleet, *præfectus classis*. Command, v. *jubere, imperare*; to have the right of —, *imperandi jus habere*; — over some one, *imperium in aliquem habere*. See Order.

Commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare, celebrare*.

Commence, v.tr. *incipere*. See Begin.

Commend, v.tr. *commendare*; my friend — himself to you, *amicus meus salutem te*. A commendatory letter, *litteræ commendatitiae*.

Commensurate, adj. *aqualis*.

Comment, v.tr. *interpretari, explatari, enarrare,*

commentari. Commentary, n. *interpretatio, explanatio, enarratio*.

Commerce, n. (1) = business, *commercium, negotia-orum, n. negotiatio, mercatura, mercatio*; to carry on —, *rem gerere et lucrum facere*; articles of — or merchandise, *mercies, res venales*; twenty of —, *sedulus commercii causâ intum*; association of —, *collegium* or *societas mercatorum*; right of —, *jus commercii*; spirit of —, *studium mercandi*; place of —, *forum rerum venalium*. Commercial, adj. *mercatorius*; — law, *lex mercatoria*; — speculation, *spes et cogitatio mercis*; — accounts, *rationes mercatorie*; — affair, *res ad mercatorum pertinet*; (2) = intercourse, *commercium, consuetudo, comitatus, usus*; — among men, *comitatus humanus*; to have — with a person, *commercium habere cum aliquo*; — much, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to break off —, *consuetudinem interrumpere*; to be united in —, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum aliquo*. See Business, Market.

Commiserate, v.tr. *miserere, misereri*, *commiserari aliquem*. Commiseration, n. *miseratio*.

Commission, n. *mandatum*; to give a —, *mandare, deferre alicui aliquid*; to receive —, *recipere*; to execute —, *mandatum exsequi, conficere*; I am commissioned to, *aliquid facere jubeor ab aliquo*; (as an office or charge) *munus, procuratio*. Commissioner, *procurator, negotiorum curator, confector*.

Commit, (1) = to intrust, *dare, mandare, committere*; (2) = to send to prison, in *custodiam dare*, in *vincula conjicere*; (3) = to pledge, *obligare* (yourself, *se*); to be committed, *obligatum* or *obligatum esse*.

Committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri, etc.*

Commodious, adj. *commodus, opportunus, aptus*; a — dwelling, *domicilium bonum*.

Common, n. *communis, publicus*; the — good, *bonum publicum*; — safety, *salus communis*; — weal, *res publica*; to have in — with, *est mihi aliquid commune cum aliquo*; a — proverb, *proverbum tritum*; — life, *vita quotidiana*; — people, *plebs, vulgus*; — soldier, *miles pegasus*; — man, *homo vulgaris*; to rise above the — herd, *plus sapiere quam ceteri*. Communion, n. *communio sancti altaris* (Lecl.); to take the —, *sumere* or *percipere carnem Domini, accedere ad mensam sacram*. Communicant, *qui ad m. s. accedit*; day of your —, *dies sacre carnis*. Community, n. *communio, communitas, societas, commune, civitas*; the Christian —, *Christiani*; at the cost of the —, *publicæ publico sumptus*; to be joined in — with, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum aliquo*.

Commotion, n. *tumultus, motus, agitatio*.

Commune, v. *colloqui cum aliquo, se dare in sermonem cum aliquo, aliquid communicare* or *conferre inter se*.

Communicate, v.tr. *impertire alicui aliquid* or *aliquid re, communicare aliquid cum aliquo, participem facere aliqui rei, exponere alicui aliquid* (orally), *perscribere aliquid ad aliquem*, or (less often) *aliquid*; — a plan, *consilium communicare cum aliquo, aliquid participem facere consilii*; I — a part of my design, *impertio alicui aliquid consilii mei*; — my thoughts, *cogitationes meas cum aliquo communico*; so *expono alicui quid sentiam, dico quid sentiam*; *perscribas ad me quod rides*; multa *inter se communicare de re*; *habeo quocumque possum familiares conferre sermones*. Communication, n. *communicatio*; — by word of mouth, *comm. sermonis*; — whether by writing or orally, *consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti*; to make a secret —, *occultius perferre aliquid alicui*; I have a necessary — to make to you, *habeo quod tecum communicem necesse est* (in general), *habeo quod ad te perscribam necesse est* (in writing).

Commute, v. (1) = to exchange, *mutare, permutare, commutare*; (2) = to buy off, *redimere se*; to — your pledge for money, *fidem redimere pecuniâ*. Commutation, n. *commutatio, redemptio*.

Compact, n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex conventu*; to form a —, *pactis cum*

algo; to keep a —, *pactum* *prastare*, *conventis* *stare*.

Companion, comes, *socius*, *assectator*, *assecta* (a follower), *deductor* (a conductor of one high in office to the forum), *sodalitas* (at table); my companions, *qui sunt mecum*; to give as a —, *addere alicui* *comitem*; the collection or assemblage of —, *comitatus*, *comites*, *stipatio*, *presidium*. Company, *n. societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *alqm socium sibi jungere*. See Accompany. Follow.

Compare, *v.tr. comparare*; *componere*, *conferre* (e.g. *conferre nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo*; *tempora praesentia praeteritis*; — one with another, *inter se*, e.g. *vitam inter se utriusque conferre*). Comparable, *quod comparari potest*, *comparabilis*. Comparison, *n. comparatio*, *collatio*; to make —, *comparationem habere*; — none —, *nullo modo comparari posse*; in comparison of or with, *prae*, *ad* (e.g. *prae nobis beatus est*, he is happy in comparison with us; *Caius nihil ad Titum*, Caius is nothing — Titus); also by a periphrasis, e.g. *si me cum illo comparaveris*, *infans sum*, I am a child if compared with him. Compared with, *comparatus ad alqd*.

Compass, *n. acus magnetica mularum*; — box, **capsula acus magneticae*.

Compassion, *n. misericordia*. See Commiserate.

Compel, *v.tr. alqm vi cogere*, *alci necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi*, *compellere*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*; — to something, *alqd invitum facere*. Compulsion, *n. vis*; by —, *vi*, *per vim*; to employ —, *vigilassari in alqm*, *vim adhibere alicui*. See Force.

Compendium, *n. summarium*, *anchiridion*. Compendious, *adj. in angustum coactus*.

Compensate, *v.tr. pensare*, *compensare*; — a loss, *damnum restituere*. Compensation, *n. compensatio*.

Compete, *v.tr. una petere alqd*, *competere*. Competitor, competitor, *qui una petit munus*; a female —, *competitrix*.

Compile, *v.tr. in unum conferre*. Compilation, *n. compilatio*.

Complain, *v.tr. queri*, *conqueri de re or alqd*, *expostulare de re*, *accusare*, *incusare*; — of your health, *de incommoda valetudine queri*. Complaint, *n. questus*, *querimonia*, *querela*, *expostulatio*; to bring a — before, *querelam deferre ad alqm*; a judicial —, *criminatio*, *delatio nominis*; — from bad motives, *columbia*; to institute —, *actionem instituere*, *actionem intendere alci*.

Complaisance, *n. voluntas officiosa*, *officium*; to show your — to, *officium prastare alicui*; have the — to, *gratum feceris si, etc.*

Complement, *n. complementum*, *supplementum*; — of troops, *supplementa -orum*, *n.*

Complete, *v.tr. complere*, *explere*, *supplere*, *absolvere* (to finish), *cumulare alqd*. Complete, *adj. absolutus*, *perfectus*, *justus*; *adv. absolute*, *perfecte*, *omnino*, *prorsus*.

Complex, *adj. multiplex* (e.g. *causa*), *perplexus*. Complexity, *n. implicatio*. Complexion, *n. color*.

Complicate, *v.tr. implicare*. Complication, *n. res impedita et difficiilis*. Complicated, e.g. *res in magnis difficultatibus est*, the matter is very c.

Compliment, *n. (1) = bow*, *corporis inclinatio*, *genium flexio*; (2) = greeting; *salutatio*, *salus*; (3) = politeness, *verborum honos*, *laus*; to make a — to, *honorificis verbis prosequi alqm*, *gratulari alicui alqd*; to — one's arrangements, *laudare alicui instituta*; a speech full of —, *oratio blanda*; that is a mere —, *verba isthae sunt*.

Comply, *v.tr. obsequi alicui*, *alicui voluntati morem gerere*; — with one's requests, *alicui precibus indulgere*.

Components, *n. elementa rei*, *res ex quibus constituitur alqd or quibus continetur alqd*.

Compose, *v.tr. (1) as an essay or a book*, *scribere*, *construere*; *conspicere*, *perscribere*; in words, *verbis conscribere*; in verse, *versibus scribere*. Composition, *n. confectio*, *conceptio*; (2) to — music, *modos*

musicos componere; (3) = to put together, *componere*; so, to be composed of, *compositum esse ex re*. Composing, *n. compositio*. Compound, *adj. multiplex*, *compositus*.

Comprehend, *v.tr. comprehendere*, *complecti*, *intelligere*, *arripere*. Comprehension, *n. comprehensio*, *intelligentia*. Comprehensible, *adj. comprehensibilis*, *facilis intellectu*. Comprehensibility, *n. perspicuitas*.

Compress, *v.tr. comprimere* (scil. *ordines*). Compression, *n. compressio*, *compressus*. Compressed, *adj. astrictus*, *pressus*.

Compromise, *n. transactio* (Jct.), *satisfactio*; to make —, *transactionem facere*, *transigere cum alqo*. To compromise a person, *in invidiam adducere*; — yourself, *turpiter se dare*.

Compunction, *n. penitentia*; I have — for, *penitet me rei*; — comes too late, *sera alqm subit penitentia*.

Compute, *v.tr. computare*. See Reckon.

Comrade, — a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis* (tent-companion), *commilito*, *quocum mihi est militia communis*, *socius*, *socius itineris* (a fellow-traveller); the relation or connexion of —, *contubernium*, *commilitium*, *sodalitas*, *sodalitium*.

Conceal, *adj. occultus*.

Conceal, *v.tr. celare*, *occultare alqd alqm*. Concealment, *n. occultatio*.

Concede, *v.tr. cedere*, *concedere*, *confiteri*. Concession, *n. concessio*, *concessus*.

Concentrate, *v.tr. colligere*, *cogere*, *contrahere*, *in unum conferre*; — your thoughts, *cogitationes suas in unam rem digerere*.

Conception, *n. (1) as in procreation*, *conceptio*, *conceptus*; (2) in the mind, *notio*, *opinio*; a general —, *notitia rerum*; to form a —, *mente fingere alqd*, *notionem rei animo concipere*; to have perverse —, *prava de re sentire*; the power of —, *captus*, *intelligentia*; according to human —, *ut est caplus hominum*; to descend to the — of your hearers, *ad intellectum audientium descendere*. Conceive, *v. concipere*; — in mind, *percipere mente*, *intelligere*; to have —, *cognitum habere*; he who readily —, *docilis*, *perspicax*.

Concern, *n. res*, *negotium*, *cura*. Concern, *v. curae esse alqd alicui*, *pertinere ad*, *curae habere*. Concerning, *prep. de*, *super*.

Concert, *n. symphonia*; *concertus*, *certamen musicum*; — hall, *odeum*; = agreement, *consensus*. Concert, *v. inire consilium de*, *pacisci alqd cum alqo*; I — with, *convenit mihi alqd cum alqo*; we have —, *convenit inter nos*; a concerted signal, *signum quod convenit*.

Conciliate, *v.tr. conciliare*. Conciliation, *n. conciliatio*.

Concise, *adj. brevis*, *pressus*. Conciseness, *brevitatis*, *breveiloquentia*.

Concision, *n. concisio* (Eccl., Philip. iii. 2), *praecisio* (a cutting off). See Circumcise.

Conclave, *n. (1) = the place of assembling*, **conclare*; (2) = the persons assembled, **patres purpurati* (cardinals).

Conclude, *v.tr. concludere*, *colligere*. Conclusion, *n. conclusio*.

Concord, *n. concordia*, *consensus*. Concordant, *adj. concors*, *concordia conjunctus*; *adv. concorditer*. Concordance, *n. *index Biblicus*. Concordat, *n. pactio cum pontifice Romano facta*.

Concrete, *adj. concretus* (grown together, thickened, e.g. *lac*, *sanguis*; from *concrecere*).

Concubinage, *n. concubinatus*. Concubine, *n. concubina*, *f. concubinus*, *m.*

Concupiscence, *n. libido*; to have —, *concupiscere*.

Concur, *v. sentire*, *congruere*, *convenire*. Concurrence, *n. consensio*, *consensus*; general —, *consensus omnium*. See Consent.

Concussion, *n. concussio*, *concussus*.

Condemn, *v.tr. damnare*, *condemnare*; — to death, *alqm capitis damnare*; — to the galleys, *ad opus publicum*; — in the costs, **in expensis*; — any one unheard, *alqm indicta causa damnare*.

or condemnare. Condemnation, *n.* *damnatio, condemnatio* (post-Aug.); to vote for —, *ad condemnandum sententiam ferre*.

Condense, *v. tr.* *densare, condensare, spissare*; to be —, *densari, concrescere*. Condensation, *n.* *densatio*; — of air, *aer densatus*.

Condescend, *v. intr.* *se demittere*. Condescending, *adj.* *comitis*. Condescension, *n.* *comitis*.

Condign, *adj.* (1) = *due, debitus, meritus*; (2) = *severe, acerbus, atrox*.

Condiment, *n.* *condimentum*.

Condition, *n.* = *state, conditio, status*; (2) = *stipulation, conditio*; to impose —, *astringere alqm conditionibus*; to accept —, *conditiones accipere, ad con. accedere, venire* (to agree or assent to); not —, *con. recusare, repudiare*; to observe —, *in conditione manere, conventis stare*; under the —, *ea conditione, ea lege*.

Condole, *v.* *casum luctumque alicui dolere, coram dolore suum alicui declarare*.

Condor, *n.* *vultur gryphus* (L.).

Conduce, *v.* *conducere*.

Conduct, *v. tr.* *ducere, agere, administrare, regere*; — a war, *bellum gerere*; — a cause, *causam alicui defendere*; — yourself, *se gerere*. With the adverbs *honeste, libere, ius, perditie*, etc., and *gero* express our noun "conduct" or behaviour, e.g. what was his conduct? very bad, *quomodo se gessit? pessime*.

Cone, *n.* *conus*; — shaped, *cono similis, conicus, conoides*, **in formam cono redactus*; a hill of the shape, *collis in conum modum erectus*.

Confectionary, *n.* *dulcia -ium, n. cuppedia -orum, n.* Confectioner, *n.* *pistor dulcium ius*.

Confederacy, *n.* *fœdus, societas*. Confederates, *n.* *socii, fœderati*.

Confer, *v.* *deliberare, rem conferre inter se*. Conference, *n.* *consultatio, deliberatio*; to hold a —, *deliberationem habere*; a secret —, *consilia arcana*; to take part in —, *consiliis arcanis interesse*.

Confess, *v. tr.* *fateri, confiteri, profiteri*; — your sins, **peccata tua sacerdoti confiteri*; — the Christian religion, **doctrinam Christianam profiteri*; not to confess, *celare, negare*. Confession, *n.* *confessio, professio*. Confessional, *n.* **sella audientis confessionibus*. Confessor, *n.* **sacerdos a confessionibus*.

Confide, *v.* (1) = *to intrust, credere, committere*; (2) = *to trust in, fidere, confidere rei, fretum esse rei*. Confidence, *n.* *fiducia, fides*; this is said in — to you, *hoc tibi soli dictum puta*! *hoc in aures tibi dixerim*! *hoc lapidi dixerim*! *secretis hoc audi tecumque habeto*! *arcano tibi ego hoc dixi*; a word in —, *tribus verbis te volo*; full of — or trust, *fiducie plenus*; adv. *animo fidenti*; to live in — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime aliquo uti*.

Confine, *n.* *finis, terminus, limes, confinium*. Confine, *v.* *circumscribere, coercere, in cinctula conficere*.

Confirm, *v.* *affirmare, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere, consecrare* (Eccl.), *commendare Deo* (Eccl.). *Confirmation, *n.* **sollemnis ritus quo adolescentes utriusque sexus doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab inuente ætate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur*; to perform the rite of —, *adolescentes doctrinam Christianam professores coram omnibus commendare Deo*.

Consecrate, *v. tr.* *consecrare, publicare, proscribere*. Consecration, *n.* *consecratio, publicatio*.

Conflagration, *n.* *incendium, ignis*; a — bursts out, *ex sponte incendium oritur*.

Conflict, *n.* *certamen, conflictatio*. Conflict, *v.* *conflicere* (to dash together), *concurrere, certare*.

Confluence, *n.* *confluentia*. Confluent, *adj.* *confluentes* (of two rivers meeting).

Conform, *v.* *obsequi*; — to circumstances, *temperi et rebus serere*; rationem alicui habere, *voluntatis alicui obtemperare*; alqd sequi. Conformed, *adj.* *consentaneus, accommodatus*.

Confound, *v. tr.* *confundere*. Confuse, *v. tr.* *confundere*. Confusion, *n.* *confusio, perturbatio*.

Confraternity, *n.* *fraternitas, societas*.

Confront, *v. tr.* *comparare alqm alicui, conponere cum alqo, se committere, committere inter se*, **ex adversis alqm stare, ex adversis alqm pugnare*.

Confute, *v. tr.* *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare alqm*; — any one out of his own mouth, *suo sibi gladio jugulare alqm*.

Congel, *v. tr.* *gelare*; intr. *gelari, congelari, frigere, algere, frigoribus horrere*. Congelation, *n.* *congelatio*.

Congenial, *adj.* *eiusdem generis, eodem genere, par*; — with each other, *æquales*.

Congeries, *n.* *congeries*.

Congratulate, *v. tr.* *gratulari alqm*. Congratulation, *n.* *gratulatio*. Congratulatory, *adj.* *gratulabundus*.

Congregate, *v. tr.* *cogere, congregare*; intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*. Congregation, *n.* *conventus, cælus, concio*; a numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebratus, frequentia*. See Assembly.

Congress, *n.* *conventus, concilium*; to hold a —, *conventum agere, in locum convenire*; the members of —, *legati*.

Congruity, *n.* *convenientia (natura, temporum cum alq re)*. See Conform.

Conjecture, *n.* *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, divinatio*. Conjecture, *v.* *conycere, conjecturâ augurari* or *consequi, animo præcipere, opinari*; — from, *conjecturam facere ex re*. Conjectural, *adj.* *quod conjecturâ propici potest*. Adv. *conjecturâ, quantum conjectare licet*; to judge of —, *conjecturâ judicare alqd*.

Conjoin, *v. tr.* *conjungere*; intr. *conjungi*. Conjoining, or Conjunction, *n.* *conjunctio, conjunctus*.

Conjuncture, *n.* *tempus, tempora, temporum ratio*. Conjugal, *adj.* *conjugialis, conjugalis, matrimonialis*; — faith, *conjugii fides*; — love, *conjugalis amor*. Adv. *conjugaliter, connubialiter*.

Conjugate, **conjugare, declinare* (Gramm.). Conjugation, *conjugatio* (Gramm.), *declinatio* (Gramm.).

Conjure, *v.* (1) = *to entreat, obsecrare, obsecrari per alqm or alqd*; — by all that is sacred, *omnibus precibus*; (2) = *to move by magic forms, adjurare, *adjuratione divini nominis expellere*; — evil spirits, **exorcizare*.

Connect, *v.* *obligare, alligare, deligare, jungere, conjungere alqd or alqm cum re, adungere alqd rei, copulare alqd cum re*; — yourself with, *se jungere or conjungere cum alqo, societatem intrare cum alqo*; — matrimonially, *matrimonio alicui jungi*. Connexion, *n.* *conjunctio, copulatio, societas*; — of the soul with the body, *societas et contagio corporis*; to enter into a —, *se conjungere, conjungi*; — very close, *arcte conjungi*; to be in a —, *conjunctum esse, societatem habere cum alqo*; — with a family, *domum deinceps consuetudine tenere*.

Connive at, *v.* *conspicere in alqd re* (to shut the eyes at), *indulgentiâ tractare alqm, concedere or condonare alicui alqd, alicui rei or alicui alqd ignoscere, alicui alicui rei veniam dare*. Connivance, *indulgentia*.

Conquer, *v. tr.* *vincere, capere, expugnare, potiri re*. Conqueror, *n.* *victor*. Conquest, *n.* *victoria, occupatio, expugnatio*; to make many —, *multos in amorem sui pellicere* (of a female).

Conscience, *n.* *scientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*; a good —, *a bona, c. recte facti, mens bene sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpe sibi conscium esse*; a bad —, *a mala, c. scelerum, mens male sibi conscia*; to have a bad —, *scientiâ morderi*; with good —, *salvâ fide, liquido*; the voice of — speaks aloud, *magna est vis conscientie*; with the best —, *optimâ fide*; a man without —, *homo sine ullâ religione et fide*; to have no —, *athid religioni sibi habere*; I make it a point of —, *religio mihi est*; I cannot prevail on my — to, *hoc ab animo meo impetare non possum*; I will take it on my —, *pulsam in me transferat*. Conscientious, *adj.* *religiosus, sanctus*,

severus, justus; to be —, *religionem adhibere*; adv. *religiose, sancte, severe, iuste*. Conscientiousness, *n. religio, sanctitas, severitas, fides, justitia*.

Conscription, *n. delectus, conquisitio militum*; to levy a —, *delectum habere, milites conscribere*.

Consecrate, *v. tr. consecrare, sacrare, dicare, dedicare, offerre*; to — your life to your country, *etiam suam totam patriam dedere*; — yourself to death, *se offerre ad mortem, ad mortem se devovere*. Consecrated, *sacratu, sacer*. Consecration, *n. consecratio, dedicatio*.

Consent, *v. consentire, assentiri, annuere, probare*. Consent, *n. consensus, assensus*; with your —, *te consentiente*. See *Concur*.

Consider, *v. tr. spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, perspicere*; — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; — to weigh in mind, *contemplari animo, considerare secum, referre animum ad alqd, perpendere*; to — as, e.g. they all considered Pompey as sent from heaven, *omnes Pompeium sicut aliquem de caelo delapsum intuebantur*; — any one as a father, *alqm in patris loco habere, observare alqm et diligere ut alterum parentem*; — any one as your child, *alqm in librorum-numero habere*; to be considered or accounted as a friend, etc. *amicus, (dux sapiens)*. Considerable, *haucl spernendus, non contemnendus* (not despicable). *non mediocris, magnus, grandis, gravis* (weighty); also by aliquantum with genitive (at. praedix), considerable plunder; — *aris alieni*, (debt); a good part of, *bona pars*; not considerable, *tenuis, levis*; a — number, *multitudo, vis*; — size, *magnitudo*; of — consequence, *gravitas*. Consideration, *contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio* (both the eyes and the mind); careful —, *specusctus*, — of nature, *natura*; diligent and repeated —, *contemplationes*; to think a thing worth —, *visendum existimare, dignum habere qui (quid, quod) visatur*; sustained —, *meditatio*, (so as to study) *commentatio*; to institute or undertake —, *secum meditari or commentari alqd*, — together, *commentari inter se*; — on many topics, *multa cum animo suo cogitare*; worth consideration, *contemplatione dignus, contemplandus, considerandus, visendus*; with —, *considerate, consulte, consilio, iudicio* (opp. to *inconsiderate, inconsulto, sine consilio, sine iudicio*); to act —, *consulto and cogitatum facere alqd, alqd providens sciensque facio* (with a full knowledge); with good —, *bono consilio facere alqd*; nothing —, *nihil consilio facere*; he who acts with consideration or is considerate, *homo consideratus, qui caute agit*. Considerate, *circumspectus, cautus, providens*; inconsiderate, *inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus, improvidus, imprudens incautusque*; inconsideration, *inconsiderantia* (want of reflection), *imprudencia* (want of forethought).

Consign, *v. tr. deferre alqd ad alqm, credere, credere, mandare alqd alicui, deponere alqd apud alqm*; — to writing, *alqd consignare literis*. Consist, *v. intr.* = to be made of or depend on, *constare*, — in some thing, in *alqd re*, — of something, *ex alqd re, compositum esse* (to be put together, of the formation rather than the form being considered); *contineri alqd re* (to be contained in); man — of soul and body, *homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo*; again, *hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore*; the gods — not of veins, muscles, and bones, *non carnis et nervis et ossibus continentur aut*; a part of his property consisted in money, *partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat*; the dactyl — of one long and two short syllables, *dactylus est e longa et duobus brevibus*; the army — of 10,000 men, *exercitus est militum decem millium or numerus copiarum explet decem millia*. To consist = to have your essence or essential quality in, *consistere in alqd re, contineri alqd re, versari, situm esse, positum esse, cerni* (to show yourself) in *alqd re*, *nisi alqd re or in alqd re* (to have your chief support or essential point in); virtue — in action, *virtus cernitur in agendo* (shows its character); let it — in what it may, *qualecunque est*. To con-

sist = to correspond or agree, *constare sibi* (e.g. *cura adhibenda ut constare in eita perpetuitate possimus nobismet ipsis*, we must take care to be consistent with ourselves at successive periods of our life). Consistent = agreeing with itself in different states or at different times, *constans* (thus *oratio constans, res constans, rumor constans, memoria constans, fama constans, opinio constans*). Consistence = thickness (as that of porridge compared with water), *concretio*. Consistency = agreement, harmony, *constantia*.

Consistory, *n. * senatus ecclesiasticus*.

Console, *v. tr. consolari alqm, solatium afferre or solatio esse alicui*; — by letter, *alqm per literas consolari*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio uttor quod*, etc. Consolation, *n. solatium, consolatio* (consoling). Consoler, *n. consolator*. Consoling, *adj. consolatorius*. Consolable, *adj. consolabilis*.

Consonant, *n. = a letter, consonans* (litera). Consonant, *adj. consentaneus, congruus*.

Consort, *n. comes, socius* (female —, *socia*); *maritus, conjux, uxor, marita*.

Conspire, *v. conjurare, conjurationem facere, conspirare*; — against, *conj. in alqm*, for something, *in alqd*. Conspiracy, *n. conjuratio, conspiratio*. Conspirator, *n. conjuratus, conjurationis socius*; the conspirators, *conjurationis globus*.

Constellation, *astrorum or celi affectio*; born under a —, *eodem statu celi et stellarum natum*; if it is of moment under what —, etc., *si ad rem pertineat quomodo caelo affecto compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, positus siderum* (properly the aspect); so *positus ac spatia siderum, positura stellarum, positio siderum*. See *Star*.

Constitution, *n. (1) of body, corporis constitutio, affectio*; a good —, *corpus bene constitutum*; to have such, *corpore robusto esse*; a weak —, *corporis imbecillitas*; to have such, *valetudine infirmi uti*; (2) of a state, *civilitatis forma, reipublica ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicae mutare*.

Constrain, *v. tr. constringere alqm, alqm vi cogere, alicui necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*. Constrained, *n. vis*; to do by —, *alqd inivitum facere*; the thing cannot be had by —, *res vi obtineri non potest*.

Construct, *v. tr. struere, construere*; — I found about, *circumstruere*. Construction, *n. (1) = building, edificatio, exstructio, aedes, edificium*; (2) = form of words, *verborum compositio*, (in mathematics) *descriptio*.

Construe, *v. tr. (1) = to put together, componere*; (2) = to translate, *vertere, convertere, trans. ferre*.

Consul, *n. * procurator mercaturae*.

Consult, *v. tr. consulere alqm* (to ask counsel of), *consulere alicui* (to consult for).

Consume, *v. tr. edere, comedere, exedere, consumere, conficere*; intr. *se conficere, labescere, contabescere*. Consumption, *n. consumptio*; = the disease, *tubercula, phthisis*; to be ill of —, *tube laborare*. Consumer, *n. consumptor, confector*.

Consummate, *v. tr. absolvere, cumulare alqd, consummare, extremam or summam manum imponere rei*. Consummation, *n. confectio, consummatio, absolutio, perfectio*.

Contact, *n. tactio, tactus, contactus* (specially of diseased things). Contagion, *n. contagio*. Contagious, *adj. contagiosus*.

Contain, *v. tr. continere, compicci, comprehendere*; to be contained in —, *contineri re*; — yourself, *abstinere a re, temperare sibi quominus, etc.*

Contaminate, *v. tr. contaminare, inquinare, pollueri*; — yourself, *se inquinare sordibus*. Contamination, *n. contaminatio, macula, labe*.

Contemn, *v. tr. contemnere, contemptum habere, despiciere, spernere*. Contempt; *n. contemptus, fastidium*; to fall into —, *in contemptumque ad-*

duci; to be contemned, *contemni*. Adv. *contemptum*, *cum fastidio*.

Contemplate, v.tr. *contemplari*. Contemplation, n. *contemplatio*. See Consider.

Contemporaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore* est or *fit*; adv. *uno tempore*, *simul*; to be —, *equalis alicui* or *alci*. Contemporary, n. *aequalis*, *qui ejusdem aetatis est*.

Contend, v.tr. *contendere*; to — against, *impugnare*, *oppugnare*; — all, *contra omnia disserere*. Contention, certatio, *disceptatio*.

Content, adj. *parvo* or *pauca* or *sorte sua contentus*. Contentment, n. *tranquillitas animi*, *animus tranquillus*; to my great —, *cum magna voluptate*; to the general —, *cunctis approbationibus*.

Contest, n. *certatio*, *certamen*. Contest, v. *contendere*, *anulari* cum *alio*. See Contend.

Context, n. *contextus*.

Contiguous, adj. *contiguus*; to be —, *contingere*. Contiguity, n. *continentia*.

Continent, n. *continens* (terra, opp. *insula*).

Contingent, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblati*; n., or the —, *quantum militum quaque civitas mittere debet*, *auxilia-orum*, n.; to send your —, *suum numerum conferre*.

Continual, adj. *continuus*, *perpetuus*. Continuance, n. *constantia*, *perpetuitas*. Continue, v. *perseverare* in re, *pergere*, *exsequi*, *consequi*, *continuaré*. Continuation, n. *perseveratio*, *continuatio*; the — follows, *reliqua deinceps perseveratur*.

Contortion, n. *contortio*, *distortio*, *depravatio*.

Contour, n. **extremæ lineæ*.

Contraband, n. **merces vitæta*. Contrabandist, n. **merces vitæta importans*.

Contract, n. *pactum*, *conventio*, *conditio*, *conductio*, *locutio*; by —, *ex pacto*; to make a — with, *pactisci cum alio*. See Agree.

Contradict, v.tr. *contradicere*. Contradiction, n. *contradictio*; without —, *nemine obloquente*.

Contradistinction, n. *contrarium*, *pars contraria*.

Contrary, adj. *contrarius*; to have the wind —, *ventus adversum tenet nobis*; the —, *contrarium*, *contraria pars*; on the —, *contra*, *adversus*, *exadversus* (with acc.) *e regione*; to stand —, *exadversus alqm stare*.

Contrast, n. *asperitas* (in building and painting), *diversitas*, *intervalum*; to form a line —, *propter asperitatem eblandiri omnium visis*. Contrast, v. *confingere alqd cum alqd* i.e. *pugnare*, *discrepare*.

Contribute, v.tr. (to give towards), *conferre*, — to something, *ad* (or *in*) *alqd*, *pecuniam dare ad alqd*, *pecuniam* (or *sipem*) *conferre*, *collationem facere*; — for a common object, in commune (or in publicum) *conferre*; — according to your means, *pro re sua* (or *pro facultatibus*) *conferre*. Fig. = to assist, *conferre ad alqd* (nihil, multum, plus, plurimum, etc.), *vim habere ad, valere ad* (to have influence for or to), *prodesse*, *adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut*; — much, *magnum momentum conferre*; — more, *plus momenti conferre*; it — (or conduces) so much to it that, *alqd hoc momenti facit ut*; it — much to glory, *magni interest ad laudem* (with inf. and acc. following). Contribution, n. *collatio*, *stips*, *collecta* — *æ*, i. symbola (συμβολή, e.g. to a common meal, pie-nic); to give —, *stipem conferre* re, *symbolam dare*; — your own —, *in partem impensæ venire*; contributing nothing to a pie-nic, *asymbolus*, *immunis*; to — to a scientific or learned work, periodical, **acta eruditiorum multis accessionibus augere*. See Conduce, Collect.

Contribute, e.g. mind, *animus penitentia affectus*.

Contribution, n. *penitentia*; I feel —, *penitet me re*.

Contrive, v.tr. *excogitare*, *invenire*, *ingere*, *comminisci*; — snares, *dolos nectere*, *procedere*. Contrivance, n. *excogitatio*, *dolus*.

Control, n. *moderatio*, *temperatio*. Control, v.tr. *moderari*.

Controversy, n. *controversia*, *altercatio*, *disceptatio*, *contentio*.

Contumacy, n. *pertinacia*, *contumacia*. Contumacious, adj. *contumax*, *pertinax*, *præfractus*.

Contumely, n. *contumelia*, *ignominia*. Contumelious, adj. *contumeliosus*; to assail with — words, *contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*.

Contusion, n. *contusio*, *contusum*.

Convalescence, n. *sanitas restituta*, *valetudo confirmata*.

Convene, v.tr. *convocare*; intr. *convenire*. Convenient, adj. *commodus*. Convenience, n. *commodum*. Convent, see Cloister. Convention, n. *conventus*, *foedus*, *pactio*. Conventional, adj. *fratiticius*, a *majoribus traditus*, *usu receptus*; it is —, *moris est*, *in more est*.

Converse, v. *se inclinare ad* or *in alqm* or *alqd*.

Conversation, n. *sermo*, *sermo quotidianus* or *communis*. Converse, v. *colloqui cum alio*, *serm. habere cum alio de re*; I have a — with, *est mihi sermo cum alio*; to come upon a —, *in sermonem delabi* or *incidere*; the — came up about. *incidit mentio de re*; what was the — about? *quæ res tandem incidit?* to enter into — with, *sermonem instituire cum alio*; to lead the — to another object, *sermonem alio transferre*; to break off a —, *sermonem præcedere*; the — slackens, *sermo friget*; to be the subject of —, *in ore omnium esse*; to become a subject of —, *fabulam fieri*. Conversely, *contra* *æ*, *ex contrario*.

Convert, v.tr. *in aliam mentem adducere*, *aliam mentem inficere*, *relocare ad virtutem* a *perditâ luxuriâ*, *sanare voluntatem nefariam*, **ad verum Dei cultum alqis animum convertere*; intr. *sententiam mutare*, *sententia sua decedere*, *mores suos mutare*, *morum mutationem facere*, *ad bonam vi- gem se recipere*, *ad auitatem redire*; * *Christum sequi*, *ad Christianam fidem transire*. Conversion, n. intr. *morum mutatio*, **accessio ad Christi doctrinam*, tr. *ad bonam fructum revocatio*. An association for —, **ad fidem Christianam propagandam associatio*.

Convex, adj. *convexus*, *gibbus* (humped, opp. *concavus*, hollow). Convexity, n. *convexio*, *convexitas*.

Convey, v.tr. *velociter*, *portare*, *deportare*, *exportare*, *importare*, *comportare*.

Convict, v.tr. *damnare*, *condemnare alqm*. Convict, n. *damnatus*, *maleficus*. Conviction, n. *damnatio*.

Convince, v.tr. *convincere alqm* *nicis* rei or *de alqd* re, *persuadere de re*, *convincere* or *persuadere* (with acc.); I am —, *persuadet mihi* (so tibi, nobis, etc.), or *mihi persuasum est de re*; *persuasum*, *persuasissimum habeo*, *persuasum mihi habeo*. Convincing, adj. *ad persuadendum accommodatus*, *ad persuasionem appositus*. Convincing, n. *persuasio* (conviction); the conviction of the mind, *animi iudicium* (to utter, *profere*).

Convivial, adj. *convivialis*. Conviviality, n. *convivialitas*.

Convoke, v.tr. *convocare*.

Convoy, n. *præsidium*, *custodia*; under —, *cum custodiis*; to appoint a —, *præsidium alicui dare*; to leave a —, *milites præsidiorum relinquere*, *cohortes custodias ac præsidia relinquere*.

Convulse, v.tr. *convellere*, intr. *convelli*. Convulsion, n. *spasmus*, (pure Latin) *convulsio*; under —, *spasticus*.

Cook, n. *coquus*; head —, *archimagirus*; to be your own —, *sibi manu sua parare cibum*. Cookery, *res coquinaria*; a — book, *culinarium præcepta* (as a title, for *de re coquinaria*, *de opsonis et condimentis*). Cooking, n. *coctura*. Cook, v.tr. *coquere*, *igne mollire*, *coquere in* or *ex re* (e.g. *in lacte*, *ex oleo*), *incoquere alqd* re or *cum alqd* re (e.g. *aquâ ferienti*, *cum aquâ*) —, thoroughly, *percoquere*; — food, *cibum* or *cibaria coquere*, *ribum parare* or *comporare*. Cooked, adj. *coctus*, *igne mollitus*.

Cool, adj. *frigidus* (making cool), *alsus* (cool in itself); somewhat —, *subfrigidus*; to become —, *refrigerari*, *refrigerescere*, to make —, *refrigerare*, *refrigidificare*. Cooling, n. *refrigeratio*. A cooling beverage, n. *sotio refrigeratrix*. See *Congel*, *Cold*.

Cooper, n. *victor*.

Co-operate, v. *unā agere*; — in a thing, *future* or *adjuvare alqd*; — much to, *multum valere ad alqd*. Co-operation, n. *opera*, *auxilium*; with any one's —, *alqis operā* or *auxilio*, *alqo iuvante* or *adjuvante* or *adjuvatore*; to promise active and faithful —, *polliceri alci nec infidelem nec seipsum operam in re*.

Coordinate, v. tr. *adungere*, *annectere*.

Copartner, n. *socius*, *consors*, *particeps alqis rei*, *agnus conductiois* (in taking a job of work). See *Companion*, *Comrade*.

Copious, adj. *copiosus*. Copiousness, n. *copia*.

Copper, *as*, *res Cyprium*, *cuprum*; of —, *Cyprius*, *Cyprius*; — vase, *vasa Cypria*; — colour, **color Cyprius*; — money, *rudera* —um, n. *numus Cyprius*, *as*.

Conjulate, v. intr. *jungi*, *conjungi*, *se jungere*, *se conjungere*, *coire*, *jungi* or *copulari cum alqd*.

Coppy, v. tr. *describere*, *exscribere*, *pingere*; — according to nature, *similitudinem effingere ex vero*, — a person, *imitando exprinere*. Coppy, n. *exemplar*, *imitatio*; to make a — *in imagine exercere*. **Copist**, n. *librarius* or *qui describit* or *exscribit*.

Coquette, n. *improba juvenis circumspectatrix*, *immodica sui ostentatrix*, *oculis cernens cum Coqueting*, n. **immodica sui ostentatio*. **Coquette**, v. *oculis tenari viros*, **improba juvenes circumspectare*, **immodice sui ostentare*.

Coral, n. *corallum* or *corallum*.

Cord, n. *restis*, *fusus*, *laqueus*, take a — and hang thyself, *sive restem et suspende te*; to end your disgrace with a —, *laqueo infamiam finire*. **Cordon**, n. *funiculus*; — of troops, *militis funtanc*; to establish a —, *fines praesidii militum tuere*.

Cordial, adj. *familiaris*, *ex animo amicus*.

Cordovan, n. *aluta Cordubensis*.

Corn, n. *nucleus* (the kernel of corn), *medulla* (marrow), or, *lynum* (the hard nut), *granum* (corn), *semen* (the seed), *flos*, *robur* or *robor*.

Corander, n. *coriandrum*; — *julec*, *coriandra-trum*.

Cork, n. *cortex*, to swim without —, *sine cortice nare*; a — tree, *suber*, **aubher quercus* (L.). **Cork**, adj. *subereus* (like). **Corkscrew**, **instrumentum extrahendis corticibus*.

Cormentor, n. **gulo* (L.).

Corn, n. *frumentum*, *fruges*, *annonae*; a — field, *ager frumentarius*, an ear of —, *spica*; *corn-rust*, *rudigo*; — harvest, *mensis frugum*; — stalk, *culmus*; — meal, *farina* & *semita parata*. See *Barley*, *Wheat*.

Cornet, n. *recriliarius*, *vestilifer*.

Corporal, n. *decurio*.

Corporation, n. *sodalitas*, *municipium*, *concilium*, *collegium*, *corpus*.

Corps, n. *corpus*, *manus*, *pars exercitus*, *ala equitum*, *agmen*; *corps diplomatique*, *legationes*.

Corpse, n. *cadaver*, (a dead body of an animal may be expressed by *mortuiculus*, or *g. oris morticina*, *mutton*), looking like a —, *cadaverosus*; the smell of a —, *odor cadaveris*, flies that feed on dead bodies, *muscae cadaverinae*.

Corpulent, adj. *corpore amplo*, *pinguis*, *opimus*, *obesus*; to be —, *corpore esse amplo* or *obeso*; to become —, *corpore facere*, *pinguescere*.

Correct, v. tr. *melius facere*, *corrige*, *emendare*, *punire*. **Correction**, n. *correctio*, *emendatio*, *pœna*. To — proofs, **menda typographica tollere*. See *Amend*, *Amend*.

Correspond, v. *respondere alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *conferre alci rei*, the words — to each other, *verbis respondet*; the event — to the hope, *eventus alci respondet ad spem*, far from —, *res longe aliter ac quis ratus est evenit*. To — by

letter, *litteras dare et accipere*; — with, *curi alqo per litteras colloqui*. **Correspondent**, n. **litterarum commercio cum alqo junctus*; to be a diligent —, *impugnam esse in scribendo*; he is my —, *curi quis literis*.

Corroborate, v. tr. *ratum facere* or *efficere*, *confirmare*, *comprobare*, intr. *probari*, *comprobari*, *confirmari*. **Corroboration**, n. *confirmatio*.

Corrode, v. tr. *corrodere*, *erodere*, *grifi* — my heart, *agritudo exeat animum*.

Corrupt, adj. *perditus*, *præfignatus*, *turpis*; — morals, *mores corrupti depravatiq*, *mores prius* or *turpes*. **Corrupt**, v. tr. *corrumpere*, *depricare*, *vitare*, *perdere*, *percurrere*, *persumdere*. **Corruption**, n. *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*.

Corrupting, adj. *perniciosis*, *exiliosus*.

Corral, n. *prata* (scapart), in pure Latin *prædo maritimus*.

Corset, n. *thorax* (S. paf), in pure Latin *pectoris legumen* or *legumentum*; provided with a —, *thoracatus*.

Coruscate, v. *coruscare*, *fulgere*, *splendere*.

Coruscation, n. *fulguratio*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

Cosmography, n. **cosmographia*, *descriptio mundi*. **Cosmographer**, n. *cosmographus*, **geographus* (geographer).

Cosmology, n. *cosmologia*.

Cosmopolite, n. *mundanus*, *qui totius mundi se incolam et eorum arbitratr*, *incola mundi*.

Cost, n. *sumptus* (outlay), *impensa* (what is spent), *præmium* (price), *merces* (wages); a very great —, *sumptus vastus*; the public —, *impensa publicæ*; at a person's —, *sumptus alqis*, *de personæ alqis*, *alqis impensæ*, *alqis impensio*; at private —, *privato sumtu* (u), at your own —, *sua* & *ex sua*, *de suo* (opp. *alieno*) *sumptus*; at the public —, *publica sumptus*, *de publico*, *publicæ*, *impensæ publicæ*; at a great —, *magna impensæ*, *sumptuose*, without any —, *nulla impensæ*, *nullo sumptus*, not at thy —, *sine sumptus tuo*, to live at a person's —, *alqis impensæ alci*, at the — of your health, *cum damno valetudinis*; to spare neither — nor labour, *nec vopram nec laborem percerere*. **Cost**, v. *alqd stat* or *constat* or *remit* or *condidit* or *emittit* (with pen. of the exact price); to — little, *parco stare*, very little, *minimo*; — nothing, *gratis* or *nihil* *constare*, *gratuitum esse*; what is the cost or price? *quanti (e.g. quanti cenæ?)* what does your dinner cost?

Costume, n. *habitus*, *ornatus*, *mos vestis*; a new —, *novus habitus*.

Collage, n. *casa*, *lugi* (um), *mayale*.

Cotton, n. *byssus*, *indon*; of —, *byssinus*.

Couch, or sofa, n. *lectus*, *lectulus*, *grabatus*, *lecticula* (cubricula). See *Bed*.

Cough, n. *tussis*; inclined to —, *tussibilis*; a dry —, *tussis secca*. **Cough**, v. *tussire* (to have a —); — badly, *male tussire*; to relieve or remove —, *tussim lecare*, *decutere*; not to expectorate in coughing, *in tussi nihil exsperare*.

Counsel, n. (1) = consultation, *consultatio*, *de-libratio*; to hold — with yourself, *deliberare de re*; — with some one, *alqm in consilium adhibere*; to give — one to another, *consilia inter se communicare*; (2) = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*; good —, *rectum*; by my —, *me auctore*; to give —, *consilium dare alci*, *consilium auctore esse alci*; — to do something, *quædæ alci*, *hortari alqm ut*; to ask for —, *alqm consulere*; to follow one's —, *sequi alqis consilium*; to spurn —, *momentum alqm spernere*; to support with —, *neque consilio neque operâ deesse alci*; (3) = a consulting assembly, *consilium*, *senatus*, to call a —, *senatum convocare*; a member of —, *a consiliis*, *consiliaria*, *senator*. To consult, or take counsel, *deliberare*, to counsel or give counsel, *consilium dare*. **Counsellor**, *consiliarius*, *consiliorum socius* et *adjuvator*, *auctor consilii*; to have a person as a —, *alqm consilium uti*. **Council-house**, or town-hall, *cursia*. See *Advice*.

Count, n. **comes*; to bestow the title of —, **comitis nomine et dignitate ornare alqm*. **County**, n. *comitatus*. **Count** = to reckon, *computare*. See *Number*, *Reckon*.

Countenance, *n.* *vultus*, or; a friendly —, *vultus benignus*; a sad —, *vultus tristis*; an impudent —, *os ferum*; an imposing —, *supercilium grande*; to assume a joyful —, *frontem explicare*; — a sorrowful —, *vultum ad tristitiam adducere*, an angry —, *frontem contrahere*; a threatening —, *supercilium tollere*; another —, *vultum mutare*; a learned —, *diri doli speciem pro se ferre*; to receive with a friendly —, *benigno vultu alqd ex-cipere*.

Counter, *adv.* = against, *contra*; to counteract, *resistere*; counterbalance, *parum esse alci, aequare, praeponderare* (to overweight); to counterfeit (1) in voice, *alienum vocis sonum fingere*; (2) in general, *simulare, dissimulare*; (3) in learning, *artificio simulationis eruditum esse*; — money, *numus adulterinus*; to counterfeit, *aliter precipere, imperium mutatum dare*; to counterterm, *redire, recedre, re recipere, exequitum alqd reducere*; to countermine, *cuniculis transveris adioris, alci rationes conturbare*; to counterplot, ** fraudem fraude repellere*; to countersign, *aliquid subscribere*.

Country, *n.* (1) as opposed to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; to live a — life, *ruri vitam agere, rusti-cari*; to go into the —, *rus concedere*; — to live, *abire rus habitatum*; to remain in —, *ruri se continere*; (2) one's native land, *patria*; in your —, *domi*; to be driven from —, *ciuitate pelli, in ex-siliu pelli*; to remain in —, *in patria manere*; to go out of —, *pergre proficisci*; to keep out of —, *peregrinari*; to dwell —, *peregre habitare*; here in this —, *in his regionibus, apud nos*; of what — *enjas*? of our —, *nostras*. Countryman, *n.* *homo rusticus, paganus*; country gentleman, ** homo nobilis ruri habitans*.

Couple, *n.* *pur, bini*; — of doves, *par columba-rum*; — of noble brothers, *par nobile fratrum*; (in married life) *conjuges, mariti*; only a — of words, *paucis te colo*. Couple, *v. jungere, conjungere*; — with, *copulare cum se, miscere re*; = copulate, *jungi, coire*.

Courage, *n.* *animus* (to be of good —, *bono animo esse*), *animus fortis, audax* (daringness), *ferocia* (fierce courage), *fortitudo* (bravery), *virtus* (manly strength); to have —, *animo forti esse*; to take —, *animum capere*; — again, *animum recipere* or *se recipere*; to restore —, *animum alci reddere*; to quicken —, *aleis animum erigere*; to allow — to sink, *animo cadere*; to lose —, *animum demittere*; to lose —, *animo fracto esse*. Courageous, *animosus, fortis*.

Courier, *n.* *nuncius volucer* or *expeditus, cursor, veredarius*; a horse of —, *veredus*.

Course, *n.* *cursum, decursus*; — of water, *lapsus*; — of the stars, *motus*; the regular —, *ordines as-trorum*; in full —, *effuso cursu*; to direct your — to, *cursum dirigere alqd*; to turn —, *flectere ad alqd*; — somewhere else, *aliu cursum petere*; to give a person free —, *alqm non coercere, non impedire*; — to a thing, *indulgere rei, non morari alqd*; — to your tongue, *libero ore loqui*; — in blaming any one, *ocis libertate perstringere alqm*; to leave justice to its —, *justitiam colere, non im-pedire*; in the — of the year, *anno veniente*; such is the — of things, ** sic natura hominum com-parata est*; unacquainted with —, *imperitus rerum*; the — of nature, *natura lex*; a race —, *curricu-lum, spatium, stadium*; to enter —, *in stadium in-gredi*; to run in —, *in spatio decurrere*; (fig.) the — of life, *vita, cursum*; to enter on a — of study, *studiorum rationem ingredi*.

Court, *n.* *aula, regia, palatium, domus palatina*; the —, *rex, principes, aulici*. Court, *v. salutare, colere alqm*, *se venditare alci, prosequi alqm, amorem declarare* or *fateri* or *significare*. Courtier, *n.* *purpuratus, aulicus*; he who has admis-sion at —, *qui ad aulam admittitur*. Courtly, or Courteous, *adj.* *urbanus, bene moratus*. Courtli-ness, *n.* *urbanitas, modestia, officium*.

Cousin, *n.* *consobrinus* (first), *sobrinus* (second), *patrualis* (a father's brother's child), *amitinus* (a father's sister's or mother's brother's child); pro-

pinquus, cognatus (relatives). Cousinship, *n.* *cog-natio*.

Covenant, *n.* *pactio, pactum, conventum*. To covenant, *pacisci cum alqd*.

Cover, *n.* *tegumen, tegmen, tegumentum, operi-mentum, involutum, stragulum*; woollen —, *gau-sape*; having —, *cilicium*; leather —, *scortea*; mitted —, *storia*; (for a bed) *lodie*; to act under cover, *colludere cum alqd*; a — or cloak (in a bad sense), *involutum, telamentum*; (of a hon-e), *tectum*; — of beams, *tectum laqueatum, lacunar*; (vaulted), *camera*; a small covering, *operculum*. Cover, *v. tr.* *tegere, contegere, obtegere, operire, r-lare*; — with straw, *stramento tegere*; — the table (lay the cloth), *mensam linco tegere*; — one's self, *corpus suum protegere*; to cover, *i. e.* to protect, *protegere, defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavere alci*; = to be secured —, *tutum, tectum esse*.

Covet, *v. tr.* *appetere, concupiscere, flagrare cu-piditate rei, incidere alci*. Covetous, *adj.* *cupidus, aridus*; to be —, *avide affectum esse de re*; to be-come — for, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*; *adv.* *appe-tenter, flagrantissime*.

Cow, *n.* *vacca, bos*; a young —, *juvenca, bucula*; of or pertaining to a —, *vaccinus, bubulus*. Cow-herd, *n.* *bubulus*.

Coward, *n.* *homo ignavus, timidus*. Cowardly, *adj.* *ignavus, imbecillus*; I am not so — as to, etc., *non is sum qui moris periculo terrear*. *adv.* *ignave, timide*. Cowardliness, *n.* *metus, ignavia*.

Coy, *adj.* *terecundus*. Coyness, *n.* *pudor, tere-cundia*.

Crab, *n.* *cancer*; — shell, *testa caneri*.

Crack, *n.* *fissura, fissum, rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rima*; to get a —, *rimam agere*. Crack, *v. tr.* *findere, diffundere*; *intr.* *findi, diffindi*. Cracked, *fissus*. Cracking, *n.* *fissio*.

Cradle, *n.* *cunx, cunabula -orum, n.*; from the —, *inde ab cunabulis*; to rock —, *cunis infantem movere*.

Craft, *n.* (1) = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; (2) = skill or trade, *ars (operosa or sordida), artificium, questus*. Crafty, *adj.* *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*.

Cram, *v. tr.* *farcire, refarcire*.

Cramp, *n.* *spasmus, tetanus*; seized with —, *spasticus*; to have —, *spasmo cezari*. See Spasm.

Crane, *n.* *grus*; * *ardea grus* (L.).

Crank, *n.* *verus, flexio, flexura*.

Crash, *n.* *fragor, fragores*; to make a —, *fra-gorem dare*; it lightens with terrible — of thunder, *inter horrendos fragores micant ignes*.

Crater, *n.* *erater*.

Cravat, *n.* *focale*.

Crave, *v. tr.* *efflagitare*.

Craw, *n.* *ingluvis, guttur*.

Crawl, *v.* *reperere, reptare, serpere*; — on all fours, *reptare per manus et genua, quadrupede gradu reperere*; to — out, *erepere, proripere*; — from the egg, *exire ex ovo, excludi*; — on, *irre-pere rei*; — into, *in alqd*; — in all corners, *per-reptare in omnibus lathris*; (fig.) = to act meanly, *humilliter scribere, parasitari*; — to a person, *adulari alqm, se renditare alci*. Crawling, *n.* *reptatio, hu-militas, adulatio*.

Crayon, *n.* * *stilus cerussatus*.

Crazy, *adj.* *mente caplus, recors, delirus*; to be —, *delirare*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. Crazyness, *n.* *deliratio*.

Creak, *v.* *crepare, concrepere*; the doors —, *cardo sonat*; the wheels —, *rotae strepunt*. Creak-ing, *n.* *crepitus*.

Cream, *n.* *flos lactis*. To cream, or skim, *v.* *florem lactis tollere, colligere florem*.

Create, *v. tr.* *creare, procreare, gignere, facere, fingere*. Creation, *n.* (1) = the beginning of things, *origo, principium*; — of the world, * *mundus conditus*; from the —, *inde ab hominum memoria*; (2) = the result of —, *mundus, universitas rerum*. Creator, *n.* *creator, procreator, fabricator, auctor*. Creature, *n.* *res, res creata, animal, homo*;

a reasonable —, animal ratione præditum; — without reason, animal brutum; O thou dear —! O tu carissima anima! a shameful —, mulier nequam or scelestæ.

Credit, v.tr. (1) = to believe, credere. Credit, n. fides; to give — or credence to a thing, alci or alci rei fidem habere, tribuere, adjuvare, credere; alci rei servire (e.g. incertis rumoribus, to act in relation to vague rumours); to withhold or refuse —, fidem alci abrogare or denegare; to procure for —, alci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere; — greater —, alci rei fidem augere; to procure —, fidem sibi conciliare; it finds some —, creditur alqd, fides habetur or tribuitur alci rei, fides est alci rei; it finds no —, fides abiit (with acc. and inf.), he finds —, creditur alci, alci fides habetur or tribuitur; — a little —, parva alci est apud alqm fides, parvam alci habet alqs fidem; to find — with no one, nemini fidem facere (e.g. a messenger who brings incredible intelligence); to find — from the fact, fidem ex eo trahere quod, etc.; to deserve —, fidem or nullam fidem habere (e.g. a letter, epistola); you may give — to, te tibi persuadere volo or tibi persuadere velim (with acc. and inf.); (2) = to trust, that is, to let a customer have goods, and wait for the payment, credere alci alqd (e.g. pecuniam, centum talenta); payment of things obtained on —, solutio rerum creditarum; to take up money on —, pecuniam alcis fide mutuam sumere; the object given on —, creditum; to purchase on —, emere in diem (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), emere pecuniam non presenti. (3, as a noun) = trustworthiness, fides, existimatio (belief in a debtor's honour); his — is gone, fides cecidit, conceidit; — has begun, to fail, fides alqm deficere cepit; — has vanished in business, fides de foro sublata est; to lessen a person's —, fidem alcis moliri, fiduciam arce conturbare; to destroy —, fidem tollere; to preserve —, existimationem tueri; to keep — sound, fidem retinere; to acquire more —, ad fidem alqd acquirere; with your — safe, fide incolunt; (4) = authority or influence, auctoritas, gratia (influence), opinio, existimatio; to support with —, gratia alqm juvare; to preserve —, gratiam tueri; bad —, or discredited, invidia; to bring into —, invidiam alci facere, conficere; to be in —, in invidia esse; to be in very bad —, invidia flagrare. Credible, fide dignus, creditibilis, probabilis, verisimilis (truth-like); to make any thing —, alci alqd credibile facere, probabile facere alqd, probare alqd (to procure for it acceptance), alqd confirmare; to make a thing —, alci rei fidem augere; more than is —, supra quam cuiuspiam credibile est; it is scarcely — to me, illuc viz adduci possum ut, etc.; it is more —, magis adducor ut credam; that is more —, id propterea fidem est; not to be —, a fide abhorrere, fidem excedere; is it —? an credi potest? to become — by means of, fidem ex eo trahere quod. Credibly, adv. creditibiliter. Creditibility, fides, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides; to have —, fidem habere, auctoritatem ad fidem habere; to attach — to, see Belief; it grows in —, additur alci rei fides; not to surpass — in any thing, veritatis fidem scire in alqd re; to lose —, fidem amittere; to refuse —, alci fidem abrogare or derogare. See Borrow, Belief, Faith.

Crescent, n. *luna crescens.

Crest, n. crista, juba. Crested, cristatus.

Creteceous, adj. cretosus.

Crib, n. præseppe, præsepium.

Cricket, n. gryllus.

Crime, n. delictum, maleficium, facinus, scelus, nefas, crimen (an accusation or charge); to commit a —, delictum committere, maleficium or facinus admittre, scelus facere or committere; to lay as a — against, alci alqd crimini dare, alci alqd in crimine ponere. Criminate, v. criminor. Crimination, n. crimen, criminatio. Criminating, adj. criminosus. See Accuse.

Crimson, n. coccineus (scil. color). See Colour.

Cripple, n. homo mancus or membris captus,

homo claudus et debilis; to become —, mancum et debilem fieri.

Crisis, n. discrimen, momentum; in the very —, in summo discrimine; the matter is in a —, res inclinatur; — is over, discrimen sublatum est.

Crisp, adj. crispus. Crisp, v. crispare, concrispare; intr. crispari, leniter inflecti. See Curl.

Criterion, n. discrimen. Critic, n. *censor, tjudec. Criticism, n. *censura libri; to write a —, libri censuram scribere. Criticise, v.tr. judicare, censuram agere rei.

Critical, adj. *censorius, criticus; = dangerous, rerum discriminia (critical points or crises).

Croak, n. (as frogs) ranarum voces. Croak, v. coazare. Croaker, n. magnarum calamitatum prænunciator.

Crocery, *coctilia -orum, n. casa terrena.

Crocodyle, n. crocodilus.

Crocus, n. crocus; — colour, color croceus (saffron), pigmentum e succis paratum.

Crook, n. pedum, lituus, falx. Crooked, adj. curvatus, incurvus, falcatus; = bad, pravo; with — legs, pedibus distortis; — nose, nasus adunco; — neck, qui est obdista cervicis; — beak, rostro adunco.

Crop, n. fruges, messis.

Cross, n. the figure †, cruz; the figure x, decussis; to put on the last, decussare; (as an instrument of execution) cruz; to set up a —, crucem constituere; to affix a person to —, cruci alqm affigere, in crucem tollere alqm; to hang on —, pendere in cruce; to die on —, in crucem agi; to take down from —, alcis corpus reficere; the sign of the —, crucis figura; to make —, digitis crucis figuram initiari. Fig., a cross, calamitas, miseria; to take up your —, Christo auctore mala non subterfugere; to have many —, multis malis vexari or conflictari. Crosier, *lituus episcopi. See Crook. Crucifix, *Christus cruci affixus. Crucifixion, n. supplicium summum a Christo sumptum. Crusade, n. miles or eques rei Christianæ propugnator.

Crouch, v. se demittere, caput demittere; — before any one, acclinare salutare alqm.

Crow, n. cornix; a little —, cornicula. To crow (like a cock), canere. At cockcrow, sub gulli cantum.

Crowd, n. turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo. Crowd, v. se ingerere, obtrudere alci, turbæ confertâ premi.

Crown, n. coronâ; the — of a hill, summus mons; — of a tree, arbor summa; to gift with a —, coronâ donare alqm; modesty is the — of virtue, pudor primus est virtutis honos; (as an ensign of royalty) insigne capitis, or insigne regum, diadema, pure Lat. fascia; to put on —, diadema capiti alcis imponere; fig. = dominion, summa rerum, regnum, imperium; the — passes to, imperium transit ad alqm; the British —, *regnum Britannicum; property of the —, prædia publica; the heir to a —, heres regni; pretender to —, amulus regni; the rival pretenders to —, qui de regno inter se contendunt. Crown, v.tr. coronare; — with laurel, coronare lauro, præmio ornare; the end — the work, *exitus acta probat; his efforts were — with success, fortunâ in eâ re prospere usus est; to be crowned, diadema accipere; a — head, princeps, rex, imperator. Coronation, n. sollemnia quibus alqd præmio ornatur, *sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit.

Crude, adj. crudus. Crudity, n. cruditas.

Cruel, adj. crudelis, sevus, ferus, durus. Cruelty, n. crudelitas, feritas, duritas; to exercise — against, crudelitatem exercere in alqo; to run into all kinds of —, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere.

Cruise, v.intr. vagari, pervagari mare; — along the shore, præter oram vagari.

Crumb, n. = the soft part of bread, panis mollia (-ium, n.), interior pars panis; = a small piece, mica, micula, panis uncia.

Crumple, n. *ruga*. Crumple, v. tr. *rugare*; intr. *rugari*.

Crush, v. tr. *comprimere, contundere*.

Crust, n. (of bread) *crusta*; to cover with —, *incrustare*. Crusty, adj. *crustatus*.

Crutch, n. *baculum*; to walk with a —, *baculo levare membra*; to lean on —, *baculo inniti*.

Cry, v. *clamare, conclamare*; — respecting, *de re*; — to, *inclamare alqm*; — after, *clamore alqm insequi*; — with a loud voice, *maxima voce clamare*; — “fire!” *ignem conclamare*. Cry, n. *vociferatio*. To cry = to shed tears, *lacrimare*.

Crystal, n. *crystallus*; a — cup, *poculum crystallinum*. Crystalline, adj. *crystallinus, vitreus*. Crystallise, v. tr. **in crystallos formare*; intr. **in crystallos abire*. Crystallisation, n. **formatio crystallorum*.

Cub, n. *pultus*. To cub, v. tr. *setus edere*.

Cube, n. *cubus, quadrantal*. Cubic, adj. *cubicus*.

Cubit, n. *cubitum*; of a —, *cubitatis*; half a —, *semicubitatis*; two —, *bicubitatis*; two — high, *binorum cubitorum in altitudine*.

Cuckold, n. *curiſca*; to make a —, *rem habere cum alij's uxore*.

Cuckoo, n. *cuculus*.

Cucumber, n. *cucumis*; a dressed —, **cucumis aceto maceratus*.

Cud, to chew the —, *ruminare, ruminari*; (as a noun) *ruminatio*.

Cudgel, n. *baculum, fustis*. Cudgel, v. tr. *ferire, verberare*.

Cue, n. *cauda*.

Cuff, n. *plaga*. Cuff, v. tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infligere*. See Box.

Culmination, n. *summum fastigium*. Culminate, v. intr. *in summo fastigio esse*.

Culpable, adj. *nocens, noxius*; to be —, *in noxiū esse*. Culprit, n. *maleficus, qui crimen commisit*.

Cultivate, v. tr. *colere, conserere, excolere, excolere, instituere*; — a field, *colere agrum*; — the understanding, *animum excolere*; — the character, *mores conformare*; — any one, *instituere alqm*. Cultivation, n. *cultus*; — of the fields, *cultus agrorum*. Culture, n. *cultus, humanitas*; = civilisation, *excolta hominum vita*.

Cunning, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. Cunning, n. *astutia, calliditas, versutia, dolus*. See Cheat, Deceit.

Cup, n. *poculum, scyphus, calix*; a small —, *poculum*.

Curate, n. (as holding the place of a superior) *icararius*; (as having the care of souls) *qui animos regit ac moderatur*. Curacy, **cura animarum, sacerdotium*; to do the duties of a —, **curam animi gerere*. Curator, n. *curator*.

Curb, n. **catenula maxillaris, frenum*. Curb, v. tr. *fricare, domare, edomare*; — the passions, *libidines comprimere, domitas habere libidines*; — anger, *iram pſonificare*; not to —, *ira indulgere*; — yourself, *animum suum comprimere*.

Curd, n. *lac concretum*.

Cure, n. *curatio, medendi facultas, medicina*; to apply a — to, *curationem adhibere morbo*; to undertake the — of, *curationem alqis suscipere*. Cure, v. tr. *sanare alqm, mederi alci*.

Curiosity, n. (1) = a desire for new things, *curiositas, nova nascendi studium, spectandi studium*; to satisfy your —, *studio spectandi indulgere*; (2) = something rare or strange, *res raritate nobis*. Curious, adj. *curiosus, nova videnti cupidus*.

Curly, v. tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere, comae capillos, capillum crispare*. Curled, *crispatus*.

Curry, n. **uræ passæ Corinthiæ*.

Currycomb, n. *strigilis*; (as a verb) *strigili radere*.

Curse, n. *exsecratio, devotio, imprecatio, maledictum*. Curse, v. **exsecratione uti*; to — any one, *exsecari i, devotire alqm, male precari, diras*

imprecari alci; to — and swear, *impas voces jactare*; — thereupon, *diras voces addere*.

Curtail, v. tr. *truncare, detruncare, in angustum cogere, contrahere*.

Curtain, n. *telum, plaga, auleum*; to draw the —, *rela obducere*; — before, *velis obtendere alqd*.

Curvature, n. *curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio* (tr. curving), *curtamen, curcitas, curiatura, flexura flexus, tortus, sinus* (passive, curve); full of — *flexuosus, sinuosus*. Curve, v. tr. *curvare, incurvare, flectere, inflectere* (to bend); intr. *curvari*. Curvilinear, adj. **lineis curvis or obliquis or pravis*.

Cushion, n. *puleinus, pulmar*.

Custard, n. **placenta ex oris*.

Custody, n. *custodia, carcer, vincula -orum, n.*; to be in —, *in custodiā servari*.

Custom, = usage, *consuetudo, mos* (moral observance), *institutum* (ordinance); — of sinning, *consuetudo peccandi*; according to my, thy, etc. —, (ex) *consuetudine*, (ex) *more, pro meā consuetudine, ex instituto meo*; against —, *præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque*; — and the example of others, *aliorum exemplo institutoque, aliorum more et exemplo*; it is the Greek —, *est consuetudo or mos Græcorum* (with inf. or ut), *est Græcæ consuetudinis, est moris Græci*; it is a custom with us, *est usu receptum, est institutum*; as the custom bears or causes, *ut consuetudo fert*; to have a —, *consuetudinem habere*; to adopt a —, *cons. asciscere*; to lead a person to —, *inducere alqm in cons.*; to be led or brought to —, *in cons. or in morem venire*; to become a —, *in cons. verti*; it becomes a — to me, *in cons. alqis rei venio*; — to some one, *alqis in eam cons. venit or in eam se cons. adducit ut*; the — has grown old or up, *consuetudo inveteravit*; a — has come from —, *tradita est cons. ab alqo*; to introduce —, *cons. introducere, alqd in morem inducere or perducere*; to hold or retain a —, *cons. tenere or retinere or servare*; — your own —, *institutum suum tenere, nihil mutare de cons. suā*; to give up —, *a cons. recedere*; to turn from your old —, *a pristina cons. deflectere*; to give up a — gradually, *cons. minuire*; to accommodate yourself to —, *consuetudini servire*; to recall or call back to ancient —, *revocare ad pristinam cons.*; to restore an old —, *reterere cons. referre*; to lose the —, *desuēfieri ab* (of persons), *obsolescere* (of things); — is second nature, *consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur, also vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ*; the — of acting rightly has become a second nature with me, *mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit*. Customary, *tralatitius* (brought from the past), *usitatus* (used), *tritus* (rubbed), *perulatus* (common), *comb. usitatus et tritus, usitatus et perulatus*; *vulgares, quotidianus* (daily), *communis, mediocri* (ordinary); a — word or expression, *verbum usitatum et tritum, verbum vulgare or vulgi or quotidianum or quod versatur in sermone et consuetudine quotidiani*; a — style, *genus sermonis usitatum*; the — marks of poison, *quæ indicia et restigia esse tenent*; it is a — question, *quæri solet*. See Accustom, Use, Usage.

Cut, v. tr. *secare* (in general, and with a surgical instrument), *scalpulum admoſcere or adhibere alci rei, scalpere* (to form by cutting, as wood or stone), *metere, demetere* (to mow), *castrare* (to castrate), *temperare* (to mend a writing-tool), *recidere, praecidere* (e.g. *capillos*); — out of, *exsecare alqd alci rei*; to — a tree into planks, *arboſem in laminas secare*; to — into pieces, *minutum or minutim concidere*; to —, = engrave, *scalpeſe in re* (e.g. *alqm in gemmā*, a likeness on a precious stone); to — to the bone, *consecare usque ad ossa*; to — yourself, *cultro se vulnerare*; the morning cold cuts the face, **matutinum frigus mordet os*. Cutting, adj. *acutus*; — frost, *gelu acutum*, so *praegelidum frigus, ventus perfrigidus*.

Cutaneous disease, *scabies*; (on the chin) *mentagra, mentigo*. Cuticle, n. *cuticula, membrana, pellicula*.

Cutlass, n. *gladius, culler*.

Cutlet, n. *caruncula*.
 Cycle, n. *circulus, orbis*.
 Cyclopaedia, n. **encyclois doctrinarum omnium disciplina, orbis doctrinae*. Encyclopaedic, encyclopic, to possess — knowledge, *magna varietate et copia esse in suis studiis*.
 Cylinder, n. *cylindrus*. Cylindrical, adj. *cylindricus*.
 Cypress, n. *cupressus*; of —, *cupressus*; a — grove, *cupressetum*.
 Czar, **imperator Russorum, Caesarea imperatrix R.*

DABBLE, v. *aqua manus crebro intingere, leviter ulq. attingere* (art or letters). Dabbler, n. *homo leviter eruditus*.

Dad, or Daddy, n. *tata*.
 Daffodil, n. *narcissus*; of the —, *narcissinus*.
 Dagger, n. *pugio, sica*; a small —, *pugiunculus*; to strike with a —, *pugione petere alqm*.
 Daggie, v. *rore or luto inficere*; daggled, *rore or luto infectus*.

Dainty, adj. *delicatus, fastidii delicati*, **cuppediorum studiosus*. Dainty, n. *edibus delicatus, cuppedia -orum*, n. *cupedia, cibi delicatioris*; to eat only dainties, *unumquidque quod est bellissimum edere*.

Dairy, n. **lactarium, caseale*.
 Daisy, n. **bellis perennis (L.)*.
 Dale, n. *valis, conrallia*.
 Dally, v. *nugari, lascivire*. Dalliance, n. *nugae, lascivia*.

Dam, n. *agger, aggeratio, moles*; — against a flood, *moles fluctibus (aquis) opposita*; to form —, *extruere*; soil for —, *terra ad aggerem extruendum congesta*; — a road along, *agger vice*; to form —, *tramitem aggerare*; to dam out a river, *flumen arceſſe*.

Damage, n. *damnum, detrimentum, factura (loss), dispendium (waste), noxa (injury)*; to do —, *damno esse alci, damnum inferre alci*. Damage, v. *nocere, efficere, obesse, damno esse*.

Damask, n. *pannus Damascenus, linteum Damascenum*. Damask, adj. **ferrum Damascenum* (a Damask blade).

Dame, n. *mulier, matrona, domina*.
 Damn, v. tr. *damnare, condemnare*; — any one to death, *alqm capitis damnare*; — to the hulks, *ad opus publicum*. Damnable, adj. *damnandus*. Damnation, n. *damnatio, condemnatio (the act), poena quā alqs post mortem afficitur* (the punishment).

Damp, adj. *humidus, humectus*; to be —, *humidum esse*; to become —, *humescere*. Damp, v. tr. *humectare*, (fig.) *deprimere, comprimere, restringere, sedare*.

Damsel, n. *puella, ancilla, famula, virgo*.
 Damson, n. **prunus Damascena* (the tree), **prunum Damascenum* (the fruit).

Dance, n. *sallatio, orbis saltatorius, chora*. Dance, v. *saltare*; — well, *commode*; to go to —, *sallatum ire*; to learn to —, *sallare discere*. Art of dancing, *ars saltandi*; pleasure in —, *sallandi voluptas*; teacher of —, *sallandi magister*; room for —, *aëus in quā saltant*; school —, *ludus saltatorius*. Dancer, n. *saltans, saltator, m. saltatrix, f.*

Dandelion, n. **leontodon taraxacum (L.)*.
 Dandle, v. *blandiri, manibus agitare*.

Dandy, n. *homo elegans, juvenis barbā et comū nitidus, do capsulā totus* (just out of the band-box).

Danger, n. *periculum, discrimen*; — and necessity, *periculum negotique*; to meet —, *p. adire*; to undergo, *p. subire, suscipere*; to rush into —, *in discrimen se conferre*; — of your life, *in p. ca-*

pitis se inferre; to bring any one into —, *in discrimen adducere alqm*; to endeavour to do so, *periculum intendere alci*; to place out of —, *tutum præstare alqm*; with — to me, *meo periculo* (at my risk), *meo Marte* (with my resources); to play at the risk of another, *de alieno corio ludere*. Dangerous, adj. *periculosus, inceps*; a — condition, *res dubie*; — region, *regio gravis*; — season, *annus tempestivus*; it is — to sail in winter, *periculose hieme navigatur*; it looks — on all sides, *imminent undique periculum*; free from danger, *periculi ex-pers*.

Dangle, v. intr. *pendere a (de, ex, in) alqā re, dependere ex (de) re, pendere ex ore alqis*.

Dank, adj. *humidus*.
 Dapple, adj. *coloris maculosi, maculosus*; dapple-grey, *scutulatus*.

Dare, v. *audere, non vereri, hoc sibi sumere ut, etc.* Daring, adj. *audax*. Daring, n. *audacia*.

Dark, adj. (1) = dark (as opposed to daylight), *obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus, cæcus* (blind); somewhat —, *subobscurus*; it is —, *tenebræ sunt*; it is becoming —, *tenebræ oboritur*; as it was already —, *jam obscurā luce*; to see in the —, *per caliginem cernere*; to make —, *obscurare*; (2) dark in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus*; to become —, *nigricare*; (3) = dark or difficult to the mind, *obscurus, abstrusus, impeditus, incertus*; — words, *verba obscura*; to make any thing —, *tenebræ obducere rei*; the thing is yet —, *res nondum ad liquidum perducta est*. Adv. *obscurè, perplexe*. Darkness, n. *obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox*; — covers my eyes, *oculi caligant, caligo oculis obfunditur*; to bring out of —, *alqm in lucem proferre*; to lie in —, *in tenebris jacere, in umbra degere*; it darkens, *vesperascit, jam tenebræ oboritur*. Dark-red, adj. *ex rubro subniger*; dark-black, *niger*.

Darling, n. *delicie, amores alqis*; he is my —, *est mihi alqs in deliciis*.

Darn, v. *farcire, sarcire* (to patch, fill up).

Darning needle, *acus grandior*.

Dart, n. *pilum, hasta*. Dart, v. *jacere*.

Dash, v. *concutere, collidere, perfringere*.

Dastard, n. *homo ignavus*.

Date, n. *dies*; to put the —, *diem in epistola ascribere*; not to do so, *non ascribere*; without —, *sine die et consule*. See Day.

Date (palm), n. *palmla*; of —, *palmeus*; — tree, **phoenix dactylifera (L.)*. Data, n. *indicia -orum, n. argumenta -orum*.

Daub, v. tr. *linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere*.

Daughter, n. *filia*; a little —, *filiola*. See Child.

Daunt, v. tr. *terrere alqm, terrorem inficere, intueri alci, in terrorem conjicere alqm*; to be daunted, *terreri, exterreri*; by any thing, *alqā re*; — by any one's appearance, *aspectu alqis conturbari*. Dauntless, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus*.

Dauphin, n. **Delphinus*.

Daw, n. *monedula*.

Dawn, n. *diluculum*. It dawns, v. *lucescit, dilucescit*.

Day, (1) = the period of light, *dies* (opp. *nox*), *lux* (daylight, opp. *tenebræ* or *nox*); the longest —, *dies solstitialis, solstitium* (the entire time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis, brumia* (the entire time of the shortest days); the days are longer than with us, *dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram*; before day, *ante diem*; at break of —, (cum) *primā luce, luce oriente*; by —, *luce, die, interdiu*; — and night, *diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque, noctes diesque, noctes et dies, noctes atque dies*; by night and by —, *die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die nocteque, nocte et interdiu*; the work is carried forward —, *nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est*; the — breaks, *lucescit, dilucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur*; for many months there is no —, *multis mensibus dies non cernitur*; it is a bright —, *clara dies est*; far on in the —, *multus dies est, multo die*; to sleep till —, *ad lucem dormire, in melius dies dormire* to

live for the —, *in diem vivere, in horam vivere*; to wish one good —, *aliquid saluum esse jubere, aliquid salutare*; good day! *salve (valere)*; to spend —, *festum diem agere*; (2) = a period of time, *dies* (in the feminine when it denotes a series of changes or a limit); a bright —, *dies albus or candidus*; a dark —, *dies ater or ominosus*; a period of two, three, four days, *biduum, triduum, quadratum*; three whole —, *totum or universum triduum*; yesterday, *heri, hesterno die*; to-day, *hodierno die, hodie*; this is the eighth —, *hic est dies octavus*; every other —, *tertio quoque die, alternis diebus* (post-Aug.); from day to —, *in dies*; day after —, *diem ex die, diem de die*; every day, *in dies singulos*; to the —, *ad diem, ad diem dictum or statutum or constitutum, in diem certum* (against the time fixed); to pay to the —, *in diem solvere*; for all times, *in omnes dies*; the day before, *pridie*; — after, *postidie, postidie ejus diei*; — the arrival, *pridie adventum*; in these days, *his diebus*; to next —, *cras* (the morrow), *crastino die*; within seven —, *intra septem dies*; on an early —, *propediem*; in our —, *nostrâ aetate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus*; in my old —, *in senectute, senex*; to pass one's — in care, in want, *vitam degere in otio, in egestate*; to end one's —, *diem supremum obire*; the length of a —, *unius diei spatium*; brightness of —, *claritas diurna*; daylight, *lux*; to avoid —, *lucem fugere*; the day-time, *tempus diurnum* (opp. *tempus nocturnum*); *dies tempus*; according to the time of —, *ut tempus est diei*; to conclude from —, *ex diei tempore conjecturam capere*; a day's sail, *diei cursus, navigatio*; — labour, *labor quotidianus, labor diurnus, opus diurnum* (daily labour), *opera, actus diurnus, vensum* (the slave's task); a — book or journal, *factorum dictorumque descripta per dies*; * *diurni rerum suarum commentarii*; to keep —, *facta dictaque describere per dies*; a day's wages, *manuum merces, questus quotidianus or diurnus*; to earn — or live as a day-labourer, *diurnum victum quaerere*; — with difficulty, *diurno questu famem propulsare*; he lives on —, *ei operâ vita est*; a day-labourer, *in diem se locans, mercenarius, operarius* (in pl. *operâ mercenarii or operari*); to hire, *operas conducere*; to supply, *operas præbere*; a day's march, *diei or unius diei iter, iter* (the first, the second, the third, *prima, secunda, tertia castra*); after a full —, *confecto justo itinere ejus diei*; to command the legions to follow with short days' marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubere*; to reach in five —, *quinque castris venire, pervenire alio*; a day's journey, *diei or unius diei iter, iter, cursus, navigatio* (sail, voyage); — of two days, *bidui iter or cursus or navigatio*; — nine —, *novem diurnum iter*; (*mansio*, a station or halting-place for the night); to be distant by —, *diei itinere or cursu or navigatione abesse*; — from a place by eight days' journey, *ab alio loco octo mansionibus distare*; the wood is nine days' journey broad, *latitudo silvæ patet novem diurnum iter*; the journey took nearly ten days, *via diurnum fere erat decem*; to have already advanced many —, *jam multorum diurnorum riam progressum esse*; Daily, *quotidianus, diurnus*; — food, *victus quotidianus, cibis diurnis*; adv. *quotidie, quot diebus, nullo non die, omnibus diebus, in dies singulos* (*quotidie vel potius in dies singulos*); *ut etiam literas ad te mitto*, I send you a short letter daily or rather every day; *diebus singulis*, on every day, day by day.) See Light, Night.

Daze, v. tr. *caecare, oculorum aciem præstringere*.
Deacon, n. *diaconus*. Diaconate, *diaconatus*.
Dianery, * *domicilium diaconi*.

Dead, adj. *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus, vitâ et sensu carens*; a — person, *funus* (corpse); the regions of the —, *inferi*; (fig.) dull, *mortuus, languidus*; — language, *lingua mortua*; the city is as if —, * *castrum in totâ urbe silentium est*; a — complexion, *exanimis funereusque color*. Death, n. *mors, letum, nec, obitus, discensus* & *vitâ, finis or exitus vitæ*; after a person's —, *alio mortuo*; in

his —, *moriens*; to die a violent —, *violenta morte perire*; to have an easy —, *facilem exitum habere*; to suffer —, *mortem subire*; to condemn to —, *capitis damnare*; to be vexed to —, * *mirare consumi*; to be starved to —, *per inediâ a vitâ discedere*; death-pang, *morientis angor*; fear of —, *mortis metus*; in the article of —, * *in mortis discrimine*; sleep of —, *sopor eternus*; — sweat, * *sudor quem mors evocat*; stillness of —, *silentium summum*; punishment of —, *pæna capitis or mortis, supplicium summum*. Deadly, adj. *mortalis, mortifer, exitialis*. See Die, Kill.

Deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*; somewhat —, *surdaster*; naturally —, *cui auditus negatus est*; to become —, *oburdere*. Deafen, v. tr. *exurdare, obtundere, sopire*; deafened, *torpidus*; to be —, *torpore, stupore*; to become —, *torpescere, stupescere*.

Deal, v. tr. (1) = to act, *agere*; (2) = to conduct yourself, *se gerere*; (3) = to buy and sell, *mercari, mercaturam facere, negotiari, rem gerere*. Dealer, n. *qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, institor, mercator*; a plain —, *civis probus*; a double —, *fraudator*.

Dear, adj. *carus* (opp. *vilius*), *magni pretii, pretiosus* (of high value, opp. *pari pretio*), *multorum numorum* (that which has cost much, e.g. *bibliotheca*); *cornu is —, annona cara est*; in very — times, * *rebus carioribus multo*; what you don't want is — at nothing, *quod non opus est, asæ carum est*. Dearly, *care* (opp. *vili pretio* or merely *vili*), *magno pretio* or *magno* (opp. *paræ pretio* or *paræ*); very —, *carissime, impenso pretio* or *impensio*; how dear! (touch!) *quantus! so —, tanti*; however —, *quantus quantus*; to buy —, *aliquid emere care* or *magno* or *male*, *comparare aliquid magno pretio*; — dearer, *carius emere*; to sell —, *rendere care* or *magno* or *bene*; — dearer, *pluribus vendere*; to be sold very —, *impensio pretio vendere, quam plurimo vendere*; (fig.) to pay very — for, *maximas alcijs rei penas dare*; to stand in —, *care constare, pluris stare, non sine magnâ mercede contingere*; — much dearer than, *multo pluris esse quam*. It is — to me, *aliquid diligo et carum habeo*; — above all, *aliquid unum diligo*; your wish is very — to me, *carissimam habeo voluntatem tuam*; one's dearest possessions, *que alci sunt carissima*. Dearest, or high price, *caritas* (opp. *vilitas*), *magnum pretium* (opp. *parvum pretium*), *caritas annonæ* or *rei frumentariæ* (opp. *annonæ vilitas*). Dearth = deficiency or want of food, *inopia rei frumentariæ, inopia frumentaria*; comb. *inopia et caritas rei frum.*; to cause a —, *annonam incendere or flagellare or exandefacere* (of speculators), *caritatem annonæ inferre* (of things, e.g. as of a hailstorm); there was a great — that year, *annus in summa caritate fuit*.

Debat, v. tr. *excludere, occludere, præcludere*.

Debase, v. tr. *corrumpere, vitare, adulterare, depravare*.

Debate, n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. Debate, v. *altercari, disceptare, certare*.

Debauch, v. tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitare, perdere aliquid, alcijs mores depravare*; to try to —, *alcijs interitum quaerere*. Debauch, n. *debauchia, luxuria*. Debauchee, n. *debauch, gurgis, convicator*.

Debitate, v. tr. *debilitare, infirmare, frangere*. Debitant, n. *infirmus, imbecillus, infirma entitudo*.

Debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, ex alienum*; to get into —, *ex alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in ære alieno esse, debere*; to be oppressed by —, *ex alieno premi, ære alieno demergeri esse, obstratum esse*; to pay —, *debita solvere*; — your old — by new, *vetusta solvere*; — the — of nature, *debitum naturæ reddere*; free of —, * *ex alieno vacuus*; to make your self —, *se liberare ex alieno*; to become —, *ex ære alieno*; to begin to —, *capere ex alienum accipere*. Debtor, n. *debitor, qui debet, obstratus*; a good —, *bonum nomen*; to be a —, *debere aliquid*.

Decade, n. *decas, decas (late)*.

Decalogue, n. * *præcepta decem tabularum*.

Decamp, v.intr. aufugere, subterfugere, abscondere.

Decant, v.tr. deliquare, percolare, diffundere.

Decapitate, v.tr. caput alcis. or cervicem alcis praecidere. See Behold.

Decay, n. deminutio, defectio virium, vires corporis affecta; — of the understanding, deminutio mentis. Decay, v.intr. deminui, minui, deficere, decrescere, senescere, hebescere; I —, viribus senesco or deficior, vires extenuantur, deficiunt; I — in body, vires et corpus amittit (opp. corpus facio); the memory —, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoriâ; zeal — as hope, studium cum æpe senescit; the power of the Athenians —, opes Atheniensium senescunt.

Decasse, n. decensus, obitus. See Dead.

Deceit, n. fallacia; to practise a —, fallaciam intendere in alqm; to fall into —, in fraudem decipi. Deceive, v.tr. decipere. Deceiver, fraudator, homo ad fallendum paratus; a subtle —, selerator; to be a thorough —, totum ex fraude et fallaciâ constare. Deceitful, adj. fallax, dolosus, cafer; — words, verba ad fallendum instructa. Adv. fraudulentiter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum. See Cheat.

December, n. (mensis) December.

Decent, adj. quod decet, decûrus. Adv. decûre, recte. Decency, n. decentia, decorum; to observe, decorum sequi or servare; to have a feeling of —, quid decent sentire.

Deception, n. fraus, dolus. See Cheat, Deceit.

Decide, v.tr. iudicare alqd; decernere rem or de re, decidere rem or de re; — a question, questionem solvere; — a battle, pugnam decernere; — that something shall be done, decernere alqd faciendum; — for a person, alcis partes sequi. Decided, certus, exploratus; I am —, certum mihi est. Decision, n. adjudicatio, iudicium, sententia; to leave the — to, alcis arbitrio permittere; integrum relinquere alqd alcis. I have the — of, res penes me posita est.

Decimate, v.tr. decimare cohortes (post-Aug.), sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere, decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti necare, decimum quemque fusti ferire. Decimation, n. decimatio.

Decipher, v.tr. investigare et persequi. Deciphering, n. ars notas investigandi et persequendi.

Deck of a vessel, constratum navis; ships which have —, naves constratae or lectae. See Bedeck.

Declaim, v. pronuciare, declamare, declamitare, graviter et tenuite pronuciare; he — with a clear voice, etc., pronuciavit voce acutâ, ardenti motu gestuque. Declamation, n. pronuciatio, ex verum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio; vocis, cultus, gestus moderatio cum tenuitate; actio (delivery), pronuciandi ratio. Declaimer, n. declamator.

*Declare, v.tr. dicere, profiteri, prodere, praedicere, declarare; — a person heir, heredem alqm scribere; — any thing as null, irritum facere, abolire; — for any one, partes alcis sequi; — for any thing, accipere, probare alqd; — against, detestare, improbare alqd. Declaration, n. praedicatio, sententia, dictum; — of love, declaratio amoris; — of war, denuntiatio; his — was to this effect, *in eam sententiam disputavit ut doceret, etc.; to give an explicit — of, diligentius explicare alqd.*

Decline, v.tr. fugere, recusare, declinare (to retire or shrink from, de or ab); — a verb, verbum immutari casibus, verbum declinare. Declination, n. declinatio, flexura, flexus, fuga. Decline, or Declivity, declivitas, declive; at the — of day, dio decedens; — of life, ætate ingravescentis; — of your affairs, inelinasit rebus tuis.

Decoction, n. decoctum, potio medicata, decocta (agua); to make —, decoquere.

Decompose, v.tr. solvere, dissolvere, resolvere; intr. dissolvi, solvi. Decomposition, n. solutio, dissolutio.

Decorate, v.tr. decorare alqd alqd re (e.g. alqm

præmiis, ornare, exornare, distinguere alqd alqd re (e.g. parietes marmoribus, your room with marble); I — myself to please you, me exorno tibi ut placeam. Decoration, n. ornatio, exornatio (act.), ornatum, decor (pass.). Decorous, adj. decûrus. Decorum, n. decûrus.

Decoy, v.tr. voce allicere, cibo allicere, cibo insequare, also insequare; (fig.) allicere, allectare, allectare et invitare ad alqd, allicere, pellicere in alqd alqd re. Decoying, n. allectatio; means of —, or a decoy, esca, illecebra, lenocinium; n — bird, allector, illex.

Decrease, v.intr. minui, se minuiere, minuerè, imminui, remitti, se remittere (to relax), levare, sublevari (to be lightened), leniri, mitigari (to be lessened or abated); his anger —, ira defervescit. Decrease, n. deminutio, imminutio, decrementum.

Decree, v.tr. decernere, censere, placere alcis, sciscere, jubere, comb. sciscere jubereque (a law, an ordinance): Decree, n. decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum, populi scitum.

Decrepid, adj. decrepitus, ciclus; to be —, vietum et caducum esse.

Deery, v.tr. diffamare (to spread an evil report), infamare (to bring into disrepute).

Dedicate, v.tr. dicare or dedicare alcis alqd, (e.g. librum), sacrare, consecrare (to a divinity); — an altar to Jupiter, Jovi aram dicare; — a templo to a god, deo templum dicare; — a book to a person, alcis librum dicare or dedicare (post-Aug.), librum ad alqm mittere, librum ad alqm respondere; — yourself to the service of the state, patriæ se dedere or decorere, reipublica se tradere; to the service of the gods, totum se vertere in cultum deorum; — your time to, tempus consumere in re; — your talents, ingenium conferre ad alqd.

Deduct, v.tr. detrahere alqd alei or de alqd re; — from a sum, detrahere or deducere alqd de summa; — from a weight, subtrahere alqd e pondere. Deduction, n. deductio; a — is made from the money, deductio fit ex pecuniâ.

Deed, n. facinus, quæ alqs facit or agit; deeds, acta, facta; = documents or archives, literæ, tabule, literarum monumenta; to sign —, consignare.

Deep, altus (distance from the land level up or down, e.g. altus mons, a high mountain; alta aqua, deep water; so altum flumen, alte radices, alta plaga; so we say "the high sea" for the sea where it is very deep). Deepen, v.tr. deprimere (opp. tollere, allere). A deep, or depth, locus depressor, altum, profundum; the depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa; — of the river, altitudo fluminis; — of the sea, altitudo maris; the greater —, profunda altitudo maris, profundum maris; in the —, in profundo (opp. in summo); to throw yourself into —, (se) precipitare, se jacere in profundum, se immittere in profundam altitudinem; to go down into —, deorsum ferri (of things = to sink); to rise out of —, ex alto emergere. The depth of character, altitudo ingenii; — of the soul, altitudo animi; — of God's wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.

*Deer, n. cervus; fallow —, *cervus dama (L.).*

Deface, v.tr. deformare, in pejus fingere, fœdare. Defacement, n. deformatio, deformitas.

Defame, v.tr. calumniari, de famâ or existimatione alcis detrahere. See Accuse and Calumny. Default, n. = error or omission, culpa, peccatum, error; by — of care, incuria; — of attention, negligentia; — of property, inopia. Defaulter, qui radimonium deserit (one who forfeits his surety), obaratus (one deep in debt).

Defeat, n. (of an army) clades, strages, interitio. Defeat, v.tr. stragem dare or edere; to inflict a — on, cladem inferre alcis; to suffer —, cladem accipere. See Conquer.

Defect, n. quod deest, quod desideratur; — in a book, liber in quo desunt quedam plagula; the defects of character, vitia; to labour under —, rito laborare; = a flaw, labez, vitium, menum. Defective, adj. imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus (faulty);

to be defective, *deficere, deesse*. Defection, or Desertion, *defectio*, (fig.) *n* — of mind, *a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio*. Deficiency, *defectio* (e.g. *virium, animi*).

Defend, *tueri, tutari, defendere*. Defence, *n*. *tutela, patrocinium, defensio*; without —, *sine orasidio, indefensus, non tectus, non munitus*; want of —, **inopia praesidii*; a place of —, *asylum* (ἄσυλον, properly a free city); *portus et perfugium*; a wall or tower of —, *propugnaculum*; — against the barbarians, *oppositum barbaris*; a means of —, *tutamen*; forces for defence, *praesidia*. Defensive weapons, *arma ad legendum et ad nocendum, arma et tela*. See Guard, Protect.

Defer, *v. tr.* (1) = to postpone, *differre* (in general), *proferre, conferre* (to a fixed time), *prorogare* (to a longer period, to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *procrastinare* (by delay), *producere, prolatare* (to draw out), *rejicere, reservare* (to put off what you ought to do now); — from day to day, *diem ex die ducere*; — some days, *aliquot dies proferre or promovere*; — a marriage, *prodere nuptiis aliquot dies*; — something for another volume, *alqd differre in aliud volumen*; (2) = to give way to, *cedere, decedere* *alci*. Deferring, *n*. *obserantia*. See Delay.

Defile, *n*. *angustia, fauces, pyla* (πύλα, gates). Defile, *v. p.* *per angustias iter habere*; the army defiled through a wood, *agmen per saltum porrigitur*; to march in defile, *acie procedere*.

Defile, *v.* = to pollute, *maculare, inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fœdare, violare, polluere*; — a virgin, *alqm vitare*. See Deflower.

Define, *v. tr.* *finire, definire, describere, circumscribere*. Definition, *n*. *finitio, definitio* (giving the limiting or discriminating future).

Deflect, *v. declinare*. Deflection, *n*. *declinatio*.

Deflower, *v. tr.* *alqm vitare, alqm (per vim) stuprare, alcjs pudicitia vim atque vitium afferre, per vim vitium or stuprum offerre alci, alci pudicitiam or decus mulieris expugnare, alci pudicitiam eripere*. Deflowering, *n*. *vitatio*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Deform, *v. tr.* *deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare or vertere*; deformed, *deformatus, deformis* (ugly). Deformation, *deformatio, depravatio* (act.). *deformitas, turpitudine* (as a condition, deformity).

Defraud, *v. tr.* *fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, fraude or dolo capere, defraudare alqm alqd rei*; — of his money, *alqm circumducere or circumvertere argento, alqm emungere argento*; to — one's creditors, *fraudare creditores*; to try to — a person, *fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam intendere in alqm*. See Cheat.

Deiray, *v. tr.* *sumptus facere or suppeditare, solvere, impensam or impensas facere*; to — the cost of the public games, *ludorum facere impensas* (so *cœnarum, munerum, operum ac munerum, etc.*).

Delunct, *adj.* *mortuus, falo functus*.

Defy, *v.* *confidenter resistere, confidenter resistentem respondere, alqm provocare* (to challenge), *contumaciter spernere alqd* (i.e. imperia), *contemnere alqd* (e.g. *leges*), *obsciam ire alci rei, se esse alci rei* (e.g. *periculis*). Defiance, *n*. *contumacia, confidentia, contumax animus*; noble —, *libera contumacia*; unbridled —, *ferocia*.

Degenerate, *v.* *degenerare* (to lose the qualities of kind or race), *degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari*; seriousness often — into sadness, *severitas saepe in tristitiam procedit*. Degenerate, *adj.* *degener*.

Degrade, (1) = to lower in rank or position, *ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere alqm, gradu dejicere alqm, ab ordine remove alqm, militandi ordinem alci mutare* (in military affairs). Degradation, *gravis defectio, ab ordine motio*. (2) to lower one's authority or influence, *minuere, imminuere alcjs auctoritatem*; — one's self, *se demittere, se submittere*; — to something, *prolabi ad alqd, se precipere in alqd* (e.g. *in mulieres stultas*;

to womanlike wailing), *descendere ad alqd*; — to the worst insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere* (to act unworthily). Degrading, *indecorus*. Degradation, *humilitas*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Degree, *n*. *gradus*; having degrees, *gradatus* (graduated); to go up many —, *multis gradibus ascendere* (steps); the — of human age, *gradus ætatis humanæ*; — of honour, *gradus honoris* (dignitatis); the — of dignity and fortune, *gradus dignitatis et fortunæ*; not to have reached that — of wisdom, *ad istum gradum sapientiæ nondum pervenisse*; to advance by — to higher topics, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere*.

Deify, *v. tr.* *alqm ex homine deum facere, alqm in cælum tollere, alqm inter deos or in deorum numerum referre, alqm in deorum numero collocare, deorum numero consecrare, or consecrare alone, in deorum numero referre, deum numerare or putare, alqm ut deum colere, deorum honores alci tribuere, ad cælum or ad astra tollere, laudes alcjs in astra tollere, alqm ad cælum laudibus esse*. Deified, *divus*. Deification, *n*. *apothéosis* (ἀποθέσις), pure Latin consecratio.

Deign, *v. tr.* = account worthy, *dignari alqm re, dignum habere or ducere alqm re* (or with sub.). e.g. *alqm congressione dignum judicare, or alqm dignum judicare quicum congrederi*, to deign to honour a person with your intercourse; *to alqm dignari honore cœne, or alqm dignum honore cœne habere*; I beg that you would deign, etc., *in rogo ut digneris* (with inf.).

Deism, *n*. **deismus*. Deist, *n*. **deista*. Deity, *n*. *Deus, numen divinum* (divine power), *divinitas, natura divina*. See God.

Deject, *v. tr.* *alqm or alcjs animum affligere, alcjs animum frangere or infringere, contristare*. Dejected, *mæstus, tristis, dejectus*; to be —, *in morore esse or jacere*. Dejection, *n*. *agritudo, mæstitia, tristitia*.

Delay, *v. tr.* = retard, *morare, remorare, detinere alqm, moram facere alci rei, moram afferre alci rei* (or *alciei*), *moram et tarditatem afferre alci rei, tardare, retardare, retinere* (to hold back); = to check, *reprimere* (e.g. *fugam hostium*); = to restrain, *arcere, cohibere*; = prolong, *ducere, trahere, extrahere*; = postpone, *differre*. Delay, *v. intr.* *morari, commorari, se tenere, continere se*; — in some place, *alqd loco*; — over a thing, *morari in alqd re, hærrere in alqd re*; — too long, *longum esse*. Not to delay much thereon, *ne multum morer, ne longum fiat* (to avoid tediousness); — over little matters, *morari in parvis*; — over each point, **du hærrere in singulis*. See Deser, Stay, Tarry.

Delectation, *n*. *delectatio, oblectatio*; for (his) —, *deliciarum causâ, deliciarum et voluptatis causâ; delectio*.

Delegate, *n*. *legatus, nuncius*; to be a —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere or administrare, legatione or legationis officio fungi*. Delegate, *v. tr.* *legare, allegare*.

Deleterious, *adj.* *mortifer, exitialis, cœnatus*.

Deliberate, *v.* *deliberare* (to weigh); — on any thing, *deliberare or habere deliberationem or consulere or consultare, or consilium inire or e. capere de alqd re, tractare consilia alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli*); — with a person, *deliberare or consulere cum alqd, adhibere alqm in consilium or ad deliberationem*; — one with another, *consilia inter se communicare, consilia consilire*. Deliberation, *n*. *deliberatio, consultatio, consilium*; to enter into —, *in deliberationem or consultationem venire*; to conduct the public —, *publicum consiliorum esse moderatorem*.

Delicate, *adj.* (1) of persons, *tener, mollis, delicati fastidii* (in eating, etc.), *laxitudo studiorum* (a gourmand), *difficilis et morosus* (not easily pleased, particular); (2) of things, *avarsus* (sweet), *delicatus* (costly, luxurious), *laxus* (well prepared), *tener, tenuis* (fine), *teres, fastidiosus* (e.g.

cures); (3) = difficult to handle, *difficilis, lubricus* (slippery), *anceps et lubricus*. Adv. *molliter, tenuiter, delicate, suaviter, subtiliter*. Delicacy, *n.* *mollitia naturae, mollitudo humanitatis, cunctiditas, cautio*; — in eating, *cibus suavissimus, cibus lautus*; delicacies, *cibi exquisitissimi* or *suaevissimi, lautilia* (tit-bits).

Delight, *n.* *voluptas, dulcedo*. Delight, *v.tr.* *delectare, oblectare*; intr. *delectari* or *oblectari* *re*. Delightful, *adj.* *latus, jucundus, suavis*.

Delineate, *v.tr.* *delineare, designare, describere*. Delineation, *n.* *graphis-idos, f.* or pure Latin *pictura linearis*.

Delinquent, *n.* *maleficus, capite damnatus* (condemned to death). Delinquency, *n.* *delictum, scelus, facinus*.

Delirium, *n.* *delirium, vesania, furor*. Delirious, *adj.* *delirius*; to be —, *delirare*.

Deliver, *v.tr.* *liberare alqm re* or *a re*; — out of slavery, *servitute liberare* or *excipere, servitio eximere, c servitute in libertatem restituere* or *vindicare*; — from a siege, *liberare obsidione*; — from the punishment of death, *capitis absolvere* (in a trial); — from debt, *ere alieno liberare* or *exsolvere*; — from pecuniary need, *difficultate pecuniarum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem illatam ab alqo repellere, alqm crimine eximere, expicere, alqm absolvere* (in a trial); — from disgrace, *lecere infamiâ*; — from fear, *metu liberare, lecare, a metu vindicare*. Delivered, *liberatus, solutus, solutus ac liber*; — from earthly bonds, *corporis vinculis relaxatus, corpore solutus*; — from dangers, *periculis liberatus, periculis defunctus*; to be —, from fever, *febris carere*. To deliver one's self, *se liberare, in libertatem se vindicare, libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effugere, carceris vincula rumpere*; — from debt, *se liberare ere alieno, es alienum dissolvere*; — from snares, *se exuere ex iniquis*; — from the yoke, *jugum exuere, jugo se exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from an unfortunate position, *ex, nullis se emergere* or *se extrahere*. Deliverer, *n.* *liberator, or is qui liberavit, vindex*; — out of danger, *periculi*; — slavery, *libertatis*. Deliverance, *n.* *liberatio*.

Delude, — to impose on, *v.tr.* *aliquem lacerare et falsâ spe producere* (literally, to entice a person and lead him on in false hope), *alqm eludere et extrahere, deludere* (to delude and to disappoint); *alqm variis dilationibus frustrare* (to disappoint by various delays or excuses), *alqm variis frustrationibus differre, alqm per frustrationem differre* (to put off on various pretexts). Delusion, *n.* *error, dolus, fallacia, praeiugium, falsa doctrina, opinio falsa, vana fides*; it is not a — that there are gods, *non vana fides deos esse*; to be under —, *errore duci*; to relieve from —, *errorem ab alqo evellere*.

Deluge, *n.* *inundatio propter scelera hominum in terras immissa*.

Delve, *v.tr.* *fodere*. Delver, *n.* *fossor*. Delving, *n.* *fossio*. See Dig.

Demagogue, *n.* *civ popularis, qui populi causam agit, populi potentie amicus*; to be a —, *populariter agere, rebus novis studere, the arts of a —, artes populares*; the disposition of —, *ingonum acutum in novas res; the words of —, voces seditiosae, colloquia seditiosa*; — to deliver speeches as a —, *seditiosa per cœtus disserere*. See Revolutionist.

Demand, *v.tr.* *poscere* (in the expectation of obtaining), *deposcere, exposcere* (earnestly), *postulare, exposulare* (as a right), *flagitare, efflagitare* (pressingly); Cicero has this climax, *miseri cordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare*, *petere, expetere* (to seek), *exigere* (to desire or require), *requirere*; — with justice, *iure quodam suo postulare, justam postulandi causam habere*; what the time and necessity —, *quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat*; truth —, *veritas elamat*; prudence —, *est prudentis*; friendship —, *est amici*. Demand, *n.* *postulatio, postulatium*; an intolerable —, *postu-*

latum intolerabile; a shameless —, *postulatio impudens*; extravagant — or pretensions, *delicia (equitum)*; very mild —, *postulata lenissima*.

Demarcation, *n.* *terminus, lines, confinium*; lines of —, *termini constituti, fines terminali*. See Bound.

Demean, *v.* (1) = to conduct, *se gerere in re*; — in a friendly way, *amicè facere*; — prudently, *prudenter se gerere*; — honourably, *honeste se gerere*; (2) = to lower one's self, *se demittere*; *se submittere, probati ad alqd, descendere ad alqd, minuire suam dignitatem*. See Behave, Conduct.

Demerit, *n.* *culpa, meritum*. See Blame, Fault.

Demise, *n.* *obitus, decessus*. See Dead, Die.

Democracy, *n.* *ratio popularis, populi potentia* or *imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum, civitas* or *respublica popularis* (opp. *civitas regia*), *civitas in qua in populo sunt omnia, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, civitas in qua populi potestas summa est, respublica in qua per populum aguntur et sunt in populi potestate omnia, resp. in qua populus plurimum potest omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur, resp. quæ populo or populi potestate regitur*; to be averse to —, *aversum esse a ratione populari*. Democratical, *adj.* *popularis*. Democrat, *n.* *qui populi causam agit, populi potentie amicus*.

Demolish, *v.tr.* *demoliri alqd* (statuam, domum, templum, alcu culpam de se), *deicere, sternere, prosternere*. Demolition, *n.* *demolitio*. Demolisher, *n.* *demolitor*.

Demon, *n.* *dæmon* (Eccl.), *dæmonium* (Eccl.). Demoniacal, *adj.* *dæmoniæcus* (Eccl.).

Demonstrate, *v.tr.* *demonstrare* (to show clearly), *firmare, confirmare, probare alci alqd*. Demonstration, *n.* *demonstratio, probatio*; this is difficult of —, *difficile est probatu*.

Demoralise, *v.tr.* *mores corrumpere, moribus nocere*; public-houses —, **caupones moribus nocent, *in cauponis mores corrumpuntur*. Demoralisation, *n.* *mores corrupti or perditii*; in so great —, *tam perditis moribus*; — grows worse, *mores magis magisque lapsi sunt*.

Demur, *v.tr.* (1) = object to, *exceptionem facere, contra dicere, occurrere*; (2) = to delay, *remorari, moram facere*. Demurmer, *n.* *exceptio, mora, dilatio*.

Demure, *adj.* *serius, serius, gravis*; to make u — countenance, *ultum componere*. Demureness, *n.* *gravitas, severitas*.

Den, *n.* *caverna; specus, cavea, claustrum, latibulum*.

Denominate, *v.tr.* *nominare alqm* or *alqd, denominare, nomen alci dare*. Denomination, *n.* *nomination, genus*.

Denote, *v.tr.* *denotare* (alqm colore, cretâ, — citizens to be slain, *cives necandos*), *notare, signare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, notam apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd, notâ insignire*; by these things are denoted tetter by Latin than by Greek words, *melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Grecis*.

Denounce, *v.tr.* *denunciare*; — war, *bellum*; — before a court, *nomen alci deferre, libellum de alqo dare*. Denunciation, *n.* *denunciatio, delatio* (at law), *libellus de alqo datus* (bill of indictment).

Dense, *adj.* *densus, condensus, confertus, creber*; a — line of battle, *acies condensa or conferta*; to fight in — masses, *confertim pugnare*; to make —, *densare, condensare*. Density, *n.* *densitas*. See Thick.

Dentist, *n.* **medicus dentium*. Dentition, *n.* *dentitio*; to facilitate —, *facilem prestare dentitionem infantibus*. See Tooth.

Deny, *v.tr.* and intr. *negare* (to say "no," opp. *dicere* = to affirm); *abnuere* (to refuse by a nod, opp. *annuere* = to grant), *infutiles ire, infutari* (to deny a fact or a crime, opp. *confiteri*), *abjurare* (by oath); — thoroughly, *denegare*; — constantly, *pernegare*; I will not — that, *haud abnuerim* (with acc. and inf.); I cannot — that, *haud abnuerim possum quin*. Denial, *n.* *infutatio*. Denier, *vi negat, infutator*. See Abnegation, Negation.

Depart, v.intr. *abire ab* or *ex*, *abierere ab* or *ex*, *decidere algo loco*, *de* or *ex loco*, *discedere ab loco*, *or loco*, *ex loco*, *excedere loco* or *ex loco*, *egredi loco* or *ab loco*, *allegredi ab*, *ex*, *or the abi.*; (fig.) = to die, *discedere ex* or *a vita*. Departure, n. *abitus*; *decessio*, *decessus*, *discessus*. Department, n. (1) = office or duty, *munus*, *munia* -orum, n. *provincia*, *muneris partes*; (2) = district, *ager*, *regio*, *territorium*, *provincia*; that is not in my —, *hand meum est*, *hoc non est meum officium*; the — of the navy, *provincia maritima*, *or classis provincia*; the Admiralty —, *ducuntur navalia*; the foreign —, **cura* or *administratio rerum exterarum*; to divide a country into —, *terranti in regiones describere* or *dividere*; by departments, *regionatim*.

Depend, v.intr. *pendere ex algo* or *aliqua re*, *pendere ex alio arbitrio* (on a person's will), *in alio ditione esse* (to be in a person's power), *esse in alio munu*, *in alio potestate certi*, *in alio esse* or *positum* or *situm esse*; the decision of this — on them, *hujusce rei potestas omnis in se sita est*; what part we shall play — on our will, *quam personam gerere velimus a nostra potestate proficiscitur*; to — on fortune, *fortuna subjectum esse*; their fate — on the issue of the war, *discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque eius certitur*; all — on their decision, etc. *eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum redit*. Dependent, adj. *alienigenus*; to be —, *alieni juris esse*. Dependence, n. *fiducia* (humanis que sit fiducia rebus cogita, consider what dependence you can place on human affairs); the mutual — of friends, *amicorum inter se fiducia*.

Deplet, v.tr. *depingere*, *pingere*, *fingeré*, *effingere*, *dicendo effingere rei imaginem*, *exprimere*, *diacribere*; — vividly, *aliquid pauce sub aspectu subicere*, *aliquid sub oculis subicere*.

Deplore, v.tr. *deplorare*, *deplorare*, *complorare* (of sorrow); — a person's death, *desire* or *complorare alius mortem*, *de morte alius flere*, *aliois morti illacrimari*, *aliois mortem cum fletu deplorare*; — the loss of a friend, *lacrimis innotque comploratu prosequi mortuum* (of the waiting over a corpse before burial); — the living as well as the dead, *complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque*; he is not — at this death, *mors eius caret lacrimis*; to — one's self and one's country, *complorare se patriamque*; — one's ill fortune, *deplorare de suis incommodis*; — the condition of the people with vain lamentation, *complorare inuilli lamentatione fortunam gentis*. Deploing, n. *deploratio*, *comploratio*; — of yourself and your country, *sui patriaeque*.

Depopulate, v.tr. *terram vacuifacere*, *incolas terrâ ejicere*.

Deport, v.tr. *se gerere*. Deportment, n. *ratio vivendi*, *mores*. See Demean.

Depose, v.tr. *testari*, *testificari*; — falsely, *falsum testimonium dicere* or *præbere*. Deposition, n. *testimonium*, *testimonia* or *dicta testium*. Deposition, n. *testis*. See Witness.

Deposit, v.tr. *deponere*. Deposit, n. *depositum*; — of money, **premitio* *apud aliquem depositum*.

Deprave, v.tr. *depræcare*, *corrumperé*, *vitiare*. Depravation, n. *depræcatio*, *corruptio*. Depravity, n. *præcitas*, *turpitudine*, *mores perdit*, *mores turpes*.

Deprecate, v.tr. *deprecari* (bellum, mortem, vitam ab algo, ditionem mortis; with ne and non, also quin and quominus). Deprecation, n. *deprecatio*.

Depreciate, v.tr. *minuere* (person or things); — any one's dignity, *aliois auctoritatem*; *elevare* (the moral worth, e.g. res gestas, *aliois auctoritatem*), *obtreccare alioi* or *alioi rei*. Depreciation, n. *obtreccatio*; to extol yourself by the — of another, *premiendo alium se extollere*; to speak for the — of another, *de algo detrahendi causâ dicere*. See Detract.

Depress, v.tr. *deprimere*, *opprimere*, *aliois*

spiritus reprimere. Depression, *animus demissus* or *admissus*; to be —, *animo esse submissus*.

Deprive, v.tr. *privare algare*, *spoliare*, (stronger) *despoliare*, *exspoliare*; comb. *spoliare nudareque algâ*, *detrahere spoliareque algâ*; *adnecere*, *orbare*, (children, hope, etc.); — a person of goods, *aliois omnibus bonis evertere*, *expellere*, *aliois de fortunâ omnibus deturbare*; — of his children, *aliois orbare liberis*, *liberos ab algo abstrahere* (e.g. obsequium nomine, as hostages); — of his sanity, *aliois deturbare de mente et sanitate*; — of all his senses, *aliois omnibus orbare sensibus*. Deprived, *orbis algâ re* (liberis orbatus, bereft); — of the use of his limbs, *membris captus*; — of his eyes, etc., *oculis et auribus et mente captus*; — of hope, *spe orbatus*; — altogether, *spe dejectus*. Deprivation, n. *privatio*, *spoliatio*, *orbatio*.

Depute, v.tr. *legare* (in state affairs), *allegare* (in private). Deputation, or Deputies, *allegati*, *apocell* (ἀποκῆλοι), pure Latin delecti. See Ambassador, Delegate.

Derange, v.tr. *turbare*, *deturbare*, *perturbare*. Derangement of mind, *mentis alienatio*, *dementia*.

Deride, v.tr. *deridere aliquem* or *aliquid*, *irridere in aliquem*. Derision, n. *derisus*, *irrisio*. Derider, n. *derisor*, *irrisor*.

Derive, v.tr. *derivare* (to draw off or turn aside a river), *deducere*; — water from a river, *aquam de flumine* or *ex flumine derivare* (ducere and derivare used of compound words; he thinks the word is derived from, etc. *verbum ductum esse ab re putat*; to be derived from, *fluere* or *manare ab* or *ex*; (as to origin) *verbum derivare ab altero*, to derive one word from another; *nomen aliois rei a verbo quodam ducere*, to derive the name of a thing from a certain word; whence do you derive the word Neptune? unde nomen Neptuni dictum or ductum esse putas? to be derived from a family, an ancestor, etc., *ortum esse* or *originem esse* (e.g. nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraculis; born at Carthage, but derived from Syracuse); *originem trahere ab*, *originem ducere ab* or *ex algo*, *genus ducere ab algo*, *ad algam originem sui deferre*; (of things) *originem accepisse ab algo*.

Derogate from, v. *derogare* (e.g. *algâ de magnificentia*, *ex aguitate*, *algâ sibi*, *fidem aliois*). Derogation, n. *derogatio*.

Descend, v.intr. *descendere* (from a carriage, *ex rēali*; *ex equo*, *se demittere* (to let yourself down), *demitti* (e.g. *in algum*, *in callem*). Descend, *descensio*, *descensus*; (in genealogies) the degrees of —, *gradus descenduntium* (Jct.); the relatives, or descendants; *descendentes* (Jct.); to be descended in direct line, *aliois artissimo gradu contingere*, *per artissimos gradus ad algum primam sui originem pervenire*.

Describe, v.tr. *describere*, *perscribere*, *verbis exsequi*, *scripturâ persequi* (specially by writing), *explicare algâ* or *de algâ re* (in detail), *exponere algâ* or *de algâ re* (to set forth), *enarrare* (recount), *enumerare*, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *litteris mandare*, *memorie prodere*, *tradere*; — shortly, *breviter describere*; — at length, *stilo uberius explicare*; — in verse, *versibus describere*, *exponere*, *persequi*; — in one volume, *in uno volumine exponere*. Description, n. *descriptio*, *narratio*, *enarratio*, *expositio*; — of a life, *vita*; — of the earth, *geographia*; — of a country, *chorographia*; — of a place, *topographia*; — of the moon, **selenographia*; — of mountains, **orographia*; — of the world, **cosmographia*; *eloquent beyond* —, *supra quam enarrari potest eloquens*.

Desery, v.tr. *explorare*, *scrutari*.

Desecrate, v.tr. *profanare*, *profanum facere* (opp. *sacrum esse velle*), *exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere*, *maculare* (sacra), *violare* (templa); fig. *virtutem suspicione*. Desecration, n. *polluta sacra*.

Desert, n. (1) = a wilderness, *regio deserta*, *loca deserta*, *or deserta -orum*, n.; (the condition) *castitas*; the — of Libya; *castitas Libyæ deserta*

dies, **diurni rerum suarum commentarii*; to keep a —, *facta dictaque describere per dies*.

Dice, *n. talus, talillus, tessera, tesseraula* or *tessella*; to play at —, *talis* or *tesseris ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*; to be given to —, *aleae indulgere*, *aleam studiosissime ludere*; a — box, *phimus* (φίμος), pure Latin *frutillus, turricula*; to shake the —, *phimus concutere*; — table, *tabula, forus aletorius, aleus, alreolus*. Dice-shaped, *tessellatus* (tessellated). To dice, *v. talos* or *tesseras jacere* or *mittere*, also merely *jacere* or *mittere*; *alea se oblectare*. The game of dice, *alea, ludus talarius, lex talaria*; to lose at —, *in alea alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aletorium*; to win at —, *prospera alea uti*; — something —, *alqd in alea lucrari*; gain at —, *aleae compendium*; to spend your time at —, *tempus in aleam conferre*. A dicer, *n. alea ludens, in alea ludens, aleo, aletor*.

Dictate, *v.tr.* (1) = to read to one who writes down what you read, *dictare*, (fig.) necessity dictated that law, *inopia scriptis hanc legem*; (2) = to appoint, constitute (e.g. *pœnam alti, multam alti*), *judice, præcipere, præscribere*. Dictator, *n. dictator*. Dictatorial, *adj. dictatorius, imperiosus*. Dictatorship, *n. dictatura*.

**Dictio*, *n. dicendi* or *scribendi genus, sermo*. See *Style*.

Dictionary, *n. lexicon* (λεξικόν, a list of words in alphabetical order), **onomasticon* (ὀνομαστικόν, a collection of words and names arranged according to the matter), *dictionary* (belongs to the barbarous Latin of the middle ages), **thesaurus verborum, tindex verborum*; to compose a —, **lexicon condere, conficere*; he is a — to me, *mihi quoties aliquid additum quæro, ille thesaurus est*.

Didactic, **didacticus* (διδακτικός); the — art, *docendi ars*. See *Teach*.

Die, *v.intr.* *mori, vitâ decedere, animam efflare, diem supremum obire*; — a natural death, *nature satisjacere, suâ morte defungi*; — a violent —, *motus violentâ perire*; — of a disease, *morbos confici*; — on the bed of honour, *honestâ morte defungi*, *in prælio cadere*; all must —, *omnibus moriendum est*. See *Dead*.

Diet, *n. dieta* (δίαιτα), pure Latin *victus, certus vivendi modus ac lex*; sparing —, *abstinentia*; too —, *nimia abstinentia*; under such a —, *sub ejusmodi victu*; by a careful —, *curioso victu*; to cure by —, *victu curare morbos, victumederi, dietâ curare, morbos per victûs rationem finire*; to observe a certain —, *alqm victûs rationem habere*. Dietetics, *n. dietetica -æ, f. (διαιτητική)*; (as a part of medicine) *ea medicince pars quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur*; to write on —, **scribere de valetudine tuendâ*.

Differ, *v.intr.* *discrepare cum alqo* or *alqâ re* (opp. *concincere*), *dissidere, dissentire ab* or *cum alqo* (in opinion, opp. *consentire*), *disferre ab* or *inter se alqd re*; it differs not, *nee quidquam differt*; how does it —? *quid differt?* the writers —, *discrepat inter scriptores*; to — more in words than in views, *ab alqo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis*; to agree in fact, but to — in word, *re concincere, verbis discrepare ab alqo*. Different, *adj. discrepans, diversus*; a — reading, **varia* or *discrepans lectio, varietas lectionis*; to mark the — readings of a MS., **discrepantes lectiones codicis notare*. Difference, *n. discrepantia, dissensio* (difference in opinion and feeling). Differential method, **calculus differentialis*.

Difficult, *adj. difficilis, non facilis, arduus* (lofty), *impeditus* (beset with hindrances), *magni negotii* (of great labour, opp. *nullius negotii*); very —, *perdifficilis, perarduus, perimpeditus*; a — birth, *partus difficilis* or *laboriosus*; to have —, *partum difficulter edere*; a great and — work, *magnam opus atque arduum*; a — book to understand, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum*; a — passage to explain, **locus difficilis ad explicandum*; the access to him is —, *difficilis ad eum est aditus*;

it is —, *res est magni negotii, magnum opus est atque arduum*; to be — to follow out or explain, *difficile esse ad persequendum, difficiles habere explicatus*; — to say, *difficile dictu* or *ad dicendum*. Difficulty, *n. gravitas* (weight), *tarditas*; to do a thing with —, *invitum* or *agere facere alqd, gravari* (with inf., e.g. *gravatur literas dare*).

Diffidence, *n. diffidentia, ecrecundia*; I have —, *ipse mihi diffido*. Diffident, *adj. timidus, diffidens*, *comb. timidus ac diffidens*. See *Distrust*.

Diffuse, *adj. copiosus, verbosus*; — speech, *oratio longa* or *copiosa* or *verbosa*; — work, *opus diffusum*; to be —, *longum esse*; — in a matter, *multum esse in re*; — too —, *nimium esse in re*. Adv. *longe, fuse, diffuse, latus et diffusius, copiose, verbosè*; more — than necessary, *verbosius quam necesse erat*; to write — on, *verbosè alqd perscribere, latus se fundere*. Diffuseness, *n. verbositas*.

Dig, *v.tr. fodere*; — to find, *alqd rimari* (e.g. *radices arborum*), *suscitare* or *elicere alqd* (e.g. *fontem*), *e terra cavernis elicere* (e.g. *ferrum*); — up, *effodere*; — before, *præfodere*. Digging, *n. fossio*. Digger, *n. fossor*.

Digest, *v.tr. concoquere, conficere, persicere, cibos concoquere* or *conficere*; easy to —, *facilis ad concoquendum*; difficult to —, *difficilis ad concoq.* or *concoctioni* or *concoctu*, *quod difficulter concoquitur*; things greedily eaten are difficult to —, *aride hausta difficulter perficiuntur*. Digestion, *n. concoctio*; slow —, *tarda c.*; to aid —, *concoctiones adjuvare*; to hinder —, *concoctionem impedire*. Digested, *concoctus*. Means of digestion, *quod adjuvat concoctionem, quod utile est concoctioni*; organs of —, *ex corporis partes per quas concoquimus*.

Dignity, *n.* (1) in general, *dignitas, honestas* (moral dignity), *gravitas* (earnestness of character, comitate condita gravitas), *auctoritas* (influence), *amplitudo* (respect), *majestas*; according to a person's —, *per dignitate, digne* (e.g. *alqm laudare*), *pro merito* (alqm honoraro); to ascribe to a person his —, *suam dignitatem alci tribuere*; to act with —, *cum dignitate agere, honeste se gerere*; not to recede from —, *nihil a dignitate suâ decedere*; to forget your —, *decoris oblitisci*; to consider it below your —, *infra se ducere* or *positum arbitrari, alienum ducere majestate suâ, non censere esse majestatis suæ, inferius majestate suâ veri*; (2) dignity of office; *regi* —, *regia dignitas*; consular —, *dignitas consularis, fastigium consulare*; official —, *magistratus*. Dignify, or to confer dignity on, *dignitatem deferre alci, ornare, exornare alqm*; to be dignified, *dignitate* or *honore augeri*, or *ornari, magistratum adipisci*. See *Honour*.

Digress, *v. abire, decedere, degressi*; — from your subject, *aberrare* or *egredi* or *declinare a proposito*; the discourse digresses too much, *oratio ad eo quod propositum est longius aberrat*; to — from a thought, *sententiam deflectere*; the speech — to other things, *oratio ad alia aberrat*. Digression, *n. declinatio, digressio*, also with a *proposito* or a *propositâ oratione*; a short —, *brevis declinatio a proposito*; to return from this —, *sed unde huc degressa est, eodem redeat oratio, sed redeamus ad id unde devertimus, sed ut eo revertar unde sum egressus, ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*.

Diligence, *n. diligentia, industria*; there are many marks of — in his book, *in libro multa industria et diligentia comparat, multa doctrina*; he is of great —, *in re singulari est industria*; to miss some one's —, *desiderare alci*; *industriam et diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re, operam in re ponere* or *locare, in alqd conferre, operam alci rei tribuere, operam* or *laborem ad* or *in alqd impendere*; — all your —, *omnes industriae necesse intendere*; — to reach an object, *omni contentione elaborare, summâ ope niti, entiti et contendere, operam dare* (all with *ut*); my — shall not fail,

men industria in cā re non dērit; with —, industrie, sedulo, strenue, studiose, diligenter; cum diligentia. Diligent, adj. diligens, industrius, studiosus rei (literarum, bonarum artium); he is very —, singulari est industria; to be —, diligentem esse in re; to study diligently, studiose discere, studia urgere. See Industry.

Dill, n. anethum; made of —, anethinus (late).
Dilate, v.tr. diluere (e.g. vinum, potionem).

Dim, v.tr. obscurare. Dim, adj. obscurus; —sighted, hebes, culligans; to be —, caligare; to make —, hebetare aciem oculorum. Dimness of vision, infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum.

Dimension, n. dimensio; in all dimensions, in omnes partes.

Diminish, v.tr. minuire (rectigalia, aleis glōriam, molestias, potentiam et auctoritatem senatus), imminuire (nummum patrum, copias, laudem), dominuire alqd or alqd de re (rectigalia, vires, potestatem); — the price, pretium, annonam levare; — the dearth, inopiam subleuare; intr. minui, se minuire, minuire, imminui. Diminutive, n. nomen diminutionis (Gramm.); to speak by —, alqd diminutive dicere (Gramm.). See Decrease.

Dimple, n. scrobiculus, parua lacuna.

Din, n. strepitus, fremitus, crepitus, stridor, fragor; to make a —, strepere, strepitum edere, fremitu, concutere.

Dinner, (if at noon) cibus meridianus, prandium, (if the chief meal is meant) cāna; an ordinary, mensa quotidiana (opposed to epulatio, a feast. See Eat, Food, Meals).

Dioecsis, n. dioecesis (Eccl.).

Dip, v.tr. intingere in re, mergere in alqd; — the pen, calamum intingere; intr. mergi, immergi.

Diphthong, n. diphthongus (διφθγγος, late).

Diploma, n. diplōma (diploma civitatis alei offerre, to bestow citizenship on), codicilli, tabula publica. Diplomacy, n. *legationum obsequiarum disciplina atque doctrina. Diplomatic, adj. *in legationibus obsequiis versatus.

Dire, adj. dirus (exsecratio), atrox, teter (discordia). Direfulness, n. atrocitas.

Direct, adj. directus (e.g. iter, oratio); not —, circuitione quādam. Direct, v.tr. regere, dirigere, praeesse. Director, n. magister, princeps, praeses, praefectus, rector, gubernator; — of a society, magister societatis; — of a school, *gymnasii rector or gubernator; — of a theatre, princeps gregis; — of a choir, chori canentium magister. Directory, n. magistristerium, praefectura. Direction, n. gubernatio, cura, magistri (the persons).

Dirge, n. threni (late), nenia. See Lamentations.

Dirk, n. pugio. See Dagger.

Dirty, n. canum, lutum (mud); to throw — at, cano incescere alqm. Dirty, adj. cenusus, lutosus, lutulentus, sordidus; to be —, sordere, aequalere; to become —, sordescere.

Disable, v.tr. infirmare, enervare, debilitare, labefactare; — the mind, animum debilitare or comminuire; — the enemy, hostes frangere. Disabled, fractus, cfectus, enectus, exhaustus.

Disabuse, v.tr. dedocere; virtute disabuses, etc., virtus dedocat populum falsis adi vocibus.

Disadvantage, n. incommodum. Disadvantageous, adj. incommodus.

Disaffection, n. declinatio (opp. appetitio), fuga, odium. Disaffected mind, animus alienus or aversus; to be —, alienum esse a re; — to work, declinatio or fuga laboris, alienum esse a labore, animo esse a labore alieno; to be very — towards a person, ab alqo animo esse aversissimo.

Disagree, v. discrepare, dissentire, dissidere. Disagreement, n. dissidium.

Disallow, v.tr. improbare, renuere, vetare.

Disappear, v. evolare e conspectu, apparere desinere, abire, auferri, tolli, obscurari, evanescere;

the ship quickly disappeared from our eyes, natis evolat e conspectu quasi fugiens; the silver tables —, mensae argenteae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt; that time has —, abiit illud tempus; hours and days —, cedunt hora et dies; time — unnoticed, tempus clabitur; — quickly, atas volat or fugit; the memory of them has —, eorum memoria evanuit; never will the memory, etc., nunquam animo meo discedat memoria aleis; to — from the recollection, e memoria effluere or excedere; the custom has —, consuetudo de civitate sublata est.

Disappoint, v.tr. ad vanum or ad irritum redigere; to be disappointed, irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere or recidere, or venire; to — a hope or expectation, spem fallere or ludere or destituere; to be — in —, spem perdere, spe excidere, a spe decidere, spe deici, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; to — a person in all his plans, conturbare alei omnes rationes; unless some, etc. had — his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset; death —, omnem spem. alque omnia vitae consilia moris percipit; thus was their attempt —, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit. Disappointed, or frustrated, vanus, irritus.

Disapprove, v.tr. non probare, improbare, reprobare (opp. probare, approbare), damnare, condemnare, dissuadere alqd or de alqd re (opp. auctorem esse rei, adhortari). Disapproval, improbatio.

Disarm, v.tr. exarmare (lit. and fig., e.g. aleis excusationem); disarmare, armis ezure, arma adimere alei.

Disarrange, v.tr. turbare, conturbare, perturbare, confundere. Disarrangement, n. perturbatio (ordinis); general —, omnium rerum perturbatio. See Arrange, Derange.

Disaster, n. malum, clades, calamitas, miseria; to suffer under —, malis urget, multum malarum rerum sustinere; disasters follow me, omnia mala me consecretantur; to bring — on a person, alqm affligere, alqm pessundare, miseriarum tempestes les alei excitare; to be born for —, ad miseriam natum esse. Disastrous, adj. calamitosus, funestus; — state of things, res adversa, fortuna afflicta; to be in —, afflicta conditio esse. Adv. misere.

Disavow, v.tr. diffiteri, infitari, denegare. Disavowal, n. infitatio.

Disband, v.tr. exauctorare, missos facere, dimittere, militia solvere, sacramento solvere.

Disbelieve, v.tr. diffidere, non credere. Disbelief, n. dubitandi obstinatio.

Disburden, v.tr. exonerare; (fig.) levare, liberare, solvere re.

Disburse, v.tr. impendere, impensas facere, solvere, pecuniam erogare. Disbursement, n. expensum, expensa pecunia, impensa, sumptus.

Discard, v.tr. alqm mittere or missum facere. See Discharge.

Discern, v.tr. discernere. Discernment, n. iudicium, subtilitas iudicii, acie iudicium.

Discharge, v.tr. (as a soldier) mittere alquem, missum facere, alqm dimittere ab exercitu, also simply dimittere alqm, so alei missionem dare, alqm ab exercitu removere, alqm militia solvere (to set free from service), exauctorare alqm (to set free from the duty of service; used also in a bad sense); sacramento solvere alqm (to free a soldier from his oath), alqm loco movere (to displace); — a high officer, demovere alqm praefectura, — with disgrace, alqm cum ignominia missum facere, alqm ignominia causa ab exercitu removere; a discharged soldier, missicius. To discharge a gladiator, rude (rudis, the foil for exercise) donare (the rudis was given as a token of honour); to be discharged, rude donari, rudem accipere; to — a civil officer or servant, mittere alqm, missum facere alqm, removere alqm ab republica, alqm summovere administratione republica or a republica; to seek a discharge, missionem postulare or flagitare. Discharge, n. missio, dimissio. See Dismiss.

Disciple, n. discipulus. See School.

Discipline, n. *disciplina, institutio, regimen, ordo*. Disciplinarian, n. *ringister, pædagogus*. Discipline, v.tr. *docere, instituere, formare, castigare*.

Disclaim, v.tr. *repudiare, abdicare*. Disclose, v.tr. *detegere, revelare, revelare, nudare, aperire, patifacere*.

Discolour, v.tr. *colorem mutare, decolorare*; intr. *pallere*. Discoloration, n. *coloris mutatio*.

Discomfit, v.tr. *fundere, profligare, in fugam vertere*. Discomfiture, n. *fuga, strages, clades*.

Discomfort, n. *agritudo, moror, molestia*. Discommend, v.tr. *reprehendere, improbare*.

Discommode, v.tr. *solicitare, onerare, molestum esse alci*.

Discompose, v.tr. *agitare, perturbare*; this — me, hoc me male habet.

Disconcert, v.tr. *frustrari, spe dejicere, consilia frangere*.

Disconnect, v.tr. *discindere, disuere, dirimere, disjungere*.

Disconsolate, adj. *spe destitutus, desperatus, cuius luctus nullo solatio levari potest*.

Discontent, n. *molestia, tedium, fastidium*. Discontented, adj. *sorte sua non contentus*; to be —, non contentum esse re, gratior et moleste ferre alqd, with one's self, sibi displicere, — at any thing, indignari alqd; to look —, tristi esse vultu. See Dissatisfied.

Discontinue, v.tr. *interrumpere, interrompere, intercipere, dirimere*. Discontinuance, n. *interruptio, intermissio*; without any —, uno tenore.

Disord, n. *disensio, dissidium, discordia*; — in a state, civiles dissensiones; to cause —, discordium concitare. Disordant, adj. *dissidens*; or cum alqd, discord cum alqd, absonus, dissonus; to be —, absonum esse, discrepare, dissentire ab alqd; — one with another, inter se dissidere.

Discount, n. *deductio*; without any —, sine ulla deductione; to take off the —, deductionem, deductionem de pecunia facere; to pay without —, solidum accipere.

Discountenance, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare*.

Discourage, v.tr. *spem alci infringere, deprimere, animum frangere, to be —, inclinari, concidere, corrumpere*.

Discourse, n. *sermo, colloquium, colloquium, disputatio, circa vocem, præsens sermo, præsens cum præsens colloquium*; confidential —, sermones familiares; to enter into — with, se dare in sermonem cum alqd; to hold secret —, secreto colloqui cum alqd. To discourse with, confabulari, sermones serere cum alqd.

Discourteous, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus*; to be —, ab humanitate abhorrire. Discourtesy, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

Discover, v.tr. *invenire* (to come upon, to find out), *aperire* (to lay open), *detegere* (to uncover), *indicare* (to point out), *in lucem proferre* (to bring to light), *enunciare* (to make known); to have been discovered, *emancipasse*; — to the judge, *desse alqd apud iudicem*; — the truth, *aperire verum*; — to any one his inmost feelings, *detegere alci intima sua affectus*; — one's self to a person, *aperire alci quæ sunt*; to *aperire alci sensus suos*; *quid sentiam alci aperire* or *exprimere*. Discoverer, n. *inventor, auctor, index, inventrix* (f.). Discovery, n. *inventio*; to make a —, *invenire alqd*, *alci rei auctorem esse, deprehendere alqd*; the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa*; to learn the — of the ancients, *ceterum inventa perdiscere*; to hold the — of the new philosophy, *novæ philosophiæ inventa tenere*.

Disscredit, n. (1) = small trust, *fides parva*; (2) = loss of reputation, *maius fama, infamia*. Disscredit, v.tr. *non credere, diffidere*. To bring into —, *alci fidem minuire, de foma detrachere, alci auctoritatem locare, alci invidiam facere*; to be in —, *fide carere, male audire, in turba esse*; to come into —, *fidem perdere, de estimatione sua rids perdere* or *facturum facere*. Disscreditable, adj. *inhonestus, turpis*; — conduct, *flagitium*.

Disscreet, adj. *prudens, cautus, continens*. Disscretion, n. *prudencia, continentia, cautio*.

Discriminate, v.tr. *discriminare, discernere, distinguere*. Discrimination, n. *discrimen*; to make —, *discrimen facere*; — no —, *omnia promiscue habere*; — of persons, *nullum personæ discrimen servare*. See Differ.

Disease, v.tr. *disceptare*. Discussion, n. *disceptatio*.

Disdain, v.tr. *dedignari, spernere, fastidire*. Disdain, n. *fastigium, arrogantia*.

Disease, n. *morbus, agrotatio, valetudo*; a contagious —, *contagio, lues*; chronic —, *longus*; periodical —, *valetudinis certo tempore recurrentes*; — falls on, *morbus opprimis alqm, vis morbi incidit alqm*; to be wasted by —, *morbo absumi*; to be healed of —, *morbo mederi*; to drive away —, *morbum depellere*; to get better of —, *ex morbo recreari* or *convalescere*; to outlive —, *morbo defungi, ex morbo eradere*; the — gets worse, *morbus ingravescit*; — gets the upper hand, *prævalere*; — better, *minuitur*; — more endurable, *levior esse capit*; — is at a stand, *quiescit*; — returns, *repetit*; — changes, *variatur*; the science of —, *notologia*; kinds of —, *valetudinis genera*; the condition of —, *agrotatio*. See Sick.

Disembark, v.tr. *exponere*; — soldiers, *copias (e classe, naubus) exponere*; intr. *escendere (in terram)*.

Disembarrass, v.tr. *expedire, liberare, exonerare*.

Disenchant, v.tr. *incantatum præstigiis exsoltere*.

Disengage, v.tr. *solvere*; — yourself, *seliberare, se dicere*.

Disennoble, v.tr. *nobilitatis honore privare*.

Disentangle, v.tr. *expedire, explicare*.

Disesteem, v.tr. *parvi facere alqm*.

Disfavour, n. *odium, ira*; to fall into —, *alci in odium venire*.

Disfigure, v.tr. *deformare*. Disfiguration, n. *deformatio*.

Disfranchise, v.tr. *civitatem alci adimere*.

Disgorge, v.tr. *vomere, ecomere, ejicere*; — his gall, *acerbiteris cirus ecomere*.

Disgrace, n. *ignominia* (loss of name), *infamia* (loss of reputation), *dedecus* (loss of honour), *probrum* (a shameful act), *opprobrium* (reproach for shameful deeds), *contumelia* (insult); to cause —, *alci esse ignominia* or *dedecori*, *opprobrium alci esse*; to bring — upon, *ignominiam alci infungere*, *ignominia alqm notare*, *ignominiam alci inurere* (to brand); to consider as a —, *ignominia loco ferre alqd*, *ignominia* or *probrum habere alqd*; not to endure —, *ignominiam non ferre*; to repel —, *ignominiam depellere*; with — and shame, *cum ignominia et dedecore*, *cum probro alqd dedecore*, *cum summo probro*. To disgrace, *convicium alci facere*, *alqm conviciis consolari* or *incedere*, *alci maledicere*, *alqm maledictis insectari*, *maledicta in alqm dicere*. Disgraceful, *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, probrosus*; a — act, *dedecus, probrum*; adv. *perignominiam*, *cum ignominia*, *ignominiose* (late), *contumeliosus, turpiter*. See Insult, Revile, Reproof.

Disguise, v.tr. *simulare, larvam aptare, mutare vestem*.

Disgust, n. *fastidium, satietas* (from fulne*), *tedium* (wearisomeness*), *nausea* (from a foul stomach); to have a — for, *adet me rei*; to create —, *fastidium creare*, *creare*; I form a — for, *centi mihi alqd in tedium*; adv. *fastidiosus*, *non sine nausea*. Disgusting, part. *fastidium creans, leter*; of a — appearance, *habitu aspectuque letero*.

Dish, n. *patina, patella, lanx, scutula*.

Dishearten, v.tr. *animum alci frangere, spem alci eripere*; to be —, *animum alci eripere, animo cadere, despondere, animo esse demisso*.

Dishonest, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus*. Dishonesty, n. *improbitas, mori prævi* or *corrupti*.

Dis honour, v.tr. *dedecorare, dedecore offere, polluere* (to stain, as the honour of a family); con-

laminare (as by an immoral act), *aleis famam dehonestare*, *alqm ignominia afficere* or *notare*, *alci turpitudinis maculam injungere*, *infamem facere alq re*; — yourself, *se dedecorare alq re*, *dedecus accipere alq re*, *se contaminare alq re* (e.g. maleficio); it is n — to me, *mihi est dedecori or turpitudini*. Dishonouring, *inhonestus*, *turpis* (base), *infamis*, *ignominiosus*; a — deed, *factum dedecoris plenum*, *flagitium*; not to be —, *nullam habere infamiam*. A dishonour, *ignominia*, *contumelia*, *labes alq decoris*; — of a maiden, *virginitas*, *vitium virginis oblatum*. See *Disgrace*, *Degrade*.

Disinclination, n. *declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga*, *animus alienus or aversus*; to have a very strong — against, *ab re animo esse averissimum*.

Disingenuous, adj. *falsus*, *fallax*, *adulterinus*, *improbus*, *infidelis*. *Disingenuous*, n. *dissimulatio*, *improbitas*, *fraus*.

Disinherit, v.tr. *exheredare*, *exheredem facere*, *hereditate excludere*.

Disinter, v.tr. *effodere*.

Disinterested, adj. *innocens*, *abstinens*; to be —, *sua utilitatis immemorem esse*; adv. *innocenter*; to act in a — manner, *liberaliter agere*. *Disinterestedness*, n. *innocentia*, *abstinentia*.

Disjoin, v.tr. *disjungere*, *sejungere*.

Disjoint, v.tr. *luzare*. *Disjointing*, n. *luzatura*.

Disk, n. *discus*, *orbis*.

Dislike, v.tr. *improbare*, *aversari*, *fustidire*.

Dislocate, v.tr. *luzare*.

Dislodge, v.tr. *pellere*, *depellere*, *expellere*, *propellere*; — from a house, *domo pellere*; — a property, *deicere de fundo*; — cares, *curas pellere*.

Disloyal, adj. *perfidus*, *infidelis*. *Disloyalty*, n. *perfidia*, *infidelitas*; to show —, *perfidie agere*.

Dismal, adj. *maestus*, *luctuosus*, *tenebrosus*; to have a — countenance, *ultu masto uti*; to make a person —, *alqm dolore affligere*; to look —, *ultu dolorem praeferre*.

Dismantle, v.tr. *navis armamenta demere* or *demittere*, *navem exarmare*, *navem armamentis spoliare* (by a storm).

Dismast, v.tr. **malo* or *malis privare*.

Dismay, n. *angor*, *terror*. *Dismay*, v.tr. *terrere alqm*.

Dismember, v.tr. *dissecare* (in partes), *membra- tim cadere*.

Dismiss, v.tr. *mittere*, *dimittere*, *missum facere alqm*; to — soldiers, *exauclorare*; — from service, *militia* or *sacramento solvere*; to — from a civil or military office, *removere alqm a republica*, *alci imperium adimere* or *abrogare*, *alci exercitum adimere* (the opposite of *alci exercitum dare*); — a senator, *alqm removere de senatu*; a stronger phrase is *senatu* or *e senatu* or *de senatu eicere*; — from the rank of —, *ordine* or *loco senatorio morere*, (since they took away the broad purple stripe indicative of a senator) *alci latum (angustum in the case of the knights) clarum adimere*, (and as the name was struck out of the roll) *albo senatorio eradere*; — a praetor, *alqm p.atura removere*; — a governor, *provincia demovere*; — a proconsul, *summorere a proconsulatu*, *eo tribunalum plebis removere*, *alqm quaestura removere*; — a guardian, *tutorem tutela* or *a tutela removere*; — a prince, *regnum or imperium alci adimere*.

Dismissal, *missio*, *remotio* (to vote for, e.g. *senatus Caelium ab republica removendum censuit*, the senate decreed the removal of Caelius from the commonwealth); of soldiers, *missio militum*, *exaucloratio*; the cause of —, *causa remotiois*. See *Discharge*.

Dismount, v.intr. *descendere ex equo*, *desilire ex equo* (jump down), *descendere*, *degredi ad pedes*, *alio descendere* or *desilire ex equis*; to cause the cavalry to —, *equitatum* or *equitem deducere ad pedes*.

Disobey, v.tr. *alci non parere*, *alci dicto audientem non esse*. *Disobedient*, adj. *non parens*,

dicto non audiens, *minus obediens*. *Disobedience*, n. *immodestia*, *inobedientia*.

Disoblige, v.tr. *ledere*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *mordere*, *agere facere alci*.

Disorder, n. *perturbatio ordinis*; — of a thing, *perturbatio alci rei*; — of an army, *exercitus*; — of the state, *rerum*; — in family affairs, *rei familiaris*; disorders in the state, *tumultus*, *seditiones*; to guard against —, *ne quid turbetur praecavere*; to put into —, *turbare*, *confundere* (*ordines hostium*), *miscere* (*rem publicam*); to fall into —, *turbari*, *perturbari*, *confundi*; to bring all things into —, *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*; the enemy comes in —, *ordinibus incompositis effusa veniunt hostes*; they fly to the camp in —, *effuso cursu castra repetunt*. See *Disarrange*.

Disorganise, v.tr. *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *resolvere*. *Disorganised bodies*, *corpora nulla cohaerendi natura*. *Disorganisation*, n. *dissolutio*.

Disown, v.tr. *proprium esse negare*; — a person's authority, *detractare alci imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm iudicem recusare*; — a debt, *infirari debitum*.

Disparage, v.tr. *extenuare*, *elevare*, *parvi facere*.

Dispassionate, adj. *placidus*, *quietus*, *sedatus*, *placatus*.

Dispatch, v.tr. (1) = accomplish, *peragere*, *conferre*; (2) = to hasten, *maturare*, *accelerare*; (3) = to send, *mittere*, *legare*.

Dispel, v.tr. *dissipellere* (to drive in different directions), *discutere* (to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), *pellere* (to drive), *depellere* (to drive down); — fear, *metum alci depellere*.

Dispense, v.tr. *distribuire*, *dispensare* (to weigh out). *Dispensation*, or *license*, *venia*; to obtain a —, *veniam rei impetrare*; with a —, *venia data*.

Disperse, v.tr. *disjicere*, *dissipare*, *dispergere*.

Dispirit, v.tr. *affligere*, *animum alci affligere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

Displace, v.tr. *deponere*, *seponere*.

Display, v.tr. *in conspectum dare*, *in conspectu ponere*, *prae se ferre*, *explicare*, *evolvere*.

Displease, v.tr. *displicere*, *alqd habere offensivum*; that — me, *hoc mihi displicet*, *abhorreo a re*, *molestum est mihi*; some one — me, *alqs mihi displicet*, *offendo in alqo*. *Displeasure*, the noun, as in many other instances, must be expressed by a circumlocution, e.g. *this exalts me* —, *alqd offensivum mihi hoc habet*; to fall into a person's —, *incurrere in alci offensivum*; I show my —, *ne agre pati ostendo*; I cannot deny my —, **rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri*; to my —, *me improbane*; without —, *equo animo*; with —, *invito animo*.

Dispose, v.tr. *statuere*, *constituere*. *Disposal*, n. *constitutio*, *potestas*; to be at a person's —, *esse in alci potestate*; to have at your —, *in potestate tua habere*, *in potestate habere*; to put at a person's —, *in alci potestatem* or *alci arbitrio alqd per-mittere*. *Disposition*, n. *institutio*, *dispositio*, *descriptio*, *digestio*, *ordo et rerum distributio*; *anani affectio*, *indoles* (natural d.), *mores* (character).

Dispossess, v.tr. *de possessione dimovere* et *de-jicere*, *possessione depellere*, *deurbare*.

Disproportion, n. *inaequalitas*, *disimilitudo*.

Disproportionate, adj. *inqualis*, *non equalis*.

Disprove, v.tr. *refellere*, *redarguere*, *comb. re-fellere* et *redarguere*. *Disproof*, n. *responsio*, *refu-tatio*.

Dispute, v.tr. *verbis contendere*, *concertare*, *dis-putare*; — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*; — for and against, *de re in contrarias partes* or *in utramque partem disputare*. *Disputa-tion*, n. *disputatio*, *concertatio*; to be present at a —, *disputationis interesse*; the art of —, *ars dis-putandi*; practised in —, *diacreticis imbutus*; the love of —, *concertationis studium*.

Disqualify, v.tr. *alqm alci* or *ad alqd inhabilem facere* or *reddere*. *Disqualification*, *inhabilitas* esse, etc.

Disquiet, *n.* *inquietus* (the condition), *animi motus* (excitement of mind), *turbidus motus* (agitation), *perturbatio* (disturbance, also with animi); to fall into —, *perturbari, commoveri, permoveri*; to cause — to a person, *alci alqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this causes me —, *sollicitus sum hæc de re*, to be in great — and uncertainty, *dubitatio astuare*. **Disquieted**, *inquietus, quietus impatiens* (unable to be quiet), *anxius, sollicitus*. **Disquisition**, *n.* *disquisitio, inquisitio, tractatio, examen*.

Disregard, *n.* (1) = neglect, *derelictio* (e.g. *communis utilitatis*); (2) = disrespect, *contemptio*; to hold in —, *male de alqo opinari*. **Disregard**, *v.tr.* *parvi, minimi facere, contemptum or male de alqo loqui*, **alqm contemptum tractare, alqm contemnere*.

Disrespect, *n.* *contemptio, despicentia, comb. contemptio et despicentia*. See **Disregard**.

Dissatisfied, *adj.* *tristis, morosus, indignabundus*; I am — with, *hoc mihi displicet*; — a person, *inimicus sum alci*; I am — with my fortune, *pauit me for lunc mea, accuso sortem et fortunam meam*; to my great dissatisfaction, *cum magnâ meâ molestiâ*. See **Discontent**, **Displease**.

Dissect, *v.tr.* *secare, dissecare*. **Dissection**, *n.* *anatomia or anatomice* (*ἀνατομή*, late). **Dissector**, or **anatomist**, **corporum sector, anatomicus* (late).

Dissemble, *v.tr.* *simulare, dissimulare*. **Dissembler**, *n.* *rei simulator ac dissimulatio*.

Disseminate, *v.ti.* *spargere, dispergere, disseminare*. **Dissemination**, *n.* *sparsio*.

Dissent, *v.intr.* *dissentire ab alqo*. **Dissenter**, *dissentens*, = one who does not belong to the Anglican Church, **a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens*.

Disservice, *n.* *detrimentum, fraud, injuria*.

Dissever, *v.tr.* *sejungere, discernere, segregare*, — yourself from others, *se sejungere or segregare a ceteris*; — from human society, *a cõtu hominum frequentique se recipere in solitudinem*.

Dissimilar, *adj.* *dissimilis, diversus, diversi generis*. **Dissimilitude**, *n.* *dissimilitudo*, — of character, *morum*.

Dissimulation, *n.* *dissimulatio*. See **Dissemble**.

Dissipate, *v.tr.* *dissipare*. **Dissipated**, or **immoral**, *deditus cupiditatis, in libidinis effusus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinosus*. **Dissipation**, *n.* *profusio luxuria*.

Dissolute, *adj.* *dissolutus*. **Dissolution**, *n.* *dissolutio, motus*.

Dissolve, *v.tr.* *solvere, dissolvere, liquefacere, liquare* (to make liquid), *disolvere*.

Dissonant, *adj.* *absonus, dissonus*; to be —, *dissonare, discrepare, absonum esse*. **Dissonance**, *n.* *ex absonâ*; to sing a —, *absonum or dissonum canere*.

Dissuade, *v.tr.* *dissuadere alqd or de alqâ re, dehortari alqm ab alqâ re, de terrere alqm ab alqâ re or alqm (with ne)*; he — the acceptance of the law, *dissuadet ne legem accipiant*. **Dissuasion**, *n.* *dissuasio*. **Dissuader**, *n.* *dissuador*.

Dissolvable, *n.* *dissolubilis* (*διασολάβος*). **Distaff**, *n.* *colus*.

Distance, *n.* *distancia, intervallum*, at a long —, *longo spatio or intervallio interjecto*; at equal —, *paribus spatiis*; — small —, *parvo spatio*; at a — of 5000 feet, *a milibus passuum quinque*; at a considerable —, *satis magno intervallio ab, etc.* **Distant**, *adj.* *distare, abesse ab*; to be far —, *distare longo intervallio or procul disjunctum esse ab*; he is far —, *longe abest*; to keep —, *alqm removere a rã*; — yourself, *aditum sermonemque defugere, non attingere alqd* (e.g. *negotium, nullâ ex parte rempublicam*).

Distaste, *n.* *animus alienus, stomachus, iodium*; that creates a — in me, *iodium hoc mihi offert*.

Distemper, *n.* *lues, contagio*.

Distend, *v.tr.* *distendere*. **Distension**, *n.* *distensio*.

Distich, *n.* *distichon* (*δίστιχον*), pure Lat. *versus imparis, disticha, carmen factum imparibus modis*.

Distill, *v.tr.* *liquare*, **succos elicere ex, coquere*. **Distillation**, *n.* *liquandi opera*. **Distiller**, *n.* *liquandi artifex*.

Distinct, *adj.* (1) = separate, *distinctus, disjunctus*. **Distinction**, *n.* *distinctio*, mark of —, *discrimen, insigne*; (2) = clear, *distinctus, clarus, perspicuus*. *Distinguish*, *v.tr.* *distingere, discernere*. *Distinguished*, *insignis, clarus, nobilis, eximius*; — a man, *civ omnibus rebus ornatus or praecelex*, the — men of the state, *lumina civitatis*; to do something —, *in republicâ se excellens gerere*.

Distort, *v.tr.* *detorquere, distorquere* (e.g. *oculos, os*), *depravare* (fig. *rem narrando*), *perverse interpretari* (to expound falsely); — the limbs, *partes corporis detorquere, membra distorquere*; — a word, *verbum in pectus detorquere*, — every thing calumniously, *omnia calumnando detorquere*. **Distorted eyes**, *oculi distorti or perversi*.

Distract, *v.tr.* *turbare, conturbare, perturbare*, *animos implicare or confundere*. **Distracted**, *turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus, confusus animi, mentis turbata, mente captus*, my head is altogether —, *sum animo conturbato et incerto*, to — a person, *alqis animum confundere, alqm conturbari*, to be —, *mente turbati, memoria turbata, memoria alqis confunditur*. **Distraction**, *n.* *mens turbata*, to fall into —, *mentis errore affici, in mente capi or alienari*.

Distrain, *v.tr.* *occupare bona* (Jct.). **Distrain**, *n.* *retentio*; to hold in —, *retinere bona*.

Distress, *v.tr.* *cruciare*; — greatly, *vehementer angere, vexare, urere, discruciare*, to be distressed, *ang, animo ang, afflicti* (of alqâ re). **Distress**, *n.* *afflictio, anxietas, timor, nimia cura*. **Distressed**, *anxius, sollicitus*, — in mind, *anxius animo, anxio cura*; to be tortured by, *cruciatu timoris (macroris, etc.) ang*; a distressing plight, *fuga preceps*, — dream, *tumultuosum somnium*. **Adv.** *anxie, sollicite, paride, etc*. See **Vex**.

Distribute, *v.tr.* *dispertire, distribuere, dispensare, describere*, — corn, *frumentum metiri*; — animal food, *uscerationem dare*, among the soldiers, *multibus*, — land man to man, *agrum civium dividere*; — voting papers, *tabellas dividere*. **Distribution**, *n.* *distributio*.

Distriat, *n.* *circulus, ambitus, provincia*.

Distrust, *n.* *diffidentia* (— in, *alqis rei, opp. fidentia*), *parva fides, suspicio*, to have — in, *diffidere alci, non credere alci, de fide alqis dubitare*; — a little, *sudiffidere*; — very much, *summe*. **Distrustful**, *adj.* *suspiciosus, adv.* *diffidenter, timide, suspiciose*. See **Diffidence**.

Disturb, *v.tr.* *turbare, disturbare, perturbare*. **Disturbance**, *n.* *turbatio, turba, tumultus, motus*.

Disunion, *n.* *dissensio, discidium, discordia*; — in the state, *civiles dissensiones*, to excite —, *commovere*. **Disunite**, *v.tr.* *sejungere, discernere, disjungere*. **Disunited**, *sejunctus*, to be —, *discordare cum alqo*, — about something, *disidere de re*.

Disuse, *v.tr.* *distrahere alci consuetudinem alqis rei, abstrahere alqm a consuetudine alqis rei, deducere alqm ab alqâ re, dedocere alqm alqd*; — yourself to, *a consuetudine alqis rei recedere, deducere alqd*; — by degrees, *consuetudinem rei sensim minuire*.

Ditch, *n.* *fossa, fossa incitis, incile* (a channel or drain); to form —, *ducere*; — before, *fossam praeducere*; — round, *fossâ cingere or circumdare alqd*, to fill —, *fossas complere*.

Dithyramb, *n.* *dithyrambus, poema dithyrambicum*.

Dithyrambic, *adj.* *dithyrambicus* (*διθυραμβικός*). **Diurnal**, *adj.* *quotidianus, diurnus*.

Divan, (1) = the Turkish council of state, **concilium minimum Turcorum*; to take part in —, **accisci in concilio tyranni Turcici*; (2) = a Turkish sofa, *pulcinar*.

Dive, *v.intr.* *se mergere, se demergere* (of living

placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria. Dogmatical, e.g. he is —, eir est sui arbitrii.

Dollar, n. * *thalarius*.

Dolphin, n. *delphinus*.

Dolt, n. *stipes, caudex, homo rusticus*. Doltish, adj. *rusticus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*; adv. *rustice*.

Domain, n. * *prædium privatum principis* or *nobilis, ager publicus, possessio*.

Doine, n. *tholus* (cupola), *hemisphaerium*.

Domestic, adj. *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*; — altar, *aræ domestica*; — religion, *domestica sacra*; — medicine, * *medicamentum domesticum usui destinatum*; — chest, *medicamenta domesticum usui parata*; — physician, *medicus domesticus et familiaris*; — custom, *mos domesticus*; — chapel, *sacrarium*; — musicians, *servi symphoniaci*; — chronicle, *commentarius*; — of the Porcelan family, *de familia Porcæ*; — thief, *fur domesticus*; — custody or detention, *custodia libera* (which consisted in this, that a prisoner was consigned to the custody of an eminent Roman); to have in —, *dono custodiri*; to be in —, *domi teneri liberali custodia septuaginti, domi in libera custodia haberi*; — with the magistrates, *custodiri domibus magistratum*. Domestic tutor, *præceptor domesticus*; to have —, *præceptorem* or *magistrum domi habere*; to be under —, * *domestico uti præceptore*; to become —, * *munus præceptoris domesticum suscipere*, * *puerum suscipere regendum*; to seek —, * *præceptorem domesticum querere*; domestic discipline (government), *imperium domesticum, disciplina domestica*; severe —, *severa, lax* —, *mollis*; to keep good —, *diligenter disciplinam domesticam regere*; — animal, *animal quod nobiscum degit, domestica pecus* (timid animals, opposed to *fera*), *animal domi natum* (as born in the house); — theatre, *domestica scena*; — investigation, *scrutinium*; to make —, *inquirere apud aliquem*, with police, etc. (*missis lictoribus ceterisque publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubere*), to order all things in every corner of a house to be scrutinised by means of lictors and other public officers). See Home, House.

Dominean (monk); * *monachus ordini Sancti Dominici scriptus*.

Dominion, n. *potestas* (civil authority), *imperium* (supreme power), *ditio* (rule), *principatus* (the first position, especially in a free state, opp. *regnum*, *dominatio*), *dominatio*, *dominatus* (lordship), *regnum* (unrestricted power, as in an absolute monarchy), *tyrannis* (usurper), *usurped dominion* (in a free state); supreme —, *summa imperii*, *omnium summa potestas*, *omnium rerum potestas*; to exercise — over, *imperium in aliquem tenere*, *dominationem in aliquem habere*, *aliquem in sua potestate* or *ditione* or *in sua potestate et ditione tenere*; to hold — in a state, *summum imperium tenere* or *obtinere*, *summam imperii præcesse*, *principatum obtinere*, *clavum reipublice tenere*, *gubernacula reipublice tractare*, *civitatem regere*, *imperium tractare*, *regnare*; — by lawful authority, *legitime imperare*; to seize or assume —, *rerum potiri*, *imperium* or *regnum* or *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare*; to seek —, *regnum appetere*; to resist —, *alci imperium detractare*, *alciis nullum ditionemque respicere*; to confer — on any one, *alci regnum* or *regnum ac diadema deferre*; to give up — to, *imperium* or *regnum alci tradere*; to accept —, *diadema accipere*, *imperium intrare*, *regnum auspicari* (post-Aug.); *imperare* or *regnare capiasse*; — comes or falls to a person, *venit imperium* or *regnum ad aliquem*, *desertur ad aliquem summe rerum*, *desertur alci regnum* or *regnum ac diadema*; to succeed to —, *regno succedere alci*; — to any one in —, *succedere in alciis locum*, *alio excipere aliquem*; to lay down —, *imperium deponere*, *imperio cedere*; to live under a mild —, *justo et miti imperio regi*; under any one's —, *alquo imperante* or *regnante*, *alquo imperatore* or *rege*; or merely *suo alquo*. Domineer, v. *ex arbitrio imperare*. See Govern, Reign, Rule.

Donation, n. *donum, donatio, largitio*. See Gift.

Doom, n. *sententia* (judicial), *judicium*.

Door, n. *ostium, janua, foris, valva* (folding-doors), *limen* (threshold), *comb. ostium limenque, valva limenque*; — at the back part of the house, back-door, *ostium posticum* or *posticum, pseudothyrum* (a concealed entrance); from door to —, *ostiatum*; to open a —, *ostium* or *januam* or *fores patefacere*, *aperire, fores reserare* (to unbolt), *fores recludere* (unfasten), *ostio passulum obdere* (to unbar); to close or fasten —, *fores obserrare, fores claudere* or *occludere*; to knock at —, *januam* or *ostium* or *fores pulsare*; to break open —, *fores effringere*; to guard —, *ostium obserrare*; to admit at the —, *alqm janua intramittere*; not —, *alqm janua aditu arceve*, *alqm janua prohibere*, *alqm excludere*; to show a person the —, *judere alqm abire* or *discedere*; to be at your —, *imminere, impendere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patefacere alci fenestram ad nequitiam*. Doorkeeper, n. *janitor, janitrix*, f.

Dormitory, n. *cubiculum in quo dormio*; (all that follow, post-Aug.) *cubiculum, dormitorium*, also *dormitorium*, *cubiculum noctis et somni*; *zotheca, zotheca* (a little cabinet for repose); the sleeping rooms in general, *dormitorium membrum* (in a row); living and sleeping rooms, *cubicula diurna nocturnaque*.

Dose, n. *potio*; a small —, *potunculula*.

Dot, n. *punctum*. Dot, v. tr. *pingere*.

Dotage, v. *delire*; — on, *perdit amare*. Dotage, n. *amentia*; to be in —, *alci fluxa senio mens est*.

Dotard, n. *cana culx*.

Double, duplex (twofold), *duplus* (proportional), *geminus, geminatus* (twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (having two parts), *anceps* (properly two-headed, doubtful), *duo* (e.g. *It duobus perscribere* to write with a double R); *miles duplicarius* (a soldier belonging to two nations); *prælium anceps*, a battle of doubtful issue, *victoria geminata*, a victory of doubtful issue; double the price, *dupla*; your letter gave me double pleasure, *dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis*; that is said in a double sense, *dupliciter dicitur*. The 'double', *duplum*, *alterum tantum* (as much again). Adv. *dupliciter*, *duplum*, *bipartito*, *bifariam* (toward two sides; on two parts); double as much, *alterum tantum*; *his tantum*; double as great, *altero tanto major*, *duplo major*. To make double, or to double, *duplicare*, *geminare*. We see all things double, *omnia quæ contemur sunt bina contemendo*; *quæ sunt singula, bina video*. Double-doors, *fores* (having two wings; folding-doors are *valvæ*). Double-tongued, *bilinguis*. Double mind, *ambiguum ingenium*; of —, *ambigui ingenii* (of doubtful character, false). Double sense, *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*; words of —, *verba ambigua, verba dubia* et *quasi duplicia*; adv. *ambigue*. See Two, Second.

Doubt, n. *dubitatio* (doubting, with *quin*, *ne*, *num*, *quidnam*), *scrupulus*, *difficultas*, *dubium* (as an adj. always); without —, *sine dubio*; *haud dubie*; *certe*; this reading is — genuine, *hec lectio sine dubio* or *haud dubie vera est*; if God knows this, it will — happen, *si Deus scit, certe illud eveniet*; *sine ulla dubitatione* (hesitation; e.g. *hæc lectio sine ulla dubitatione preferenda est*, this reading is without any doubt to be preferred); "without doubt" may be rendered also thus, *non dubito quin ad te omnes scripserim*; to be in —, *dubium esse*, *dubitare*; people are in —, *dubitatur*, *ambigitur*; I am in —, *dubito num, dubius* or *incertus sum utrum* — an; there is no —, *non est dubium quin, nemini dubium est quin, satis constat* (with *inf.*); there is no doubt he will not come, *non est dubium quin venturus non sit*; to call in —, *alqd in dubium vocare* or *devocare* or *revocare*, *dubitare de re*; to place beyond —, *alqd haud dubium relinquere*; to leave in —, *dubium* or *in dubio relinquere*; a — arises in my mind, *dubitatio mihi movetur* or *affertur*, *scrupulus mihi inficitur*; to remove a —, *scrupulum alci* or *ex alciis animo ezimere*, or *eveli-*

lere; to give up all —, *dubitare desinere*, omnem dubitationem alci tollere; yet a — remains, unus mihi restat scrupulus. To doubt, v. *dubitare*, *dubium esse*, in dubio esse (to be doubtful), animo or animi pendere; about —, *de algâ re*; — a little, *subdubitare*; — no longer, *dubitare desinere*; I doubt whether, *dubito num*; I — not that, *non dubito quin*. Doubtful, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*; to be —, *dubium esse*, in dubio esse, *dubitare*, *incertum esse*, *dubitatione estuare*; I am — what to do, *incertus sum quid faciam*; adv. *dubitanter*; ground of doubt, * *causa dubitandi*; love of —, *dubitandi* or *omnia in dubium reocandis studium*.

Dough, n. * *farina ex aquâ subacta*, *farina*; to knead the —, *farinam subigere*, *drpsere*.

Dove, n. *columba*, f. *columbus*, m. *palumbus*, *palumbus*, *palumbus* (the larger kind, ring-dove); young —, *pullus columbinus*; to keep —, *columbas alere*.

Dower, n. *donum nuptiale* (marriage-present), *dos*; to give a —, *filia dotem dare*, *filium datur*, *filium instruere*; as he could not provide a —, etc., *quam filia nubili dotem conficere non posset*.

Down, prep. *de* (*descendit de rostris*), he came down from the rostra; *de humero*, from the shoulders, also *ab humero*; *se muro deiecerunt*, they threw themselves down from the wall). Down, Downwards, adv. *desuper* (from above), *deorsum* (*de-vorsum* opposed to *sursum*, upwards). Down, Downwards, are represented in compounds by *de*; to go down, *descendere* (so *ascendere* is to go up); to descend, *deorsum ferri*; to blow down, v. intr. *desolare*; to bring —, *deferre*, *deducere*; to hurl or cast —, *deicere*, *deturbare*; to fall —, *decidere*, *decolpi*, *desuere*, *delabi*; to fire —, *tormenta (sela) mittere de*; to fly —, *devolare de*; to flee —, *fugere de*; to flow —, *desuere*, *alibi*, (as wood) * *ligna secundo flumine deferre*; to hang —, *dependere*; to let —, *demittere*; to cut — (hew), *decidere*; to help —, * *alqm descendente iuvare*; to fetch —, *deferre*, *depromere*; to pull —, *tollere*, *auferre*, *demovere de*; to hunt —, *depellere*, *deturbare*; to come —, *decernere*; to roll —, *decolere*, (intr.) *derolvi*. A letting down, *demissio*; a run-down, *decursum*; a casting-down, *dejectio*, *dejectus*. See Up.

Down, n. *plumâ*; softer than —, *plumâ mollior*; — of the beard, *lanugo*. Downy, adj. *plumosus*; to become —, *plumescere*.

Doze, v. intr. *paullisper conquiscescere*.

Dozen, *duodecim*; a —, *duodeni* — a; consisting of a —, *duodenarius*.

Drab, adj. *rarus*.

Drachm, n. *drachma* (δραχμή, a weight and a coin).

Drag, v. tr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*, *moliri*; — cut, *educere*; — down, *deducere*; — to, *adducere*, *attrahere*. See Draw.

Dragon, n. *draco* (δράκων), pure Lat. *serpens*, comb. *serpens draco*; *draco*, *anguis* (the constellation).

Dragoon, n. *dimacha* (δίμαχος, as fighting on both foot and horseback), *levis armatura eques*; dragoons, *equites qui praetis saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus praestantur*.

Drain, n. *fossa*, *incile*, *cloaca*, *collicla*; to make —, *facere*, *ducere*. To drain, v. *dericare*, *deducere*, *siccare*.

Drama, n. *fabula*, *drama* (δῶμα), *dramaticum poemâ*. Dramatic, adj. *scenicus*, *dramaticus*; the — art, *ars scenica*; — poetry, *poetis scenica*; to set forth in a — form, *sic exponere alqd quasi agatur res*. Dramatise, v. tr. *ad actus scenarum componere*.

Draper, n. *qui pannos vendit*. Drapery, n. (as a business) *pannorum mercatura*; to carry on —, *pannos vendere*, *renditare*; (as hangings) *tapeum* (*tapes -itis*, m.); to put up —, * *conclavis parietes tapeum orare*.

Draw, v. tr. *trahere*; — a sword, *gladium e vagina educere* (opp. *in vaginam recondere*); — a carriage, *currum vehere*, *currum ducere*; — any

thing to, *trahere* or *attrahere ad*; — ships to land, *naves trahere ad litora*; — yourself, *ad se trahere* or *attrahere*, *ad se allicere* or *trahere* (e.g. the magnet); — troops out of winter-quarters, *copias ex hibernis evocare*; — water, *haurire aquam ex puteo*; — out, *ex alqo loco educere*, *ab or ex alqo loco deducere* (persons, troops); — a ring from the finger, *alci de digito anulum detrudere* or *auferre*; — a line, *ducere lineam* (with ink, *atramento* or *ex atr.*). Draw = to portray, *delineare*, *designare*, *describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), *depingere*; — figures in the sand, *formas in pulvere describere*; — something well, *probe depingere alqd*.

Drawl, v. = to do or speak slowly, *lentum esse*. Dray, n. *currus*, *carrum*, *chicidium*; a — man, *palustrarius* (Jet.); — horse, *equus vecturarius*, *caballus*.

Dread, n. *terror*. To dread, or be in dread of, *terrorem habere*, *ab alqo* or *ab alqâ re*. To dread, horrere, perhorrescere alqd or alqm; I —, *horror me perstringit*.

Dream, n. *somnium*, *species per somnum phantasia* or in quiete *visa*, *visus nocturnus*; in a —, *per somnum*, in *somnis*, per quietem in quiete; to have a —, *somniare*, *speciem videre in quiete*; — very pleasant —, *somniis uti jucundissimis*; — a wonderful —, *mirum somniare somnium*; to explain —, *somnium interpretari* or *conficere*; some one appeared to me in a —, *imago alci in somnio mihi venit*; that comes to me like a —, *somnio similis res mihi videtur*; many — become true, *multa somnia vera evadunt*; empty —, *somnia*. Dreamer, n. *somnians*, *dominator*, *homo somniculosus* or *veternosus* (sleepy, heavy), *homo tardus*. Dreamy, adj. *somniculosus*, *veternosus*. Dream, v. *somniare*, *domitare* (to sleep away time); — off, *alqd* or *de re*, *domientem videre alqd animo*, *videre alqd in somnia* or *per somnum*, or *per quietem*; I have —, *somniavi*, *somnium mihi fuit*.

Dreary, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*, *pertristis*, *permaestus*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *luctuosus*.

Dregs, n. *sax*, *sedimentum*, *crassamen*, *crassamentum*; relating to —, *facarius*; pressed from —, *facibus expressus*; the — settle, *sax desidit*; to have no —, *omni face carere*; to empty to the —, *cadum potare face tenuis*; fig. the — of the population, *sax populi*, *sordes et siccus urbis infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sensum reipublicae*; to drain the cup of liberty to the —, *meram libertatem haurire*.

Drench, v. tr. (1) = to give to drink, *dare libere*, *potum praebere*; (2) = to cover with water, *irrigare*, *madefacere*.

Dress, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, *cullus*, *vestis ornatus*, *comb. vestis atque ornatus*; — out of fashion, *vestitus obsoletus*; ordinary —, *cullus a privato non abhorrens*; — of a common person, *cullus paganus*; to wear the same —, *vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habere*; a new —, *novus habitus*; the fashion of —, *mos vestis*, *habitus*; to adopt the — of the Romans, *Romano habitu uti*; to change nothing in the —, *nihil de Iaconum vestitu mutare*. Dress, v. tr. *vestire*, *convestire*, *veste tegere*, *veste induere* alqd, *vestem induere alci*, *veste alqm amicare*; — soldiers *ex ahephodis*, *vestire milites pastorum habitus*; — though? in words, *sensus verbis prosequi*; — yourself, *inducere sibi vestem* or *se veste*, *veste indui*, (*veste*) *se amicare*; intr. *vestiri*, *amitari* alqd vt; — with a new garment, *novam sibi parare vestem*; — not better than a slave, *se non servo melius vestire* i; — in gold and purple, *insignium auro et purpura conspicui*; the — becomes her, *haec vestis attis deici tam*.

Dribble, v. = to drop, *stillare*, *destillare de re*, *rorare*. Dribble, n. *gutta*.

Drift, n. = tendency or aim, *emissio*, *ratio*, *propositum*, *ad quod spectat mense or animus*; to have a very different —, *longe alio spectare*; what is the — I quo spectat oratio? what is your — I quid vis? with this —, *to consilio ut*, etc.

Drill, *v. tr.* = to bore, *forare* (to make a hole in), *perforare* (to bore through), *terebrare*; (2) = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. milites), *militum docendorum exercendorumque curam habere*, *militis perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere*, *militis omni disciplinæ militari erudire*, *militis frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia preparare*. **Drill**, *n.* *exercitium*; — *master*, *militis ad tradendum disciplinam immittit manipuli*, *armorum doctores*, *campi doctores*; — *ground*, *campus in quo milites exercentur*.

Drink, *n.* *potio*, *potus*, *potiuncula* (dim.); *giving a —*, *potatio*; *to drive to —*, *ad aquam ducere*, *aquam ducere*, *ad bibendum appellere*; *to go to —*, *ad potum ire*, *potum or potatum ire or venire*. **Drink**, *v. tr.* *bibere*, *potare*, *haurire* (drink up), *sorbere* (suck in), *mammam sugere* (to suck), *poisonem rei bibere*, *cino deditum esse (to be given to —)*; *to give to —*, *alci bibere dare*, *ministrare alci bibere*, *alci potandum or potui dare alqd*; — *much*, *plurimum bibere*, *cino indulgere*; — *too much*, *plus paulo adhibere*, *crapulam potare*, *cino se obstruere*; — *for days together*, *totos dies potare or perpotare*; — *tilt night*, *perpotare ad vesperum*. **Drinker**, *n.* *potor*, *potator* (habitual); *combibo*, *compotor* (a cup-companion); *a stout —*, *acer potor*, *rini capaximus*. **Drinking-cup**, *n.* *vas potorium*, *poculum*, *calix* (*kális*, a glass), *scyphus* (*σάκος*, a goblet), *calathus* (*κάλαθος*, in the shape of a lily), *cantharus* (*κάνθαρος*, a jug), *capis*, *capello*, *capula* (a goblet), *phiala*, *patera* (broad), *eborium*, *carchesium*, *scaphium*, *cyndium*, *batlola*, *culullus*, *cyathus*; *several —*, *pocula —orum*, *n.*, *casa potoria —orum*, *n.*; *silver —*, *argentum potorium*, *potoria argentea*; *golden —*, *potoria aurea*. **Drinking company**, *compotatorum concilium*, *compotatores*, *combibores*, *sodales*; — *glass*, *calix vitreus*; — *song*, *canticum*; — *house*, *ganem*.

Drip, *v.* *stillare*. See **Dribble**, **Drop**. **Drive**, *v. tr.* *agere*, *pellere* (by force); — *a trade*, *mercaturam facere*; *propellere* (forward, e.g. *navem*), *trudere* (to drive out by blows, etc.); *versare* (e.g. *rotam*, by water), *morire*; — *to impel*, *propellere*, *incitare in alqd*; — *the cattle to pasture*, *pecus agere pastum*, *pecus propellere in pabulum*; — *from*, *abigere ab or ex alqd re*, *exigere re or e re* (e.g. *domo*, *e civitate*, *hostem e campo*), *pellere re or de re* (e.g. *calcilium e corpore*, *domo*, *civitate*, *patria*, *foro or e foro*, *aquam de ugro*), *expellere alqm re or de re* (*domo*, *ex urbe*, *civitate*, *ex republica*, *possessionibus*, *a patria*), *depellere alqm re or de re* (*urbe*, *ex urbe*, *de provincia*), *egicere alqm re or de re* (*ex castello*, *de fundo*), *exturbare ex re* (*hostem ex ruinis muri*); — *hither and thither*, *agitare* (*fluctibus agitari*); — *in*, *agere in alqd* (*pecus in stabulum*), *adigere alci rei or in alqd* (e.g. *clacum in tignum*), *pellere in alqd* (*in exsilium*), *compellere in alqd* (*hostes in lumen*, *naves in portum*); — *across*, *obliquum agere*; — *before you*, *agere ante se*; — *into confusion*, *proturbare* (*hostem*). **Necessity**, *n.* *necessitas* *urgel or cogit alqm ut alqd faciat*; — *far*, *longe procedere in re*; — *too far*, *modum excedere in re*; — *to extremes*, *ultima experiri*.

Drivel, *v. intr.* *salivare*, *salivam fluere poti in optere*, *nugari*. **Drivel**, *n.* (*idle and bad talk*) *put at ventum*, *ineptie*, *mores fatui*.

Drizzle, *v. intr.* *leniter desilire*, *pluere*, *vorare*.

Droll, *adj.* *lepidus*, *jocularis*, *ridiculus*. **Droppers**, *n.* *leporis*, *lulus*, *jocus*.

Dromedary, *n.* *camelus dromas*, *camelus Bactriae*.

Drone, *n.* *furus*.

Drop, *v. intr.* *labascere* (to waste away), *marcescere* (to lose colour like a flower), *conarnescere* (to grow old).

Drop, *n.* *gutta*; *a little —*, *guttula*, *stilla* (considered as falling); *stiria*; *not a —*, *ne tantillum quidem*, *ne minimum quidem*; **Drop**, *v.* *stillare*, *lupere* (from the eye); — *from*, *stillare*, *destillare de re*; — *with*, *stillare re* (e.g. *sanguine*, *ore*, *multo sudore*), *madefactum esse re* (e.g. *pluvia*,

sanguine); *a dagger dropping blood*, *stillans pugio*, *cruentus pugio*.

Dropsy, *n.* *aqua intercutis morbus*, *aqua intercus* (*ὕδρωψ*, *ὕδασις*, used also by the Latin); he has the —, *cum aqua inter cutem male habet*, *cum aqua intercus tenet*; *to get the —*, *aqua intercutis morbo implicari*; *to die of —*, *aqua intercutis morbo decedere*. **Dropsical**, *adj.* *hydropicus*, *aqua intercutis morbo implicatus*.

Dross, *n.* *scoria*; *free from —*, *purus*. **Drossy**, *adj.* *scoriam continens*.

Drought, *n.* *caelum siccum*, *siccitas*, *siccitates*; *long —*, *longa siccitates*; *a great — this year*, *siccitate insignis annus fuit*, *siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est*.

Drove, *n.* *grex*, *armenta —orum*, *n.* **Drover**, *n.* *pecuarius*, *armentarius*, *bulbucus*.

Drown, *v. tr.* *demergere in aqua*, *aqua mergere*, *aqua suffocare*; — *in some place*, *mergere algo loco* (e.g. *maris*, *amni*).

Drowsy, *adj.* *dormitans*, *somni plenus*, *somno gravis*, *oscatans* (yawning); *fig.* *lardus*, *lentus*; *seguis*.

Drub, *v. tr.* *rapulare*, *verberare*, *ferire*.

Drudge, *n.* *servus*, *verna*. **Drudgery**, *n.* *servitium*, *officium servile*. **Drudge**, *v.* *servire*.

Drug, *n.* *aroma*; *drugs*, *odores Arabici*, *merces odorum*; **Druggist**, *n.* *thuris odorumque Arabi-corum mercator*; *the business of a —*, *mercatura thuris odorumque Ar.*

Druid, *n.* *Druida*; *the Druids*, *Druidæ —orum* or *Druides —um*.

Drum, *n.* *tympaum militie*, ** tympanum*; *to beat the —*, ** tympanum pulsare*; *the beating —*, ** pulsatio tympani*.

Drunk, *adj.* *ebrius*, *bene potus*, *temulentus*, *vino gravis*, *crapula plenus*. **Drunkness**, *n.* *ebriositas*, *vinolentia* (the love or habit of), *ebrietas* (the quality), *temulentia* (the condition); *to be given to —*, *cino deditum esse*; **Drunkard**, *n.* *ebriosus*, *vinolentus*, *potator*.

Dry, *adj.* *siccus*, *aridus* (withered), *siliciculosus* (thirsty), (fig.) *exilis*, *frigidus*; *a — place*, *siccanea* (scil. *loca*); *a very — year*, *siccitate insynis annus*; *the — land*, *siccum*. **Dryness**, *n.* *siccitas*, *ariditas*; (fig.) *sejunitas*, *exilitas*; — *continued*, *siccitates*; — *of the weather*, *caelum siccum*. **Dry**, *v. tr.* *sicare*, *exsiccare*, *arefacere*, *torrefacere*; — *tears*, *abstergere lacrimas*; *intr.* *siccare*, *siccescere*; *to begin to —*, *subnrescere*. **Drying**, *n.* *siccatio*.

Dub, *v.* *percutere alqm gladio atque nominare*.

Dubloon, *n.* *aureus duplex*.

Ducent, *n.* *ducat*.

Duck, *n.* *anas*; *wild —*, *anas fera* (L.); *of a —*, *anatinus*. **To duck**, *v.* *delitescere*, *caput demittere*.

Ducile, *adj.* *quod extendi potest*.

Due, *adj.* *debitus*, *justus*, *dignus*; *to be —*, *debere alci*, *decere alqm*.

Duel, *certamen singulare*, *pugna singularis*; *to challenge to a —*, *alqm ad certamen provocare*; *to fight a —*, *in cert. sing. descendere cum alqm*; *to fall in a —*, *ocidi ex provocacione dimittentem*.

Duct, *n.* *versus alterni*.

Duke, *n.* *dux*, *princeps*; **duchess**, *n.* *ducis uxor*.

Ducal, *adj.* *ducalis*, or by the gen. *ducis*. **Duchy**, *n.* ** ducatus*, *ducis terra*.

Dulcimer, *n.* *sambuca*.

Dull, *v. tr.* *hebetare*. **Dull**, *adj.* *hebes*; — *of understanding*, *obtusus*, *tartius*. **Dullness** of mind, *obtusior animi acies* or *rigor*, *mens tarda*, *imbecillitas ingenii*, *ingenium hebes*, (*ingenii*) *tarditas*.

Dumb, *adj.* *mutus*, *clinguis*; *to be —*, *infantem esse*, *non loqui*; *tacere*; *to become —*, *obmutescere*, *conficiscere*. **Dumbness**, *n.* *infantia lingue*.

Dun, *adj.* *fuscus*, *sufuscus*. See **Colour**.

Dunce, *n.* *stipes*, *truncus*.

Dung, *n.* *stercus*, *feces*, *lectamen*. **Dung**, *v. tr.* *stercorare*; — *sufficiently*, *stercorare satiare*.

Dunging, *n.* *stercoratio*.

Dungeon, *n.* *carcer*; *a deep —*, *clausus in tenebris*.

Duodecimo, n. * *foi na duodenaria*.

Dupe, v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*. A dupe, n. *homo fatuus, credulus, ludibrium*.

Duplicate, n. *litera duplex* or *eodem exemplo*.

Duplicity, n. *ambiguitas, amphibolia, fraus*.

Durable, adj. *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, diuturnus*; not —, *fragilis, caducus, fluxus, brevis*. Durability, n. *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; to acquire —, *invelascere*.

During, prep. *per, in, inter, super*; — those days, *per eos dies*; — the dinner, *inter cenam* (also by part. or gerund in do); — my absence, *me absente*; (as a conj.) *dum, quum*.

Dusk, n. *crepusculum* (opp. *diluculum*); at —, *in crepusculo, primo vespere*. Dusky, adj. *subobscurus*.

Dust, n. *pulvis*; to raise the —, *pulverem movere* or *excitare*; to lay —, *sedare*; to shake off —, *excutere*; to throw — in the eye, *glaucomam alci ob oculos obicere, cerba alci dare*; to raise from —, *alqm ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere*; to lie in —, *humi prostratum esse*. Dusty, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

Dutch, Belgicus; the high —, *Germani*; the low —, *Belge, Batavi*.

Duty, n. *officium, debitum (officium), pietas, munus, partes*; it is the duty of —, *est alci*; it is my —, *meum est*; I have thought it my —, *meum esse putavi*; to do his —, *officium prestare, officio satisficere* or *non desere*; not —, *ab officio recedere*; to act contrary to —, *a religione officii in re declinare*; to perform your — toward, *alci officium p[ro]stare*; to violate —, *officium violare*; to remain true to —, *in officio manere*. Dutiful, adj. *pius, obediens, dicto audiens*.

Dwarf, n. *nanus, pumilio*. Dwarfish, adj. *pussillus*.

Dwell, v.intr. *habitare in loco, colere, incolere locum, domicilium habere in loco*; — with some one, *apud alqm habitare, in domo alqis habitare*; — near, *prope* or *iuxta habitare*; — opposite, *e regione habitare*. Dwelling, n. *domicilium, sedes, habitatio, aedes*; a safe —, *sedes stabilis et certa*; to take up your — at, *domicilium collocare alio loco*; to transfer —, *sedem alio transferrere* (to remove, also *sedem mutare*); to assign a —, *alci locum ad habitandum dare*.

Dwindle, v.intr. *evanescere, tabescere*.

Dye, v.tr. *tingere*; — with something, *alqā re, inficere alqā re, imbuere alqā re, colorare alqā, inducere colorem alci rei*. N.B. The particular colour is put in the accusative, e.g. to dye a sky colour, *cæruleum tingere*, — purple, *purpureum tingere*; with this purple a dark-red is produced, *hoc fuso hyssinum tingitur*; woad produces sky-blue (water-blue, dark), *cytrium cæruleum efficit colorem*; to dye red, *rufare* (e.g. *capillum*), *miniare* (vermillion), *fucare* (purple-red), *cocco tingere* (scarlet); to dye sky-colour, *colore cæruleo tingere*, so dyed, *caruleatus*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere* (e.g. a place); to be dyed with a person's blood, *alci sanguine imbutum esse*; to colour or dye yourself, *colorari, se colorare, colorem ducere* (as the harvest), *se variare, variari, carium fieri capisse* (only of the harvest); — with something, *se inficere alqā re* (e.g. with woad, *vitro*); not to receive a colour, *colorem non habere*. A dyeing material, *infector succus*; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flos Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. A dyer, *tingens, infector*; a purple —, *infector purpurarius*; a purple-dyer, *blattarius*; a mallows colour-dyer, *molechinarius*; the dyer's art, *tingitura, ars tingendi vestes*; — shop (dye-house), *tingentis (tingentium) officina*; a colour-merchant, *pigmentarius*. See Colour, Red, White.

Dynamic, n. * *dynamica*. * *disciplina quæ exponit de curium naturā et effectibus*.

Dynasty, n. *domus regnatricis*.

Dysentery, n. *dysenteria* (*dysenteria*).

Dyspepsy, n. *cruditas*; to suffer from —, *cruditate laborare*.

EACH, unusquisque; each two apples, *binā poma*. See Any, Every, and the numbers Three, Four, etc.

Eager, adj. *acer, cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; to be —, *appetere, cupere, concupiscere alqā*; — very —, *cupiditate rei ardere, flagrare*; — for something, *avide affectum esse de re*; to become —, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*.

Eagle, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *oculus aquilinus*; —'s claw, *ungula aquilina*; — nose, *nasus aduncus*; — bearer, *aquilifer* (standard-bearer).

Ear (part of the body), *auris*; long ears, *aures flaccidæ*; attentive —, *applicatæ*; to give ear, *aures erigere*; to box a person's ears, *colaphum alci ducere*; to pull —, *vellere aures*; to pour into —, *scrupulum inficere alci*; to be over head and — in debt, *ars alieno demersum esse*; I have no ear for, *non audio, surdus sum*; to preach to deaf ears, *surdus auribus canere*; to afford the —, *aures alci offendere*; to lend an ear to, *aures alci præbere*; it comes to my —, *audio alqā, pervenit usq[ue] ad aures meas*. The ear of a jug, *ansa*; — in a book, *plicatura*. Ear (auricular) confession, *peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta*; a disease in the ear, *aurum morbus*; to labour under —, *ex auribus laborare*; pleasures for (by) the ear, *aurium voluptas*; to prepare —, *auribus delectationem parare*; pain in the ear, *aurium dolor*; the drum of —, * *tympānum auris*.

Ear (of corn), *spica*; to form ears, *spicam concipere*; to gather —, *spicas legere*; a garland of —, *sertum spicium*; a chaplet —, *corona spica*; gathering of —, *spicilegium*.

Earl, n. * *comes*. See Count.

Earn, v.tr. *merere, demerere*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam querere*, — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alqā re victum querere* or *queritare*; — money, *alqā re pecuniam sibi facere* or *colligere, quantum sacra re*; — immortality, *immortalitatem merere*. Earnings, n. *guæstus, lucrum* (gain); to make — by bid means, *lurpi quæstu victum parare* or *querere* (to get your living).

Earnest, adv. *gravis, serius, verus*; adv. *serio, ex animo, vere*; I speak in —, *serio* or *ex animo dico*; in — bond fide? to take in —, *rem et serium vertere*; an —, or earnest-penny, *arrhabo*. Earnestness, n. *studium, contentio*; to show —, *urgere rem*.

Earth, n. *tellus* (in opposition to other orbs), *terra* (as matter, hence *terrenus* opp. *igneus*; *terra* stands also for *tellus*), *solum* (the solid ground, opp. *aqua*, hence *solidus* opp. *fluidus*), *humus* (as the lowest part of the visible world), *orbis terræ* (the earth as a whole), *terrarum orbis*, *terra* (all lands), *terræ globus* (the orb, as a planet). Earthy, adj. *terrenus, terreus, terrestris*. To lie on the earth, *humi jacere, stratum esse*; to fall —, in *terram cadere* or *decidere*, *humi procumbere*; to return to —, * *in sua initia resolvi*; while we are on the —, *dum erimus in terris*; his heart is fixed on the —, *humi defixa est mens*.

Ease, n. *tranquillitas, quietis, otium* (leisure), *vita otiosa, pax*; to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere, quieti se dare*; to let one —, *alqm respirare et conquiscescere jubere*; to have no —, *semper agere alqā atque moliri*; to leave no —, *alqm urgere de re*; to enjoy —, *tranquilla animo et quiete frui*. Ease, v.tr. *exonerare, lecare, lazare*, *expedire*; — one's labour, *partem laboris minuire alci*; — heart, *animum exonerare sollicitudine*. Easement, n. *lecatio, allentatio, lazzamentum*; to give —, *levationi esse*. Easy, adv. *levis*; — load, *onus lece*. Adv. *leniter*. To take —, *alqā re habere*; to make the heart —, *alqm curia lecare*. Easy (i.e. free from difficulty), *facilis, expeditus, solutus, nullius negotii*; — of access, *facilis aditus* ad alqm; that is —, *id nihil habet negotii*; — to

believe, *facilis ad credendum*, it is — to conquer, etc., *facile est vincere non repugnantes*, it is — to distinguish, etc., *virtutum et vitiorum facilis est distinctio*; — of ascent, *facilis esse ascensus*. Adv. *facile*, *nullo negotio*, *commodo* Easy (= without a question), *facile* (e.g. *facile princeps*, undoubtedly the first).

Facel, *n. machina*.

East, *oriens* (in general), *pars celi orientis solis*, *regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes* (the East). Eastward, *ad orientem* *reigena*, in *orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) *ad orientem versus*, *ad* or *in orientem*, *ad regionem orientis*, *ad partem celi orientis solis*. Easterly, or from the East, *ex oriente*, *in oriente*; to lie eastwardly, *ad orientem vergere*, in (ad) *orientem spectare*, to dwell —, *ad regionem orientis colere*. From East to West, *ab ortu solis ad occidentem*; in the East, *in oriente*. Eastern, *orientis incolae*, *Asiaticus* (Asiatic); the Orientals, *Asiani* (*Orientalis* is a word of late origin); belonging to the East, *Orientalis*, *Asianus*, *Asiaticus*, or with the genitive, e.g. eastern kings, *orientis reges*; so *Asiæ mores*, Oriental customs. East north-east wind, *Cecius* (Kassic); East south-east wind, *Pheniz*; South-east wind, *Fulturnus*; East wind, *subsolanus*; we have an — wind, *ventus fiat ab ortu solis*.

Easter, **festi dies paschales*; — week, **funesti dies Christi*; — time, **tempus paschale*; — holidays, **sollemnia paschalia* (-ium).

Eat, *v.tr.* (to take food) *edere*, *manducare* (to chew), *comedere* (to eat up), *vesci aliquid* (to eat up as nutriment), *vorare* (to swallow, particularly to swallow unchewed), *gustare* (to taste, e.g. *panem et palmulas*, to taste the bread and figs), to have pleasure in —, *delectari aliquid* (to desire) *aliquid maxime petere*, (to be tasty) *jucunde sapere*; = to take food or a meal, *edere*, *cibum capere*, *capessere*, *sumere*; not —, *cibo se abstinere*, to — abundantly, *largiter se invitare* (as at a banquet), *multi cibi esse*; — very —, *plurimi cibi esse*, *edacem esse* (the habit), to — and drink very freely, *cibi omnique capacissimum esse*; — little, *pauillum cibi tantum sumere* (in a particular case), *non multi esse cibi* (generally); — very —, *minimi esse cibi*; — with a good appetite, *largiter se invitare*, *libenter cenare*; to be able neither to — nor sleep, *cibi somnique inopem esse*; the gods neither — nor drink, *di nec esca nec potionibus vescuntur*; to — richly (live well), *opipare et apparate edere*; to give to —, *aliquid cibo juare* (to relieve by food), *aliquid cibare manu sua* (to feed with your own hand); to have nothing to —, *nihil mihi est quo famem tolerem*; — for two days, *biduum cibo prohiberi*; to — so much, *tantum cibi et potus adhibendum est*. Eating, *n. cibis* (food), *cibi* (meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (prepared food); — and drinking, *cibus potusque*, *cibus vinumque*, *victus* (living, victuals); moderate — and drinking, *temperate esca modicæque potiones*; he relishes his —, *libenter cenat*. Of the various kinds, manners, or times of eating, we may mention (1) *jentaculum*, food shortly after rising, (2) *prandium*, breakfast (about noon), (3) *gustatio*, luncheon, (4) *cena*, the chief meal, dinner (about 3 p.m.), (5) *convivium*, a dinner-party, or feast, (6) *epulum*, a public banquet (given to the gods and the people on festivals and triumphs), (7) *epule*, a banquet (a private feast on a large and sumptuous scale), (8) *daps* (a grand feast having a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; a banquet in general), (9) *censula* (a small or family dinner), a proper or regular dinner, (10) *cena recta*, opposed to *sportula* (cold meat). To partake of a sacrificial meal, *sacrificium epulare*, to prepare or give a dinner, *cenam parare*, *instruere*; so *convivium instruere*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *ornare*, *exornare*; — in honour of anyone, *cenam* or *epulum alicui dare*; — on his birth-day, *aliquid natalicium dare*; to have a dinner-party, *convivium habere*, *agere*; to go to —, *ad cenam ire*, *convivium intrare*; to go back to —,

se convivio reddere, to invite to —, *aliquid ad cenam invitare* or *vocare*, *aliquid adhibere cenam* or *in convivium* (to entertain); to be at a —, in *convivio interesse*, — at a person's house, *cenare apud aliquem*, *accubare apud aliquem*; to rise from table, *surge e a cenâ*, to wish or prepare to do so, *calceos poscere* (to ask for your shoes, put off before dinner), at table, *inter cenam* or *epulas*, *super cenam*, *super mensam*; after dinner, etc. *post cibum* (*meridianum*), *post cenam*, a *cenâ* (straightway after, e.g. 'he went to his study, in *lecticula* *lucubratoriam se recipiebat*'), *cenatus*, having dined; *incentatus*, not —; so *pransus*, *impransus*. Eating-time, **tempus cibi capiendi*, *tempus cenandi* (time for taking the chief meal); five is the hour for dinner, **quintâ horâ cenatur*. Eating-room, *cenatio*, *conclavum* *ubi epulamur*; a small —, *cenatiuncula*. See Food, Meal.

Ebb, *n. marinarum æstium recessus*; — and flood, *æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. *Ebb*, *v.intr. recedere*.

Ebony, *n. ebënum*.

Ebriety, *n. ebrietas, temulentia*. See Drunk.

Eccentric, *adj. *e centro aberrans*. *Eccentricity*, *n. e centro aberratio*.

Ecclesiastic, *n. *sacerdos*. *Ecclesiastical*, *adj.* — *treasury*, **ærarum ecclesiasticarum*; — *servant*, **famulus sacerdotum*, — *usage*, **ritus sacer*, **sacrorum mos*; — *communion*, **communio sacerdotum*; — *furniture*, **suppellex quâ ad res divinas uti solent*; — *gift*, *eccl. donarium*; — *history*, **historia sacra*, **res populi Christiani*; — *law*, **lex ecclesiastica*, **decretum canonicum*, — *property*, **bonum eccl.*; — *Latin*, **Latinitas scriptorum eccl.* See Church. *Echo*, *n. imago vocis*, *vox reciproca* or *resiliens*; to give an —, *voce respondere*, *voce rem reddere*, *remittere*; numerous echoes, *voce multiplicato sono reddere*; a place which —, *locus clamoribus repercutitur*.

Eclipse, *n. obscuratio* (*solis*, *lunæ*), *defectus* (*lunæ*) *Eclipse*, *v.tr. obscurare*; to be —, *obscurari* (of the sun), *desicere*.

Ecliptic, *n. linea ecliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram*.

Ecologue, *n. poemâ bucolicum*, *bucolica -orum*, *n.*

Economy, *n.* (1) = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio*, *diligentia*; (2) = frugality, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris studiis*; to disregard —, *rem familiarem negligere*. *Economical*, *adj. attentius ad rem*, *frugi*, *diligens*, *parcus*.

Ecstasy, *n.* (1) = great delight, *summa voluptas*; (2) = elevation and abstraction of mind, *secessus mentis et animi a corpore*, *animus abstractus a corpore*, *mens evocata a corpore*; *furore*; in — to forget, *per furem vaticinari*, *furentem futura prospicere*; to be in — at, *unice latari re*.

Edge, *n.* (1) = the sharp line, *acies*; (2) = margin, *margo*, *ora*.

Edict, *n. edictum, decretum, consultum, jussum*; to publish an —, *edictum proponere*.

Edify, *v.tr.* = to improve religiously, **pios sensus in animo alere excitare*; intr. or pass **salubriter moneri* *Edification*, *n. *pelatilis exaltatio*, for —, **sanctitatis alenda causa*, **ut salubriter moneretur aliquis*.

Edit, *v.tr. librum emittere*, *edere* *Editor*, *n. *editor*; the editors of Hesychius, **qui Hesychium ediderunt*. *Edition*, *n. editio, exemplum, exemplar* (a copy), the manuscripts and the editions, **libri scripti et typis expressi*; a genuine —, *editio vera*; the first, second, etc., **prima, altera editio, liber primum, iterum editus*; to prepare a new —, **notam editionem parare* or *adornare*.

Educate, *v.tr. educere, educare* (to form the body and mind of a child), *nutriri* (to nurse physically), *alere* (to support), *toltere*, *suscipere* (to bring up), — as your child, *adoptare et educere*, *educere pro filio*; — with strictness, *severâ disciplinâ educere*, pass. *educari*, *educi*; — well, *benè doctum et erudatum esse*, *institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerilis*; — in a person's house, etc.,

a parco or *a primâ insantiâ in domo alcijs educi*; — in arms, *nutriri in armis*. Education, *n. educatio, disciplina*; lax —, *ed. mollis*; a man of good —, *homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili, homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, *positioris humanitatis expertis, humanitatis inops*; of common —, *humili cultu educatus*; to give children a good —, *liberos bene educare*; to send your son for —, *filium educandum or in disciplinam mittere alio*; to entrust a boy for —, *puerum alci in disciplinam or alci educandum tradere*; to go for —, *alio in disciplinam venire*, (if of several) *convenire*; a place of —, *paedagogiorum, locus ille ubi altus atque doctus sum*; the art of —, *ars educandi*; a book on —, *libor de liberis educandis*. Educator, *n. educator, educatrix, f., magister, magistra, formator morum et magister; pedagogus* (in Rome, a slave); to be an — of youth, **formare citam juvenutis et mores*.

Educe, *v.tr. protrahere, producere, educere* (to lead out, e.g. *mulierem secum ab domo, copias e castris, gladium e vaginâ*).

Eel, *n. anguilla*; eel-catching, **captura anguillarum*; eel-pot or pond, *anguillarum*; eel-pout, *mistela (gadus lota, L.)*.

Eface, *v.tr. delâre, expungere, radere, eradere*.

Effect, *n. effectus, factum, eventus*; with —, *prosperare*, without —, *frustra, nequidquam*. Effectual, *adj. efficax, valens*; to be —, *efficacem esse, vim habere*. Efficacy, *n. efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas, vis*. Effect, *v.tr. efficere, perficere, vim habere in alio*.

Effeminate, *adj. mollis, effeminatus, delicatus*; adv. *molliter, effeminatè*. Effeminacy, *n. molliities, vita delicata*.

Effervesce, *v.intr. fervere, effervescere, exasquere*.

Effigy, *n. effigies, imago, simulacrum*.

Efflux, *n. effluxum, profusum*.

Effort, *n. opera, labor, studium, conatus*; to make an —, *laborem suscipere, operam dare, niti, cniiti, laborare*; — a great —, *omnibus viribus contendere*.

Effrontery, *n. impudentia, os impudens*.

Effulgence, *n. splendor, fulgor*; fig. *claritas, magnificentia*.

Egg, *n. ovum*; a fresh —, *recens*; as like as one — to another, *non ovum tam simile ovo quam hic illi est*.

Egression, *adj. insignis, præstant, egregius*.

Egress, *n. (1) = going out, egressus, exitus*; (2) = place through which you go, *exitus, egressus, effugium*; (mouth of a river) *os, ostium*; to have —, *patere*; to make an — for water, *aquam derivare*.

Eight, *octo*; *octoni -e-a* (eight each; with plural nouns, e.g. *octona loca occupare*, to occupy eight separate stations); exactly —, *uni octo, soli octo*; — or nine, *octo novem, octo aut novem*; twice —, *bis octo*; consisting of —, *octonarius* (e.g. *numerus octonarius*, having eight feet; *octonaria fistula*, a pipe the reed of which before being formed was eight inches broad); of — years, *octo annorum*, *octo annos natus* (eight years old), *octulium annum agens*; — at the most, *annos maximo octo natus*; — asses, *octussis*; — months, *bes, octo menses*; — ounces, *bes, octo uncie*; eight-twelfths, *octava (pars)*, *octans, bes* (so *heres ex besse, socius ex besse*); every — days, *octavo quoque die, transactis octonis diebus*; eight and a half, *octo et dimidius, octo et dimidiatus, octo et semis* (the last when the half is the half of a unit divided into twelve parts, e.g. a foot of twelve inches, eight feet and a half long, *longus octo pedes et semissem*); the eight-twelfth, *bes* (gen. *bessis*, as a coin, as a weight or mass, so that *bes = eight ounces, eight inches*; eight inches long, thick, etc. *bessalis, adj.*) The number —, *numerus octonarius*; eight-footed, *octo pedum, octo pedes habens*; eight-fold, *octoni, octies dictus* (eight times divided); eight times more, *octuplus, octuplicatus*; — punishment, *pæna octupli*; to be condemned to —, *dannari octupli*; to multiply — times, *octuplicare*. Eighth, *octavus*;

every —, *octavus quisque*; the — time, *octavum*; a soldier of the — legion, *octavarius*; the — month, *mensis October* (in the Roman year), *mensis Augustus* or (before Augustus) *mensis Sextilis* (the eighth in our year, the sixth in the Roman. For Eighty, Eight hundred, etc., see the Latin-English part).

Either, (1) *pron. uter, uteris*; if — will, **si uter volet*; (2) *conj. vel — vel, sive — sive, aut — aut*.

Ejaculate, *v.tr. voces interruptas et inconditas edere, clamare*.

Eject, *v.tr. jacere, ejicere, emittere, extrudere*. See *Expel*.

Elaborate, *v.tr. elaborare, perficere, componere*; — in writing, *conscribere*.

Elapse, *v.intr. ecadere, elabi, effugere*.

Elastic, *adj. *elasticus, mollis*. Elasticity, *n. *natura or vis elastica*.

Elbow, *n. cubitum*; to lean on the —, *in cubitum inniti*.

Elders, (father, mother, etc.) *parentes, procreatores*; love of —, *parentum amor, amor erga parentes*; after the manner of —, *parentum more, ut parentes solent*. Elderly, *etate protector*. See *Age, Old*.

Elect, *v.tr. creare* (to create), *capere* (to take), *legere* (to choose), *eligere* (to choose out), *comb. eligere et creare*; *deligere* (to appoint), *cooptare* (as a colleague), *designare, declarare*; — any one as a senator, *alqm legere or cooptare in senatum*; — as consul, *alqm consulem creare*; — as emperor, *alqm imperatorem eligere et creare*; — an arbitrator, *capere arbitrum*; — a defender, *patronum sibi adoptare, adoptare alqm sui juris defensorem*. Elector, *n. elector*. Election, *n. creatio*.

Electric, *adj. *electricus*; to become —, **ei electricâ imbui*; — machine, **machina electrica*. Electricity, *n. *vis or natura electrica*. Electrify, *v.tr. ei electricâ imbuiere*.

Elegant, *adj. elegans, urbanus, bellus, comptus*; an — gentleman, *bellus homunculus*. Elegance, *n. elegantia, urbanitas, cultus amantior* (in clothing), *nitor* (of writing).

Elegy, *n. elegia, carmen elegiacum* (Gramm.); elegies, *elēgi (ἐλεγίαι)*. Elegiac, *adj. elegiacus* (Gramm.); — poet, *elegiarum scriptor*; — verses, *versus impariter juncti*.

Element, (1) = original material, *elementum, natura*; the —, *principia rerum e quibus omnia constant*; the fourth — water, *quartum aquarum elementum*; the four —, *quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum*; air is the — of birds, **in ære naturalis est domus avium*; (2) = a part, *membrum*; (3) = the rudiments of knowledge, *elementa*.

Elephant, *n. elephas (ἐλέφας, elephasus)*; the — cries, *elephas barrit*; —'s proboscis, *proboscis (προβόσκis)*, pure Latin *manus elephantis*; — tooth, *dens elephantis, eburneus dens* (considered as ivory).

Elevate, *v.tr. tollere, extollere, attollere, augere, ornare, producere ad dignitatem or ad honores*; — any one, *amplius honoribus ornare*; — to the highest honours, *ad summam dignitatem perducere*; — to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere*. Elevation, (1) of voice, *sublatio soni, contentio vocis*; (2) of mind, *elatio, sublatio animi*; (3) of character, *ascentio*. See *High, lofty*.

Eleven, *undecim*; — each, *undenti*; — time, *undecies*. Eleventh, *undecimus*; every —, *undecimus quisque*; the — time, *undecimum*; eleventhly, *undecimo*. Eleven years old, *undecimos annos natus*.

Elf, *n. umbra quæ homines inquietat*.

Elicit, *v.tr. elicere alci alqd or alqd ab or ex alio, ad or in alqd*; *ehlandri* (to worm out of), *expiari* (to get out of), *evocare alci alqd* (to call or bring forth); — a word, *verbum elicere ex alio*; — tears, *lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere alci*; — a laugh, *risum alci movere, evocare*; — notes from the harp, *sonos nervorum elicere*.

causâ), peregrinationem suscipere, peregre abire or proficisci. Emigration, n. migratio, demigratio.

Eminent, adj. insignis, præstans, clarus (opp. obscurus), nobilis (opp. ignobilis), egregius (superior to your peers), excellens, præcellens, cæmulus (standing out), singularis (sole of its kind), summus (e.g. ingenium); an — physician, medicus ante insignis; a man — in every respect, vir omnibus rebus ornatus. Eminence, præstantia, claritudo. See Distinguished.

Emir, n. phylarchus Arabum.

Emisary, n. emissarius, speculator.

Emmet, n. formica, formica parvulus, formicula; of an —, formicosus.

Emolument, n. emolumentum (gain from use, opp. detrimentum).

Emotion, n. animi motus, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse; to cause —, excitare alqm.

Empale, v.tr. *alqm palo transfigere, *palum per nudum hominem adigere.

Empannel, v.tr. *judices juratos instruere.

Emperor, n. imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps; to assume the power of —, dominatum invadere, Augustinomen arripere. Empress, n. domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.

Emphasis, n. vis verbi (verborum), vis in dicendo; with —, cum ei; to have —, cum habere, multum valere; — more —, plus gravitatis habere, plus auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunus, frigidus.

Empire, n. imperium, potestas, ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus, regnum (monarchical despotism), tyranis (power usurped in a free state). See Dominion.

Empiric, n. qui se ad experientia ἐμπειρικὸν nominat, præstigator.

Employ, v.tr. (1) = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; I am employed in, curæ est mihi alqd, consulo alci rei; — in various pursuits, discurrere, distringere; to be employed in or with, occupari in re or re, versari in re or circa rem, se ponere in re, tractare, agere alqd, dare se rei (in history, historia); — altogether in one thing, penitus uni rei deditum esse, se totum collocare in re; — with books, hære in libris; — all your life in letters, ætatem contere, consumere in literarum studiis; — in other things, aliis re agere; my mind is quite —, totus animus in hac unâ contemplatione defixus est; — no longer with an art, desinere artem; I am — in, intentus sum alci rei, in manibus mihi est alqd, in manibus habeo alqd; (2) = to apply to in or on, adhibere alqd oi alqm alci, etc. (e.g. alqm ad deliberationem, in consilium, cænis, oculos ad investigandum, tempus et diligentiam ad considerandas res, modum vitio, sapientiam in reipublicæ salute); (3) = to spend in or on, insumere in alqm or alqd, conferre ad alqd, impendere in or ad alqd, consumere in alqd or in alqd re, collocare in alqd re, tribuere alqd alci rei (e.g. his rebus undecim dies, non nihil temporis literis); — badly, alqd perdere; thorax, alqd melius insumere; — something tam annuere, alqd in usum or in commodum suum, octo natus — your time, leisure, etc. in tempore menses; — to collocare in re, otium conferre æstibus, octavies terere or contere alqd e; — much, socius ætatis temporis alci rei tribuere; — young, transactum, tempus bene locare or collocare in alqd dimittendum, n. tractatio, pertractatio (the in which of a thing), occupatio, negotium (business), stitium, cura, important —, graviora studia; — with agriculture, agrorum cultus; — the poets, pertractatio poetarum; to have an —, alqd agendo occupatum esse; to give up —, studium amittere. See Occupy, Possess, Use.

Emporium, n. emporium (ἐμπορίον) celebre et frequens, forumicum, emporium, commercium, forum, oppidum nundinarium (market); the most frequented —, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

Empoverish, v.tr. ad inopiam alqm redigere, ad

mendicitatem alqm detrudere; — a rich man, egentem ex locupletis efficere.

Empower, v.tr. alci alci rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere, liberum alci rei arbitrium alci permittere, mandare alci ut, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alcijs nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd.

Empty, adj. inanis (having nothing in it, opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (naked, opp. ornatus or exornatus), vacuus (emptied, opp. occupatus), purus; an — house, domus inanis, domus vacua (uninhabited); — place, locus inanis or vacuus; — nest, nidus inanis (having nothing in it, nidus in vacuo when the young have been taken away); — street, via occursu hominum vacua; to come with — hands, sine munere venire; to be —, inanem esse, vacuum esse, cacare. To empty or make empty, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere (to plunder, e.g. domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem), vacuare, evacuat, vacuum facere, vacuificare, exonerare (to disburden), exhaurire (to exhaust, scil. poculum), exsiccare (to dry up), cervere, exsurgere, exspilare (to plunder). Empty (fig.), inanis, vanus, omnis eruditionis expertus atque ignarus, omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus; without truth, friendship is an — name, sine veritate nomen amicitie valere non potest; those are — compliments, verba isthæc sunt; — hope, spes inanis, vana. Emptiness, n. inanitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum, vanitas.

Emulate, v.tr. certare, contendere, contendere cum alqo, æmulari alqm or cum alqo; to — in any thing, alqd re certare, contendere cum alqo, alqd re inter se certare. Emulation, n. studium, certamen, certatio, æmulation. Emulator, n. æmulus, æmula, f.

Enable, v.tr. *efficere ut aliquis aptus sit ad alqd, informare alqm ad alqd.

Enact, v.tr. statuere (to set up), constituere (to order), præcipere (to appoint), jubere (with inf. to command), sancire (to make sacred, scil. legem, fœdus, jura); — any thing by law, sancire alqd lege; — respecting, sancire de re; the laws — this, leges sanciunt hoc. Enactment, n. constitutio, præceptum, lex, sanctio.

Enamel, n. *vitum metallicum; the work, *opus vitri metallici. Enamel, v.tr. *vitum metallicum induere.

Enamp, v. castra ponere. See Camp.

Eucastic, eucastica (εὐκαστική); it is not known who discovered the art, ceris fingere ac picturam inurere quis excogitaverit non constat; relating to, eucasticus; to make — pictures, eucastio pingere, tabulas urere coloribus.

Enchant, v.tr. fascinare, effascinare (by the evil eye), incantare (by charms); fig. capere, rapere, detinere, perculcere; an enchanting beauty, *puella cuius forma rapit. Enchantment, n. fascinatio, effascinatio, delenimenta-orum, n.

Encircle, v.tr. ambire (to go round), circumire, circumdare, circumcludere, circumcludere.

Enclose, v.tr. concludere, includere in se, cingere, circumdare (to surround); to be enclosed by, alqd re cingi, circumdari, contineri; to enclose with a hedge, sepe cingere, separe; — with a wall, muro (muris) separe, muribus cingere; — with fortifications, operibus completi; — with a moat, circumdare or separe vallo et fossis; — an enemy, hostem circumvincere; — by means of a narrow pass, locorum angustiis claudere. Enclosure, n. inclusio, conclusio (blockade), septum, sepimentum.

Encomium, n. laudatio, laus, laudes; — of a dead person, laudatio mortui, laudatio funebris, laudes funebres; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alqo laudibus, alcijs laudes dicere, sermonem cum admiratione laudum, alcijs instillare, ornare res alcijs divinis laudibus; to write —, laudationem alcijs or alcijs rei scribere.

Encompass, v.tr. *circumdare alqd alqd re*, *cingere alqd alqd re*, *circumire*. Carthago est encompassed with harbours, Carthago succincta est portibus; the city — with hills, urbs montibus undique continetur; encompassed with friends, stipatus gregibus amicorum; the encompassing crowd of an orator, corona.

Encounter, n. *concurso*, *concursum* (as soldiers in fight). Encounter, v.tr. *inter se concurrere*, (*inter se*) *congradi*, *signa inter se conferre*, *cum hostilibus signis concurrere* (of two armies); — a person, *concurrere* or *congradi cum alqo* (hostilely), *incurrere in alqm* (to fall on), *incidere in alqm* (to meet by chance), *contenire*, *congradi cum alqo* (to meet by design).

Encourage, v.tr. *hortari*, *adhortari*, *cohortari* *ad alqd* or *with ut*, *firmare*, *confirmare*, *excitare*, *impellere*, *stimulare alqm*, *stimulus adducere alci*; — each other, *cohortari inter se*; — to learn, *ad cupiditatem descendendi exerce alqm*; — to read and write, *ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare alqm*; — to great diligence, *alci diligentiam excitare* or *accere*; — to concord, *concordiam suadere*. Encouragement, n. *hortatio*, *adhortatio*, *cohortatio*, *impulsus*, *stimulus*; the means of —, *hortamen*, *hortamentum*, *incitamentum*, *stimulus*; strengthened by mutual —, *mutua adhortatione firmati*; to do to need —, *non egere hortatione or stimulis*; to do a thing without any —, *alqd facere sine ulla stimulis*; by thy —, *to hortatore*, *to adhortatore*, *to impulsore*.

Encoach, v.tr. *incadere*; — on one's rights, *alqm intellere in iure ipsius*, *alqd de iure alci deminueri*; — on one's property, *incadere*, *intio-lare* or *manus porrigere in alci possessiones*; — another's —, *manus afferre alienis bonis* (opp. *abs-tinere manum alieno*). Encoachment (as an act), *ris*, *violatio*; (as a result) *injurya illata*.

Encumber, v.tr. *gravare*, *onerare*; — much, *prægravare*; — with burdens, *onera alci imponere*. Encumbrance, n. *onus* (load), *moestia*.

Encyclopædia, n. *encyclopi doctrinarum omnium disciplina*. See Cyclopædia.

End, n. (1) = termination; *finis*; *extremum* (the last), *terminus* (boundary), *exitus* (going forth, the termination, e.g. *roci*, *verbi*); *modus*, e.g. *nullus modus* (limit or end) *credidit fuit*, *clausula* (the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), *ramus* (branch), *caput* (e.g. *capita finis*); "end" must often be rendered by *extremus*, e.g. in *extrema oratione*, in the end of the speech; so in *extremo libro*, *extremo anno* or *anni*, also *exunte anno*, *extremo mense Junio* (*ultimo mense Junio* would be, in the month of June last year); at the end, in *extremo* (in space), *ad extremum* (lastly), *deni-que*; at the ends of the world, in *extremis partibus terrarum*; to see the — of the world, *rerum humanarum terminos videre*; many thought the — of the world had come, *nulli æternam illam et necessariam noctem interpretabantur*; to bring to an —, *finem alci rei afferre*, *alqd ad finem adducere* or *perducere*, *alqd abolere*, *alqd transigere*, *perficere*, *conficere*, *consummare*; the work is not yet brought to —, *operi nondum accessit ultima manus*; to put — to, *finire alqd*, *alci rei* or (more seldom) *alci rei finem facere*, *alci rei modum facere*, *alci rei finem or modum imponere*, *alci rei finem con-stituire*, *dirimere alqd* (no *prædium* *diremit*); to come to —, *ad finem or exitum tenere*, *ad exitum adduci*, *exire* (headlong, *præcept*); I hasten to the —, *propere ad finem*; to have an —, *terminari*, *finem or exitum habere*; the battle had an — after, etc., *finis certaminis fuit postquam*, etc.; the war has come to —, *debellatum est*, almost —, *bellum præparatum ac pene subitum est*; the dispute —, *disputari desinit est*; the thing has not yet found —, *res nondum finem inveniit*; not to be able —, *alci rei exitum evolvere non posse*; so *non habere finem diligentia in re*; (2) = aim or object, *finis*, *constitutio*, *propositum*. To end, v.intr. *finem habere* or *capere*, *exitum habere*, *exire*; v.tr. *to cause that a thing ends*, *finire alqd*, *terminare*

alqd; — a speech, *finem facere orationis or di-cendi*; — a letter, *epistolam concludere*; — life, *vitam finire*, *vitam deponere*; to end your days, *mortem sibi consciscere*; — a strife, *controver-siam dirimere*. Ending, n. *finis*, *terminatio*, *exitus*; to have similar —, *similes casus habere in exitu*, *similiter cadere in eandem literas exire* (of letters of the alphabet); to have the — tis in the genitive, *genitivo casu tis syllaba terminari*.

Endanger, v.tr. *alqm in periculum, in discrimen adducere* or *votare*. See Danger.

Endear, v.tr. *desincere alqm alci*; — by, *alqd* (e.g. *benevolentia*, *consuetudine*, *pignore*).

Endeavour, n. *nitus* (in leaning on), *contentio* (straining), *opera*, *conatus*, *studium* (desire), *affec-tatio* (a seeking for, with the connected idea of no result); — after honours, *honorum contentio*, *ambi-tio*, *ambitus*; learned —, *studia*; my —, *tenda*, *id ago*, *hoc specio ut*, etc.; his — aims only, *id unum agit ut*. Endeavour, v. *niti*, *eniti* (stronger than *niti*), *contendere*, *comb. eniti et contendere ut*, etc., *operam dare ut*, etc., *studere*, *conari* (the two last with *int*, rarely with *ut*).

Endure, n. *intubus*, *intubum*; — leaf, *folium in-tubaceum*; or —, *intubaceus*.

Endow, v.tr. *donare alqm alqd re* or *alci alqd*, *instruere* (provide with), *augere* (enrich), *ornare* (furnish with as an ornament) *alqm re*. Endowed, *ornatus*, *præditus*; richly —, *abunde auctus orna-tusque alqd re*; — with mental gifts, *bono indolis*; very highly —, *ingenio uberissimo affluens*. Endow-ment, n. *donatio*.

Endure, v.tr. *ferre*, *sustinere*, *tolerare*, *pati*, *perpeti*, *exanciare* (to empty, e.g. *labores*), *comb. ferre et perpeti*, *pati ac ferre*, *perpeti ac perferre*; — bravely, *fortiter ferre*; — with great pain, *asperime ferre*; — well or patiently, *toleranter pati* or *ferre*, *animo æquo* or *moderato ferre*; — mode-rately, *sapienter ferre*, *alco patientem ferre*; — an evil, *malum pati fortiter*; — an injury, *injuriam æquo animo recipere*; not to endure —, *calamitati* or *ad calamitatem animum submittere*; I endure that quietly, *tacitus hoc fero*. Endurance, n. *tole-ratio*, *tolerantia*, *perpetio*, *comb. perpetio et tole-rantia*. Endurable, adj. *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis*; to make a thing —, *lenire*, *mitigare*, *levare* (consuetudine *lector fit labor*).

Energy, n. *cis*, *eigor*, *virtus*, *gravitas* (verborum et sententiarum); — of the speaker, *virtus ora-toris*; with —, *cum quidam virtute*; what — in that book? *quantum in illo libro eigoris est*! Ener-getical, adj. *fortis*, *audax*, *gravidus plenus*; to use — remedies, *fortioribus remediis agere*. Adv. *fortiter*, *audacter* (e.g. *sententiam dicere*).

Enervate, v.tr. *enervare*, *debilitare*, *emollire*; enervated by lusts, *debilitatus stupris*. Enervation, n. *debilitatio*; enervated condition, *languor effeminatus*.

Enfeeble, v.tr. *debilitare*, *imbecillum* or *infir-mum reddere*. Enfeeblement, n. *debilitatio*, *immi-nutio*; — of health, *valetudinis confectio*. See Weak.

Enfeoff, v.tr. *prædium velut fiduciarium alci dare*. Enfeoff, v.tr. *ci cogere*, *ci auferre*, *alci rei vim auferre*.

Enfranchise, v.tr. *alci civitatem dare*; to be enfranchised, *in civitatem* or *in civitate* or *civitati ascriptum esse*.

Engage, v.tr. (1) = to fight with, *conficere cum alqo*; (2) = to bind, *obligare*, *obstringere alqm*; (3) = to secure the services of, *conducere mercede alqm*; (4) = to try to bring over, *invitare*, *excitare alqm* (e.g. *ad vallandum*); to — yourself to, *fidem alci dare*; — to a meal, *conducere ad cenam* (self-invited), *promittere ad cenam* (to accept an invita-tion). Engagement, n. (1) = a fight, *prelium*; (2) = an obligation, *fores quæ aliquis se obstringit*; (3) = a duty, *munus alci mandatum* or *assignatum*.

Engender, v.tr. *gignere*, *generare*, *creare*, *pro-creare*, *comb. creare et gignere*, *gignere et pro-*

creare; to be engendered, *gigni, nasci ex or* (but seldom) *ab*.

Engine, *n. machina* (μηχανή), *machinatio, machinamentum, compages*; military —, *tormenta*; fire —, *sipho*. See *Steam*.

Engrave, *v.tr. insculpere* (e.g. *scdus columnā aeneā, literas tabellā*), *scribere, inscribere* (e.g. *arbori amores, carmen in orthice describeret*). Engraving, *n. pictura linearis* (or *imago*) *per aeneam laminam expressa, figura aenea, alio imago*. Engraver, **chalcographus*; the art of an —, **chalcographia*.

Engross, *v.tr.* (1) = buy up, *coëmere*; (2) = to seize, *occupare*, (3) = write, *tabulas conficere*; (4) = to write in large letters, *majusculis literis pulchre perscribere*.

Engulf, *v.tr. absorbere* (*oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse*, Cic.).

Enhance, *v.tr. offerre, majus reddere, exaggerare*; — the price, *pretium rei offerre, carius vendere alqd*.

Enigma, *n. enigma* -ātis, *n. (αἰνigma), griphus* (γρίφος, a puzzle), *ambāges*; to solve an —, **enigma solvere, griphum dissolvere*; not to be able —, *enigma non intelligere*; you speak in —, *ambāges narras*; that is an — to me, *hæc non intelligo*. Enigmatical, *adj. obscurus, perplexus* (opp. *apertus*), *ambiguous* (double meaning), *arcaneus* (secret); — words, *ambāges*; — discourse, *sermones perplexi*; — person, **homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus*.

Enjoin, *v.tr. prædicere* (with *ut* and *ut ne*), *inculcare alqd alicui, præscribere alqd alicui*. See *Command*.

Enjoy, *v.tr. frui, profrui re, uti re* (e.g. *prosperam aetatem, florere re* (e.g. *justitie famā*), *locupletum capere* or *percipere ex re*; I have — prosperity enough, *prosperis rebus satiatum sum*; to — advantages, *commodis frui*; — great honour, *magnā gloriā esse, gloriā florere*; — any one's intercourse, *alcijs consuetudine frui*. Enjoyment, *n. fructus, usus, voluptas, suavitās, oblectatio*; — of body, *voluptas corporis*; mental —, *voluptas or delectatio animi*; the enjoyments of life, *vite jucunditates*; his —, *deliciæ*; sensual —, *voluptaria*; to seek —, *querere*; — of the table, *voluptates vini et epularum*; to have — from, *voluptatem capere ex re*; to measure all by —, *omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri*.

Enkindle, *v.tr. accendere, incendere, inflammare* (seil. *animos, discordiam, odium*, etc.).

Enlarge, *v.tr. amplificare* (by widening the compass, e.g. *urbem, rempublicam, alcijs auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (opp. *coartare*, e.g. *castra, aciem, imperium*), *perferre or propagare* (to extend, e.g. *imperiū fines, imperium*), *luzare* (to loosen, e.g. *vestem, aciem*), *augere* (to increase); — a house, *domum multiplicare, accessionem adjungere adibus*; — a chapel (of a temple), *algā re amplum laxamentum cellæ efficere*; — a city by adding two hills, *urbi addere duos colles*; — your knowledge, **eruditionem locupletare*; — more and more, *semper alqd addicere*; — your business, **plura negotia suscipere*; *v.intr. se dilatare, patescere*. Enlargement, *n. amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, laxatio, laxamentum, incrementum* (increase as a result, growth).

Enliven, *v.tr. hilarare, exhilarare alqm*; — the countenance, *cultum exhilarare, frontem explicare, diffundere cultum*; — the mind, *animum relaxare, discutere, resolvere animi tristitiam*; — yourself, *diffundi, hilarem se facere*. Enlivened, *hilaris or hilarus, hilaritatis plenus*.

Enmity, *n. inimicitia, odium, simulas* (continued, specially rivalry); to form an —, *inimicitias, simulas suscipere*; to live at — with, *inimicitias or simulas cum algā habere or gerere or exercere, esse in simulas cum algā*; great —, *graves*; longstanding —, *eternæ*; there is an old — between, *sunt ceteres inter eos inimicitias*; to lay down, *inimicitias ponere, deponere*.

Enoble, *v.tr. *dare alicui nobilitatem, *recipere*

*alqm in nobilitatem numerum, *nobilitati ordini ascribere alqm*; to be ennobled, **nobilitatis gradum consequi*; (in the Roman sense) *transitio fit a plebe ad patricios*; fig. *ornare, excolere* (e.g. *animos doctrinā, vitam per artes*).

Enormous, *adj. inusitatus, incredibilis, mirus, mirificus, singularis, summus*; adv. *præter modum*. Enormity, *n. horror, res atroæ or nefanda*. See *Extraordinary*.

Enough, *adj. sat, satis* (e.g. *satis consilii*), *affictum*; more than —, *abunde, satis superque*; not —, *parum* (opp. *nimis*); to be —, *satis esse, sufficere*; that is — for me, *satis habeo*; thy wish is —, *mihi vel sola voluntas tua sufficit*; this is evidence —, *hoc satis testimonium est* (so *satis consilium habere*); that was not — for him, *neque vero id satis habuit*; to have —, *satis habere, satiatum esse*; — of, *alqd satis habere, sufficit mihi alqd*; — for life, *in totam vitam ei satis est*; not to be able to have —, *satiari non posse*; — of that! *sed satis de hoc!* *sed satis jam verborum est, sed hæc hactenus, sed finis sit, nolo plura dicere* (so *sed de hoc satis, metuoque ne tu nimium putes, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit*); — about painting, *de picturā satis*; — of joking, *de joco satis est*; enough = say no more! have done! *heus tu! manum de tabulā. = I shall say no more, ne longum fiat, ne longum faciam, denique*.

Enrage, *v.tr. alci furorem obicere, animum alcijs exasperare*; to be enraged, *furere incendi or inflammari*; *v.intr. irā exardescere*; — against, *furorē or iram in alqm effundere, accire in alqm!*

Enrapture, *v.tr. oblectare, voluptate perfundere alqm, suavisime afficere*.

Enrich, *v.tr. locupletare, locupletem facere, fortunis locupletare, divitiis ornare*; — any one, *divitiis expletare alqm*; — yourself, *se colloquere, rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere*; — honourably, *bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere*; — in any way, *rem f. omni ratione exaggerare*; — by usury, *senore pecunias auclitare*; — with another's goods, *aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere*; to wish to —, *divitias querere*; to — discourse, *sermonem dilare*; — any one with knowledge, *augere alqm scientiā*; — science, *disciplinam excolere*; science is enriched, *disciplina increvit*.

Enrobe, *v.tr. induere alci vestem or alqm veste* (opp. *exuere alci vestem*).

Enrol, *v.tr. inscribere, consignare*; — a student, **alqm civitati academicæ or in civitatem academicam ascribere, *alqm in civitatem academicam or in numerum civium academicorum ascribere*; to have yourself enrolled, *nomen dare or edere* (specially of soldiers); — for sea service, *in classem*; — before a person, (nomen) *profiteri apud alqm*.

Enshrine, *v.tr. consecrare, conservare, condere, recondere*.

Ensign, *n. signum militare, vexillum*; to set up —, *signum or vexillum proponere, vexillum tollere*; to lower —, *vexillum submittere* (to any one, *alci*).

Enslave, *v.tr. alqm in servitutē redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitutē efficere*.

Ensnare, *v.intr. sequi, consequi, eernare*.

Entail, *v.tr. *terram heredi addicere, *hereditatem posteris tradere*; to cut off an —, **jus hereditarium rescindere*.

Entangle, *v.tr. implicare, illaquare in re*. Entanglement, *n. implicatio, nodus*; to explicate —, *nodum expedire*.

Enter, *v.intr. introire, ire, ingredi*; — a house, *ingredi domum, lectum subire*; — a person's chamber, *alci cubiculum intrare or ingredi*; fig. — life, *introire vitam, ingredi in vitam*; — public —, *ad rempublicam accedere, rem. capessere*; — your tenth year, *annum ætatis decimum ingredi*; — an office, *munus ire, ingredi, capere, suscipere*. Entrance, *n. introitus, ingressus, initium*; at the — of spring, *primo vere, vire invente*; entrance-money, *pecunia quæ offertur ob introitum, pecunia*

quæ datur pro introitu; a fixed sum for —, certum alqd quod datur pro introitu; entrance-ticket, tessera.

Enterprise, n. inceptio, molitio, inceptum, conatus, conata —orum, n. opus, facinus, expeditio; to frustrate an —, alcis conatus repi incere.

Entertain, v.tr. (1) = to have or support, alci (scil. spem), suscipere (a person or thing); (2) = to amuse, delectare, oblectare; (3) = to give hospitality to, hospites accipere, recipere, convivio crepare.

Enthrone, v.tr. desirere alci regnum ac diademata, summum ierum deferre ad alpm.

Enthusiasm, n. inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, ætus or ferror ingeni, ardor animi, furor divinus, mens furibunda. Enthusiast, n. animus alatus, dicino spiritui tactus, dicino instinctu concitatus, homo fanaticus (in a bad sense). Enthusiastic, adj. fanaticus.

Entice, v.tr. allicere, illicere, pellicere. Enticement, n. illecebre.

Entire, adj. integer. See Ali, Whole.

Entitle, v.tr. (1) = to name, inscribere (a writing); (2) = to give a title to, jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare; I am entitled to, facere alqd possum, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet; not —, non meum est.

Entomb, v.tr. in sepulchro condere, or condere, tumulare.

Entomology, n. *entomologia. Entomologist, n. entomologus.

Entrails, n. intestina, viscera, exia (heart, lungs, etc.).

Entrap, v.tr. irretire (by a net), illaqueare (in a trap).

Entreat, v.tr. precari alqd ab alio or alqm ut, rogare, orare, petere, supplicare. See Ask, Beg.

Entrust, v.tr. credere, concedere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, demandare (to consign to the care of), deponere alqd apud alqm; — to a person's fidelity, fidei alci alqd committere, tradere in alci fidem alqd; — to one's self to a person, se or animum suum alci credere; — one's plans, consilia sua alci credere; — one's secrets, occulta sua; — one's life, vitam suam alci credere or committere, se dare or dedere alci; — altogether, totum; to entrust one's self to a person's protection, se permittere (committere, tradere) in alci fidem; — all —, summam fidem rerum omnium alci habere; — many boys to a teacher, unius magistri curæ plures pueros demandare; — a ship to one steersman, navem uni gubernatori; — a sick man to one physician, uni medico ægrum committere; — one's honour, existimationem suam committere alci; — something to a letter, literis (epistole) committere alqd; — something to a person's silence, taciturnitati alci alqd committere; — to some one an office, munus or imperium alci dare or commendare; — a city to be defended, urbem alci tuendam dare; — to memory, mandare memoria alqd. One to whom you entrust all your secrets, secretorum omnium arbitri; — to whom you may safely —, homo certus; secreti omnis capacissimus homo; one who easily entrusts himself to others, incautior fidei assinator. Entrusted, creditus, commissus, depositus (given to keep), fiduciarius (in confidence for a time); a property entrusted, depositum, fidei commissum. See Faith, Trust.

Entwine, v.tr. innectere alqd alci rei.

Enumerate, v.tr. numerare, annumerare, dinumerare, remunerare, enumerare, recensere, colligere (e.g. alci peccata, vitia).

Enunciate, v.tr. edicere, indicare, pronuntiare.

Envelope, v.tr. involvere, obducere; — yourself in your virtue, suâ virtute se involvere; — a fault in fine words, vitium obvolere verbis decoris. Envelope, n. involvitur, integumentum.

Environ, v.tr. alqd cenoio imbuere.

Environ, v.tr. circumdare, circumstare. The environs, n. loca quæ circumstant alci loco, quæ

circum alqm locum sunt; — of a city, urbi propinqua loca, loca urbem ambientia.

Envoy, n. qui missus est, legatus. See Ambassador, Embassy.

Envy, n. invidia, livor, malignitas, obtrectatio, malevolentia; from —, propter invidiam, invidia; invidia incensus; to feel —, invidiam habere; to form —, in invidiam venire; to have —, in invidia esse; to excite —, against, alci invidiam facere or consilare or excitare, alci esse invidiam. Envious, adj. invidens, invidus, lividus, alienis incrementis inimicus, malignus; to be —, in invidiam, fieri. To envy, v.tr. invidere alci; — a little, subinvidere alci; — something, alqd (e.g. invidere alci honorem; nullius equelem invidere honori, I envy no one's honour, so in quâ re tibi hoc invideo); I am envied, invidetur mihi, in invidia sum, invidia sum, invidia premor, ex invidia laboro; to be — on all sides, ab omnibus ventis invidia circumflari. Envious, adj. invidendus, fortunatus, beatus.

Ephem, n. epactæ (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι).

Ephemeral, adj. unius diei. Ephemeral, n. bestiola quæ unum diem vivit, colere quadrupes quod non ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur, *ephemera (L.).

Epic, adj. epicus (ἐπικός), herōus, herōicus; written in — verse, herōicis compositus versibus; an — poet, poeta epicus (with plural epicī).

Epicurean, (1) = a follower of Epicurus, Epicurus; (2) = a lover of pleasure, Epicureus, homo delicatus or luxuriosus.

Epidemic, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo inaruit; an — disease, *morbis epidemicus, pestilens; — began to prevail, ingruere morbi vulgo coeperunt.

Epigram, n. epigramma —ātis, n. Epigrammatic, adj. epigrammaticus.

Epilepsy, n. morbus comitialis, estium comitiale, epilepsia (late); to be seized with —, comitiali morbo affligi or opprimi, itim comitiali corripiri; to deliver from —, alqm comitiali morbo liberare; — by this means, hoc medicamento. Epileptic, adj. *epilepticus.

Epilogue, n. epilōgus (ἐπιλόγος).

Epiphany, n. Epiphania (late), seriarum dies quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dicunt.

Episcopal, adj. episcopalis (Ecl.). Episcopacy, episcopatus (Ecl.).

Epi-ode, n. embolium, pure Latin exōdus or digressio or digressus; to insert as an —, alqd includere or inserere orationi sue.

Epistle, n. epistola; a portion of the New Testament Epistles, *lectio epistolica.

Epitaph, n. epitaphius (in Cic. a funeral oration), supremus titulus, elogium monumenti or sepulchri or tumuli, carmen in sepulchro incisum; to write an —, inscribere sepulchro alci, lapidem alci memorie inserere; to put on a tomb an — of the person's own writing, elogium tumulo alci versibus a se compositis exculpere; to perpetuate fame by —, nomen famam supremo titulo promovere.

Epithalamium, n. epithalamium (ἐπιθαλάμιον), pure Lat. carmen nuptiale.

Epithet, n. epitheton (ἐπίθετον), pure Lat. appositum; (as an adjective) adjectivum (Gramm.).

Epitome, n. epitome (ἐπίτομη), pure Lat. summarium, brevitarium, liber in angustum coactus. See Abbreviate.

Epoch, n. tempus, tempestas (peridus is not good), ætas.

Equal, adj. æquus (in the same line, on the same plane), æqualis (like in quality, age, etc.), par (as equal by reference to a standard, opp. inferior or superior, whereas equalis is used of two or more things as compared with each other), similis, (similar, e.g. similes ne fingite deos hominibus), idem (the same), geminus (twin), comb. æquus et par, æqualis et par, par et æqualis, par et similis, par atque idem par atque unus; — to each other, compar (scil. connubium), inter se æquales; not —, dispar, impar, dissimilis; to divide into twelve — parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere;

— days and nights, *æquales dies noctesque*; an — relation, *æqualis tributio* (*ισομετρία*); all things are — to each other, *omnia omnibus paribus paria respondent*; — rights, *jura paria, jus æquum, et par*; to have — rights with the citizens, *æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere*; to be in — favour with a person, *adæquare apud alqm gratiā*; — to another, *par alicui, non inferior alio*; — in courage and strength, *et animis et viribus pares*; like seeks like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*; to drive out like by like: (a motto for homœopathic), *clavum clavo ejicere*; to repay like for like, or to give tit for tat, *par pari respondere, par pari referre*; to return an — favour, *parem gratiam referre alicui, paria paribus respondere*; my equals, *mei generis homines* (of origin), *æqui et pares* (in rank, etc.), *homines mei similes, homines nostræ farinæ* (in character), *meus ordo, homines mei ordinis* (in position), *unus e nobis* (one of my party); not to have your —, *in re parem habere neminem*. Equality, *n. ratio par*; — of the parts of an object, *æqualitas*. Equable, *adj. æqualis* (remaining equal; used of persons and things), *æqualis sibi, constans (sibi), stabilis*. Equability, *n. constantia*. Adv. *æqualiter, constanter, æqualiter, eodem modo, pari magnitudine, æque longus, æquā longitudine, æquā altitudine*.

Equanimity, *n. æquus animus, æquitas animi, æqua mens, constantia*; to preserve —, *servare æquam mentem*.

Equation, *n. æquatio, exæquatio* (an equal division); in arithmetic, *æquatio arithmetica* (so *geometrica*).

EQUATOR, *n. circulus æquinoctialis*.

Equerry, *n. equites, tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

EQUESTRIAN, *adj. equester*; — dignity, *dignitas equestris, locus equester*.

EQUANGULAR, *adj. angulis æquis* or *paribus*.

EQUIDISTANT, *adj. pari intervallo, æquis* or *paribus intervallis distantes inter se*.

EQUIFORMITY, *n. æqualitas*.

EQUILATERAL, *adj. æquis* or *paribus lateribus, æquilateralis* (late).

EQUINOX, *n. æquinoctium*. EQUINOCTIAL, *adj. æquinoctialis*.

EQUIP, *v.tr. armare, instruere, ornare*; — soldier, *miles armare, armis instruere, militibus arma dare*; — the troops completely, *copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*; — ships, *naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare*; — a fleet, *classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare*; — yourself with eloquence, *eloquentiā se armare*; — with knowledge of, *scientiā alicui rei instruere*; to be equipped with —, *scientiā alicui rei habere, scientiā alicui rei instructum esse*. Equipment, *n. armatus* (as an act), *arma -orum, n. armatura* (the means), *armamenta, instrumenta navalia*; — of a soldier, *equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare, carpentum et equi, vehiculum cum equis*.

EQUIPOISE, *n. momentum par*; in —, *pari momento, suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus*; to cause an —, *pari pondere parem pensionem perficere*; to keep yourself in —, *sua vi et suo nati teneri, suis ponderibus librari*; the — is in a measure destroyed, *portionum æquitas turbatur*; (fig.) *æquitas*; the political —, *æqua civitatum conditio*; to preserve —, *providere ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur*; to destroy the — of the mind, *æquitatem animi turbare*; to restore —, *dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cohere*; to lose your moral —, *se rhyicere*.

EQUITABLE, *adj. æquus, justus, meritis* (deserved), *modicus*; it is —, *æquum, ærum est, par, jus, jus est* (with inf., or inf. and nec.); to make — requests, *æqua postulare*. EQUITY, *n. æquitas, justitia, moderatio, liberalitas*; according to —, *ex æquo, sicut æquum est, ut par est*; to judge —, *ex æquo et bono judicare*; to act under a sense of —, *æquitate duci*; contrary to —, *contra fas, contra quam fas est, contra jus jusque* (against law and

conscience); to recognise the — of, *æquitatem alicui rei perspicere*.

EQUIVALENT, *adj. idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); — in meaning, *idem declarans, idem significans, quod idem significat* or *valet*; — sound, *consensus, concinens, congruens*; to make —, *æquare, adæquare alqd cum alqā re, exæquare*; to return an —, *remunerari quam similino munere*.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj. æquivocus* (having two equal meanings), *ambiguus* (e.g. *responsum, verba*, = not trustworthy, with *ingentum* or *fides*); *anceps* (double-headed, e.g. *oraculum, responsum*), *dubius* (not knowing which of two), *dubius et quasi duplex, flexilocus* (variable), *comb. flexilocus et obscurus*. EQUIVOCATION, *n. ex ambiguo dictum, ambiguitas, amphibolia*; a man of —, *homo ambigui-ingrui* (character), *homo ambigui fide*. To equivocate, *v. ambigue respondere, nihil certi respondere*.

ERA, *n. temporum ratio, temporum computandorum ratio, temporum* or *annorum descriptio*; before our —, *ante hanc temporum rationem*. See Time.

ERADICATE, *v.tr. eradicare, exstirpare, radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere* (with the roots), *eruer* (to pluck up); fig. *exstirpare, delere, exstinguere, excidere*; — altogether, *aleis rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus, omnes aleis rei stirpes ejicere, alqd funditus tollere*; *comb. exstirpare et funditus tollere, e naturā rerum evellere*; — a nation, *gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad interuentionem interinere*; — all human feeling, *omnem humanitatem ex animo aleis exstirpare*. Eradication, *n. exstirpatio, exstinctio, excidium*.

ERASE, *v.tr. delere, exstinguere, inducere* (to cover with the broad end of the stylus); *eradere*; — a name out of a list, *nomen aleis eximere de tabulis*; — of the senators, *eradere aliqui alio senatores*; — a name in a book, *nomen tollere ex libro*. ERASURE, *n. rasura, exstinctio*.

ERE, *adv. priusquam, antequam* or *antequam*. See Before.

ERECT, *adj. erectus*. To erect, *v.tr. erigere* (to set straight up), *exaltare* (a tomb, a tower), *educere* (a pyramid), *statuere* (a pillar, a trophy, a tent), *edificare* (a house, a temple).

ERR, *v.intr. errare* (to go wrong in walking and in conduct), *errore vagari, vagari et errare* (to roam about without a clear design), *per errorem, labi* or *merely labi* (to stumble or slip, take a false step), *in errore versari, errore captum esse* (to be under errors), *falli* (to be mislead), *peccare* (to sin through mistake), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (to be doubtful or undetermined), *consilio labi* (to do wrong intentionally), *casu labi* (by accident), *valde* or *vehementer errare* (greatly), *totā re errare, longe* or *procul errare* (very much), *in hoc uno errare* (in this one point), *nullo pacto errari potest* (can go wrong in no way), *haud, ut opinor, erravero* (I think I have not erred), *hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur* (these rules prevent error), *nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit* (unless I err), *nisi me omnia fallunt* (unless all things mislead me), *potest fieri ut fallar* (I may err, I am not infallible). To cause to err, *turbare, obturbare* (to put in confusion), *in errorem inducere* or *conferre, errorem alicui obicere* (to mislead), *stomachum alicui movere, molestiam alicui adhibere*. Error, *n. erratum* (as an act), *error* (as a condition), *erratum* (a single act), *lapsus* (a slip or fall), *peccatum* (a sin), *fraus* (deceit); to commit —, *errare, peccare*; to go wrong through —, *per errorem labi*; to be or find yourself in —, *in errore esse* or *versari, errore captum esse, errore vagari*; in a great —, *in magno errore versari*; they are in great error who hold, *in magnis erroribus sunt* *ei qui credunt*; to see his error, *erratum suum agnoscere*; to confound a person in —, *aleis errorem affirmare*; you see how much error there is in these things, *videtis quanto hæc in errore versentur*. An error = false doctrine, *doctrina falsa*. See Sin, Wander.

Errand, *n.* *mandatum*; to do an —, *mandata perferre*, *conficere*; to go on —, *jussa capessere*, *aequari*; to send —, *alqm legare*, *mittere*; an errand-boy, *nunciatus*, *tabellarius*; — returns without a message, *tabellarius inanis venit*.

Erratum, *n.* *mendum typographicum* (of the writer), *erratum typographicum* (of the printer), *peccatum typographicum*, *vitiuntypographicum*; a book full of errata, *liber mendosus*, *liber mendosse descriptus*; — having no —, *liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis purus*.

Erudite, *adj.* *litteratus*, *doctus*, *doctrinā instructus*, *eruditus*, *litteris eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; *comb.* *doctus atque eruditus*. See *Learned*. **Eruption**, *n.* *eruptio* (e.g. *Aetnaeorum ignium*), *conflagratio* (e.g. *Veseci montis*).

Erysipelas, *n.* *erysipelas alis*, *n.* (*ερυσίπelas*). **Escape**, *v.* *fugere*, *effugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly); *evadere* *ex alq re*, *ab alqo*, *elabor alci rei* or *ex alq re* (e.g. *custodia* or *vinculis*); — a danger, *periculum vitare*, *effugere*, *periculo evadere*; — death by flight, *fuga mortem vitare*; — a misfortune, *calamitatem subterfugere*; it escapes me, *me praeterit*, *me fugit alqd*; — not a word of that speaker escaped me, *praeui me illi attentum auditorem*; I let an opportunity —, *omitto* or *dimitto* or *amitto occasione*; I do not —, *oblatam occasionem tenere*. **Escape**, *n.* *vitatio*, *evitatio*, *devitatio* (avoidance), *fuga* (flight).

Escheat, *n.* e.g. of an inheritance, *hereditas quae alci venit* or *obvenit*, *hereditas quae ad alqm venit* or *pervenit*. To *escheat*, *v.* *intr.* *redire ad alqm*, *cadere alci* (e.g. *moite ejus ad me redierunt bona*, *villa creditoribus cessit*).

Escort, *n.* *comitatus*, *assectatio*; — of the bride, *ductio sponsae in domum mariti*; under some one's —, *alqo comite* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *cum comitatu alqis*, *cum alqo*. To *escort*, *v.* *tr.* *comitari alqm*. See *Accompany*, *Companion*.

Esutchelon, *n.* *insigne generis*.

Espouse, *v.* *tr.* (1) = to engage to marry, *spondere*, *despondere alci alqm*, *destinare alci alqm* (e.g. *jam destinata erat egregio juveni*), *sponsalia facere*, *sponsam habere* (of the man), *sponsum habere* (of the woman). **Espoused**, *sponsus*, *sponsa*; the —, *sponsi*. **Espousals**, *n.* *sponsalia* — *ium*, *n.*; to celebrate —, *sponsalia facere*; (2) = to marry, *alci nubere* (of the woman), *alqm ducere* (of the man); (3) = to defend, *defendere*, *tuere*, *alci patrocinari*. See *Marry*.

Espy, *v.* *tr.* *speculari*, *perspicere*, *perquirere*, *cognoscere*.

Equire, *n.* *armiger*. **Essay**, *v.* *tr.* *tentare*, *experiri*; *Essay*, *n.* *commentatio*, *scriptum*, *commentariolum*, *commentarii*; to write an —, *commentari*, *scribere de alq re*.

Essence, *n.* *essentia*; sometimes by *ipse* or *eternus*, e.g. *vera amicitia in eo versatur*, the essence of friendship consists in this; *ipse animus nescit qualis sit animus*, the mind has no knowledge of its own essence; also by *ris* et *natura*, e.g. *ris et natura eloquentia*; and by *proprium* with *gen.* e.g. *est boni viri proprium*, it is the essence of a good man. **Essential**, *adj.* *ceterus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprium*, in *alqis rei natura positus*, *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam pertinens*, *cum re ipsi* or *cum rei naturā conjunctus*, *necessarius*. **Unessential**, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*. An essential circumstance, *caput rei*, *res gratissima*, *res magni momenti*; — cause; *prima*; or *praecipua causa*; — condition, *prima conditio*. All states are essentially alike, *eadem omnium circumstantia est natura*; what however is essential, *quod vero rem causamque continet*. *Adv.* *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; to be — different, *ipsa rei natura dicere esse*. See *Being*.

Establish, *v.* *tr.* (1) = to set up, *statuere*, *constituere*; (2) = to make strong, *confirmare*.

Estimate, *n.* *res*, *res familiaris*, *fundus*.

Esteem, *n.* (that is, a high opinion of, respect for) *obsecrantia*, *reuerentia*, *reuerentia*, *honor*; to possess —, *colere* or *obseruari*; to be —, *reuerere*,

reuereri alqm. To *esteem*, *v.* *tr.* *magni facere alqm*; to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the genitives *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **Estimable**, *adj.* *cencrandus*, *venerabilis*, *obsecrantia dignus* (*dignior*, *dignissimus*).

Estimate, *n.* *estimatio* (valuing). To *estimate*, *v.* *tr.* *estimare* (*alqd magni* or *magno*; *parci* or *parco*) *censere*; to be estimated, in *estimationem venire*, *censeri*. See *Account*, *Esteem*, *Reckon*.

Estrange, *v.* *tr.* *alienare*, *abalienare*; — from yourself, *alqm* or *alqis voluntatem a se alienare*, *alienare sibi alqis animum*. **Estrangement**, *n.* *alienatio*.

Estuary, *n.* *aequarium*.

Eternal, *adj.* *aeternus*, *sempiternus*, *immortalis*, *perpetuus*; — *eternus*, *nices quas no aetates quidem solet*; — *friendship*, *firma et perpetua amicitia*; — *enmity*, *odium inextinguibile*; to endow with —, *aeternitate alqd donare*. **Eternity**, *n.* *aeternitas*, *vis aeterna* (the eternal essence of God). *Adv.* *perpetuo*, *semper*, *nungum non*; for eternity, in *aeternum*, in *perpetuum*, in *omne tempus*; an eternal farewell in *perpetuum are atque vale!* to live eternally, in *aeternum vivere*, *aeternum esse*, *sempiternū frui vitā*, *perpetuū vitā perfrui*, *aeternū sempiterno frui*; to have — same, *evigere memoria saeculorum omnium*, *per omnium saeculorum memoriam vivere*, *manere in animis hominum*.

Ether, *n.* *aether*. See *Air*.

Ethics, *n.* *philosophia pars moralis*, *philosophia in qua de hominum vitā et moribus disputatur*, *alio hac omnia quae est de vitā et de moribus philosophia* or *philosophia quae virtutis, officii et bene vitendi disciplinam continet*, or *ea pars philosophia quae mores confirmari putantur*. **Ethical**, *adj.* *moralis*, *quod ad mores pertinet*. See *Moral*.

Etiquette, *n.* *mos et usus* (specially moral), *modum elegantia*.

Etymology, *n.* (1) = the root of a word, *etymon* (*ετυμον*, explanation by reference to origin); (2) = derivation, *etymologia* (*ετυμολογια*), *pure Lat.* *originatio*, *enodatio nominum*; regarding merely the —, *verbi vim solum inuentes*. **Etymologist**, *n.* *etymologus*, *pure Lat.* *qui in enodandis nominibus laborat*, *qui studiosae exquirat unde verba sint ducta*. **Etymological**, *adj.* *etymologicus*. To pursue or study —, in *enodandis nominibus laborare*, *studiose exquirere unde verba sint ducta*, *scrutari origines nominum*, *vocabulorum cur quaeque res sit ita appellata causas explicare*.

Eucharist, *n.* *eucharistia* (Eccl.), *caena* or *mensa sacra*, *communio sancti altaris* (Eccl.). See *Supper*.

Eulogy, *n.* *laudatio*. See *Encomium*.

Eunuch, *n.* *eunuchus* (*ευνουχος*), *pure Lat.* *homo castratus*, *spado* (naturally so).

Evacuate, *v.* *tr.* *derelinquere*, *cedere loco* or *ex loco*, *decedere loco* or *de* or *ex loco*, *discedere a loco* or *loco* or *ex loco*, *excedere loco* or *ex loco*. See *Depart*.

Evade, *v.* *tr.* *evadere alci*, *de* or *e alqis manibus elabi*, *de alqis manibus effugere*, *alqis manibus evadere*.

Evangelist, *n.* *evangelista* (Eccl.). **Evangelical**, *adj.* *evangelicus* (Eccl.). **Evangel** (or a portion of a Gospel), *n.* *lectio evangelica*.

Evaporate, *v.* *intr.* *evaporare*, *exhalare*, *exspirare*.

Even, *adj.* *aquus* (opp. *aeclitris* or *declitris* or *superior* and *inferior*), *planus* (*flat*, *opp.* *asper*, *montuosus*, *montanus*), *comb.* *aquus et planus* (e.g. *locus*).

Evening, *resper*, *tempus resperinum* (*even-tide*), *occasus solis* (sunset); towards —, *ad* (*sub*) *resperum*, *sub occasum solis*; in the evening, *resperi*, *late* —, *perresperi*; the evening before, *pridie resperi*; yesterday —, *heri resperi*; early in the —, *primo respere*, *prima resperi*; as the evening sets in, *resperascens caelo*; the evening draws in, *resperascit*; — already, *jam adesperascit*, *ergit in resperum dies*; the evening is close at hand, *jam preceps in occasum sol est*; it is already —,

jam dies vesper est, jam vesperavit Good evening! *salve*, I wish — to any one, *satisficere alqm jubeo*, that which takes place in the evening, *vespertinus*. We know not what a day may bring forth, *quid vesper ferat meum est*, *nescis quid vesper seorsus velit*. The evening of life, *occasus vite, vita occidens*, in the last —, *supremo vite die*. To make an evening evil, *conturbare alqm vesperi*; evening meal or supper, *cibus vespertinus*, — prayers, **precatio ante somnum facta*, **preces vespertinae*; to make —, **ante somnum precari ad Deum*; even-song, *cantus vespertinus*; cool of evening, *si ignis vespertinus*; — breeze, *aura vespertina*.

Event, n. *casus, eventus, res gesta, factum*. *Ever*, adv. *semper* (opp. *numquam*), *perpetuo* (for *ever*); in *eternum* (e.g. in *eternum in be conditi*), in *omnem vitam* (e.g. *ostens in om. vit. renunciatum est*); the best is ever the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*.

Everson, n. *ecesis* (e.g. *colonnae, templorum*). *Every*, *quisque* (as to the name, and substantively), *quique* (as to the quality and adjectively), *quilibet* (any one you please, as to his name, substantively), *quis* (any one you wish, as to quality), *omnis* (every), so as to include the whole species, must often be rendered by every kind, e.g. *omni officio satisfacere*, by services of every kind; every one, each separately, *unusquisque, unusquisque, unusquibet* or *quibet unus* (any one), *unus quisque*; each (e.g. *cuque vestrum bini pedes assignantur*, to each of you two feet of land are allotted); every five days there were two days for hunting, *bina venationes per dies quinque*; to each of the piators 8,000 infantry were given, *praetoribus octona milia peditum data*; to each of the people two acres of land were assigned, *bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur*; for each bushel of wheat to require three bushels, *per triplum modus singulis terenos exigere*; every day, etc. *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis*, also *quot diebus, mensibus, annis*, and in *singulas horas* or merely in *horas*, each of two, *utroque*; *optimus quisque* (that is, every one so far as he is excellent); every person, every one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non*, e.g. every one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*; — knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*, also by the interrogative, *quis est qui* (e.g. *quis est qui non arbitretur* 'is there any one who does not think?') Every time, *quotiescumque*, or by the distributive numbers, e.g. *quum, five every time*. See *Aut*, *Ann*.

Evident, *ady manifestus, apertus, evidens*. Evidence, n. *evidentia* (that which is clear), *testimonium, probatio* (proof), *demonstratio* (pointing out or showing), *argumentum*.

Evil, *malus* (bad physically and morally; adv. *male*), *peius* (adv. *grave*), *periculosus* (an evildoer, *maleficus*, adv. *periculse*). *Evil*, n. *malum* (in general), *incommodum* (inconvenience); to be in —, in *malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex aliqua re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*); to account something an —, *alqd in malis habere* (ponere, ducere); to make — worse, *malum augere, malum malo addere*; you would only make the evil worse, *in ulcere tanquam unguis existis*, one evil follows another, *sequitur a taram ibi*, to do or inflict evil, *injuriam alicui facere* (or *facere*).

Evince, v.tr. *ostendere, probare, vincere, convincere*.

Eviscerate, v.tr. *exenterare alqm*.

Evolve, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare, fig. excolere*.

Evulsion, n. *culvisio*.

Ewe, n. *ovis femina*.

Ewer, n. *urceus aquarius, hydria* (idolia), *puls* *Int. urna*.

Exacerbate, v.tr. *exacerbare, exasperare, alqm iratum efficere*, *alqs iram accendere, irritare*; — aggrivate, *infestum facere alqm alicui*. See *Emitter*.

Exact, adv. *exactus, accuratus*. To exact, v.tr. *exigere, extorquere alicui alqd* or *alqd ab alqo*; — money, *pecuniam per vim capere, pecuniam alicui* or

nummularum alqd ab alqo exprimere, aurum expugnare ab alqo. See *Extort*.

Exaggerate, v.tr. = to represent a thing as larger than it really is, *verbis exaggarare, multiplicare verbis* (e.g. *topias*), *verbis augere, in majus* (verbis) *extollere* (opp. *exasperare verbis*), = to represent a thing worse than it is, in *falsum augere, in majus celebrare, in majus accipere, verbis augere rem, rei actum modum excedere*; *humour exaggerates all things, fama omnia in majus extollit*; report greatly exaggerated the fact, *inflatus multo quam res erat gesta fama perhibebatur*; so *fama praedium Dyrihachnum multis partibus* (many-fold) *auzurat*.

Exalt, v.tr. aff. *irre, augere, majus addere, verbis* or *laudibus efficere* or *extollere* *Exaltation*, n. *dignitatis accessio*.

Examine, v.tr. *explorare, examinare, ponderare, inquirere*; — carefully, *alqd exactissimo judicio examinare, alqd ad obrusum exigere* (to put to the test of fire, e.g. *argumenta*) *Examination*, n. *examinum, examinatio, tentatio, inquisitio*.

Example, n. *exemplum*; to give —, *ex. praebere*; to allege, **exemplo uti, exemplum proponere, supponere*; — as an —, *exempli causa ponere alqd, proponere alqd*; to prove by an —, *exemplo confirmare*; for —, *exempli causa vel gratia, ut exemplo utar, verbis causa vel gratia, velut soluti*.

Exasperate, v.tr. *exasperare alqm*. See *Imbitter*.

Excavate, v.tr. *carare, excavare, fodere et excavare, fossuram exanare*.

Exceed, v.tr. *transgredi, transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.), *transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi* or *excedere, ultra modum egredi* (fig.), *extra cancellos egredi* (fig.) *Excess*, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*.

Excel, v.tr. *excellere* (ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate, also in *alqd re*), *superare* or *exsuperare alqm in re*. *Excellence*, n. *excellentia*.

Except, v.tr. *excipere, eximere, excludere*, — any one by name, *alqm nominatum excipere*; — from the list of proscribed, *eximere alqm de numero proscriptorum*; — from military service, *exactionem militiae alicui dare*, — one or at most two, *excepto uno aut ad summum altero, alii* — you two, *omnes exceptis vobis duobus*, not one excepted, *ad unum omnes* or *omnes ad unum, singuli universique*.

Exchange, v.tr. *mutare, permutare*, — clothes, *mutare vestem*, — letters, *literas dare et accipere*, — with some one, *cum alqo per litteras colloqui* or *agere*, — words with, *colloqui cum alqo*; — money, *pecuniam permutare* (e.g. *denarium sodecim assibus permutare*). *Exchange*, n. *mutatio, permutatio, vices* (turns), *forum* (the market).

Exchequer, n. *thesaurum*, to pay into the —, *in thesaurum* or *in publicum* *inferre*; at the expense of the —, *publice, publico sumptu*.

Excise, n. *rectigal rerum venalium*. *Excise-man*, n. *exactio rectigalium*.

Excision, n. *excisio*.

Excite, v.tr. *excitare, concitare, movere, commovere*; — pity, etc. *miscericordiam, sollicitudinem, bellum movere* or *com*, *suspensionem, risum movere* (e.g. *bellum, alicui iridiam*); a controversy, *controversiam inferre*; — strife, *causam juris inferre*; — wonder, *admirationem efficere*; in any one, *alqm admiratione efficere*; — desire, *cupiditatem efficere alicui alqd rei*, — pain, *dolorem movere, com*, *facere*, or *efficere* (so *aspectu rerum turpium libidines excitare, and dulcem motum sensibus afferre*). *Excitement*, n. *concitatio, commotio, motus*.

Exclaim, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several).

Exclamation, n. *exclamatio, exclamatio*; note of —, *signum exclamations* (gram.).

Exclude, v.tr. *excludere* (to shut out). *Exclusion*, n. *exclusio*.

Excoerate, v.tr. *excoerare*

Excommunicate, v.tr. *sacrisanctis interdici* (Eccl.). **Excommunication**, n. *sacrisancti interdictio*, *excommunicatio* (Eccl.); ban of —, *pontificia Romani decretum*, *ex quo sacrisanctis interdicit*.

Excrement, n. *excrementum* (e.g. of a man or animal).

Excrecence, n. *stolo* (in plants); *cephala*, *carum salis*, n. (*capum*, *caput*), any fleshy excrecence; *gibber* (a hunch).

Exculpate, v.tr. *excusare*, *purgare*. — with some one, *alci* or *apud alqm*; — yourself, *se excusare de re*; — thoroughly, *satisfacere alci*. **Excuspation**, n. *excusatio*, *purgatio*; to make use of —, *excusatione uti*.

Excursion, n. *excursus*.

Excuse, n. *excusatio*. To **excuse or free from blame, v.tr. *excusare alqm* or *alqd* (so *apud alqm*); — yourself for, *se de re* (the judge excuses himself on the ground that he is an Aroepagite, *iudez excusatur Aroepagites esse*; *excusare morbum*, inopiam, caliditatem aulorum, etatem, vires, etc., to allege as a ground of excuse); to excuse a person or admit his excuse, *alcijs excusationem accipere*; — to dispense with, *alqm alcijs rei immuni fieri*; excuse me, *hujus rei gratiam fac mihi*; to be excused, or set free from, *excusari*, e.g. *excitare alqd ex eo emi in uniuersum excusari uallet*.**

Execrate, v.tr. *exsecrari*, *decorare*, *detestari*, *abominari*.

Execute, v.tr. (1) = to carry into effect, *exsequi*, *persequi* (e.g. *alcijs mandata*; to command, *imperare*); *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere*; (2) = to inflict punishment, *penam capere* or *penas exigi*, *ex de alq*, *supplicium*, *sumere de alq*. **Execution**, n. *executio*, *effectus*, *supplicium*. The executive, *qui ius et potentatem habent leges exequendi*.

Exegesis, n. = the science of explaining writings, *explanatio*, *interpretatio*, *enarratio*, *enarratio auctorum*.

Exempli, v.tr. *exerere*, *eximere*, *immutare*, *facere*, *exationem dare*, *gratiam facere alci alcijs rei*. **Exemption**, n. *exemptio*, *exemplus*.

Exercise, v.tr. *exercere* (e.g. *militem*), *militum docendum exercendumque curam habere*, *militem omni disciplina militari erudire*; to be well exercised, *armorum usum habere*, *armorum usum praestare*, *omni disciplina militari eruditum esse*; v.intr. *exerceri*; to exercise (in general), *exercere* (e.g. *juuentutem*, *rotem*, *circos in re*, *corpus*, *memoria in palestris*, *ingenium*, *memoriam*, *stylum*, *animum et ceterum*, etc.). **Exercise**, n. *exercitatio* (e.g. *juuentutis in armis*, *dicendi*, etc.), *exercitium*, *exercitium*; = a task, *penum*; a Latin = *penum* Latinus *concordantem*.

Exert, v.tr. *contendere*, *intendere* (to stretch); all your powers, *contendere vires omnes*, *manibus pedibusque obire facere omnia*, *omni circumspectatione incumbere in alqd*, *laborare in alqd re*, *magno conatu studioque uocare alqd*; — your eyes, *oculos ueluturum intendere in animum*; — your voice too much, *nimis impetere uocem*; — yourself, *nisi*, *conuelli*, *exili*, *animo conuelli*; — beyond your strength, *se supra vires extendere*; — beyond your years, *præter ætatem facere*; — in vain, *inani impetu facere*, *frustra facere alqd*. **Exhaust**, v.tr. *exhaustum*, *exhaustum*, *exhaustum*; — of the body (in speaking), *exhausta vis uoce creatio*; vain; — *inanes conuentiones* or *impetres*; unduly; — *exhausta uoluntate*; to make great; — *exhausta uoce*, *exhausta uoce alqd*; not without; — *exhausta industria*; *exhausta* of — *exhausta*.

Exhibit, v. *exhibere*; adorns are exhibited, *adornes exhibentur*. See **Exaporate**. **Exhibition**, n. *exhibition*.

Exhaust, v.tr. *exhaustare* (lit and fig.), *conficere*; my patience is exhausted, *ratio et uirga potestatis in — a habere*, *omnis excoactio excoactio*, *aliqua excoactio relinquere*, *omnis excoactio alqd ab*

omni parte *considerare*; the whole inquiry is —, *abunde satisfactum est toti questioni*.

Exhibit, v.tr. *proponere*; ante oculos ponere.

Exhilarate, v.tr. *hilarare*, *exhilarare* (e.g. *culum*), *hilarare facere*. **Exhilaration**, n. *animi relaxatio*; for —, *relaxandi animi causa*; to seek —, *animi oblationem et requiem curarum querere*.

Exhort, v.tr. *hortari*. See **Admonish**, **Encourage**.

Exigence, n. *necessitas*, *angustia*.

Exile, v.tr. *in exilium eicere*. See **Banish**.

Exist, v.intr. *existere*; *eriri*, *esse*; I have means of existence, *habeo unde utar*; — not enough, *egere*.

Exit, n. *exilus*, *egressus*, *abitus* (going away).

Exonerate, v.tr. *exonerare*, *levare alqd re*.

Exorbitant, adj. *immodicus*, *immoderatus*.

Exorcise, v.tr. *exorcizare* (*exorcizari*, *Ex.*), *carminibus eicere* (e.g. *infernus umbras*).

Exotic, adj. *peregrinus*, *externus*.

Expand, v.tr. *expandere* (vel. *erere*, *alqd dictis*).

Expatiate, v.intr. *expatiari*, *diffundere*, *enguri*, *se effundere in alqm locum*, *spargi*.

Expatriate, v.tr. *ex urbe* or *ex ciuitate pellere* or *expellere ut agere*. See **Exile**, **Banish**.

Expect, v.tr. *expectare alqm* or *alqd*; thou wilt be waited for, etc. *corus omnibus expectatus que uentes*; *spere* (with *fore ut*, *spem habere ad alqd* or *ale a rei*, with *acc.* and *inf.*; you perhaps expect him to speak, *expectas fortasse dum dicat*; a less slaughter than might have been expected; *minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fuit*. **Expectation**, n. *expectatio*, *spes*, *ophio*, the highest —, *summa rerum expectatio* (so *expectatio mellorum rerum*); to *exalte* —, *expectationem moerore*, *commoerore*, *facere*, *concitare*; to *fulfill* —, *expectationem exple*, *complere*, *lueri*, *expectationi spondere*; to *disappoint* —, *expectationem decipere*, *destituere*, *frustrare*; to *surpass* —, *vincere alcijs expectationem* or *opinionem*; to have great — of, *magnum spem in alqd ponere* or *collacere*; they have great — from, *non parum alqo suscinent expectationem*; to be in anxious — about, *animo* or *anmi pendere alcijs rei*; to leave in —, *alqm suspendere expectationem*; in painful —, *expectationem torquere* or *cruciari*; to *perish* in —, *expectando exili*; full of —, *erectus expectationem* or *in expectationem*, *erecta expectationem*; contrary to —, *præter* or *contra expectationem* or *opinionem* (e.g. *alqd præter opinionem cecidit*, *erent alqd præter spem*, *alqd aliter ac ratus erant erent*).

Expectorate, v.tr. *expectorare* (e.g. *sanguinem*, *pituitam*), *expectorare per tussim*, *expectorare* (to cough up), *expectare*, *eromere*, *eructare*.

Expendient, adj. *commodus*, *utilis*. **Expendient**, n. *via*, *ratio*, *quidam*, *via salutis*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to *finish* —, *riam finire*, *riam consilii finire*.

Expel, v.tr. *expellere re* or *a re* or *ex re* (e.g. *domo*, *ex urbe*, *ex ciuitate*, *ex republica*, *præconiibus*, *a patria*), *depellere alqm re*, *ex re* or *ex re* (e.g. *ex urbe*, *ex ciuitate*, *ex republica*, *ex re* or *ex re* (domo), *a ciuitate*, *assiduam in ex tempore*). See **Expel**.

Expend, v.tr. *expendere* (to weigh out), *consumere in alqd* or *in alqd re*; — much money, *magnum sumptus facere*; *pecuniam profunderi* (to throw money away). **Expense**, n. *expensum*, *expensa pecunia*; to bear —, *ferre*. See **Cost**.

Experience, n. *usus*; — in politics, *usus reipublicæ*, *usus in republica*; — in war, *in castris usus*; — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; a man of —, *plurimus rerum usus* or *magis et prædictis usus et prudentia præstans*, *multa rerum experientia cognita*; — *peritia alcijs rei*; without —, *nullius usus*; to obtain —, *in artem alcijs rei percipere*; to possess —, *magnum artem habere in re*; — *varius*, *multarum rerum usum habere*; — *no*, *non habere*, *nullius usus esse*; to know by —, *experiri*, *experire*, *experire didicisse*, *ex equitum habere*; what I know by —, *quid me docuit usus*; from daily —, *cognitum habere*

observatione diurna (so quæ illi literis, en ego multando didici); I write from —, expertus scribo quod scribo; I have had — in myself, in me ipso expertus sum; taught by the — of others, per aliena experimenta doctus (post-Aug.); — has taught, experimentis cognitum est (post-Aug.); res docuit; — teaches much, dies multa offert; — comes late, serus venit usus ab annis. To experience, v.tr. experiri, (usu) discere or cognoscere, experientia discere, usu alqd mihi venit; he will — what sort of a man I am, sentiet qui cir sim. Experienced, (usu) peritus, usu atque exercitatione præditus, multarum rerum peritus; peritus alejs rei, exercitatus, versatus in re; — in war, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus, usu militari præditus. Experiment, n. experimentum, periclitatio (herbarum utilitates longiqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus), periculum; — an unfortunate —, res infelicia opera, res infelicitate tentata; — a useless —, conatus frustra captus; to make an —, periculum facere, experientia tentare quadam.

Expert, adj. aptus, idoneus alei rei or ad alqd, aleis rei compos, peritus aleis rei, exercitatus in alqd re.

Expiate, v.tr. alqd luere, expiare, pœnas aleis rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere; — severely, maximas aleis rei pœnas pendere; — with death, luere morte, capite; — in prison, pœnam in carcere perferre; I —, peccati mei tuo pœnas; — my folly, ego pretium od stultitiam fero. Expiation, n. satisfactio, pœna, piaculum; to require —, piaculum ab alqd exigere.

Expire, v.intr. expirare (to breathe out), animam or extremum spiritum or vitam efflare (to give up the ghost); so animam edere, extremum spiritum edere, animum expirare, animam or vitam exhalare, and (merely) expirare. See End.

Explain, v.tr. exponere (verbis), expedit, explanare, explicare, interpretari; — the idea of a dark thing, notionem rei involute aperire; difficult to —, difficile habere explicatus; — yourself clearly on, accuratus exponere de re; — at length, pluribus verbis disserere de re. Explanation, n. explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio.

Explicit, adj. apertus, dilucidus, definitus; adv. dilucide, plane, diserte, definite; to command —, nominatum præcipere; it is — written, disertissime planissimeque in eo (decreto) scriptum est; the law — forbids, hoc lex vetat dilucide, (so lex definite potestatem Pompeio civitatem donandi dederat).

Explode, v.intr. rumpi, dirumpi (to break asunder with violence); v.tr. explodere (e.g. sententiam, genus divinationis), refellere, confutare, refutare, diluere. Explosion from powder, fulminis pulveris pyriti; to be shaken or destroyed by —, concuti castrique fulmine pulveris pyriti.

Export, v.tr. exportare (opp. importare, e.g. aurum ex Italia, frumentum).

Expose, v.tr. exponere; — a child, infansem, puerum exponere (puer expositus); — wares for sale, merces exponere or venales proponere, merces in medio proponere; exponere alei rei, opponere alei rei (e.g. omnibus telis fortunæ); obijcere alei rei, ad or in alqd, offerre alei rei or in alqd (to give up to); to be exposed to, patire alei rei (e.g. vulnere, morbis); — yourself, se opponere, se obijcere, se offerre alei rei, incurrere in alqd; a place — to the sun, locus solibus expositus; — the whole day, locus qui toto die solem accipit; — the roots unprotected, nec datas radices frigori hiberno exponere; — to all eyes, in ore omnium versari; — to the danger of death, obijcere algm mortis; — life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam, se pro alqd in periculum capitis atque in vitam inferre (so caput suum furoricitium obijcere, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis, pericula adire or inire or subire, ad omne periculum se exponere, se pro alqd offerre periculis or in discrimen, pro aleis salutis se in dimicationes obijcere, ad omnes casus subitorum

periculorum obiectum esse, ubi plurimus labor periculumque erat se offerebat, capis, tunc hostium se obijcere, mittere alqm in ora populi or in fabulas sermonesque hominum, tradere alqm per ora hominum, in hominum faeculorum urbanitatem incurrere, se offerre incidia, incidiam subire, in variis vituperationes incurrere, fortunæ obiectum esse; = to blame, reprehendere, vituperare; = to lay open, detegere (e.g. latentem culpam, consilium).

Expond, v.tr. exponere, interpretari, enarrare; — the cause of, causam rei, petere ex re; — the nature of, naturam rei, evolvere; — your opinion, exponere or exprimere quid sentias, sententiam suam aperire, dicere. Exposition, n. enarratio (the continuous setting forth of an author's meaning).

Express, v.tr. exprimere, significare, verbis declarare, demonstrare, verbis or dicendo exprimere; — accurately, verbis consequi, exsequi; — a thought, sententiam efferre verbis; — your feelings, animi sensum exprimere; sensa exprimere dicendo; — in a work of art, animi sensus exprimere; — in good Latin, Latine dicere aptis verbis; — in verse, versibus alqd persequi; — word for word, exprimere ad verbum or verbum de or e verbo; — yourself, loqui, dicere, verbis uti; — in Latin, Latine loqui loqui, Latine loqui, dicere, scribere; to be able —, Latine scire; — correctly, apte dicere; — elegantly, ornate politè dicere; Plato often — himself thus, Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat; on the same point Metrodorus — better, quodam melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus; in his face pain is —, signa doloris vultu ostendit; — joy —, cultus eius prodit gaudia. Expression, verbum, sententia; void of —, languens, languidus (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.), iners (in the eyes). Expressive, adj. expressus, significans, nervosus, gravis (with strength, of a speaker), argutus, loquax (of the eyes or face); altr. significanter, plane, diserte; in these expressive words, his aptis verbis; on this — condition, cū conditione ut or ne, etc. An express, or rapid messenger, tabellarius datā operā or deditā operā missus, cursor datā operā dimissus; to send an —, deditā operā mittere tabellarium.

Expulsion, n. expulsio. See Expel.

Expunge, v.tr. expungere, delere, inducere, liturā tollere or corrigere, scriptum spongiā linguā delere.

Expurgate, v.tr. expurgare (e.g. sermones). Expurgation, n. expurgatio (freeing from blame).

Exquisite, adj. exquisitus, conquisitus, egregius, pulcher.

Extant, to be, esse, existere.

Extemporary, adj. subitus, subitus et fortuitus (e.g. oratio subita et fortuita, made there and then, unexpectedly, app. commentatio et cogitatio; in post-Aug. times extemporale); power of — speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas; extemporale facultas, extemporale (post-Aug.); to speak —, subito or ex tempore dicere (opp. parate atque cogitate dicere); to make — verses, ex tempore versus fundere or poemata facere.

Extend, v.tr. extendere, distendere (to stretch), explicare, proferre (e.g. usque ad locum), tenuare, ducere; — a discourse, sermonem longius producere; — an argument, argumentum pluribus verbis amplecti; to extend far, or have a wide application, latius patere; to — to all, rem cuiusque; the danger —, etc. equester ordo in Augusti legis periculum conculcitur; to — itself, se extendere, extendi, diffundi, patescere, diffundi; patescere. Extension, n. extensio or extensio, tensio. Extent, n. ambitus; to have a wide —, latius patere; to give in immense —, alqd immensis finibus describere; of great —, longè lateque patens.

Extenuate, v.tr. attenuare, extenuare. Extenuation, n. extenuatio.

Exterior, adj. extrinsecus, ab or ex exteriori parte (opp. intrinsecus, ab or ex interiori parte,

ad interioribus partibus); adv. *extra*. The exterior, n. facies, figura, forma, species, extra posita (n. pl.); res extra posita; res. *externa*, quae extra sunt; a pleasing —, *venusta* forma or species; to have a rough and unmannerly —, *aleis asper et indecens habitus*; — offensive —, *habitu aspectuque tetra esse*; his — corresponds to, *animus aleis digno domicilio inclusus est*; to judge by the —, *hominem ex veste*, and ex conditione quae nescis nobis circumdata est; *estimare* (so *studium philosophiae habitu corporis praefere or prae se ferre*); if you look at the —, *si faciem spectas*; not even by the —, *ne de facie quidem nosse*. See *External*.

Exterminare, v. tr. *exterminare* (to drive beyond the boundaries, e.g. ex urbe, a diis penatibus, urbe, agro), *extirpare*, *excidere*. See *Extirpate*.

External, adj. *extraneus* (outward); *externus* (opp. *internus*, and post-Aug. *internus*), domestic, *exterior* (of two things, e.g. pars exterior); — ornaments; *extraneae ornamenta*; — advantages, *bona externa*, *bona corporis* (in reference to bona or virtutes animi); — warmth, *tepor externus*; — remedies, *remedia quae extrinsecus adhibentur*, *adjumenta externa et adjuvantia*; — display, *ambitio*; — circumstances, *fortuna*; — goods, *quae extra nos bona sunt*; to estimate by —, *aliquid non ex se sed ex commodo aestimare*. See *Exterior*.

Extinguish, v. tr. (a fire) *extinguere*, *resingere*, *compescere* (to restrain, put out, e.g. incendium), *delire* (to blot out or destroy); v. intr. *extingui*; the fire is — of itself, *consumptum sua sponte extingui*; the family has become extinct, *finita est domus*.

Extirpate, v. tr. *extirpare*, *eradicare*. See *Eradicate*.

Extol, v. tr. *augere*, *ornare*, *laudibus ferre*, *efferre*, *extollere*, *verbis efferre*; — too much, in *maius extollere*, *dicendo augere et tollere altius*; — to the skies, *laudes aleis in astra tollere*.

Extort, v. tr. *exprimere* alci aliquid or aliquid ab alquo, *expugnare aliquid ab alquo*, et melius *extorquere alci aliquid*; — a confession, *exprimere alci confessionem*, *exprimere or extorquere ut aliquid fateatur*. *Extortion*, n. *violenta exactio*; to accuse of —, *postulare aliquid repetundarum or de repetundis*; accused of —, *pecuniarum repetundarum reus*. *Extortioner*, n. *expiator*, *immodici foris exactor*; *accipiter*, *miluus*.

Extract, v. tr. *extrahere*, *vellere*, *evellere*; — a tooth, *dentem alci evellere*; the sun's rays — the colour, *solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex re*; = to make an extract, *excerpere*, *exscribere* (to write out), *eligeri* (to select); — the best passages, *omnes undique flosculos corpore atque delibare*, a libro *excerpere*. *Extraction*, n. (1) of a tooth, *evulsio dentis*; (2) as to origin, *origo*, *genus*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus*; *honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus*, *humili or ignobili loco natus*, *obscuris parentibus*. *Extract*, n. (from plants) **extractum*.

Extrajudicial, adj. **quod fit extra iudicium*, **quod non coram iudicibus agitur*.

Extraneous, adj. *extrinsecus*. See *Exterior*, *External*.

Extraordinary, adj. *extraordinarius*, *inuitatus*, *incolitus*, *insolens*, *non vulgaris*, *novus*, *inauditus*, *incredibilis*, *mirus*, *insignis*, *summus*; an — ambassador, **in solis extra ordinem missus*; — member, **extra ordinem societatis acceptus*; — honours, *honores solito majores*; to offer — sacrifices, *sacrificia extraordinaria facere*; — pleasures, *incredibilis voluptas*; — desire, *mirum aleis rei desiderium*; — love, *singularis or incredibilis amor*; — mental power, *divina vis ingenii*; — rapidity, *summa velocitas*; — speaker, *dicinus in dicendo*, *praeipuum eloquentia*; *Africanus* an —, *Africanus singularis et vir et imperator*; to possess — ability, *plus in alquo est ingeni quam videtur humana natura ferre posse*; to gain — approbation, *miri placere* (of players); to render — services, *mirabiles utilitates praebere*. Adv. *extra ordinem*, *praeter morem or consuetudinem*, *incredibiliter*, *mirè*, *mirifice*.

Extravagant, adj. (1) = *lavish*, *prodigus*; (2) = *excessive*, *immoderatus*; (3) = *foolish*, *insulsius*; an — man, *profusus*, *perditus*, *nepos*.

Extreme, adj. *extremus* (farthest), *ultimus* (last), *summus* (highest); — part, *pars extrema*; the — price, *summu pretium*; to come into — danger, *in ultimum discrimen adduci*, *in summum periculum vocari*; — misfortune, *extremum malorum*, *extremus casus*; — necessity, *summa angustia*, *extrema res*, *extrema or ultima*; to fall into — want, *centire ad ultimum or extremum inopia*; to venture on extremes, *extrema or ultima audire*, *quidvis peripari*; to put a person to —, *ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere aliquid*; I am brought to extremities, *magna desperatione effectus sum*; to try —, *ultima or extrema omnia or extrema auxilia experiri*; to endure —, *extrema or extremam fortunam pati*; to go to —, *ad extrema descendere* (so *ad extremum perventum est*, *centum jam ad finem est*; *res est ad extremum perducta casum*). Adv. *summe*, *summo*, *summo*, *quam or vel maxime*; — attentive to me, *summe observantissimus mei*. *Extremities* of the human body, *partes membrorum extremae*; *extremes*, or opposites, *pugnantis secum*; to compare —, *componere*, to fall into —, **modum excedere in contrarias partes*; nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem, *plus minus facere*.

Extricate, v. tr. *extricare* (e.g. certam plagis), *expedire*. *Extrication*, means of, *via salutis* (no find, invenire); no — can be found, *emergi aliquid non posse*. See *Expedient*.

Extrude, v. tr. *extrudere*, *expellere*, *ejicere*, *comb.* *extrudere et ejicere*. *Extrusion*, n. *expulsio*. See *Expel*.

Exuberant, adj. *abundans*, *affluens*; to be —, *exuberare* (e.g. pomis, foliorum luxuria etc.). *Exuberance*, n. *uberitas*, *copiae*.

Exult, v. intr. *letitiae or gaudii exsultare*, *letitia or alacritate gestire*, or merely *gestire*, *comb.* *exsultare et gestire*, *letitia se efferre*, *letitia offerri ac gestire*; — over, *gaudio perfundi ab aliquid re*; — excessively, *ingenti letitia or incredibili gaudio offerri*, *letitia inflatum esse*, *insolenti alacritate gestire*.

Eye, n. *oculus*, (diminutive) *ocellus* (of the mind, aties mentis); *lumen* (lumina oculorum), *aspectus*, *conspectus*; of a full —, *oculus*; having eyes, *oculatus*; belonging to the —, *ocularis*; sharp —, *oculi acres et acuti*; to have —, *acriter videre*, *oculos acres et acutos habere*, *perspicacem esse*, *lynceus*; — good —, *bona videre*; dim —, *oculi hebetes*; having such, *lusciosus or luscitius*; he has such, *oculi alci caecutiunt*; lively —, *oculi vegeti*, *oculi lubrici et mobiles*; soft —, *oculi languidi*; speaking —, *oculi loquaces*; watery —, *lippi*; having such, *lippus*, *lippius*; the — water, *oculi humectant*, *lacrimae alci oboriuntur* (for joy, gaudia); at the coming of some one, *adventu aleis*; my — pain, *oculi mihi dolent*; unless my — see amiss, *nisi animus fallit aut oculi parum prospiciunt*; as far as the — go, *quid visus est, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*; to open the —, *oculos aperire*; to raise —, *oculos attollere*; to have your — everywhere, *circumferre oculos*, *diligenter circumspicere*, *ad omnia attendere*; to keep a vigilant — on, *aliquid observare*, *custodire*; to keep under your —, *habere aliquid in oculis suis*; to cast — on, *oculos conicere ad or in aliquid*; to fix — on, *oculos adiacere alci rei*, *oculos defigere in vultu aleis or in aliquid*; to turn people's — on you, *conspici*, *conspicuum esse*, (of persons and things) *omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere*; to turn — on some one, *conspicuum facere aliquid*; all — are turned on him, *omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti*, *omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta*; to close —, *convellere* (to sleep, *ad fulgura*, in aliquid re; to wink at); — of a dying man, *morienti operire oculos*; to contemplate with fixed —, *contemplari intantis oculis*, *intueri*, *observare aliquid*; to see with the —, *oculis cernere*; your own —, *suis oculis uti*; before the —, *ante oculos*; to be —, *versari*; before my

—, *me spectante* or *inspectante* or *præsentē*, or *coram me*; to happen before the — of the world, *in oculis hominum geri*; to have —, *ante oculos habere*; to set —, *ante oculos* or *oculis* or *sub aspectum subicere*, *proponere*, *exponere*. See *Sight*.

FABLE, *n.* *fabula* (with *fieta* or *composita* or *commenticia* or *poetica*), *apologia* (apologue or parable), *commentum*, *res commenticia*, *mendacium* (untruth), *historia fabularis* (mythology); says, *ut est in fabulis, ut ferunt fabula*; under the veil of — truth often lies, *sub fabulis involuta sæpe veritas latet*; to be pleased with —, *fabulis duci* or *delectari*; to account a thing a —, *fabulum alqd existimare*. To *fabre*, *v.* *fabulose* narrare *alqd*, *ingere*, *comminisci alqd*. A writer of fables, *fabularum* or *apologorum scriptor*, *fabulator* = a teller of stories or anecdotes; a book of —, *fabularum liber*. *Fabulous*, *adj.* *fabulosus*, *fabularum similis*, *fabularis*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *falsus*, *comb.* *fictus et commenticius*. Adv. *fabulose*.

Fabricate, *v. tr.* *fabricari* (used of smiths, carpenters, and the like), *texere* (of weavers), *conficere* (generally to form or make). Fabricator, or workman, *opifex*, *fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex*, *texor*; = inventor, commentator. *Fabric*, *n.* *opus quod arte* or *manu factum est*.

Face, *n.* *facies* (the front of the head), *cultus* (the countenance), *os* (properly the mouth), *comb.* *os cultusque* or *os et cultus*; *frons* (the forehead); to lie on the —, *in os pronium jacere*, *in faciem cubare* (opp. *supinum cubare*, on the back); to fall —, *procumbere pronium in os*, *pronium concidere*; to wound in —, *alqm alqd. re vulnerare in os adversum*; to throw at —, *mittere alqd in faciem alcis*; a beautiful —, *facies pulchra*; a noble —, *facies liberalis*; to know by —, *de facie nosse alqm*; to look in —, *intueri in alcis os et oculos*, *alqm contra intueri*; to tell it to his —, *liberrime profiteri apud alqm*, *ecceas teras coram ingerere*; to praise —, *laudare alqm coram in osi*; also *presentem alqm laudare*; a shameless —, *os durum*; an earnest —, *cultus* or *frons gravis*; a joyful —, *cultus hilaris* or *lætus* or *serenus*; to put on an earnest —, *cultum componere*; — a sad —, *frontem contrahere*; — again a friendly —, *frontem remittere* or *exporrigere*; to regard with an unfriendly —, *alqm inimico cultu intueri*; stupidity is in his —, *recordia prorsus inest in cultu ejus*; to make up a —, *cultum fingere*; to change —, *cultum immutare*; to make faces, *os ducere* or *torguere* or *distorguere*; — grimaces, *ducere os exquisitis modis*; a woman with a pretty —, *mulier lepidâ specie*; the form of the —, *oris habitus*, *lineamentorum qualitas*, *lineamenta-orum*, *n. comb.* *habitus oris lineamentaque*, *oris et nullus inueniunt*, *os cultusque*, *os et cultus*.

Facetious, *adj.* *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *lepidus*, *facetosus*.

Facilitate, *v. tr.* (e.g. the learning of a thing) *faciliorem reddere alci cognitionem alcis rei*, *expedire*. *Facility*, *n.* *facilitas*; with —, *facile*, *sine ullo negotio*, *nullo negotio*; with great —, *facillime*.

Facsimile, *n.* *descriptio* *imagogue literarum*; to make a —, *litteras scripturæ assimulare et exprimere*.

Fact, *n.* *factum*; that is a fact, *hoc certo auctore compari*. *Facts*, *n. res*, *facta-orum*; *n. ea quæ facta sunt*; the structure of history is built on —, *exedificatio historie posita est rebus et verbis*; to proceed from fables to —, *ut jam in fabulis ad facta veniamus*. See *Deed*.

Factious, *n.* *factio* (every union of like-minded

men, then such a union in politics), *pars adversa*. *Factious*, *adj.* *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*. See *Party*.

Factitious, *adj.* *factitius* (e.g. *gemma*). **Factor**, *m.* *negotiorum curator*, *procurator*; to act as a —, *alci rationes negotique procurari*, *alcis rem* or *negotia gerere*; the business of —, *procuratio*.

Factory, *n.* (1) = a depot of merchandise, *mercium horreum*; (2) = a colony, *colonia*; to found —, *coloniam* or *colonas deducere alqd*; (3) = a large workshop, *fabrica*; — hands, *opera*.

Faculty, *n.* *ingenium* (natural talent), *comb.* *animus ingeniumque*; *sollertia* (skill), *ingenia* *facultas* (a single mental power); *ingenium* = the faculties collectively; *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poetica facultas*); a — for, *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; to possess — from nature, *alcis rei præterea a naturâ augmenta habere*; to possess many mental —, *ingeniosum esse*, *ingenio abundare*. **Faculty** (in a university), *ordo*, the — of law, *illustrius jurisconsultorum ordo*; the theological —, *venerandus theologorum ordo*.

Fade, *v. intr.* *evanescere*, *palescere*, *expalescere*, *marcescere*, *colorem mutare*; it fades, *color ei immutatur*. **Fading**, *n.* *coloris mutatio*.

Fagot, *n.* *facies*, *fasciculus* (ligorum, stramentorum), *manipulus* (a handful), *fasciculus men-ualis*, *sarcina* (a load); to make or bind a —, *sarcinam colligere*.

Fall, *v. intr.* (1) = to fall or come short off, *non ferre*, *ictus alci decerit* (to fail of your mark); without —, *sine frustratione*; to cause a blow to —, *frustrari ictum*; (2) = to err or to do wrong, *errare*, *labi* (scil. per errorem, per impudentiam), *peccare*, *peccatum admittere* (to sin), *desistere* (to omit); (3) = to fall short, *desse*, *obesse*, *desicere*; ("I fall on or of" may be rendered variously, as *carere re*, I have it not; *egere re*, I should wish to have it; *deficit mihi alqd*, it is wanting; *alqd non supplet*, not supplied, not sufficient); to let nothing fall, *nihil desse pati*, *nihil omittre*, *nihil reliquum* or *reliquum facere*; not to fail in expense, *sumptibus non parcere*; I have not — in regard to thee, *tibi nullum a me pietatis officium desuit*; to — in diligence, *non urgere studia*; I will not —, *non dero*. **Falling**, *n.* *error*, *peccatum*, *delictum*. **Failure**, *n.* *irritus ictus*, *error*, *lapis*, *ictus frustratus*, *ruina* or *navisfragium* (fortunarum bankruptcy). **Fault**, *n.* *vitium*, *mendum*, *error*, *culpa*; to impute as a —, *alci alqd vitio dare*, *ducere*, *vertere*; to correct —, *mendum corrigere*; remove —, *mendum tollere*; full of —, *mendosus*, *eliosus*; free from —, *vitio* or *vitiosis carere*, *ab omni vitio vacuus*; a faultless character, *innocentia*.

Fain, *adv.* *libenter*, *non invito animo*, *haud gratale*, *facile*; also by a participle, as *colens*, *volens*, *non invitus*, *jurat* (et hoc olim meminisse favebit); I would fain believe that, *hoc credere voluerim* (vellem).

Faint, *v. intr.* e.g. I —, *animus me relinquit*, *anima deficit*, *animo lingor* (post-Aug.). — and fall, *animo lingor submotique graui* (post-Aug.). **Fainting**, *n.* *subita* (animæ) *defectio*.

Fair, *adj.* = beautiful, *pulcher*, the — sex, *severi mulieris*; — weather, *tempestat serena*. A *fair*, *n.* *mundina-orum* (weekly market), *mercatus*, *status in quodam dies mercatus*; a much frequented —, *mercatus frequens*; to appoint a —, *mercatum instituire*; to hold —, *mercatum habere*; to go to —, *ad mercatum ire* or *profectus* or *venire*; a — both at —, *taberna*.

Fairy, *n.* *dica quædam*; — tales, *fabula Mirisim*. **Faith**, *n.* (1) = fidelity, *fidelitas* (truth and conscientiousness) acting; e.g. *erga amicos*, *erga patriam*, *fides* (honour); *pietas* (reverend discharge of duty toward God, parents, etc.), *fides amor* (charity), *love*, as of the husband, *veritas* (truthfulness). To show or keep —, *fides præstare*, *fides adhibere* (e.g. in alqd re, in hominum periculis); to break —, *fidem ledere* or *violare* or *fragare*; to put one's faith to the test, *alci fides experiri*; to

*shake —, *alqm fide dimovere*; to try so to do, *alejs fidem sollicitare*; to doubt of —, *de algo dubitare*; with faith (fidelity), *cum fide*; to entrust to one's faith, *alejs fidei alqd committere*; against faith, *per fidem*, e.g. *alqm circumvenire, fallere, decipere*; (2) = belief, opinion, persuasion, *fides* (see Belief); (3) = oath, sacramentum (as a pledge of fidelity), see Oath. Faithful, *fideli* (one who shows truthfulness), *fidus* (one you can trust), *pious* (one who does his duty to God, etc.); *officii memor* (mindful of duty); a — slave, *servus fidelis*, *servus fidelis domino*, *servus fideli in dominum animo*; — subjects, *cives qui in officio permanent*; — a historian, *scriptor qui ad fidem historice narrat*; a — picture, *imago ad rei similitudinem picta, pictura veritatis similis*; a — copy, *exemplum accurate scriptum* (a manuscript); imitation ad similitudinem veri effecta (a picture); to remain —, *fidem manere alicui, fidem errare or tenere, in fide or officio alicui manere or permanere* (used of subjects); — to an object, in *alqd re manere or permanere* (e.g. in veritate, in officio, in sententia); — in your opinion, in *sua erga alqm voluntate permanente* (to remain firm in your goodwill toward); in *alqd re perstare* (e.g. in sua sententia, in praticate sua, to persist in his wickedness, in societate); too faithful (as an artist), *nimius in veritate*; not to remain faithful to a thing, *desistere ab alqd re* (e.g. a virtute), *desiscere ab alqd re* (to abandon, e.g. a consuetudine parentum, the customs of your parents, a societate, a connexion, a veritate); to remain — to your promises, *stare promissis*; — to yourself, *sibi constare* (to be consistent); — through life, in *rita perpetuitate sibi ipsi constare*; — to your own character, *proprium naturam sequi*; to keep any one —, *retinere alicui fidem* (e.g. legationum), faithless, *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the first denotes the character, the second the habit), *infideli, infidus* (not to be trusted); adv. *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*; to become faithless, *fidem violare or frangere or cadere, in fide non manere*, Faithlessness, *perfidia* (breaking faith), *infidelitas* (want of faithfulness); to act with —, *perfide or fraudulenter agere*. See Intrust, Confide.

Fall, v. Intr. *cadere, decidere, delabi* (as fruit from trees), *desuere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *desicere, desicere*; ab alqo, *deserere alqm*; not to —, in *fide manere*; to plot, a falling away, *defectionem moliri*; to — away (that is, to grow less), *minui, imminui*; to become thin, *corpus amittere*; to let —, *erudit alicui alqd de manu*; to — in battle, in *acie cadere*; — by ambush or snare; *per invidias interfici*; to fall (that is, to die), *mori, perire*; the city — or is captured, *expugnari, deleri*; to sink in circumstances or position, *cadere, auctoritatem amittere*; (used of a maiden) *pueritium amittere, ciliari*; to — out of, *excidere*; to — out (disagree), *dissentire*. To denote a sudden attack, as to fall on, *invadere, irruere, involare in alqd*; — into a person's arms, *ruere in alicui amplecti*; (to denote what is unexpected) *incidit alicui alqd in manus, in manus alicui venire*; to — on robbers, *in raudonibus capi*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*. To fall (in the sense of to sink), *delabi, desidere*; the water falls, *undae recidunt*; the voice —, *cadere*; to let — the voice, *voce remittere*; things — (in price), *res fit vilior*. A fall, n. *casus, lapsus, ruina, labor*; to threaten a —, *ruinam minari*; fall (in the sense of ruin), *ruina, excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, **dignitas amissa, *gratia, principis amissa*; a — (as of a virgin), *pueritia amissa*; = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus, recessus*; a falling down, *decursus, declivitas*. See Fall.

Fallacy, n. error, *prestigia, fallacia*; an optical —, *mentacium oculorum*; — of the sight and hearing, *ludibrium oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum mendacium*; guard against —, *ne fallaris cide*. Fallacious, adj. *fallax, rarus, fucus, fal-*

sus. Fallible, adj. *qui falli potest*; infallible, *qui falli non potest*.

Fallow, adj. *sine cultu*; the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat*; — every other year, *alternis annis relinquui*; to allow —, **quietem dare agro*, the lying —, *agri cessatio*; a field that has lain —, *terraectum, ager novale, veteretum* (that has long lain —); to sow a — field, *frumentum aere et in terra que proximo anno quirit*.

False, adj. (1) = not genuine, *adulterinus* (opp. bonus), *fallus* (opp. verus), comb. *fallus et corruptus* (e.g. litera), *subditus, suppositus* (forged), *alienus* (under another name, e.g. libellum sub alieno nomine edere), *simulatus* (pretended, opp. verus), *fucatus, fucus* (having a fair exterior, opp. sincerus, probus), *fallax* (deceptive, *fallax et fucus*, e.g. merces, mendax (lying, falsa et mendacia risa); — teeth, *dentes empti*; — hair, *capillamentum emptum, comae emptae*; (to have or use —, *dentibus atque comis emptis uti*); a — prince, *regis stirpis originem mentiens*; adv. *simulate, fallaciter*; (of persons) *fallus* (he who is not that which he seems to be), *fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus* (e.g. *fallus es animi*); (2) = untrue, *fallus fictus* (made up), *commentarius* (e.g. def), comb. *fictus et commentarius*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare, pejerare*. *fallum jurare* is through ignorance, to swear a thing to be what is not); a — swearer, *perjurus*; to have — opinions, *fallum sentire, fallum putare*; (3) = not as I should be, *fallus*; * *perperam* or *male* (posse) adv. *fallo* (opp. vere, vero), *perperam* (opp. recte) secus (other than it should be), *vitiose* (e.g. *concludere, opp. recte*). False i falso! thou art —, *fallus es* (mistaken); to sing —, *dissonum quiddam canere*, * *perperam canere*; to pronounce —, *perperam pronuntiare*; has the judge — or not *utrum recte an perperam iudicatum est?* to explain —, *perperam interpretari*; to use a word —, *perperam or non recte dicere verbum*. The fals, o falsity, *fallum*; without —, *sine fisco et fallacili sincere*; a man without —, *homo simplex, candidus, homo simpliciter ingenuus, simulationum nescius*. Falseness, *fallum, fallacia, dolus*. To falsify, v. tr. *vitare* (e.g. pecuniam, merces), *corrumperre, adulterare* (e.g. nummos, gemmas), *interpolare* (to give a good appearance to, e.g. merces), *depravar* (rem narrando, to give a false colouring or misrepresent), *tabulas interpolare* (to "doctor," a erase some letters and substitute others), *tabula interlinere* (to erase or to put out letters), comb. *tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, tabula transcribere*; — a will, *testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere*; — money, *nummum adulterare* (opp. nummus bonus).

Fame, n. *laus* (privat), *gloria, claritas* (distinction), *fama* (good repute), *precinium* (public announcement); small —, *gloriola*; to bring — laudi or gloria esse, *laudem afferre*; to strive for —, *laudem or gloriam querere*; to do all for — omnia ad gloriam revocare, *gloriam accipere*; ear —, *laudem sibi parere or sibi colligere, gloria acquirere or consequi or adipisci*; to possess distinguished —, *laude or gloria florere*; to besto eternal —, *immortali gloria assequi alqm, semp ternu glorie alqm commendare*; desirous of —, *gloria or laudis cupidus or avidus, appetens glori atque aridus laudis, glorie laudisque cupidus gloriu appetens*; desire of —, *laudis studium, laudis or glorie cupiditas or ariditas*, comb. *glori laudisque cupiditas*, also *gloria* (e.g. *alejs glori facere, gloria duci*); burning —, *gloria arum insatiabile*; —, *insatiabilis fame cupidus*; to be let by —, *laudis studio trahi*. Famous, adj. *celebratus, clarus, preclarus, illustris, perillustris*; to be —, *esse in laude, gloria florere*; to make —, *celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare, illustrem reddere alqm*; to make yourself —, *gloriam or famam sibi acquirere or comparare, claritudinem sibi parare*; to wish to —, *gloriam querere, sequi, famam studere, servare inservire*.

Familiar, adj. *familiaris* (scil. *amicus*); = a home or bosom friend, *homo intimus*, *homo quo intime utitur*; a very near —, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — epistles, *epistolæ secretæ et familiares*; — friendship, *familiaris amicitia*, *familiaritas*, *intima amicitia*; to form — with, *familiaritatem contrahere cum aliquo*; to enter into —, in *aleis familiaritatem tenere*, *intrare*, in *aleis intimam amicitiam percipere*; to live in — with, *aliquo familiariter* or *intime uti*, in *familiaritate aleis versari*, also *vivere cum aliquo*; I have a great — with him, *magna est mihi cum eo familiaritas*. Familiar (that is, acquainted with), *aleis rei sciens*, *quarus*, non *ignarus*, *peritus*, non *expers*; — with a language, *linguam bene nosse*, *linguam intelligere*; — with danger, in *periculo versatum esse*. Familiarity, n. *familiaritas*, *familiaris* or *intima amicitia*. See Above.

Family, n. *familia* (originally the slaves in a house), *domus* (consisting of the head or master, *herus*, the mistress, *hera*, who are also the father, *paterfamilias*, and the mother, *materfamilias*, their son, *filius herilis*, and their daughter, *filia herilis*, called also *filii familias* and *filiae familias*, and who form the children of the heads of the family, *liberi*, or offspring, *proles*, *progenies*, *stirps*, race. The family is served by their domestics, *domestici*). Hast thou a family? *num liberis auctus es?* In a wider sense a family means a race or clan, *gens*, also *genus* and *familia* (a branch of a *gens*, thus the *gens Cornelia* comprised the families of the Scipios and Lentuli), *stirps* (the root of a *gens*, *familia*, that is, the first progenitors, e.g. of the family of Priam, *de Priami stirpe*), *propinqui*. Of good family, *nobilis*, *nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus*, *haudiv obsecro loco natus*, *honesto loco natus*; of an ancient —, *antiquo genere natus*; a man not of noble —, *homo sine gente*; belonging to a —, *gentilis* (of persons and things), *gentiliculus* (of things); relating to a —, *gentiliculus*, *familiaris*, *domesticus*, *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (in the interior of the —, opp. to *externus*); family affairs, *domestica res* or *privata*; — bond, *sedus domesticum*; — inheritance or property, *hereditas gentis* or *gentilitia*, *gentile bonum*; — vice, *vitium avitum*; — enemy, *hostis domesticus*; — crime, *scelus intestinum*; — secret, *arcana domus* (to divulge —, *vulgare*); — image or likeness, *imago gentilitia*; — business, *negotia familiaria*; members of the family, *domestici*; — as a race (gens) *gentiles*; all —, *totius cognationis grex*; family happiness, *felicitas domestica*; — divinity, *numen gentile*; — gods, *di penates*; — property, *aviti agri*; — war, *bellum familiare* (which the family conducts against an enemy), *discordia familiaris*, *domesticorum*; *discordia quibus domus evertitur*; *discordia intestina*; *discordia gentilitium*; — fortune, *fatum familiare*; — slaughter, *intestina caedes* (in the family); — name, *nomen gentile* or *gentilicium*, commonly merely *nomen* (opposed to *cognomen*); — sacrifices, *sacra (sacrificia) gentilitia*; — council, *consilium familiare*, *consilium propinquorum*; — right, *jus gentium*, *jura familiaria*; — glory, *gloria domestica*; — disgrace, *nota gentilitia*, *commune familia dedecus*; — seal, *signum gentis*; — cares, *domestica cura*; to relieve from —, *domesticis curis levare aliquem*; — pride, *spiritus gentilitis*; — quarrels, *res familiaris* is *controversia*; — table, *cæna familiaris*; — grief, *luctus domesticus* or *familiaris*; — funeral, *funus familiare*; a family which is liable to —, *familia funesta*; — archives, *tabulæ gentilitia*; the place where they are kept, *tablinum*; family union or communion, *domesticus usus et consuetudo*, *privata necessitudo*, also *necessitudo*; — arms, *insigne gentilitium*; a family friend, *familiaris amicus*, also merely *familiaris* or *profamiliaris*, *aleis familia amicissimus*; to receive as —, *aliquem in familiaritatem recipere*; to be one, *esse in familiaribus aleis*; I alone am —, *mihi soli in domum familia aditus est*; a family friendship, *familiaris amicitia*. See Domestic, Home.

Famine, n. *fames*, *inopia* or *fames*; to suffer —, *fame* or *inopia* et *fame premi*; to cause —, *famem afferre alicui*; to portend —, *inopiam famemque portendere*; to remove — at his own cost, *ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsare*. See Hunger.

Famish, v.tr. *aliquam fame enecare*, *conficere*; — a city, *urbem fame donare* or *suffocare*, *fame* or *inopia* expugnare, *fame vincere* alque *expugnare*; v.intr. *fame mori*, *fame confici*, *fame absumi* or *perire* or *interire*, *inediā mori*, *inediā vitam finire* (to put yourself to death by abstaining from food). Famine destroyed more than the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. Famished, *fame enectus*, *confectus*, *inediā confectus*.

Fan, n. (1) = an agricultural instrument, *fanus*, *ventilabrum*; to employ a —, *frumentum ventilare* or *evanescere*; (2) = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum*, *flabellulum*; a — bearer, *flabellifer*.

Fanatic, n. *fanaticus*. Fanatical, adj. *fanaticus*. Fanaticism, n. *error *fanaticus*. See Enthusiasm.

Fancy, n. *opinio (falsa)*; the fancy, as a faculty, *sensus (phantasia)* has no sanction; a glowing —, *servidum ingenium*, *calor et impetus*; a rank —, *cogitationis luxuria* or *nimia quedam ubertas*; a living —, *rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectum pene subjectio*; it belongs to —, and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non nature*. To fancy, v.tr. *cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere*, in *opinionem esse*, *opinari*; I — I am ill, **agrotare mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*.

Far, adv. *procul* (e.g. *a patriâ procul relegatum esse*), *longe* (e.g. *longe vidēre*, *prospicere*, to a great distance), *e longinquo* (from afar), *eminus* (opp. *communitus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow far off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*; he is — from blame, *culpa ab eo procul est*; far be it! *dii meliora* (scil. *denti*), *ne id Deus sicerit!* *longe absit propositum illud!* *hæc absint velim!* — from me! *id a me procul aberit!* so far is it that, etc. *tantum abest ut*; farther, *ulterius*, *amplius*, *porro*.

Farce, n. *fabula*. Farcical, *scurritus*.

Far, v.intr. *se habere*; — well, *bona, commode, recte valere, bene, belle se habere, bona valetudine uti*; — very well, *optime valere* or *se habere, plane, belle se habere*; — pretty well, *satis valere*; — not very well, *minus commode valetudine uti*; — not at all, *parum valere*; — very ill, *perditâ valetudine esse*; how do you fare (or do) *quomodo te habes?* *ut valet?* *quomodo vivis?* *quid agis?* *quid agitur?* answers, *recte mihi est, moliuscule mihi est*; I hardly know, *quâcumque valetudine est*. Farewell! *vale!* to bid —, *salcere* or *valere aliquem jubere, alicui valedicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alicui dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alicui vale dicere*. Far, n. *cibus potusque, victus*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*; to fare well, *laute vivere*; bill of fare, **ciborum index*.

Farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

Farm, n. *ager, agellus, arum, fundus, solum*; a yet untilled —, *ager ferus* or *silester*; unworked —, *ager rudis*; a good —, *ager bene natus*; a worn-out —, *solum defatigatum et effatum*; belonging to a —, *agrarius*; on a —, *agrestis*; he who has farms, *agrosus*; farm-work, *aratia, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus*; to carry on —, *agrum colere*; given to —, *rusticis rebus deditus*; a farmer, *arator, agricola, colonus*; farm-instruments, *instrumenta rustica* or *agrorum*; laws relating to farming or agriculture, *lex agraria*; farm-slave, *servus arator*. — To farm, = to take or let with a view to gain, *conducere, redimere, locare, elocare*; to take to farm, *conducere*; to let —, *locare*; a taking —, *conductio, redemptio*; a letting —, *locatio*; a taker —, *conductor, redemptor*; a letter —, *locator*; to hold or farm, *conductum habere*; a valuation for —, **æstimatio rei locandæ*; agreement of —, *contract* for —, *syngrapha, conductio, locatio*; to farm at a very small charge, *parvo* (*magno*, etc.) *conducere, locare*; a farmer of the public revenues,

redemptor; *eccligatum, publicanus*; a female —, *conductrix*; a property taken or let to farm, *prædium conductilium, fundus conductus*.

Farrago, n. *farrago, mixtura, colluctio, colluvies*.

Farrer, n. *faber ferrarius qui equis soles ferrare supplicat; medicus equestris, veterinarius* (generally animal doctor). See Horse.

Farrow, n. *fetus porculorum*; to farrow, *fatum edere*.

Farthing, n. *quadrans*; I do not care a — for, *hanc flocci facio*.

Fascinate, v.tr. *fascinare* (*ῥασκαίνω*, by the look, e.g. *agnos*): Fascination, *fascinum* (also an amulet).

Fashion, n. *mos* (as custom, e.g. *mos vestis*), *habitus, ornatus*; a new —, *habitus novus*; the — of the day, *seculi delicia*; to be in the —, in more esse, *moris esse, usu receptum esse, vigere*; an old —, *antiqui moris fuit*; this is the universal —, *Annæ morem vestis gens universa tenet*; it is becoming the —, *aleis rei mos recipitur, alqd in mores recipitur*; to introduce a —, *morem inducere* or *inferre*; — new —, *novos vestium mores inducere*; — foreign —, *peregrinos mores inferre*; to bring up an old —, *antiquum (vestis) morem referre*; to put an end to a —, *abolere morem aleis rei* or merely *abolere alqd*; to go out of —, *obsolescere*; to imitate —, *aliorum habitum or ornatum* or *amicum imitari*; to follow foreign —, in *externum habitum mutare corporis cultum*; to be dressed after the —, *more vestitum esse* (so *cultum vestitumque non ad nova exempla componere sed ut majorem evadent mores*); this is my —, *sic meus est mos*; according to my —, *meo more*. A dealer in the fashions, *qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet*; a journal of fashions, *libelli quibus notæ vestium habitus omniæque, quæ ad cultum vestitumque pertinent, describuntur*.

Fast, adj. = quick, *celer* (of persons and things, opp. *tardus*), *citus* (in haste, of things, rarely of living objects), *properus, properans* (hastening, *festinans* (hurrying)), *citatus, incitatus* (pressed forwards), *velox* (swift in flight), *pernix* (brisk), *alacer* (alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (in movement), *promptus* (ready); too —, *preperus*; a — horse, *equus celer* or *velox*; — walk, or gait, *incessus citus* (opp. *tardus*); — step, *citato gradu*; the motion of the stars is now faster, now slower, *stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur*; a — tongue, *volubilitas linguae, celeritas dicendi*; — utterance, *citata pronuntiatio*; to go —, *celeriter ire, celeri* or *citato gradu ire* (of persons), *celeri cursu ferri* (of carriages and ships); to go faster, *gradum addere* or *corripere*; faster I move to actual properal speaking, —, *volubilis*.

Fast = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*; comb. *stabilis et firmus, firmitus stabilisque, vincit, devinctus, constrictus*; to hold —, *tenere, retinere, mordicus tenere* (with the teeth, and fig.); to stick —, *adhaerere alei rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*; to set —, in *custodiam dare*. To fasten, v.tr. *vincire, devincire, ad alqd*; — to, *conjungere eum*; — to yourself, *alqm sibi adjuvare, alqm sibi devincire*; — by, *alqd re*, e.g. *alqm sibi obstringere donis, præmissis sibi devincire alqm*.

Fast, n. (abstinence from food), *jejunium, inedia*; to appoint a —, *jejunium instituire, indicere*; annual —, *jejunia annua* (to observe, celebrate), *feria euriæ*; fast-day, n. *jejunium*; to keep —, *jejunium servare*. To fast, v. *jejunium servare, cibo se abstinere*.

Pastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

Fat, adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (shining), *perpastus* (well fed), *saginitus* (fed up), *adipatus* (supplied with grease), *luculentus* (productive, e.g. *munus*).

To fatten, v.tr. *pinguem facere* or *reddere, opinare, obescere, agnare, farcire* (to stuff); v.intr. *pinguere, nitescere*; to be —, *pinguem esse, nitere*; — too —, *nimiâ pinguitudine laborare*; Fat, n. *pinguis, adipis, caro pinguis*. Fatness, n. *pingui-*

tudo (of animals and land), *obesitas, pinguedo* (of a thing).

Fate, n. *fatum* (the fixed order of the world), *fors* (the unknown power), *fortuna* (the realisation of *fatum*), *sors* (the lot of life), *casus* (that which falls to men), *eventum* (the event); favourable —, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; adverse —, *fortuna adversa, sors misera, casus miserabilis*; It is so written in the book of —, *sic est in fati*; if you are fated to get well, *si tibi fatum est convalescere*; all things are the work of —, *omnia fato fiunt*; contrary to —, *præter fatum*; the books of —, *libri fatales*; to be in the —, *libris fatalibus contineri, in libris fatalibus inveniri*. See Fortune.

Father, n. *pater, parens* (in the poets, *genitor, generator*); — and mother, *parentes*; the fathers, *pateres* (forefathers, senators); — of his native land, *pater patriæ*; a happy —, *felix prole parens*; coming from your fathers, *avitus*; as a second —, *ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco*; to care as a — for the people, *consulere ut parentem populo*; a father's heart, *animus paternus*; — brother's, *patruius*; fatherless, *orbatus* or *orbis patris*; on the father's side, *paternâ stirpe* (opp. *maternâ stirpe*); to fill the place of a —, *loco* or *instar patris alei esse, alqm in liberorum numero habere*. See Paternal.

Fathom, n. *orgyia* (*ῥογία*, unknown to the Romans), *termi cubiti*. To fathom, v. *explorare, perestigare, perspiciere*.

Fatigue, n. *fatigatio, defatigatio, intr. lassitudo, defectio virium* (fainting). To fatigue, v.tr. *fatigare, defatigare, ad inguorem dare, languorem alei afferre*; fatigued, *fatigatus, sessus, defatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*; an ox —, etc. *bos confectus reatione operum*; v.intr. *fatigari, defatigari, languescere, elanguescere, languere* (e.g. *mens*).

Fatuous, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, infectus, insultus*. Fatuity, n. *fatuitas, ineptia*.

Fault, n. = failing or wrong doing, *vitium, peccatum*; faultless, *vitio* or *vitius carens*; to be —, *sine vitio esse*; faulty, *vitiosus*. See Fall.

Fault = blame, *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio* (opp. *laus*), *vitium* (opp. *virtus*); to be in —, in *vitio esse, in culpâ esse*. See Blame.

Favour, v.intr. a person or thing, *favere alei* or *alei rei* (in general), *favere aleis rebus* or *partibus* (to be of his party or promote his interests or views), *indulgere alei* (to consult a person's wishes), *propitium esse alei* (to be favourable or well disposed, used generally of the gods), *alei studere, aleis esse studiosum* (to be attached to), *juvare, adjuvare alqm* (to assist), *esse alei adjuvamentum, afferre alei adjuvamentum* (to give aid), *favere alqm, favere ac tollere alqm, sustinere ac fovere alqm, gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare alqm* (to support with your influence), *suffragari alei* (to vote for or recommend), *prospere alqm, obsecundare alei*; favoured by some one, *gratiosus alei* or *apud alqm* (that is, to stand in favour with some one); — by nature, *naturam faulicem habere in alqd re*; — by nature and fortune in every way, *instructum esse nature fortunæque omnibus bonis*; — by fortune, *fortunâ prosperâ uti*; the ships reached the land by favour of night, *naves noctis interventus ad terram pervenerunt*. Favour, n. *favor, studium* (good-will, affection), *gratia* (that which you feel and that which you show), *adjuvamentum, auxilium, suffragatio, gratificatio*; with favour of the people, *secundo* or *favente* or *suffragante populo*. Favourite, in *delicia*; (as adj.) a — form of speech, *cor quâ longe omnium maxime utitur alqs*; — cup, *potulum gratissimè usûs*; — pursuit, *studium quo alqs maxime delectatur*; — book, *liber quem alqs non dimittit e manibus*; — matter, *res de quâ alqs sæpe et libenter disserit*; — opinion, *sententia quam alqs adamavit*; — inclination, *studium, ingenii voluptas*; — writer, *scriptor gratissimè studi*; — study, *studium cui alqs maxime indulget*; — wish, *quod alei maxime in votis est*;

— labour, * *opus quo alqs maxime delectatur*; — dog, *canis quem alqs in deliciis habet*.

Fawn, *n.* *vitulus caprea, hinnuleus*. To *fawn*, *v.* *blandiri*.

Fear, *n.* *metus, timor* (from weakness), *comb. metus ac timor*; *verecundia* (of what is wrong, e.g. *turpitudinis*), *terror* (fright, sudden fear), *comb. metus et terror*; *pavor* (alarm), *comb. pavor terrorque, terror pavorque, terror ac pavor*; *trepidatio* (trembling), *horror, formido* (the highest degree of fear), *timiditas* (fearfulness as an attribute), *ignavia* (cowardice); *well-grounded* — *timor verus*; *ungrounded* — *timor falsus, inanis, metus canis*; — of, *metus, timor alqis or alqis rei*; — from, *ad algo*; *constant* — *timor assiduus ab, etc.*; in fear of, *metuens alqis rei*; the fear of the king, etc., *metus regius, consularis, etc.*; — respecting domestic affairs, *timor domesticus*; through — of punishment, *metu pœne*; for — of another, *alieno metu*; for — lest the enemy should break in, *præ metu ne hostis irrumperet*; full of —, *metu et timore perterritus, metu fractus*; to be, to live in —, *in metu et timore esse, metuere, timere, metuente vivere*; — great —, *in magno metu esse, versari, also patere, trepidare*; — on account of any one, in *metu esse propter alqm, alci metuere*; — greatly —, *perterritum esse metu alqis rei*; I am in great — on your account, *præcipuum metum quod ad te attinet habeo*; no longer —, *mittere, abicere timorem*; to have an imaginary —, *opinatione timere alqd*; to cause —, *metum (timorem, etc.) alci injicere, incutere, afferre, inferre, offerre, alqm in metum compellere, conjicere*; is occasioned by —, *timor ineuitit ex alqâ re*; it puts me in —, *facit mihi terrorem*; — great —, *me summo timore afficit*; our friends have great — on our account, *maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri*; it leads to very great —, *animos ad summum timorem traducit*; the greater — of the Romans overcame the — of their chiefs, *major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit*; — overcomes me, *metus me intradit, animo metus obicitur, timor me occupat, me inessit*; all fell into great —, *timor omnium inessit magnus, timor inessit omnes magnus*; I suddenly fell into —, *subito me timor occupat, also timore opprimor*; I cannot speak for —, *nihil lingua metu hæret*; from — my hair stands on end, *formidine horreo*; I tremble from —, *timore perterritus tremo*; — at, *pæco alqd, ad alqd*; — lest, *ne*; I am beside myself for —, *rix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus*; *Fearful*, (1) = having fear, *se Afraid*; (2) = causing fear, *formidabile, metuendus*; to make yourself more — than powerful, *plus timoris quam potentia sibi addere*. *Fearfulness, timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. *Fearless, metu vacuus or solutus, impavidus, intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de alqâ re* (e.g. bello); to be —, *sine metu esse, metu vacare, bono animo esse* (to be of good heart), *bonum habere animum*; adv. *sine metu, sine timore, impavide, intrepide*. *Fearlessness, *animus metu vacuus, securitas* (without anxiety regarding, e.g. *securitas mortis*). To fear, *v.tr. metuere, timere alqd* (opp. *contemnere*), *in metu ponere, habere* (= *metuere*); *extimescere, pertimescere alqd* (stronger than *timere*), *errari alqm or de alqâ re* (to fear from respect or reverence), *parere alqd or ad alqd, horrere alqd* (to shudder at, e.g. *nomen dirinum*), *formidare, reformidare alqd* (e.g. *mortem*); *we* — nothing, *sine timore sumus*; there is no enemy near to —, *nullus in propinquo est hostium metus*; thou hast nothing from me to —, *nihil est a me periculi*; to — all things from, *omnia ad or ex algo timere*; not —, *contemnere alqm or alqd*; — before or at the approach of death, *mortis appropinquatione angere, mortis metu perterritum esse, mortem reformidare*; he caused himself to be so much feared, *tantum sui timorem injecit*: I fear for (= I am concerned or anxious for), *metuo, timeo alci* (rei) *de algo* (alqâ re), *extimesco, pertimesco de alqâ re, error alci rei*; — greatly, *magno timore sum* (opp. *bene spero*); —

for his life and property, *de capite fortunisque extimescere*; to begin to —, *ad timorem se comittere*; I fear that, etc., *metuo, timeo, error, extimesco, pertimesco, horreo ne, etc.*; that not, *ne non or ul*; I — a little, *subtimeo, subterreo*; to cause to —, *alqm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat ne*; they begin to —, *in timorem perueniunt ne*; it is to be feared, *timeundum est, periculum est ne*; fear not! *bono sis animo, bonum habe animum, noli timere or laborare*; to — God, *Deum vereri, Deum vereri et colere*.

Feasible, *adj.* *quod fieri or effici potest*. *Feasibility, n.* *potestas or facultas alqd faciendi*.

Feast, *n.* (1) = holy day, *dies festus, dies sollemnis, comb. dies festus ac sollemnis, sollemne, dies feriatus, festum*; to keep a —, *festum agere* (for three days, *per triduum*); to place a day of victory among holidays, *inter festos dies referre (diem) quo victoria patrata est*; (2) = a bountiful meal, *convivium, epulum, epula, daps*. *See Eat, Feast, Festival*.

Feat, *n.* *facinus, factum, res mira, res difficilis*.

Feather, n. *penna, pluma* (down); having feathers, *plumatus*; covered with —, *plumatus, plumatus*; full of —, *plumosus*; feathered, *pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus*; without —, *deplumis, implumis*; to acquire —, *plumescere*; to have —, *pennas habere*; to adorn one's self with another's plumes, *alienis gloriari bonis*; to cut a person's —, *pennas alci incidere*; you know the bird by its —, *hominis mores naturaque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscentur*. A feather, *bed, culcita plumea*; the feathered tribe, *pecus volatile*.

Feature, n. *lineamentum oris*; the features collectively, *os cultusque, os et cultus*; mother and son have similar —, *lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis*.

February, n. *Februarius (mensis)*.

Fecondation, n. *prægnatio, caprificatio* (artificial, of figs); — of the palm, *palmiarum coitus, excoipitatus ab homine*. *Fecondity, n.* *fertilitas, ubertas*.

Federate, adj. *federatus, federe junctus, federe sociatus*.

Fee, n. *merces, pretium, honos, honorarium*.

Feeble, adj. *tenuis* (e.g. *calcudo*), *imbecillus* (e.g. *corpus, animus, stomachus, ingenium, homo, imbecilli venarum pulsus*; opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*), *infirmus* (e.g. *vires, lumen, sapor, argumentum*), *invalidus* (militis, statio, ignes). *Feebleness, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas*.

Feed, v.tr. *cibum præbere alci, cibare alqm* (post-Aug.), *pubulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (to nourish), *pascere* (to pasture, e.g. *sues, greges*); — with your own hand, *cibare manu sua*; — out of your hand, *de manu cibos et aquam præbere*; to be fed by human hands, *manibus humanis ali*; — with ample food, *largo pastu sustentare*; birds — their unfledged young, *eae ares infirmis fribus cibis ore suo collatas parvuntur*; — a child, *infanti cibum in os ingerere*; — horses, etc. *equos alere foliis ex arboribus atricis*. *Feeding, n.* *pastio*; — within doors, *pastio villatica*. *Feeder, n.* *pastor, qui præbet cibos*.

Feeling, n. *sensus*; the capacity of —, *natura patibilis*; the power or method of, *sentiendi ratio*; *tactus* (the touch), *gustus* (taste), *judicium* (power of judging), *conscientia* (feeling of right and wrong, consciousness, e.g. *conscientia virium nostrarum, conscientia quid abesse virium*), *affectus* (the permanent condition of feeling), *a fine* —, *judicium elegans, iudicii elegantia*; a just and fine —, *sincerrum iudicium et elegans*; an intelligent —, *intelligentia, also intelligentia, natural*; *natura* (si non interdum *natura bonitas vincuntur*); tender moral —, *pudor*; thankful —, *gratus animus; pietas; humane* —, *humanitas*; moral —, *verecundia*; joyous —, *laetitia*; — for truth, *veritas, veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia* (e.g. *esse exulta ejusdam elegantia*), *venustas*; a man having the æsthetic —, *homo*

elegans; — decidedly, *homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus*; to have —, *sensu præditum esse*; — of, *sentire alqd*; *alcjs rei sensu moreri*; to be moved by a painful —, *animi dolore torqueri*; the more one has a — of one's strength, *ut quisque sibi plurimum confidit* (ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitratur); to love —, *sensum amittere* (animus obdurescit, occallescit); it causes various — in me, *ravie afflictor re*; not by theory but by natural —, etc. *non arte aliquâ sed naturali quodam sensu iudicare*; from my inmost —, *ex animi mei sensu*; to open your — to, *alcj æquis suis aperire*; — your inmost —, *alcj intimos suos sensus delegere*; to utter well your —, *id quod sentimus polite eloqui*. Without —, *sensu expers*, a *sensu* or a *sensibus alienatus*; nihil sentiens, durus, ferus, ferreus, comb. *saxeus ferreusque*, inhumanus; to be —, *sensu carere*, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a *sensu abesse*; — altogether, *tactu sensuque omni carere*, omnem humanitatem abieccisse, eruisse; I am not so —, *non sum ille ferreus qui, etc.*; full of —, *humanus, humanitatis plenus*; multum humanitatis habens, humanitatis sensu præditus, mollis. See *Insen-* sibility, *Senses*. To feel, v.tr. *sentire* (in general), *intelligere* (in the understanding), *afficere*; — pain, *sentire alcjs rei dolorem, dolore alcjs rei affici* or *affectionem esse, dolet alqd*; — at, *dolere alqd* or *ex re* (e.g. *alcjs mortem, ex alcjs interitu*), *laborare re* (e.g. *alienis malis*), *acerbe ferre alqd* (e.g. *discidium*); — very painfully, *magnam molestiam trahere ex re, magnâ molestiâ affici ex re, magnam capere dolorem ex re, graviter* or *gravissimè dolere alqd, acerbissime ferre alqd*; — the beauties of a speech, *orationis virtutes intelligere* or *introspicere*; it is more easily felt than described, *alqd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest*; I — offended, *offendi me alqd*; — injured, *magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto*; — discontented, *meæ me fortunæ pænitet*; I — bound, *debeo*; — induced, *commoveor*; he shall —, etc. *sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes*; to let his anger be felt, *bilem effundere, stomachum erumpere in alqm, alqs me iratum sentit*.

Felgn, v.tr. (1) = to form or invent, *figere*; (2) = to pretend, *simulare, assimulare, dissimulare*; he — to be a learned man, *se doctum esse simulat*. *Felnt*, n. *strophæ* (turn, trick), *fabrica* (a doine), *fallacia* (deceit); to make a —, *stropham inventire, fabricam fingere ad alqm* (Com. = to the slang phrase "to do a person"); *fallaciam intendere in alqm, fallaciâ aggredi alqm*.

Felicitate, v.tr. *gratulari alcj*; — on his arrival, *adventum alcjs gratulari*. *Felicitation*, n. *gratulatione*. *Felicitas*, n. *rita beata, beatum, beate vivere* (e.g. *beate vivere est via posita in virtute*; *beatitas* (late), *beatitudo* (late), *felicitas*; to enjoy eternal —, *beatum sempiterno ævo frui*.

Felline, adj. *feli similis*; adv. *felim modo*.

Fell, adj. *crudelis, savus, ferus, immanis, atroc.*

Fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, comes (a companion), *socialis* (a friend), a good —, *homo festicus* or *lepidius*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpey —, *hominicus*; a fellow, used adjectively, as a fellow worker, *operis socius*; — officer, *collega*; — possessor, or compossessor; — citizen, *ciris*, *municipis*; — consul, *collega consularis* (or *in consulu*); — slave, *conservus*; — heir, *coheres*; to be —, *coheredem esse, in hereditate partem habere, legatum in testamento habere* (to have a legacy in the will); to make one —, *alqm coheredem alcj facere, scribere*; to have —, *coheredem habere*; not to allow one to be —, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; a fellow-commander, *socius imperii*; — guest, *conviva*; daily —, *convictor*; — murderer, *particeps cordis*; — counsellor, *consiliorum socius* (or *particeps*); to take as —, *alqm in consilium sibi adhibere*; — governor, *regni socius, regni collega*; — debtor, *gli necum est debitor*; — disciple, *condiscipulus*; to be —, *uaa cum alqo literas discere* (or *preceptorem audire*); — conqueror, *victoriae particeps*; — soldier, *commissio*; — criminal, *unus ex consociis*. Fellowship, *societas*; — in plans, — *consiliorum*;

— a virtuous life, *beate et honeste vivendi*; — all actions, *omnium facinorum*; to form —, *coire cum alqo*; to break off —, *dirimere*; most closely united in —, *cir conjunctissimum necum consiliorum omnium societate*; sodalium, *sodalitas* (especially for religious objects), *sodalitates* (secret societies, like Freemasonry), *collegium* (a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artizans, priests); to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*. Human fellowship, *societas humana*, *societas hominum* (humani generis). See *Society*.

Felon, n. *maleficus, sons, sons reus*. *Felony*, n. *delictum, clientele perfidia*.

Felt, n. *coacta -orum*, n.; a garment of —, *vestis coacta*; — coverings, *coactilia* (Jct.).

Female, adj. *muliebris, femineus*; — sex, *secur muliebris* or *femineus*; adv. *muliebriter*. A female, n. *femina* (in relation to sex), *mulier* (a marriageable woman); a young —, *juvenis*; an old —, *anus, vetula*.

Fen, n. *terra uliginosa, solum uliginosum, loca uliginosa* or *palustria*. *Fenny*, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.

Fence, n. *sepio* (the fencing), *sepes* (the hedge), *septum, conspectum*. To fence, v.tr. *sepire, conspire re, circumsepire, septo circumdare, cingere munimento sepis*. To fence = to fight in fencing, *armis uti, batuere* (to practise with rapiers). A fencer, n. *pugnator, gladiator, pugil* (pugilist); a good —, *armorum peritissimus*; to be —, *armis optime uti*. Fencing, or the art of, *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria, ars armorum, studium armorum*; ignorant of —, *armorum inscius*; skilled in —, *armorum peritus*; a fencing-master, *armorum doctor, lanista, batuendi magister, armorum peritus*.

Feeff, v.tr. *prædium vel fiduciarium alcj dare*. *Feeffce*, n. *clienis fiduciarius*. *Feeffment*, n. *ritus inaugurationis feudalitatis*.

Ferment, v.intr. *fermentari, fermentescere, ferere, effervesce*; to let or put to —, *sinere fermentari* or *ferere*; to make —, *fermentare*; — by, *alqâ re*; (fig.) *moreri*; — very much, *ardere*. Fermentation, n. *fermentatio* (late), *feror* (the f. of wine); (fig.) *motus, turbis, tumor rerum*; to bring the people into a —, *animos plebis sollicitare*; — the camp, *turbas effere in castris*; — a land by war, *terram bello distrabere, miscere*; to be in —, *tumere, moveri* (moveretur aliquot locis servitium); *ardere*; means of —, or yea't (barm), *fermentum*.

Ferocious, adj. *ferox* (connected with *feri*, n. wild beast). *Ferocity*, n. *ferocia, ferocitas*. Adv. *ferociter*.

Ferret, n. *ricerra, mustela furo* (L.).

Ferruginous, adj. *ferrugineus* (iron-coloured), *ferratus* (holding or tasting of iron, soil, aqua).

Ferry, n. *tractus*; — boat, *scapha*; — man, *portitor*; the charge of —, *portorium*. To ferry over, v. *trahere, transmittere*.

Fertile, adj. *ferax, secundus, fertilis, opimus, uber* (rich), *comb. uber et fertilis, secundus et uber*; to make —, *feraciorē reddere, fecundare*; — the land by, *alqâ re terris dare fecunditatem*; to be —, in *copiam alcjs rei effundere*; a — year, *fertilis annus* (opp. *sterilis*); the year was very —, *magnum proventus frugum fructuumque annus hic altit*; a — author, *multorum librorum scriptor*, (so *haud ulla ætas virtutum feracior fuit*; *hæc ætas effudit copiam oratorum*; *magnum proventus potiorum annus hic altit*); a — genius, *ingenium ferax* or *secundum, in dolos lata*. Fertility, n. *fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas, copia*; the — of the country, *natura regionis ferax alcjs rei*. See *Fruit*.

Ferule, n. *ferula* (a reed or staff).

Fervid, adj. *fervidus* (hot, glowing, e.g. *pars mundi, rada, æquor*; fig. *animus, ingenium, oratio, genus dicendi*), *fervens* (heated, hot, e.g. *rota, aqua*); adv. *ferventer*; to make —, *fervescere*; to be —, *fervere*. *Fervor*, n. *feror* (e.g. *ocæna, musti, ær. calatis, animi*); to be in a —, *fervere furere*. See *Hot, Warm*.

Festival, *n.* *dies festus, dies sollemnis*; to keep a —, *dies festum agere*. **Festivity**, *n.* *festæ epulæ* (sacred feast), *letitia* (joy); — of mind, *animus latus* or *hilaris*; to awaken —, *hilaritatem excitare*; to indulge in —, *letitia* or *gaudio exultare*, *letitia* or *alacritate gaudere*.

Fetch, *v.tr.* *afferre, apportare, adducere, arcescere* (to send for), *addehere*; — a person, *alqm arcescere*; to cause to be —, *arcesci* or *arcessiri* *subire*; — a medical man for a sick person, *medicum ad ægotum adducere*; — breath, *spirare*, *spiritem ducere*; — a deep sigh, *gemitum de imo pectore ducere*.

Fetid, *adj.* *male olens, fœtidus*; — breath, *fœtida anima* or *fatidum os*, *putidus* (e.g. *ulcus*); to be —, *male olere, fœtere, putere*. See *Slink*.

Fetter, *n.* *compes, numella* (for the neck and feet, to hold a slave), *pedica, vinculum* (chain), *fig. tinea* and *compedes*. To **fetter**, *v.tr.* *vincula alci injicere* (in general), *alci compedes indere*; *fig.* to hold a youth in a snare, *juvenem gratâ compede tenere* or *vinculum* (scil. *amore, puellâ*); free from the — of the law, *liber exsolutusque legum vinculis*. See *Fasten*.

Fetid, *n.* (1) = *enmity, simultas* (hidden, obscure); open, *aperta*; very great, *summa*; to have — with any one, *habere simultas*; to gratify —, *exciere cum alqo*; to keep up —, *gerere cum alqo*; to enter into —, *suscipere*; to lay down or end —, *deponere, finire*; to cause —, *facere*; to foster —, *nurture*; to bring on yourself — for any one's good, *subire pro alqo*; to expose to —, *simulatibus alci dare alqm*; to destroy —, *dirimere*; to root out an inherited —, *paternas obliterare*; inimicities (private enmity), *bellum* (public war); they live in a —, *inimicitia sunt inter eos*; — in open —, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; if it must come to an open —, *si pugnandum erit*. (2) = a property held of a lord, **prædium* (ager), *beneficium*, **prædium* velut *fiduciarium datum*; to bestow a —, **prædium colu' fiduciarium dare alci*; to receive —, *accipere*. *T. cadai*, *quod velut beneficium dari potest*; (in juridical Latin) *feudalis*; — right, *beneficium*, **feudum*; — service, **officia a beneficiario* or a *cliente præstanda*. See *Client*, *Patron*.

Fever, *n.* *febris, febrium valetudines*; the tertian —, *febris tertiana* or merely *tertiana* (so *quartana*, &c.), also *febris tertius* or *quartus diebus decurrens* (so *f. ardens, frigida, lenta, *putrida*); to fall ill of a —, *in febrem incidere, febrem nancisci, febri corripi*; to have —, *febrem habere, pati, affectum esse, febrirè, æstu febrile jacere, febricitare* (frequently); to get better of —, *quartanum passum convalescere curesque integras recuperare*; the — begins, *febris incipit* or *accedit*; — goes off, *decedit, desinit, finitur, quiescit*; — returns, *repetit*; — increases, *increscit, augetur*; — decreases, *levatur, conquiescit*; — continues, *continuat*; to remove —, *febrem abigere, discutere*; to bring back —, *febrem reducere*; to cause —, *febrem afferre*; an attack of —, *febris accessio*; free from —, *febris carens, febre relicta*; to be —, *febricitare*; sick of —, *febricitans*; dreams of or from —, *ægri somnia*. **Feverish**, *adj.* *febricitans* (of persons and sickness), *febricitans* (ill of fever).

Few, *adj.* *pauci* (opp. *complures*, e.g. *homines*); very —, *pei pauci, perquam pauci, paucissimi*; not —, *multi, plerique*; — things, *pauca*; in — words, *paucis* (verbis). **Fewness**, *n.* *paucitas*. See *Little*, *Less*.

Fibre, *n.* *fibra*. **Fibrous**, *adj.* by the gen. *fibra*.

Fickle, *adj.* *inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis*, *comb. varius et mutabilis, mobilis* (e.g. *ingenium, animus, voluntas*); — fortune, *fluxa fortuna*. **Fickleness**, *n.* *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas mentis*; — of fortune, *mobilitas fortuna*.

Fiction, *n.* *factio, confictio* (the act), *res facta* or *commenticia, commentum* (the object); *male* —, *opinionum commenta*.

Fiddle, *n.* **violina*; to play the —, **violina*

canere; — well, *scite*. **Fiddler**, *n.* **violinista, m. *violinistria, f.*

Fidelity, *n.* *fideltas*. See *Faith*.

Field, *n.* (1) = a plain, *campus*; to entice an enemy into the —, *hostem in campum deducere*; an open or free —, *campus apertus*; in —, *in aperto*; (2) = a piece of land, *ager*, or pl. *agri*; arum, or pl. *area*; *seges* or *argetes* (a sowed field); relating to —, *agrarium*; on or in —, *agralis*; possessing many —, *agrosus*; in relation to an army, *in castris, bello*; to be in the —, *in castris esse, bellum gerere*; never to have been in —, *nunquam in acie stetisse, nunquam castra ridisse*; to go into the —, *ad bellum proficisci*; to lead into —, *exercitum* or *militem* in *expeditionem educere*; — out of winter-quarters, *copias extrahere ex hibernaculis*; to quit —, *hiberna relinquere*; to take the field against, *proficisci contra alqm, arma capere* or *ferre adversus alqm*; not to wish to —, *militiam detrectare*; to quit — a conqueror, *superiorem discedere*; — conquered, *inferiorem discedere*; (fig.) the — of honour, e.g. *omnibus patet honoris et gloria campus*; so *campus* in *quod oratio exultare potest*; he has a wide — for his industry, *latusque manat ejus industria*; so *libro ephesii memorare potest* (of an historian); the — of history has not been cultivated, *abest historia literis nostris*; the labours of the —, *opus rusticum* or *agreste* (to carry on —, *facere*), *agri* or *agrorum cultura*; field-artillery, *tormenta bellica* (pl.); a — bed, *lectus militaris*; — service, *castrensis stipendia*; to learn —, *castrensis stipendia imbuti*; limits of the —, *terrarum fruges, campi fructus*; a field-officer, *dux belli* or *exercitus*, or merely *dux*; a field-marshal, *imperator*; a cloak of a —, *paludamentum*; the tent of —, *prætorium*.

Fiend, *n.* *adversarius, diabolus* (*δαιμόλος*, *Eecl.*, *devil*). **Fiendish**, *adj.* *diabolicus, nefandus, fœdus*.

Fierce, *adj.* *ferox*. **Fierceness**, *n.* *ferocitas*.

Fife, *n.* **fistula transversa*. **Fifer**, *n.* **qui fistulâ transversâ canit*.

Fight, *n.* *pugna, certamen, concursus*; — with the fist, *pugilatus, pugilatio*; = wrestling, *luctatus, luctatio*; — with wild beasts (in the circus), *venatio*; a sham —, *simulacrum pugne*. A fighting cock, *gallinaceus pyetes*; to get up a cock —, *gallum certaminibus præparare*. To **fight**, *v. pugnare, bellare*; to learn to —, *armis uti discere*; a fighter, *n. puguator, gladiator*; to be a good —, *armis optime uti*; the art of —, *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria*; a master of —, *armorum doctor, lanista*; a place for —, *palæstra*; exercise in —, *armorum exercitium*. See *Battle*, *Contest*, *War*.

Figure, *n.* (1) = form or shape, *figura, forma, species* (*εἶδος*), *facies* (the general appearance), *statura* (the stature), *habitus* (*corporis*, the natural bearing, opp. *cultus*; Cicero combines thus *corporis nostri figura* et *forma* et *statura*); the external — of a man, *humana species* et *figura, figura* et *lineamenta hominis*; the beautiful —, *dignitas corporis, forma* et *decor corporis*; — of a woman, *tenestas*; (2) = an image or representation, *lit. schema* — *atis*, *n.* (in pure Latin) *figura, forma, imago*; geometrical figures, *formæ geometricæ, schemata geometrica, descriptiones*; to draw —, *describere*; the — of a circle, *schema rotundationis*; — of a triangle, *schema trigoni* or *figura triquetra*; — of a square, *quadrata designatio*; (fig.) a — in rhetoric, *forma, orationis lumen, insigne, ornamentum*; rhetorical figures, *orationis ornamenta, verborum exornationes*; I cut a pretty —, **parum honestæ sunt meæ partes in alqâ re*. **Figure** = a cipher, *litera*, **nota numeri*. See *Form*, *Number*.

Filament, *n.* *fibra* (in bodies and plants), *filum prætenue, pecten* (in trees), *capillamentum* (in trees), *floccus* (in cloth).

Filch, *v.tr.* *surripere alqm alci* or *ab alqo, furto abigere*. See *Steal*.

File, *n.* *lima*; to bring under the —, *limâ persequi* or *perpolire*; to need —, *limâ agere*; to apply the last —, *extremum peliendi bobem adli-*

bere; — to a discourse, *extrema lineamenta orationis afferre*. To file, *v.tr. limare*; *limā polire*; (fig.) *polire*, *perpolire*. Filed, *limatus* (lit. and fig. oratio). Filings, *n. scobis eliminata* or *delimata*, or merely *scobis*.

Filial, *adj. pius erga parentes*; — love, *pietas erga parentes*; also by the genitive, *a. est liberorum parentes tueri*, filial duty protects parents. See Son.

Fill, *v.tr. implere* (generally), *explere* (to fill up), *compleri* (to make quite full), *replere* (to fill again); *opplere* (to fill so as to cover), *referre* (to stuff), *cumulare aliquid aliquid re* (to heap up), *plene infundere* (e.g. *easa*); to be filled with meat and drink, *cibo et potione completum esse*, *epulis refectum esse*; to fill a page, *paginam complere* (so de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo); to — yourself with wine, *vino se onerare*; to be —, *vino obrui*. See Full.

Fillet, *n. fasciā (fasciola)*, *mitella* (to support a broken arm), *titta* (round the head as an ornament), *insula* (used by priests).

Film, *n. cuticula* (a little skin), *membranula*, *pellicula*.

Filter, *n. colium*. To filter, *v.tr. colare*.

Filth, *n. sordes*, *squalor*, *illucies*, *situs*, *peccor*, *tutum*, *canum*, *purgamentum*. Filthy, *adj. sordidus* (lit. and fig.), *squalidus* (only lit.), *lutosus*, *lutulentus*, *canosus*, *imundus*, *spurcius*, *obscurus*; very —, *sordium plenus*, *squalore sordidus*; to make —, *verses*, *versus obscenissimos facere* in *aliquid*; to be —, *sordere*, *squalere*; — very —, *situ squalere*; to become —, *sordescere*.

Fin, *n. pinna*, *pinnula*.

Final, *adj. ultimus*, *extremus*; — cause, ** causa ad quam omnia referuntur*; — judgment, ** sententia quā omnis contrōversia dirimitur*.

Finances, *n. (1) of a private person, res familiaris*, *vestigal* or *vestigalia* (income); embarrassed —, *res familiaris perturbata*; his — are in a bad condition, *communitus est aliquid re familiari*; (2) of a state, *vestigalia*, *erarium* (treasury), *republica* (the general pecuniary condition, e.g. *modica res publica novis sumptibus attenderetur*); to regulate the —, ** vestigalia* or *republicam ordinare*; minister of finance, or chancellor of the exchequer; ** cui cura erarii tradita est*.

Find, *v.tr. incenire* (to come upon), *reperire* (to discover after a search), *offendere* (to fall on), *deprehendere* in *aliquid re* (to catch), *animadvertere* (to notice); I — in authors, *apud auctores invenio*; few, etc. found safety, *perpauci litribus inventis salutem repererunt*; they found the temple not finished, *non perfectum templum offenderunt*; intr. *inceniri*, *reperiri*, *gigni*; witty and fine pleasantries are often found in, etc. *ingenioso et faceto genere jocundi philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt*; not a trace is found, ** ne vestigium quidem reliquum est*; he found admirers, *erant* or *non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — your death, *perire*; — in battle, *pugnantem cedere*, *præliantem occidere*; To find out, *excogitare*, *explorare*, *exquirere*.

Fine, or beautiful, *bellus*, *elegans*; the — arts, *artes liberales*; fine words, *verba isthæ sunt*; — opportunity, *ocasio maxime opportuna*; to write a — hand, *lepidā manu literas facere*, *elegantē scribere*; very fine! *bellè! pulchre! bene dicis! bene facis!* Finery, *n. lenocinium* (artificial), *cultus*, *mundus muliebris*.

Fine, *n. multa* or *multa* (in property, specially money); to incur a —, *committere multam*; to impose —, *irrogare multam*. To fine, *v.tr. multare* (e.g. *titia hominum damnis*, *populus stipendio, aliqui exilio, pœndi, pecuniâ*).

Finesse, *n. argutia*, *astutia*, *calliditas*.

Finger, *n. digitus* (also as a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus*, *latus*, *crassus*), *pôllex* (the thumb); the fore —, *digitus pollicis* or *n. pollice proximus*, *index digitus*; the middle —, *d. medius*, *d. famosus* or *infamis*, or *impudicus*; the ring —, *d. medicus* or *medicinalis*, *d. minimo proximus* or

vicinus; the little —, *d. minimus* or *brevisissimus*; his little — is worth more than your whole body, *ejus plurius unguis quam tu totus es*; to put your — to your mouth, *digitus suadere silentium*; to put out the middle —, *digitum medium porrigere*; to raise your —, *digitum tollere* (for silence, etc.); to count by the —, in *digitos digrere*, *digitis* or *per digitos numerare*, *digitis computare*; not to advance a — a breadth, *digitum progredi non posse*; to turn round your —, *perducere eum*, *possum quo volo, nihil est fractibilis illo*, *auricula infima mollior est*; to regard as the — of God, ** dictitius aliquid accidisse putare*; not to move a — for, *ne digitum quidem aliquid rei causâ porrigere*; the end of the —, *digitus extremus*; to touch with the —, *digitis extremis attingere*; language of the fingers, ** digitorum signa*, *digitis nostram voluntatem declarantes*; to speak with the —, *digitis loqui* (Ovid), ** in vicem sermonis digitis uti*; to signify by —, ** per digitorum gestum significare aliquid*. See Hand.

Finish, *v.tr. finire*, *ad exitum adducere*, *ad finem perducere*, *conscire*, *consummare*, *absolvere*, *perficere*, *perpolire*; comb. *perpolire* atque *conscire*; *extremam* or *summam* manum inponere *aliquid rei* (to put the last hand to). — See End.

Finite, *adj. finitus* (having an end), *circumscribitus* (limited), *non æternus*, *interiturus* (about to perish); we men are — beings, *nos homines mortis obnoxi sumus*. See Infinite.

Fir, *n. pinus*; the wild —, ** pinus silvestris* (L., opp. *pinus pinca*, L.); of —, *pinæus*; — grove, *pinetum*; — wood, *lignum pinum*; forest of —, *pinæa silva*; — branch, *frons pinæa*.

Fire, *n. ignis*, *flamma*, *ardor*, *incendium*, *scintilla*; to take —, *ignem (flammam) concipere*; to strike —, *elidere a silice*; to make — again, *reficere*; to feed a —, *alere*, *igni alimenta dare*; to put — to, *ignem adducere*, *subficere rei*; to set fire to, *ad ignem apponere*; to throw out fire, *eructare flammam*; to be on fire, *ardere*, *flagrare*; to waste with fire and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out fire, *ignem reprimere*, *incendium restringere*; to fire (as soldiers do), ** tormentum (tormenta) mittere*; — at, ** ictum scopulorum mittere in aliquid*, *tela conijcere in aliquid*; to stand fire, *sub-ictu esse*; to be beyond the reach of —, *extra telli conjectum esse*; to come within —, *sub-ictum dari*; to be between two fires, *lupum auribus tenere*. Fire (in the sense of glance or brightness), *ignis*, *ardor*; (fire of the eyes) *rustum* or *oculorum aciem ferre non posse*, not to be able to bear the fire of the eyes and looks; fire (in the sense of heat), *ardor*, *incendium*; to set a person's mind on fire, *echementius incendere aliquid animum*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus præceps est in iram*; mental fire, *vis*, *rigor*, *impetus*, *spiritus*, *calor*, *ardor*, *feror*, *animi*; fire of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; natural fire, *alacritas naturaliter innata*; poetic fire, *impetus dicinus*; rhetorical —, *concitatio dicentis*, *ardor dicendi*; fire of discourse, *is orationis*; to be on fire (as poets), *assurgere*, *mente inflammatum esse*; to be without fire (of speakers), *linguere*, *frigere*; he who has no fire, *languidus*, *frigidus*. Under the fire of the cannon, ** inter sonitum (or fragorem) tormentorum*. A fire-worshipper, *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*; the fire department (in a corporation), ** cura incendiorum*, ** quibus est cura incend. mandata*; a fiery look, *oculi ardentes*, *oculorum ardor*; a fire-brand, *titio*, *torris*; a little fire, *igniculus*; commander of the fire-men, *præfectus vigilum*; easy to take fire, *igni concipiendo aptus*, *ignis capacissimus*; fire-proof, *ignibus imperitus*, *incurruptus*, *ab igne tutus*; fire-men's tools, ** instrumenta ad incendia compescenda*, ** subsidia reprimendis ignibus*; smell of fire, *idor sedus ex adustis rebus*; to cry "fire," *incendium conclamare*; a fire-arm, ** sclopetum*, ** bombardæ*; the god of fire, *Fulcanus*; the fire-place, *foculus*; a shot or ball, *globus*; the art of making fire-works, *pyrotechnia*; the fire police, ** cura incendiorum*; ** exequia nocturna*; *rigulæque aduersus incendia*

instituti, a signal of fire, *ignum significatio*; red as fire, *igneo colore*, *igneus*, *flumens*, *rutilus*, *rubicundus*, fire-stone, *pyrites*; death by fire (as a punishment), *pœnia quæ aliquis igni crematur*; to be burnt to death, *ogum ascendere*, *igni necari*. *Fieri*, *igneus*, *ardens*, *fulgens*, — wine, *vinum feridum*, — speech, *oratio ardens*.

Firm, adj. *firmus*, *stabilis*; — hand (of the surgeon), *manus stabilis nec unquam intremiscens*; — health, *firma corporis constitutio*, *corpus bene constitutum*, — friendship, *amicitia firma (et perpetua)*, — mind, *animus firmus*; to be of a —, *stare animo* (*animus*, of several); to remain — in, *stare in re* (e.g. *sententia*), *n* — man, *homo constans*; — determination, *consilium certum*; to have a — conviction of, *de alqâ se sibi persuasisse*; to hold —, *tenere*, *retinere*; I am firmly persuaded, *persuasissimum mihi est*. Firmness, *n*. *firmitas*, *firmutudo* (e.g. *robor*, *animi*), *constantia*, *perseverantia*; to give — to alqd. *co roborare*, *firmare*; to act with —, *constantiam adhibere* et alci rei.

Fisci, *primum*. See *One*.

Fiscal, adj. *fiscalis*, — treasury, *fiscus* (the public purse), — administrator, *procurator principis* or *Cæsaris* (chancellor of the exchequer); — advocate, *advocatus fisci* (Solicitor-General).

Fish, *n*. *piscis*; — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*; river —, *piscis fluvialis*; an ordinary —, *plebeius cœne piscis*, a small —, *pisciculus*; very small —, *minuti pisciculi*, the *Fishes* (a constellation), *Pisces*, — hook, *hamus*, *hamus piscarius*; to throw out a —, *hamum demittere*, to take —, *hamum colligere*, — skin, *piscis* or *piscium cutis* or *corium*; — monger, **qui piscis reddit* or *vendit*, *celarius* (large sea-fish), *salsamentarius* (salt), — pond, *piscina*, *piscium vivarium*; — bait, *esca*. *Fishing*, *n*. *piscatio* (the act), *piscatus* (as a business); to carry on —, *piscationem exercere*; to be fond of —, **piscandi studio teneri*, *a* — net, *rete piscatoris* or *rete*, *funda*, *jaculum* (a casting-net), — box or cottage, *casa piscatoria*; — boat, *piscatoris scapha* or *cymba* (small), — vessel, *natis piscatoria*; — rod, *arundo piscatoria*. *A fisher*, *n*. *piscator*, *m*. *piscatilis*, *f*, to get your living as —, *piscatori ad artificium questum facere*. To fish, *v.ti*. *piscare* (with the hook, *hamo*), *piscare capere*.

Fissure, *n*. *fissura*, *fissum*, *rima* (a leak); to have *n* small —, *fissum esse tenui rimâ*, to undergo —, *fissurâ dehiscere*, *rimam agere*, to make —, *diffundere*.

Fist, *n*. *pugnis*, to show fists, *manus in pugnam comprimere*, to strike with —, *pugnis cedere*; = a cuff, *pugnis*, *colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*. See *Fight*, *Contest*, *Puglist*.

Fistula, *n*. *fistula*.

Fit, adj. *aptus*, *idoneus* (proper), *commodus*, *opportunus*, *habilis*, comb. *opportunus* et *idoneus*, *commodus* et *idoneus*, *habilis* et *aptus*, a garment — for running, **estis commoda ad cursum*, *a* — occasion, *occasio idonea* or *commoda* et *idonea*, *opportunitas*; — place, *locus nativâ idoneus* atque *opportunus*, *a* — season of the year, *commodum anni tempus*; that is not —, *hoc offendit* or *hoc offensum est*. Fitness, *n*. *commoditas*, *commodum*. To fit, or to be fit, *aptum esse*, *apte convenire* et ad or in alqd., *imre convenire* in alqd., the shoes —, *calcei ad pedes apti sunt* or *ad pedes apte conveniunt*, the garment —, *vestis bene sedet*; (fig.) *decere* (with ace, to be fit), *aptum esse alci* or *ad alqd.*, *accommodatum esse alci rei* or *ad alqd.*, *convenire* et alci rei or cum rei, *congruere* et alci rei or cum alqâ rei; — a person, *cadere in alqm*; not — for, *abhorre* or *dissecte* et ab alqâ rei, it is not — for a good man to lie, *non cadit in bonum virum mentiri*; to fit, or make —, *v.tr*. *accommodare* et alci rei or *ad alqd.* A fit, or sudden attack of disease, *accessio* (*morbi*, *febris*); to have a —, *morbo tentari*; the fits become more severe, *gravioris accessiones veniunt*. A fit of temper, *stomachus*, *vra*.

Five, *quinqv*, *quintæ* — a (fish each, e.g. *fosse quinos pedes alte ducebantur*, dykes were formed each five feet deep; with plural nouns, *quinqv*

literæ, five epistles); — asses, *quinqvessis*; a piece of money of — asses worth, *nummus quinqvarius*; the five marks on a dice * * * *qui cunx*; *quinqv*

primi, the — chief magistrates, *quinqvennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno*, every — years; five years old, *quinqvennis*, *quinqv* annorum, *quinqv* annos natus, *quinqvennialis* (happening every — years); more than —, *quinqvenni major*; — times, *quinqv*; — so many, *quinqvies tantum*; — more, *quinqv*es tanto amplius, *quam tantum*, etc., to count five five times, *quinqvies quinqv* numerare; the — men, *quinqv*centi, their office, *quinqv*centatus; — monthly, *quinqv*estris, *quinqv* mensium, of five pounds, *quinqv*libralis, *quinqv* pondo; — fold, *quinqv*plex, *quinqv*partitus (of — parts); adv. *quinqv*partito; — times greater, *quinqv*plus; *quinqv*es tanto amplius quam quantum ei in cellam sumere licitum est, *orbitatus imperator*, he required from the cities five times more than it was lawful for him to take into the magazine; to increase — fold, *quinqv*iplicari. Fifteen, *quinqv*decim, *decem quinqv*, the —, *quinqv*decim; their office, *quinqv*decimatus; belonging to —, *quinqv*decimatus; five and a half, *quinqv* et dimidium. Fifth, *quintus* — a —, every —, *quintus quisque*; every — month, *quinto quoque mense*; the — day after the Ides, *quinqv*atus, one of the — rank, *quintarius*, — legion, *quintana*, that which takes place on the — day, *quintanus*, the — part, *pars quinta* (*quinqv* is 5-12ths). Fifteenth, *quintus decimus*, one of the — legion, *quinqv*decimanus, the — of March, *Idus Martia*.

Fix, *v.ti*. *figere*, *affigere* (preferable) *alci rei* or *ad alqd.* — with nails, *clavis figere*, *affigere* or *configere* *alqd* *alci rei*. Fixture, *n*. *res que moveri non potest*. Fixity, *n*. *firmitas*. Fixedness, *n*. *constantia* (*animi*, *consilii*). See *Fasten*.

Flag, *n*. *signum* (*militarie*), *vezivum*; to hoist a —, *vezivum proponere*, to strike or let down —, *vez. submittere*. A flag-bearer, *n*. *signifer*, *vezivarius*.

Flagellate, *v.tr*. *flagris* or *flagellis cedere*, *flagellare* (post-Aug.). *Flagellation*, *n*. *flagellatio* (Eccl.).

Flagitious, adj. *flagitiosus*, *nefarus*, *facinus*

Flagion, *n*. *lagena*, *ampulla*.

Flagrant, adj. *impudens*, *apertus*, *manifestus*

Flagrancy, *n*. *impudentia*.

Flail, *n*. *flagellum*

Flake, *n*. *flocus*; — of snow, *plumea crustula*;

in pl. *nives plumæ*, also *nives*

Flambeau, *n*. *fax*, *tada*, *funale*, *faces* or *tedæ ardentes* (on fire), *faces collicuentes* (giving light), to shake —, *facem concutere*; to kindle — at the fire, *faces ex ignibus inflammare*; a procession with flambeaux, *pompa collicuentibus facibus ducta*.

Flame, *n*. *flamma* (lit and fig), a dor (of the fire), *ignis*; to set in a —, *inflammare*, *vincere*; the — grows, *flamma crescit*, (fig.) the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. To flame, *v.intr*. *ardere*, *flagrare*. Flaming, *flammeus*; — colour, *coloris flamma*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*, — countenance, *ardor vultus*; — rage, *ultræ flammæ*.

Flank, *n*. *latus* (of men, breasts, a camp, an army, opp. *frons*, *teigum*), on both —, *ab utroque latere*; the open —, *latus apertum*, to prevent — merely the — (in battle), *latus nudum dare*, also *latus dare* or *præbere*, to cover —, *latus tegere*, *latus tutum præbere*, to attack on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi* or *irradere*, *hostem* et *transversum adorari*, *latus hostium* *in vadere* or *incurrere*, *transversum hostium aciem incedere*, in *latere hostis incurrare*; to surround —, *aciem hostium a latere circumire*, to stand on —, *latere a cingere*.

Flannel, *n*. *pannus laneus*, *mollior*.

Flap, *n*. *lacinia*, *pannus*, *linteolum*. To flap, *v*. *clangere*.

Flare, *v.intr*. *fulgere*, *splendere*, *lucere*

Flash, *n*. *fulgur* (sing., rare pl. *fos gores*). To

flash, v. intr. *fulgurare, fulgere, micare, splendere*; the swords —, *micantes fulsere gladii*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*; — through the mask, *ex persona ardebant oculi*; flashing thoughts, *vibrantes sententiae*.

Flask, n. *laguncula, ampullula*; a powder —, *cornu pulveris pyrii*.

Flasket, n. *corbis, fascina*.

Flat, adj. *planus* (opp. *asper* or *montuosus* or *montanus*), *aquus* (even); — bottomed boats, *naves plano carinis*, *naves plano nleo*; a — nose, *nasus simus*; — land, *campus*; — shore, *litus planum*. Flat, n. *planities*; — of the hand, *palma*.

Flatter, v. tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*; pleasure — the senses, *voluptas blanditur sensibus*; *nimum esse in alci laudibus*; do not think I — you, *noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare*; as I — myself, *quomodo mihi persuadeo*; to — yourself with the hope, *sperare fore ut*, etc., in *eam spem adduci ut*, etc., *magna me spes tenet* (with inf.). Flattery, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (effort to gain favour), *blanditiæ* (smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum, vox blanda*; petty —, *assentatiuncula*; slavish —, *blanditiæ verniles*; without —, e.g. *dicam non recereas assentandi suspitionem*, I will say so without fearing the charge of flattery, also *ambitione relegata*; from —, *assentandi causa, per adulacionem or assentationem*; by —, *per blanditias*; to say flattering things to —, *alci blanditias dicere*; to listen to —, *adulatoribus aures patefacere*. Flattering, *blandus, blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (acceptable); it is very — to me, *summo honori mihi duco*.

Flatulence, n. *inflatio*; to have —, *inflationem habere*; to cause —, *infl. facere, parere*; to relieve yourself of —, *infl. lecare, discutere, flatum crepitumque ventris emittere, crepitum ventris emittere*; food which occasions —, *cibi qui inflant or qui inflationem habent*.

Flaunt, v. *se ostentare*; — in gold and purple, *insignem viro et purpurâ conspici*; = to display, *facere alqd*.

Flavour, n. *sapor, jucundus, suavitas*; having —, *jucundi saporis*. To flavour, v. tr. *alqd condire alqre*.

Flaw, n. *rima, fissura, foramen* (whole), *fractura, vitium*.

Flax, n. *linum*; of —, *lineus*; to comb —, *linum erellere*.

Flay, v. tr. lit. *pellem detrahare alci or alci corpore*, *deglubere alqm* (alive, victim); *delegere curium de tergo alci*; (fig.) *cecare, lacerare*.

Flea, n. *pulex*; full of —, *pulicosus*.

Fledged, adj. *adultus*; to be —, *pennas habere*, *pennulis uti posse*; the young becomes —, *pennæ nascuntur pullo*; not yet —, *infirmus*.

Flee, v. intr. *fugam petere, capere, capessere, fugæ se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se conficere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi or se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab or ex alqo loco*; — a person, *fugere alqm*; the king's servants —, *fit fuga regis apparitorum*; — neck and heels, *præcipitem sese mandare fugæ*; — from fear, *metu perterritum profugere*; — to, *fugâ petere alqd* (e.g. *arbores*), *confugere or fugam capessere alqo, confugere or profugere ad alqm*; — in complete disorder, *fugâ effusâ castra petere*. Flight, n. *fuga*.

Fleece, n. *vellus*; the golden —, *pellis aurata or inaurata*, *pellis aurea, auratæ ovis pellis*; the order of —, *turma equestris pelle aureâ insignis*. To fleece, or shear, *tondere*; = to harass, (fig.) *cecare*.

Fier, v. *alqm ludificari, irridere, alqm irridere et coibis increpitare, alqm irritu insectari, alqm capillari*.

Fleet, adj. *velox, volucer, pernix*. Fleetness, n. *velocitas, pernicitas*.

Fleet, n. *classis*; to build —, *classem edificare*; to fit out —, *ornare*; the — sets sail, *ezire*; to lead out of port, *naves e portu educere*; to anchor a fleet, *classem constituere*; to bring — to shore,

classem ad terram appellere; to command —, *præesse classi*; a flotilla, *classis parva*; to have a small —, *alqd navicularum habere*.

Flesh, n. *caro* (both on the body and cooked), *viscera* —um, n. (everything under the skin of an animal; e.g. *bovm visceribus vesci scelus habebatur*, *rorum viscera apponit*), *corpus* (opp. *ossa*), *ricum, riva partes*; to cut to the —, *alqd ad vitum rescare, ad civas partes recidere*; a piece of —, *caruncula*; roast — or meat, *caro assu*; boiled —, *caro liza*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro salse conspersa or conditanea*; smoked —, *caro fumo durata, jurulenta*; in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro*, e.g. *vitulina*, calf's flesh or veal; *canina*, dog's flesh; (fig.) my flesh and blood, *mea viscera*; the eating of — as food, *caronium usus*; to abstain from —, *abstinere edendâ carne*; on a fast it is a sin to eat —, *sejunctio indicto caribibus vesci nefas habetur*; flesh-colour, *candor carnosus*. Fleishy; adj. *carnosus*.

Flexible, adj. *flexibilis, mollis*; — joints, *molles commissuræ*. Flexibility, n. *mollitudo*; — of character, *facilitas*.

Flicker, v. intr. *colitare* (of birds), *flutare* (of things, as sails).

Flight, n. *fuga*; to take to —, *fugire*; to put to —, *fugare*, in *fugam dare, vertere, conficere*; to be in —, in *fugâ esse*; to escape by —, *fugâ se eripere*; to be brought back from —, *ex fugâ retrahi*. Flying, *fugiens*; — swiftly, *fugax, velox*; = decaying, *fluxus, caducus*; adv. *cursim, leviter, breviter*. Flighty (in character), *levis, inconstans, mobilis*. To fly over study, *studia leviter attingere*. See *Flee*.

Filmsy, adj. *mollis, rarus, levis, vilis*.

Flinch, v. intr. *cedere, recedere, retro cedere, recillire, horrere, exhorrescere alqd*.

Fling, v. tr. *jaculare, mittere, jaculari, conficere*; — at, *injacere alci rei or in alqd, petere alqm alqre*; — stones, *lapides jacere*; — at a person, *lapidibus alqm prosequi*; — anything at a person's head, in *caput alci alqd jaculari*.

Flint, n. *lapis vivus, silex*; he has a heart of flint, *habet silices pectus ejus, stat ei in corde silex*.

Flippant, adj. *lascivus, petulant*; to be —, *lascivire*. Flippancy, *petulanter factum*; we commit a — when, *petulanter facimus si*, etc.

Flirt, v. intr. *lenocinare juvenibus*. Flirtation, n. *lenocinium*; *lenticas in amore*. Flirt, n. *desultor amoris* (m.).

Flit, v. intr. *colitare*.

Flood, n. *sueridia*.

Flood, n. *ratia*; *lignorum per aquas decursus*; *natate, deferri*; *ligna flumine secundo dimittere*.

Flood, n. *grex*; = a great number of persons, *calera, multitudo*. To flood, v. intr. *concerari*.

Flog, v. tr. *verberare, loris cadere, flagris or flagellis cadere*; — with rods, *virgis cadere*; — to death, *usque ad necem alqm loris cadere, alqm flagellis ad mortem cadere*.

Flood, n. (1) as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus maris* (opp. *recessus æstium*), *æstis commutatio* (change of tide from the ebb), *æstus maritimi*; the flood (tide) rise, *æstus crescit, æstus ex alto se incitat*; — falls, *minuit*; (2) = overflow, *inundatio fluminis, eluvio*; "the —" *inundatio* *propter scelera hominum in terras immissa*.

Floor, n. *solum* (of the ground), *coaxatio*; to make or lay —, *coaxationem facere, coaxare*; *placimentum scætile* (made of slabs of marble), *n. tessellatum or vermiculatum* (Mosaic); a hanging —, *suspensura*; area (a barn-floor); *tabulatum, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio* (a story); the lowest or ground —, *contignatio quæ plano præ est, conclavia quæ plano pede sunt*; the second —, *cenaculum, domus superior*; the third —, *contignatio tertia, cenaculum superius*; to go up to the third —, in *tertiâ contignationem ascendere*; to dwell in —, *tribus scælis habitaret*.

Floral, adj. *florens*. Florid, adj. (1) = flowery,

floridus; (2) = bright like flowers, *florus*. See Flower.

Flounce, *n.* (of a woman's gown) *instila*.

Flour, *n.* *farina*, *farina minuta*, *pollen* (fine); — of wheat, *farina triticea*; — of barley, *f. hordea* (barley-meal); full of —, *farinosus*; relating to —, *farinarius*; looking like —, *farinulentus*; floury or mealy, *farinaceus*; measure for —, **dolum farinae* or *farinarium*; chamber for —, *cella farinaria*; sieve for —, *cribrum farinarium*.

Flourish, *v.intr.* *florere*, *rigere*; to begin to —, *florescere*; to cease —, *desflorescere*. Flourishing, *florens*, *latus*; — circumstances, *res florentes*. See Bloom, Flower.

Flout, *v.tr.* *aliquid ludificari*, *cavillari*, *deridere*, *irridere*.

Flow, *to*, *v.n.* (as a fluid) *fluere*, *labi*, *manare*; — out, *affluere* ex, e; — in, *insuere*; — down, *deferri* in *alqd*; — into the sea, *effundi* in *mare*; to — through, *fluere per alqd*. The speech flows from his tongue, *fluit oratio*; the ink —, *littera se fundit*, *charta transmittit litteras*, *charta est bibula*; to — (that is, to spring or arise), *fluere*, *manare*. A flowing, *fluxio*, *flumen*, *fluor*. Flowing, *adj.* *fluens*, *manans*; — water, *flumen eivum*; — speech, *fluens*, *profluens*, *volubilis*. Flowingly, *adv.* *facile*, *commode*; to speak —, *cerba voltere*; to narrate —, *alqd non interrupte narrare*.

Flower, *n.* *flos*, *flosculus* (dim.); cultivation of flowers, *florum cultus*; a bed of —, *arca floribus consita*; a field of —, *ager floribus consitus*; a leaf of a —, **petalum*; season of —, **tempus mensis florum*; a lover of —, **florum amans*; a cultivator of —, *florum cultor*; a flower-garden (also a festival of flowers), *floralia*; a flower-root, *bulbus*, *bulbulus*; a garland of flowers, *sertum*, *corona florea*; to adorn with —, *sertis redimire*; odour from —, *odores qui afflantur a floribus*; a vase for —, *testa florum*; the goddess of —, *Flora*; a knowledge of —, *florum intelligentia*; the world of —, **regnum florum*; a flower-painter, **qui flores pictura imitatur*. Flowery, *adj.* *floridus*, *floribus restitus*; to use flowery diction, *floribus loqui*, *florido dicendi genere uti*; a collection of flowers (in poetry, etc), *anthologia*. The flower of life, *etas florens*, *optima*; to be in —, *etate florere*; the flower of health, *caletudo integra*; to lose flowers, decline, *desflorescere*, *mittere flores*.

Fluctuate, *v.intr.* *fluere animi* or *animo*, also *fluere* alone, *tendere animi* or *animo* (of several, animi, but never animorum), *incertum esse*, *hastitare*, *dubitare*, in *dubio esse*; the battle —, *incerto Marte pugnare* (so *dixi anceps stetit pugna*); *districum esse*, in *contrarias sententias distrabi*, *inter varia consilia fluctuare*, *inter spem metumque suspensum animi esse*; — between trust and distrust, *alternis fidere ac diffidere*. — Fluctuation, *n.* *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*, *anceps spes* et *metus*.

Flue, *n.* *fumarium*; the — smokes, *domus fumat* or *culmen fumat*.

Fluency, *n.* *oratio volubilis*, *expedita* et *perfacile currens oratio*, *verborum expedita ac praefluens* quodammodo *celeritas*, *facundia*, *volubilitas* lingue et *verborum*. Fluent, *adj.* *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); *n.* style, *genus orationis* *profluens*, **genus dicendi sponte sua fusum*, *oratio leniter profluens*; — verses, *versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes*; *adv.* *facile*, *commode*; to speak —, *commode verba facere*; to narrate —, **facundum et linguam promptum esse narratorem*. See Flow.

Fluid, *n.* *liquor*, *fluor*, *humor*, *agua*; *adj.* *liquidus*, *fluidus*, *fluens*; to become —, *liquecere*, *liquefieri*; to make —, *liquecere*, *liquare*.

Flummery, *n.* (1) a dish, *arenæ pulvis*; (2) empty talk, *gerreæ*, *nuga*, *nugatoria orum*, *n.*

Flush, *n.* *rubor*. — To flush, *v.intr.* *rubor* or *pudor* *alci suffunditur*, *alco erubescit*.

Fluster, *v.tr.* *percutere*, *agitare*, *commovere*.

Flutter, *v.intr.* *volitare*; *v.tr.* *agitare*, *commovere*.

Flux, *n.* *fluxio*, *fluxura*; (as a disease) *fluxio*,

rheumatismus; — of the nose, *destillatio naris*, *gravedo* (from a cold); I suffer from, **rheumatismus laboro*, *destillationes male me habent* (catarrh); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus*.

Fly, *n.* *musca*, *cantharis*. To fly, *v.intr.* *volare*, *volitare*, *fluitare*; to fly to, *advolare*; — in, *involare*; — out, *evolare*; — away, *avolare*; to let fly, *emittere e manibus*, *centis dare*; flying (dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*; flying garments, **vestes fluitantes*; — leaves, **epheuerides*. Flight, *n.* *volatus*. A swarm of flies, *muscarum vis*.

Foal, *n.* *pullus equi*, *pullus equinus*.

Foam, *n.* *spuma*. To foam, *v.intr.* *spumare*, *spumas agere* in ore; the water —, *agua ex edito desiliens abscit*; *v.tr.* *despumare*.

Focus, *n.* **focus*, **locus in quem radii colliguntur*.

Fodder, *n.* *pabulum*, *pastus*.

Foe, *n.* *hostis* (a public), *inimicus* (a private). See Enemy.

Fog, *n.* *nebula*, *nebula densa* (opp. *subtilis*); a cold —, *nebula frigida*; the — rises out of the sea, *nebula oritur e lacu*; — lies in the plain, etc. *nebula sedet campo*, *montibus*; the rivers are covered with —, *caligant flumina nebula*; — covers the forest, *densa nebula saltum omnem interit*; — is so thick, etc. *nebula adeo densa est ut lucis usum eripiat*; — rises, *nebulae de terra surgunt*, *nebula se nubes levatur*; — falls, *nebulae delabuntur* or *desidunt*. Foggy, *adj.* *nebulosus*; it is — weather, *cælum est nebulosum*, *aër est nebulosus*.

Fogh! phui! turpe dictu!

Foil, *n.* *rudis*. To foil, *v.tr.* *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere*, *eludere*.

Foist, *v.* *supponere alqd alci*, *subdere*, *subficere*.

Fold, *n.* *sinus*, *ruga* (a wrinkle or small fold; e.g. in *veste* et *rugas* et *sinus invenis*); a garment with —, *vestis sinuosa*. To fold, *v.tr.* *complicare alqd*, *artare alqd in rugas*, *rugas locare in re*; *intr.* *replicari in rugas*; — the hands, *digitos inter se pectine neceret*, *digitos pectinatum inter se implictere*; — in prayer, *manus in supplicem habitum conformare* (Eccl.).

Foliage, *n.* *frons*, *frondes* (branches); *folia* (leaves).

Folio, *n.* **liber formæ maximæ*; in —, *formæ maximæ*.

Follow, *v.tr.* *sequi alqm*, *consequi*, *insequi*, *subsequi* (very close), *prosequi* (at a distance); *persequi alqm* (to follow out), *comitari* (to accompany); he was followed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitata frequentia*; to — after or succeed, *succedere alci* and *alci rei*, *exicipere alqm* and *alqd*, *continuari alci rei*; — (as a successor), *succedere in alci locum* (on the throne, in *regno*); the summer — the winter, *hiemem astus excipit* (so *noctem dies subsequitur* et *alas succedit ætati*, **malum malum excipit*, *fallacia alia aliam trudit*); — from, *manare* (e.g. *peccata ex vitis manant*), *effici*, *confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur*, etc.; ex *rationatione conficitur*); hence it —, *sequitur*, *sequitur igitur* or *enim*, *ex quo efficitur*; what —? *quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea?* thus it —, *ita fit ut*, etc.; the one — the other, *alterum alteri consequens est*; to follow or imitate, *sequi alqm* or *alqd*, *auctoritate alci moveri*, *alci obtemperare* (to listen to the wishes of), *dicto alci audientem esse* (to follow or obey his command); — an opinion, *sententiam alci sequi* or *probare*; — your own judgment, *suo uti ingenio*. Following, *sequens*, *secutus*; for the — year, e.g. in *insequentem annum tribunos creare*; the — month has many holidays, *sequens mensis complures dies feriatis habet* (so *quæ imagine insecuti principes signantur*), *alci proximus*, *secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a series), *futurus*, *venturus*, *posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*; on the —, *postero die*, *postridie* (*eius diei*); the whole — period, *omnis*

perplexitas consequentis temporis; he spoke as follows, *hoc locutus est*, his former words used est, he is said to have —, *in hunc modum locutus fertur*.

Folly, *n. stultitia, dementia* (loss of sense); that is the greatest —, *quo nihil est stultius*; I consider it —, *summa dementia esse iudico*; (as an act) *stulte factum, stultitia*; to commit follies, *omnia stulte facere*; to be pleased with —, *aleys stultitia et ineptias decorare*. See Fool.

Foment, *v. tr. fovere alyd, fomenta adhibere* or *admoovere alyd, n.*; Fomentation, *n. fomentum, unguenta alyd, n.*; to apply a —, *fomentum corvori admoovere*.

Fond, *adj. (1) = foolish, stultus*; (2) = loving, amans, amator, cullor; — of women, *amator mulierum* (so *aleys rei*), *studiosus alyd rei*, very —, *aleys rei* or *aleys amantissimus* or *studiosissimus*, *consecutor alyd rei* (e. g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *literarum studiosus*; — of hunting, *tenandi studiosus*; to be —, *aleys rei amantem esse, alyd re delectare, gaudere*. *magno alyd rei studio teneri*. Fondness, *n. studium*.

Fondle, *v. tr. blandiri alyd, permulcere alyd, amplexari et osculari alyd*. Fondling, *n. blanditio, blandimenta*.

Food, *n. cibum, esca, cibaria -orum, n.* (whatever may be eaten by man or beast), *edulia -um* or *-orum, n.* (catables), *oponium* (saUCE, every thing beyond mere necessities), *alimenta* (nourishment), *penus* (supplies of food), *epula* (feast). To abstain from —, *cibo se abstinere*; to digest —, *cibum concicere, concoquere*; to furnish the table with the choicest —, *mensas conquisitissimis epulis exornare*. A food-shop, *popina*; a store-room, *cella, penaria*; a larder, *cella promptuarii*; food-market, *macellum* (shambles), *forum olitorum* (for vegetables); to go to —, *opsonatum ire, n.* food-distributor, *procurator peni* (a steward or housekeeper), food for sacrifice, **cibaria sacrificii oblata*; to offer —, **cibaria sacrificare*. See Eat, Meals.

Fool, *n. homo stultus* (one who lacks intelligence), I think him a great fool who, *his stulte facere duco qui, etc.*; *coprea* (aspiras, a fool, as in a pantomime), *sannio* (a maker of grimaces); a little fool, *stultulus, homuncio, homiulus, capitulum* (as *lepidum capitulum*, a funny fellow); a fool's wit or fun, *nugæ, ineptiæ*; — cap, *coprea pilus*; to put a fool's cap on a person, *ludibrio habere*; to play the fool *n. rari, ineptire, decipere*; give over playing the fool! *quoniam tu stulte vias nugas or ineptias*, a fool's stroke, **stulte or inepte factum*; — words, *verba stulta*. Foolish, *stultus, stolidus* (silly), *ineptus* (one who acts out of place and time and reason), *inutilis* (useless), *demens* (one who has lost his head). Folly, *stultitia* (stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuitas* (stupidity), *insipientia* (want of prudence), *arientia* (unreason), *dementia* (loss of faculty), *delirium* (wandering of mind). To sustain the character of a fool, **coprea personam tuam or sustinere, *coprea partes agere*; to treat as a fool, *aliqui ludibrio habere, aliqui pro derisculo ac delectamento putare*; to allow yourself to be so treated, *ludibrio se haberi ab aliis pati*; to be a great man's fool, *esse inter ludibria alyd*; to choose one, *amici causâ sibi deligere alyd*; to act as a fool (in pretence), *stultitiam simulare*. (In reality) *stulte agere*; O you good-natured fool! O tuam vanae elidines! He is a perfect fool, *homo nihil potest esse derisivus*; to render a person a fool, *stultum reddere, aliqui infatuare*; to become foolish through joy, *pro gaudio pene decipere*. Adv. *stulte, stolidè, decenter* (e. g. *aliqui d stolidè or decenter credere*, to be a fool to believe that; *summa demens esse iudico*, I think it the part of a madman, or I think it the greatest folly). To take in a person's follies, *aleys stultitia et ineptias decorare*. See Mad.

Foat, *n. (1) = the member of the human body, pes, ens* (the heel); to dance on the two hind —, *salutare eudætiæ præcipibus pedibus* (of quadruped),

to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere*; he goes —, *pedibus incedit*; to kerpe on —, *pedibus merere, stipendia facere*; to fight on —, *pedibus præliari*; the horse fights —, *pugna it ad pedes*; to try at a person's —, *aliqui ante pedes alyd abnegare*; to fail —, *ad pedes alyd se abicere, proicere, prosternere, prostruere, ad genua alyd procumbere, ad pedes alyd procidere, accidere, genibus alyd adcolui, prosternere se et supplicare alyd*; to be weak in the —, *pedibus non valere, pedibus captum esse, pedibus eger, male pedatus*; to have lost the use of —, *usum pedum amisisse*; to set — in, *pedem ponere in aliqui locum or in aliqui loco*; not to advance a —, *nusquam longius restigium movere*; to put your — on a person's neck, *pedem super cervicem alyd imponere*; not to set a — out of the house, *pedem e domo non efferre* (so *portâ, e villâ, etc.*), *pedem e domo non egredi* (not to go a — out; so e *villâ, e portâ*); to tread under —, *pedibus aliqui concutere, proculcare* (so *omnia iura populi obierit* or *omnia dicta humanæque iura permiscere*); to set a firm —, *firmiter insistere, firmo gradu consistere*; I cannot set —, *gradus instabilis me fallit*; foot by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (step by step). Footstep, *n. restigium* (trace of the foot), to follow the — of a person, *restigium alyd instare, restigia alyd tenere, premere*; (2) = the lowest part of a thing, the foot of a man, *calc. mali*, (of a pillar) *basis*, — of a mountain, *radices montis*, at the —, *in radicibus montis, in infimo monte, sub iugo montis* (so in *imis montis radicibus ferri*), the town lies —, *oppidum monti subiectum est*; (3) = a measure, *pes*, a — in size, *pedalis* (in longitudo, in altitudine), *pedem longus*; half a —, *semipedalis*; one and a half —, *asquipedalis*; two —, *bipedalis*; three —, *tripedalis*, five — deep, *quinque pedes altus*; a foot (in verification), *pes* (*pes tres syllabas non videtur excedere*) Footing, *n. = way or manner, motus, ratio*; to place on a certain —, **certum alyd rei modum consistere*, to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere, ordinare exercitum proxime morem Romanum*, on the old —, *in pristinum restituere, ad antiquum morem revocare*; to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter aliqui uti, valde familiariter vivere cum aliqui, valde alyd esse familiare*.

Fop, *n. homo ineptus*; an old worn-out —, *cana culæ*. Foppery, *n. ineptiæ*. Fopping, *n. homuncio, homunculus, lepidum capitulum*.

For, prep = in behalf of, instead of, in return for, as, *pro* (with the ablative); *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patriâ*), to fight for the laws; *hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius*, this is not only not for me, but rather against me; *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus*, Cato alone is to me for (as good as) many thousands, *huc ille pro meritis gratiam retulit*, he returned him thanks for his deserts, *aliqui virum bonum habere*, to hold him as a good man (so *vir bonus habetur*); "for" and "as" in such phrases do not appear in Latin, e. g. *duz electus est*, he was chosen for (as) general; yet, *pro nihilo putare*, to think nothing of. If "for" denotes value, employ the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite, e. g. *quanti emisti?* for how much did you buy it? *viginti assibus*, for twenty pence, for both sides, *in utramque partem de re disputare*, for and against, *facere auctoremque legi*, to watch or consult for, consider alyd; love for, *amor alyd or erga alyd*; means or remedy for, *remedium adversus alyd*, or the genitive alone, as, care for you, *res tæ cara*; eager for, *studiosus rei*; for, as denoting according to, *pro sua quisque parte*, for yours (according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *qua tua est prudentia, or quæ ex prudentiâ*; for the present, *in præsens*; for yourself (that is, by your own strength), *suo Marte*; on your own account (behalf), *suo nomine*; to live for yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*, whereas *secum vivere* is to live by yourself or alone.

Forage, n. pabulum. Foraging, *n. pabulatio.* To forage, *v.tr. pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulum* or *pabulandi causa milites mittere*; to go to —, *pabulum ire* or *proficisci*, *pabulum egredi*; to suffer from want of forage, *propter inopiam pabuli*; to cut the enemy off from —, *hostem pabulatione intercludere.*

Forbear, v. (1) = to abstain, *se tenere, se continere, se cohibere, abstinere* or *se abstinere aliquid*; (2) = to endure patiently, *aliquid ferre, patientiam ulli, patientiam adhibere aliquid, patienter atque equo animo ferre, pati ac ferre, pati ac perferre, perferre patique aliquid.* Forbearance, *n. abstinencia, continentia, patientia.* Forbearing, *abstinens, continens, temperatus.*

Forbid, v.tr. vetare (with acc. and inf.), *interdicere aliquid aliquid re* (or with *ne*), *aliquid praedicere* (with *ne* or *ut ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere aliquid domo suam, aliquid domum ad se non admittere*; I am forbidden, *reor*; it is —, *vetitum est, non licet*; the birds forbid (in the auspices), *aves abstant.*

Force, n. vis, violentia, injuria, superbia; to use —, *vim facere, vim adhibere*; to compel to by —, *vi adigere rei*; I force myself, *vi coactus facio aliquid, vim mihi assero*; I am forced to —, *natura repugnat.* See **Power.**

For, n. vadum; to send across a —, *vado transmittere*; never to leave a — (of a river), *nuquam eada aperire.*

Fore, adv. ante, antea, in fronto, adterans. Forebode, *v. portendere, praesagire, praesentire*; foreboding, *n. praesensio.* Forecast, *v. praevidere, praevidere, praespicere (antimo).* Forefather, *n. proavus*; pl. *proavos, majores, patres.* Forefinger, *n. digitus index.* Forego, *v. concedere aliquid, cedere aliquid* or *de aliquid re, transcribere aliquid aliquid* (in writing, *Jet.*), *cedere aliquid aliquid de aliquid re*; — your part in, *cedere parte sua.* Forehead, *n. frons.* Foreland, *n. promontorium.* Foreman, *n. malus anterior.* Foremost, *adj. primus.* Forerunner, *n. praenuntius.* Foreshorten, *v. praecedere, corripere.* Foretell, *v. anticipare, praecipere, praemercari.* Forethought, *n. providentia*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *aliquid consulo* or *meditatum* or *prae paratum facere.* Forewarn, *v. praemonere aliquid ut caveat* or *ad cavendum.*

Foreign, peregrinus; poets that have something — in their diction, *poeta peregrinum quiddam sonantes*; — a rule, *externum imperium*; things — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*; — a citizen of Rome, *civis inguilinus urbis Romae.* A foreigner, *alienigena* (opp. *indigena*), *peregrinus stirpe oriundus.* See **Abroad, Strange.**

Forensic, adj. forensis (e.g. *causa, contentiones*); — eloquence, *judicialis dicendi genus.*

Forest, n. silva, saltus (wild and on hills).

Forester, n. saltuarius.

Forfeit, v.tr. amittere; — your life, *capitis penam committere*; to have —, *capitis pondus dignum esse.* Forfeit, *n. poena, multa, damnum*; — in treason, *poena pecuniaria.*

Forge, v.tr. (1) = form, *tundere* (to beat, e.g. *ferri* um), *procedere* (e.g. *gladium*), *falsificare* (e.g. *fulmina, fallaciam*), *ingere* (e.g. *fallacias*); — a lie, *mendacium* (no *dolum*); (2) = to falsify, adulterate (e.g. *nummos*); — documents, *tabulas corrumpere, rictare, interpolare*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus.* Forgery, *n. adulteratio, impostura* (*Jet.*).

Forget, v.tr. oblitisci *aliquid rei* or *aliquid* (e.g. *aliquid oblitisci, recerentia quae parentibus debetur, ut alia oblitiscar*), *oblitioni dare, memoriam aliquid rei abjicere* or *deponere, aliquid ex memoria deponere, memoriam rei ex animo gicere* (purposely), *negligere, negligentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *fugit me aliquid, oblitio rei me capiti, aliquid ex animo effluit, aliquid ex memoria excrevit* or *ex memoria elapsum est*; to be forgotten, *ex memoria excedere* or *elabi*, *ex animo effluere*; he forgot all offences, *offensorum omnium memoria fuit*; already he has —, *jam memoria excrevit*; to forget yourself, *sui oblitisci*;

— your dignity, *dignitatis suae immemor esse, aliquid peccare.* Forgetful, *adj. oblitiosus.* Forgetfulness, *n. oblitio*; to cover with —, *aliquid oblitioe obruere, memoriam rei oblitare* or *expellere*; to lie in —, *in oblitioe jacere*; to fall into —, *in oblitioem adduci, oblitioem obui*, *in oblitioem venire, oblitari*; to rescue from —, *aliquid ab oblitioe vindicare* (so *memoria* eius nunquam debet oblitio, and *laudes tuas obscuratura nulla unquam oblitio*).

Forgive, v.tr. ignoscere; — some one something, *aliquid aliquid* (literally, not to know, to act as if you did not know, to pardon from a generous feeling), *veniam dare aliquid rei* (to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere aliquid rei* (to omit the punishment), *concedere, condonare, indulgere aliquid, aliquid aliquid concedere*; — yourself, *sibi ignoscere*; — any one a sin, *peccatum aliquid ignoscere, errori* or *errati veniam dare* (an error); — a crime, *delictum aliquid ignoscere, delicti gratiam facere*; — in consideration of your youth, *veniam dare adolescentia*; — any one the past, *praeterita ignoscere, veniam donare in praeteritum*; — an offence, *condonare aliquid injuriam*; it may be pardoned, *aliquid ignosci potest, aliquid rei venia dari potest, aliquid una dignum est*; — not —, *aliquid condonari* or *excusari non potest, aliquid venia dari non potest, aliquid venia indignum est*; there is some excuse for, *quid aliquid excusationis habet.* Forgive, *veniam, poenam remissio, poenam meritis remissio*; inclined to —, *promptus venia dandae* (forgiving); to ask —, *veniam ignoscendi petere*; — for yourself, *postulare sibi ut ignoscatur, postulare ut ignoscatur aliquid, aliquid satisfacere* (to give satisfaction by treaty); — for something, *aliquid rei ut ignoscatur aliquid postulare, ab aliquid petere* or *aliquid orare ut ignoscatur aliquid*; I beg you to forgive me that, *id ut ignoscas a te peto*; to induce a person to forgive, *aliquid ad ignoscendum voluntatem deducere, ab aliquid impetrare veniam, of something, aliquid rei.*

Fork, n. furca, furcilla (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown), *myria* (for *forstering*), *ancon* (*ἀγκών*), or *pure Latin, arm*; (for spreading net), *capreolus* (support), *clavicula.* Forked, *furcillatus.*

Forlorn, adj. sine defectus, solitudo, destitutus.

Form, n. figura, forma; beauty of —, *decor corporis*; — of a woman, *venustas*; a noble —, *forma honesta et liberalia, ingenua corporis pulchritudo*; of a line —, *formosus, dignitas corporis praedita* or *insignis*; a youthful —, *species juvenilis*; a majestic —, *corporis majestas*; commanding —, *forma imperatoria*; human —, *species humana*; in a —, *specie humani indutus* (of divine beings, so *humano viui esse*); in the — of the letter D, *in similitudinem D litterae circumfusus* (e.g. *porticus*); — of a rolling wheel, *in similitudinem rotae facientis circumscriptus* (e.g. *mare*); things have taken a new —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; — a better —, *melior ut solitor facta est rerum conditio*; to see a person in his true —, *aliquid evolutum integumentis simulationis nudatumque perspicere*; to show yourself —, *se aperire, animum nudare*; in the following —, *hoc modo, hanc ratione.* Formless, *figura carens.* Form of words, *verba* (e.g. of an oath, *juris iurandi*); to repeat —, *verba legitima nuncupare.* Formality, *n. molesta urbanitas.* Formula, *n. forma, exemplum, formula.* To form, *v.tr. = to give form to,ingere, figurare, formare, fabricari, effecere*; (intellectually and morally) to form, *ingere, colere, excolere, exolvere, instituire*; — the understanding, *animum excolere*; — the character, *mores conformare*; — a person, *instituire aliquid*; — after another, *se formare in mores aliquid, exemplum auctore de aliquid*; formation of sensible objects, *formatio, figuratio*; — of the mind and heart, *cultus, educatio, disciplina*; (culture) *cultus, humanitas, urbanitas, eruditio, doctrina*; in persons — learned education, *artium cultura eruditum esse*; to give — to one, *doctrinam instituire*

alqm. To form, v.intr. (as troops) *se explicare*; to — the line, *ordinare aciem*: See *Figure*.

Former, adj. *prior* (opp. *posterior*), also by *ille* and *hic*.

Formidable, adj. *metuendus, timendus, horrendus, horribilis, formidolosus, truculentus*.

Forbearance, n. *stuprum*; to commit —, *stuprum facere*.

Forbear, v.tr. *derelinquere, deserre, destituere*, comb. *deserere et relinquare, destituere et relinquare*.

Forbear, v.tr. (1) = to deny on oath, *abjurare, jurare* (to renounce); (2) = to swear falsely, *perjurare, pejerare, perjurium facere*. See *Oath*.

Fort, n. *locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum*.

Fortification, n. *munitio, munitiones, munimenta-orum, n. opera -um, n. (works); a natural —, locus naturæ or naturaliter munitus, castellum naturæ munitum*; a very strong —, *oppidum* (or *locus*) *munitissimum* or *maximus operibus munitum*;

— by nature and art, *opere et naturæ egregie munitus locus, oppidum operibus et naturæ munitum*;

to raise —, *munimenta (oppidi) solo æquare* or *adequare, castrum diruere*. To fortify, v.tr.

*munire, communire, præmunire, operibus munire, munitionibus firmare, muris munire, mœnibus se-
pire, castellis sepire, callo et fossæ circumdare lo-*

cum, vallum et fossam circumdare alci loco; *naturæ* has — Italy by the Alps, *Alpibus munit Italiam naturæ*.

Forth, adv. *foras*; in combination it is expressed by *e, ex*, and *pro* with the several verbs, e.g. to bring —, *efferre*; to cast —, *efficere*; to go —, *exire*; to hurry —, *se eripere*; to lead —, *educere, producere*.

Fortitude, n. *fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus*.

Fortnight, n. *quatuordecim dies*. See *Four*.

Fortune, n. *fortuna (fors)*; good —, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; adverse —, *f. adversa, sors misera*; oppressive —, *f. gravis, sors acerba* (bitter), *casus gravis* or *acerbus*; the uncertain — of men, *dubii casus humanarum rerum*; changeful —, *fortune vicissitudines, varietates temporum*, comb. *temporum varietates fortunæque vicissitudines, casus carii*; my —, *aro known, etc. nota tibi sunt varietates meorum temporum*; to experience various —, *factari variis casibus* or *varietate fortunæ*; to be struck by a hard blow of —, *casu concussus acerbo*; I have had the —, *mihi accidit*; all will have the same —, *omnes eundem fortunæ exitum latari sunt*; prepared for every kind of —, *ad omnem eventum paratum*; to bear all — quietly, *quemcumque casum fortunæ inereret quiete ferre*; to be content with your —, *sorle sui contentum vivere*; to learn by other's —, *ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere* (so *quemcumque fortunæ prophetetur subeant*); a companion of one's —, *omnium tristium letorumque socius* or *sociæ*; the goddess of —, *Fatum*; blows of —, *fœmina fortunæ* (to displease, contemnere), *fortune cœtus*. Fortune = wealth, *dictitæ, res familiares, facultates, opes, pecunie, bona, fortune, patrimonium, census*. Fortuitous, adj. *fortuitus*; in *casu* *positus, sorte oblatu*. Fortunate, adj. *felix, fortunatus*; — condition, *ressecunde*. See *Fate*.

Forum, n. *forum* (e.g. *Romanum*); to be occupied in the —, *in foro versari*; devoted to the —, *foro operam dare*; to quit —, *decedere de foro* (cedere foro is to become a bankrupt).

Forward, adv. *prorsus, forward*; to go —, *pergere*; to move an army —, *agmen agere*; forwards! urge igitur! To forward, v.tr. *perferendum curare* (e.g. *litteras perferendas curavit*), *curare* or *adjuvare alqm* or *alqd*, *adjuvamento esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or *adjutricem* (f.) *esse alci rei* or *in alqd re*, *promovere ad* or *in munus* or *in locum*, p. *alqm* *ad* or *in ampliore gradum* or *ad ampliora officia*.

Foss, n. *fossa, fossa intilis, incile* (a water-course).

Fossil, n. *res fossiles, fossilia -ium, n.*

Poster, v.tr. *curare*; — the body; *corpus curare*; *nutrire, sustinere, alere, permulcere alqm*. Poster-

father, n. *educator et alior*; — child, *alumnus, alumna, f.*; to be —, *ab alqo educari et ali*.

Foul, adj. *putidus, putridus* (rotten); *foetidus* (stinking), *foedus* (morally foul), *obscærus* (disgracefully); to become —, *putrescere* or *putescere*.

Foulness, n. *putor, putredo, feditas*.

Found, v.tr. *fundamentum alci rei jacere* or *ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere*; — a kingdom, *imperium constituere* or *condere* (not *fundare*, which is to give strength and permanence); — a state, *civitatem, reipublicam constituere*; a now —, *novas res condere*; — a city, *urbem condere* or *constituere*; to be founded on, *niti alqd re* or *in alqd re*, also *niti fundamento alci rei*, *positum esse in alqd re*. Founder, n.

conditor, auctor, parens (e.g. *Romulus hujus urbis parens, philosophus parens Socrates jure dici potest*).

Foundation, n. *fundamenta -orum, n. sedes*; to pull a house down to its —, *domum concellere sedibus suis*; to destroy the state to its —, *fundamenta reipublice evertere*; (fig.) the foundations of freedom, e.g. *triumphum, auxilium et procœptio plebi Romanæ duæ artes libertatis tuendæ*. Foundation (as meaning the area or soil), *area, fundus*; — (of a pillar), *basis*.

Found, v.tr. = to melt or make by melting, *fundere* (to fuse), *fingere, ex aræducere* (e.g. *alqm, opus*).

Founder, n. *fusor*. Foundry, n. *afficina opum fusorum*.

Foundling, n. *infans expositus*; — hospital, *brephrophœdium βρεφροφœδιον, Jct.*; a nurse in —, *brephrophoros* (Jct.).

Fount, or Fountain, n. (1) lit. *fons* (the place and the water), *scaturigo* (the outflow), *caput* (the spring); (2) fig. *fons, caput, principium*; comb. *fons et caput, principium et fons; origo* (original), *causa* (the primary cause), comb. *causa atque fons*; it is the —, *est, alqd fons alci rei, alqd manat ex or ab alqd re; alqd nascitur ex alqd re*; to draw from the —, *e fonte haurire alqd*; to go back to —, *a fonte repletre alqd, n capite arcescere alqd*; to exhaust the — of kindness, *fontem benignitatis exhaurire*; abounding in —, *fontibus abundans*; nymph of —, *fontanum nympha* (fontana: *numina Naiades, Ovid*), *Naias -adis, f. or Nais -idis, f.*; water from the —, *aqua rico e fonte* or *eicis e fontibus hausta, aqua fontinalis, aqua fontana*.

Four, *quatuor*; *quaterni -æ -a* (four each distributively, four at once); with substantives used only in the plural, e.g. *quaternus circosignilli cursus rehebant*, each chariot carried four men; *quaternæ litteræ* = *quatuor epistolæ*; four or five, *quatuor quinque, quatuor aut quinque*; twice four, *bis quatuor*; having four pieces, *quaternarius* (also of four feet through); one of a society of four, *quatuorvir*; the dignity of —, *quatuorviratus*; during — months, *quadrimestris*; — year old, *quadrimus*; each —, *quaternorum annorum* (e.g. *pueri*); during — years, *quadriennis*; a period of — years, *quadriennium* (e.g. — years after the capture of Veli, *quadriennio post Fidos captos*); every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; in — years, *quarto anno*; at — o'clock, *quarta hora*; — per cent., *quadrans*; a yoke of —, *quadrigæ*; to travel with —, *curru quadrigarium vehi*; on all fours, *per manus et genua* (e.g. *repletre, to creep*); going on — feet, *quadripes, more bestiarum quadrupes*; — cornered, *quadratus, quadrangulus* (quadrangular); — fold, *quadruplex*; adv. *quadrifariam*; — times as much, *quadruplus*; that which is so, *quadruplum, quater, tantum*; — more, *quater tanto amplius, quam quantum, etc.*; to increase so, *quadruplicare*; — handed, *quatuor manus habens*; — times, *quater*. Four and a half, *quatuor et dimidius*. Fourth, *quartus -a -um*; every fourth, *quartus quisque*; the — time, *quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*; the — daughter in a family, *Quartilla*; the — of a year, *trimestris*; adv. *tertio quoque mense*. To fourth, or divide into four, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartiri, in quatuor partes distrahere*. A-fourth, *quadrans*; — of a pound,

quadrans pondo; of an hour, **quadrans horæ*. See the Numbers in the Latin-English Part.

Fourteen, *quatuordecim*; *quaterni deni* (distributedly); the — of the knights (in the theatre), *quatuordecim ordines*; to sit in the place of —, in *quatuordecim sedire*; — days, *quatuordecim ares*; — after the entrance into winter-quarters, *diebus circiter X.V. quibus in hiberna ventum est*; after — days, *nudius quintus decimus* (the Romans reckoned in the fifteenth day), *post quintum decimum diem*; every — day, *quinto quoque decimo die*; — times, *quater decies*.

Fowl, n. (1) a flying animal, *avis, volucris, ales*; fowler, n. *aleupus*; fowling, n. *aleupium, alitum captura*; (2) = a hen, *gallina*; a young —, *pullus gallinaceus, pullus*; flesh of —, (*caro*) *gallinacea*. See Bird.

Fox, n. *vulpes*; of a —, *vulpinus*; (fig.) = a cunning man, *vulpes, homo versutus or callidus*; — skin, *peltis vulpina*; — cave, *vulpis specus or cubile*; — hunt, **cenatio vulpium*.

Fraction, n. = a broken number, **numerus fractus*, **fractura*. Fracture, n. = a break, or something broken, *fractura*. Fragile, adj. *fragilis*. Fragility, n. *fragilitas*. Fragment, n. *fragmentum, reliquæ* (remains); fragments of the plays of Menander, *trunca quedam ex Menandro*.

Frangency, n. *odor suavis*, or merely odor (so *odores incendere*).

Frail, adj. *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus*. Frailty, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas*; human —, *infirmitas humana, vitium* (error); to fall through —, *labi per errorem, errore labi*.

Frame, n. *forma, margo*; to put a picture in a —, *picturem in formâ lineâ includere, picturem tabulâ marginatâ includere*. To frame, (1) = to form, v.tr. *ingere*; (2) = to arrange, *ordinare*; (3) = to appoint, *constituere*.

Franchise, n. *libertas, potestas, jus*. See Free.

Frank, adj. *sincerus, integer, apertus, simplex*. Frankness, n. *animus apertus*. To frank a letter, **epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere* (= to, ad alqm locum).

Frankincense, n. *thus*; to burn —, *thus accendere*, of —, *thureus*; bearing —, *thurifer*.

Frantic, adj. *insanus, delirus*; to be —, *insanire*; to become —, *mente alienari, in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. See Frenzy.

Fraternal, adj. *fraternus*; — disposition; *fraternâ plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas*. Adv. *fraternè* (e.g. *facere, amari*); to love —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*. Fratricide, n. = the murder of a brother, *paricidium fratrum, cædes fraterna*; to imbrue the hands in —, **manus sanguine fraterno cruentare, paricidium fraterno contaminari*; *fratrem necare, fratrem rila privare*. Fratricide, n. = the murderer of a brother, *fratricida*. Fraternity, n. *fraternitas* (post-Aug.), *necessitudo fraterna, germanitas*; *sodalitas, sodalium* (in society), *collegium, corpus*. To fraternize, v. *fratres fieri* (by marriage), *amicitiâ inter se conjungi*; — with, *alqis fratrem fieri, alqis amicitia se dedere*.

Fraud, n. *fraus, fraudulentus* (opp. *circiter*), *fallendâ studium, dolus malus or dolus*. *fidescriptio, fallacia*; comb. *doli atque fallaciæ*; to practise a —, *fraudem inferre*; to deceive —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare, commoliri*; — against any one, *dolum alci struere, necere, confingere, fraudo alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere*. Fraudulent, adj. *fraudulentus*, qui *totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat* (opp. *homo sine fuce et fallaciis*). See De-fraud, Deceive.

Fraught, adj. *refertus, repletus, oneratus*. See Full.

Fray, n. *pugna, concursus, pugnantio* (a boxing). Freak, n. *arbitrium, stomachus*. Freakish, adj. *stomachus, difficilis, mutabilis*. Freakishness, n. *mentis mutabilitas*.

Freckle, n. *lentacula, lentigo*; pl. *lentacula, lentiginæ, æstætes*; to have —, *lentiginem habere*;

to produce —, *faciem lentiginè obducere*; to remove —, *lentiginè facie tollere, lentiginè emendare or corrigere or sanare, lentiginè curare*. Freckled, *lentiginosus*; to be —, *lentiginem habere, spurco esse ore*.

Free, adj. (from burdens), *liber, solutus*; = void of, *vacuus* (a) *re, expers rei*; (from taxes) *immunis*; (from guilt) *innocens*; — from military service, *immunis militiâ*; (from danger) *salvus*; (from care) *securus*; to be —, *vacationem, immunitatem rei habere*; to make —, *liberare*; to pronounce —, *solvere alqm re, alci gratiam facere rei*; to — from guilt, *absolvere alqm*. Free, = not subject to, *liber, ingenuus*; to free a slave, *servum manumittere*. Free, = not restricted, as in space, *patens, apertus*; on a — or open place, in apert; to leave a thing —, *rem non impedire*; to set one — or at large, *alqm e custodia emittere*; to have your rear —, *a tergo tutum esse*; — hands —, *libere agere posse*; to go or get off —, *pænas non dare, impune alqd facere*; — (in will), *liber*; to be —, *sui juris esse*; not —, *ex alterius arbitrio pendere*; to be no longer —, *amore captum esse*; you are — to, *licet tibi*; to keep — to, *integrum sibi reservare de re*. Free, = without cost, *gratuitus*; to have a — dwelling, *gratis habitare*; to keep — for some one, *solvere pro alqo*. Free (to do or to act), *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audere dicere*; mihi sumo dicere; to be — to confess, *ingenue confiteri*; — to say, *libere dicere*; n — life, *licentia*; to lead —, *licentius vivere*; a — or unbridled step or demeanour, *prociacitas*; to pursue —, *prociacius se gerere*; a — farm or estate, *ager immunis*; a — corps, *voluntarium manus*; a freebooter, *latro, prædator, pirata*; a free ticket, *tessera*; a free giver, *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magna esse liberalitate*; free-born, *ingenuus*; a free-thinker, **vir liberiore de rebus divinis iudici*; a free port, *portus de vectigalibus exemptus*; a free-mason, **latomus*; free-masonry, **disciplina et instituta latomorum*; order or lodge of —, **societas latomorum*; assembling place of —, **porticus in quam latomi conveniunt*; a free school, **schola gratuita*; a — city, *ciuitas libera, municipium*; — hours, *tempus ab opere vacuum, otium, tempora subsecutia*; labours in —, *operæ subsecutæ*; free-will, *voluntas libera, animus promptus ad alqd*; by —, *voluntarius, volens, non coactus, spontaneus*; adv. *sponte, ultro*. Freedom, (from limits) *vacuitas, vacatio*; (from business) *otium*, (from taxes) *immunitas*; — from punishment, *impunitas*. Freedom = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem dare alci, in libertatem vindicare alqm*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodia emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; — yourself —, *a vinculis se expedire*; (moral freedom) *arbitrium, arbitrium liberum, potestas, optio*; = rights or privileges, *jus, jus præcipuum, privilegium, beneficium*. Freedom = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audire*; — great —, *nulla sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, prociacitas*. Testimonials of freedom, **litteræ beneficii alqis testes*; sense of freedom, *libertatis sensus*; fight or war of (for), *pugna or bellum pro libertate tendâ*; love of —, *libertatis amor*; precipitate —, *libertatis immaturâ cupido*; desire for —, *studium libertatis*; vindicator of —, *libertatis auctor, tindex*; rage for —, *effrenatâ licentiæ cupiditas*; free speech, *sermo liberior*; to use —, *libere profiteri*; a free man (in the feudal sense), **baro*; the condition of —, **dignitas baronis*; freedom of mind, *libertas*; — of speech, *sermo liberior*; — of thought, *libere sentire de*; — of utterance, *liberam vocem emittere*. To free, or set free, *liberare, exsolvere, expedire, eripere, extrahere* &c.; — a slave, *manumittere*; — from capital punishment, *capitis absolvere*; — from penury, *difficultate pecuniarum evadere*; — from disgrace, *letare infamia*; — from fear, *a metu vindicare*; — from military duty, *dare alci militiæ vacationem*; — yourself, in *libertate* se vindicare, *libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effu-*

gere; — from a yoke, *jugum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from misfortune, *ex malis se emergere*. Freed, liber, solutus; (from taxes) *immunis* or *immunis factus esse*; — from fever, *febris carere*. Freezing, n. *liberatio*.

Freeze, v.intr. (1) = to feel frost, *frigere* (to be cold, opp. *calere*), *algere* (to feel cold, opp. *astutare*); — much, *frigorebus horrere*; my feet are frozen, *pedes frigent*; to begin to —, (*frigore*) *frigesce*; (2) = to become ice, *gelari* or *congelari*, *gelare* or *congelare*; it —, *geli* scilicet; it has —, *gelari*. Freezing, or Frost, n. *algor*.

Freight, n. (1) = lading, *onus*, *merces*; (2) = the fare or money paid, *curia*, *portorium*; to pay the —, *pro curia solvere*; I asked —, *interrogavi quanti echeret* (*navis*).

Frenzy, n. *ecsania*, *delirium*, *furor*.

Frequent, adj. *frequens* (many present, e.g. *frequens senatus*), *creber* (thickly filled, opp. *rarus*); *multus* (many), *celes* (numerous); adv. *crebro*, *sæpe*; to be — in a place, *frequentem esse algo loco*, *frequentem venire algo loco*; to visit —, *locum frequentare* or *celebrare*; to do —, *frequenter* or *crebro facere* alqd. Frequency, n. *frequentia*, *crebritas*, *celebritas*, *frequentatio* (frequenting). To frequent, v.tr. *frequentare* (to meet in number, to visit often).

Fresco, to paint —, in *unda coloris illinere*; to decorate with —, *opere tectorio exornare* alqd; — painter, *tector*; — painting, *opus tectorium*.

Fresh, adj. (1) = cool, *frigidus*; to enjoy the — air, *refrigerationem aëris capere*, *libero aëre redintegrari*; (2) = recent, *recens*; — wound, *vulnus recens* or *crudum*; — traces of flight, *recentia vestigia fuga* (so *recentia vestigia plagiarum*); — soil, *caspes viridis*; (3) = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens*, *integer*, *comb. recens integerque*, *eccegitus*, *hilaris*, *alacer*; a — complexion, *nilius color*; the — look of a tree, *arboris hilaritas*; to have — in memory, in *recenti memoria habere*; the recollection is —, *recens est alci rei memoria*; the wind becomes —, *ventus increbrescit*. To freshen, v.tr. *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare*, *reficere* (to revive), *animum reparare*, *relezare*, *integrare*. Refreshment, n. *refrigeratio*, *cibus*; to take —, *cibum quo corpus recreatur sumere*; house of —, *taberna decersoria*.

Fret, v.intr. alqd. *ægre ferre*; I fret, alqd. *mihi molestum est*; he —, *alqd. illum pungit*; they —, *alqd. eos habet male*, *stomachum illis facit alqd.*

Friable, adj. *friabilis*. Friability, n. *friabilitas esse*.

Fribble, n. homo lascivus, nugax.

Fricassee, n. *carnes in frustula concisæ et frigæ*. To fricassee, *carnes in frustula concisæ frigere*.

Friction, n. *fricatio*, *fricatus*, *tritus*, *attritus*.

Friday, n. ** dies Veneris*.

Friend, n. *amicus*, *sodalis* (companion), *necessarius* (relation), *familiaris* (intimate), *studiosus*, *amans*, *amator* *alci* or *alci rei*, *cultor* *alci rei*, *consolator* *alci rei*, *diligens* *alci rei* (e.g. *veritatis*), *fautor* *alci rei*; my —, *O bone! sodes! my good —, amicus meus*; a good —, *amicus bonus*; a very dear —, *homo amicissimus*; a deceitful —, *amicus ad fallendum accommodatus*; we are old —, *vetustate amicitie cum eo (vis) conjunctus sum*, *reteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt*; we are the best —, *nilhil potest esse conjunctius quam nos inter nos sumus*, *nilhil est nostræ familiaritate conjunctius*; to have some one as a —, *alqm. amicum habere*; he has no —, *neminem tenet voluntate*; to be one of a person's —, *in amicis alci esse*, *ex familiaribus alci esse*; to make a person a —, *alqm. sibi facere or reddere amicum*, *animum alci sibi conciliare or ad usus suos adjungere*, *alci amicitiam sibi parere*, *comparare*, *conciliare*; yieldingness makes —, *obsequium parit amicos*; to be a friend (patron) to, *alci fauorem esse*, *alci facere or bene velle*; those who are — to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or eum algo*; a — or an enemy, *amicus aut inimicus*; not to know — from foes, *non eorum dignoscere*

hoste; — and foes, *equi et iniqui*, *cicis hostesque*, *hostes et cicis*, *socii atque hostes*; to be a — of (or fond of), *alci rei esse studiosus*, *amantem*, *amatorem*, *alga re gaudere*, *delectari*; to be no — of (or to), *abhorrere*, *alienum esse alga re*, *displacet mihi alqd*; a — f learning, *studiosum esse literarum or doctrinarum*, *litteris studere or dedicationem esse*; a female —, *amica*. Friendly, adj. *amicus*, *benevolus*, *humanus*, *benignus*; adv. *comiter*, *amice*, *benigne*, etc.; to salute —, *benigne alqm salutare*, *alqm comiter*, *blande appellare*; to reply —, *alci respondere liberaliter*; to invite —, *alqm blande invitare*. Friendship, n. *amicitia*, *necessitudo*; an ordinary —, *amicitia mediocris*; a close —, *conjunctio*; intimate —, *familiaris amicitia*, *familiaritas*; to form a —, *amicitiam cum algo facere*, *jungere*, *instituere*, *conciliare*, *inire*, *sidi parare*, *ad am. alci se conferre*, *se applicare*, *se adjungere*, *amicitiam alqm sibi conjungere*. Friendliness, n. *comitas*, *humanitas*, *urbanitas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*, *affabilitas*; — conversation, *comitas*, *affabilitasque sermonis*; to unite — with earnestness, *comitatem cum severitate conjungere*; he is — itself, *non humanus homo est*, *sed humanitas*.

Frieze, n. *hyperthyrium*.

Frigate, n. ** navis bellica minor*.

Fright, n. *terror*, *pavor*; — at, *alci rei*; — seizes me, *terror mihi incidit or me invadit*; to be under —, *terrorem habere ab algo or ab algo re*; to cause —, *terrorem ac tumultum facere*; from —, *terrore percussus*, *terrore coactus*; to the — of the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum*; in great —, *cum magno (meo, illius, etc.) terrore*. To frighten, v.tr. *alqm terrere*, *exterrere*, *terrorem alci afferre*, *insistere*, *offerre*, *injicere*, *incutere*, *alqm in terr. conicere*, *terrorem alqm complere*, *terr. affundere alci*; — very much, *perterrere*, *perterrere facere* *alqm*, *pavore percellere alci pectus*. Frightful, adj. *terroris plenus* (e.g. *nunciis*), *terribilis*, *horribilis*, *horrendus*, *horrificus*, *ingens*, *immanis*. Frightened, *terrore percussus*, *territus*, *exterritus*, *trepidus* (afraid, trembling).

Frigid, adj. *frigidus*. See Cold.

Frill, n. ** collare leniter inflexum*.

Fringe, n. *frimbria*, *cirri*. Fringed, *frimbriatus*, *cirratus* (late).

Frippery, n. *scrutaria*, *scruta -rum*, n.; a seller of —, *scrutarius*.

Frisk, v.intr. *salire*, *circumillire*.

Frith, n. *fretum*, *euripus*, *fauces angustæ or aræ*.

Fritter, v.tr. e.g. to — away time, *tempus terere*, *conterere*, *absumere*.

Friolous, adj. *nugax*; a — man, *nugator*; to be —, *nugari*.

Frog, n. *vana*; a small —, *ranunculus*; the — croaks, *rana coaxat*.

Frolic, n. *ludus* et *jocus*. To frolic, v. *joca agere*; — with, *cum algo jocari*, *joco uti*, *joculari*. Frolicsome, *hilaris*, *jocularis*.

From, prep. denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a*, *ab*; the force sometimes is being increased by *procul*; a *causa accidentia*, things falling from heaven; *decedere ab algo*, to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpam*, *hanc esse procul*, I know that this fault is far from me; *res procul ab ostentatione posite*, things very distant from display; *procul* is found without *n* or *ab*, e.g. *non procul urbe Roma*, not far from the city of Rome. "From," denoting order, is represented by *a*, *quartus ab Arcesila*, the fourth from Arcesilas; = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, from hand to hand. *A*, *ab* denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamentis interire*, to perish from the foundation, and has ad for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, from the least to the greatest. "From," of time, *a*, *ab*; e.g. *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam inde*, etc. *jam inde ab adolescentia*,

from youth up; *et a puero*, from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, from morning to night, *a matutino tempore in occasum*; *ab incendio Capitolio*, from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe condita*, from the foundation of the city. "From" may denote a cause or source, and then requires a, e.g. *discere a patre*, perire a peste, plaga ab amico, a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore benevolentia tibi scribere*, I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *seruus a manu*, a secretary; *et a balneis*, a bath-slave; *a metu*, from fear; *ab ira*, from anger. See By.

Front, n. *frons*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops —, *copias in fronte statuere*; to show — to the enemy, in hostem oboceri; to change your —, *signa convertere*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi*. Frontier, n. *confines*, *confinium*. Frontispiece, n. **adificii (libri) frons*. Frontlet, n. *frontis redimiculum*.

Frost, n. *frius* (cold in the atmosphere causing frost), *algor* (felt cold), *gelu* (the result of freezing, found only in the abl.), *gelatio* (freezing), *geliduum* (commonly in the pl.); to suffer from —, *gelicidii laborare*, *inestari*; to be able to endure —, *algoris patientem esse*; a severe — ensued, *magna gelatio consecutus est*. Frosty, adj. *frigidus*; — weather, *gelicidiorum tempestas*, *frigora*.

Froth, n. *spuma*. Frothy, adj. *spumosus*. To froth, v. *spumare*.

Forward, adj. *contumax*, *pertinax*, *pericax*.

Frown, n. *ruga*, *frontis turbata*, **vultus irritatus*. To frown, v. *frontem contrahere*, *vultum adducere*; he —, *vultus corrugatur*.

Frowsy, adj. *sordidus*, *immundus*.

Frugal, adj. *pareus* (sparing, opp. *nimius*), *restricteus* (opp. *largus*), comb. *pareus et restrictus*; *tenax* (tight-fisted, opp. *profusus*), *diligens* (in housewifery, opp. *negligens*), *frugi* (indell., comp. *frugalior*, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. *homo frugi et diligens*; to be — in bestowing benefits, *parce beneficia tribuere*. Frugality, n. *parsimonia alci rei*, *frugalitas*.

Fruit, n. *fructus* (in the pl. denotes the genus of useful products of the earth, e.g. *frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio*, Cic.), *fruges* (fruit collectively, including frumentum and legumina), *segetes* (green corn, e.g. *late sunt segetes*), *felus* (fruit as produced by generation), *pomum* (tree-fruit), *bacca* (berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*; — rich —, *uberiores ferre fruges*; — no —, *sterile esse*; fig. — good and bad results, *frux, fructus, commoda -orum*, n., *merces, pretium* (reward); the fruits of peace, *pacis bona* (also *fruges*); to enjoy the —, *fructum canere* or *percipere*, *utilitatem capere ex algi re*, *fructum alci rei capere*; to bear golden —, *bonam frugem ferre*; bad —, *mala, incommoda merces, pona*. Fruitful, adj. *ferax* (e.g. *ager ferax olivæ, vena -um*), *fecundus* (e.g. "pregnant with celestial fire," opp. *infecundus*), *fertilis* (productive, opp. *sterilis*), *opimus* (rich, rank), *uber, fructuosus, frugifer, fructifer, pennis*; the very — soil of Italy, *ager Italia uberrimus*; a province — in corn, *fecunda annonæ provincia*; — in metals, *metallorum secundus*; to make —, *feraciorum reddere, fecundare, lactificare*. Fructifying, secundus, secundans; a — rain, *imber secundus*; — weather, *calum bonum frugibus, felix et fecunda tempestas*. Fruitfulness, n. *fertilitas, ubertas*. A fruit-tree, *arbor fructifera*, *arbor pennis*; — basket, *curvus* (for gathering in), *castralis* (for the table), *calathus* (for flowers). Fruitless, adj. *infertilis, sterile*. See Fertile.

Frustrate, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad fructum* or *ad fructum et vanum redigere, frustrari*; to be frustrated, *fructum fieri, ad fructum calare* or *reddere* or *canere*; — a hope, *spera fallere* or *ludere* or *discurrere*; *bona, opera perdere, spe excidere, a spe decedere*.

Fry, n. *ora piscis*. To fry, v.tr. *assere, vinct, assari*.

Fuel, n. **phlogiston* (φλογιστον), *materialia facilia ad exardescendum, alimcula ignis, res quibus ignis excitari potest*.

Fugitive, adj. *fugiens*, *fugax*. Fugitive, n. *domo* or *patris profugus, fugitivus, exstors*.

Full, adj. *plenus alci rei* or *algi re*, *completus re*, *appletus re*, *confectus re* (stuffed), *repletus re* or *rei*, *abundans* or *affluens re*, *constitutus re* (planted, e.g. *pinus proceris arboribus constitutus*), *frequens* (well attended, e.g. *theatrum, senatus*); — in the brim, *ad margines plenus* (e.g. *lacus*); — of noble thoughts, *sententis clarioribus*; to be — of wine, *cini plenum esse*; to go with — sails, *paris velis veli* (lit. and fig.); to be — of expectation, *expectationis* or *expectatione plenum esse*; — of hope, *certam spem habere*; with the eyes — of tears, *oculis lacrimantibus*, *multis cum lacrimis* in — chase, *equo citato* or *admissio*; to have all hands —, *maximis occupationibus distineri*; a — year, *annus plenus* or *integer* or *solidus* or *lotus*; — number, *numerus integer* or *plenus* or *justus*. Adv. *plene*. Fulfill, v.tr. *conferre* (e.g. *curas, namus, negotium*), *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere* (e.g. *alci mandata*), *exsequi*, *persequi* (e.g. *mandata, imperium, negotia*), *peragere* (e.g. *consultatum*), *patrare*, *perpetrare* (e.g. *facinus*), *consummare* (to finish). See Fill, Finish.

Fulfil, n. *fullo*, *coactor lanarius*; — a earth, *creta fullonica*; — a work, *fullonica*; to carry in the trade of, *fulloniam facere*. To full, v.tr. *cogere*.

Fulminate, v.tr. *fulminare* (to hurl thunderbolts, and to cast down by). See Lightning, Thunder.

Fulsome, adj. *fastidium creans* or *offendere*.

Fume, n. *fumus*, *rapor*, *fator* (bad smell). To fumigate, v.tr. *fumigare*.

Fun, n. *focus*, *ludus*.

Function, n. *munus*, *officium*, *magistratus*, *procuratio*.

Fund, n. *pecunia*, **pecunia summa*; a public —, *pecunia publica*.

Fundamental, adj. *primus, principalis*; — cause, *causa*; — meaning, *significatio*. Fundamentals, n. *elementa -orum*, n., *principia -orum*, n.

Funeral, n. *funus* (sepulchre, the outcarrying of a corpse), *exsequia funeris* or *exsequia* (all that belongs to the solemnity), *pompa funeris* or *pompa* (the procession), *funus -orum*, n., *justa fune -um*, n.pl. (the last tribute), *sepultura* (interment); a numerous attendance at —, *celestis supremæ diæ*; an honourable —, *funus amplum, apparatissimum, honestum*; to execute a —, *funus facere*, f. *exsequia celebrare*, f. *alci solvere*; — in a royal manner, *(prope) regis funere algi exsequia, regis more alci justa facere*; — a simple —, *algi sine ulla pompa funeris exsequia*; to perform your — in your life-time, **sibi cito et videlicet funus duci jubere* (as did Charles V.); to attend a —, *funus exsequi*; f. *exsequia comitari*, *exsequia funeris algi praesepere*, *alci in funus prodire*, in *funus algi necesse*; to invite to —, *algi exorare ad funus, exorare et algi alci in funus prodire*.

Funnel, n. *infundibulum*, *cornu*, *rurgas* (v. *funis*), or, pure Latin, *orra*.

Fur, n. *pellis* (skin), *cellus -eris*, n. (frown).

Furbish, v.tr. *polire*, *expolire*.

Furl, v.tr. *vela legere*.

Furlong, n. *stadia vi*.

Furlough, n. *convacatus*; to give —, *alci convacatum dare*; to take —, *convacatum sumere*; to let —, *convacare*; to be on —, *in convacatio esse*; to stand on —, *in convacatio consistere*.

Furnace, n. *furnus*, *furnax* or *stove*.

Furnish, v.tr. *bi* = to provide with, *instruere* *algi algi re*, *ornare* *algi algi re*; — soldiers with arms, etc., *milites armare*, *armis instructos*, *explicare* *oculus* *algi ornare* *algi instructos*; *bi* = to supply, *supplicare*, *praestare* *bi* = to put up (as a house), *instruere*, *instruere*, *instruere*, *instruere*, *instruere*. Furnish (of a house), *suppl. ad. the*

elementa; a house with —, or a furnished house, *ades instructa*; to buy a —, *ades instructas emere*.

Furrow, *n.* *sulcus*; (in length) *striga*, (in breadth) *scamnum*; a field divided by —, *porculotum*; to make or draw a —, *sulcum facere, agere, ducere* (by men), *imprimere* (by the plough). To furrow, *v.tr.* *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare*.

Further, *adj.* *ulterior*; *adv.* *ulterius, amplius*; = in fut. *porro, posthac*; = yet more, *propterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, adice quod*; further! *pergal! pergal!* *pergamus*! to go —, *longius proficisci*; to postpone —, *longius or ultra differre or producere*; what —? *quid vis amplius? quid porro?* To further, *v.tr.* *jurare, adjuvare alqm or alqd, alci or alci rei consulere*.

Fury, *n.* *furor, rabies*. Furious, *adj.* *rabidus*. Fuse, *v.tr.* *liquefacere, liquare, fundere, conflare*. Fusion, *n.* *fusio* (outpouring), *confusura*. See Melt.

Fustian, *n.* *pannus linoxylinus*. Futile, *adj.* *futilis* (e.g. *sententia, auctor*). Futility, *n.* *futilitas* (nothingness, idle talk).

Future, *adj.* *futurus, posterus, veniens, consequens*; a — governor, *imperatoris*; the —, *futura, n.pl.* (e.g. *scire, prospicere*); — late, *venientia fata*; *adv.* in *posterum* (scil. *tempus*), *posthac, postea*, in *reliquum* (*tempus*).

GABBLE, *v.intr.* *blaterare, crepare*. Gabble, *n.* *blateratus*.

Gabel, *n.* *rectigal solis, rectigal annonæ, salaria*. Gable, *n.* *fastigium*.

Gadabout, *v.intr.* *circumcurrere*.

Gadfly, *n.* *æstrum* (oleopoe), pure Lat. *asilus*.

Gag, *v.tr.* *os obstruere*.

Gage, *n.* *pignus, hypotheca* (ὑπόθηκη). See Mortgage.

Gain, *n.* *lucrum* (opp. *damnum, loss or injury*), *guistus* (profit), *commodum* (advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *desidermentum*), *compendium* (savings), *fructus* (natural growth), *præda, præda, pl.* (booty), *præmium* (a prize, ἀξίον); a small —, *lucellum* or *alqd lucellu* (e.g. *dare alci*); for the sake of —, *lucis or questus causâ* (e.g. *gerere rem*), *sui questus et commodi causâ*; to make —, *lucrum or questum facere*, of or in something, *ex alqd re*; — great gains, *magnos questus prædasque facere*; from any one, *ab alqo*; — from any thing, *questui habere alqd*; there is much — to be made from, *est magnum lucrum in alqd re*; to make — by some one, *questum facere in alqo*; to turn every thing in —, *omnia ad lucrum revocare, omnia questui mittere*; to bring —, *lucrum ferre or apportare*; — to some one, *alci esse questui*; — little —, *parum lucris apportare*; to live by —, *de lucro vivere*; to look or be a slave to —, *questui servire or deilitum esse*; to worship one's —, *suum questum colere*; to be wise for one's own —, *suum questum callere*; to account —, in *lucro ponere, putare esse de lucro, lucro apponere*. Gainful (lucrative or productive), *lucratus, questuosus, quod questui est* (e.g. *mercatura, a trade*), *fructuosus*. To gain, *lucrari, lucrificare alqd* (opp. *perdere*), *perferre alqd* (in other respects besides mercantile), *consequi, consequi alqd, vincere alqd* (to conquer, opp. *perdere*), *tolle* (to take away); — in something, *questum facere in alqd re* (to make profit by); — nothing, *nullum facere questum, nihil perferre*; he never gained more at dice, *nuquam se propiusse aleæ itum esse*; to have gained 50,000 at dice, *vicisse L. milia nummum*; he won all who threw Venus (at dice), *quos tollebat talentibus qui Venerem jecerat*; you have gained in honour more than you have lost in property, *pius acquisisti dignitatis quam amisisti rei fami-*

liaris; dishonest gains make no stay, *male parito male dilabuntur, male partum male disperit*; to gain ten bushels of corn from an acre, *decem modius arare ex jugero*. To gain a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere* (also = *potiri locum at loco*, that is, to gain possession or overcome it), *alqm in locum perreire, in alqm locum eniti or erodere*; to — the land, in *terram erodere*; — the top of the hill, in *cortem montis erodere*; — the open country, in *campum perreire*; to seek to — a place, *locum petere or capessere* (e.g. the main land, *continentem*), *locum or in locum tenere* (to hold or steer for, e.g. *portum or in portum*). To gain a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere, in prælio (in pugna) vincere*; — over an enemy, *victoriam ex hoste referre or ob hoste reportare, hostem prælio vincere*; the enemy has gained the day, *hostis ricit or victor erat*; to — a wager, *sponsione or sponsonem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam* (or *causâ*), *judicium* (or *judicio*) *vincere, causam tenere*; — a prize, *præmium auferre*; — a person's friendship, in *amicitiâ alci recipi*; — confidence, in *alci familiaritatem venire or intrare, in alci amicitiam perreire*; — by underhand ways, in *alci amicitiam insinuare*; — people's hearts, *animos conciliare*; to try to —, *alqd re hominum* (plebis, etc.) *animos ad benevolentiam allicere, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*; thereby you most surely — the hearts of the people, *to nihil popularius est*; to — some one, *alci animum conciliare* (by money, etc., *pecuniâ, donis, pollicitationibus*); — a judge, *emere sibi iudicem or judicis animum, alqm in suas partes ducere or trahere, alqm ad studium sui producere, alci gratiam consequi, alqm ad causam suam perducere*; — by persuasion, *alci id persuadere ut, etc.*; to — over, *alqm in sententiam suam adducere or perducere*; to try to do so, *alqm or alci animum lenare, to any thing, ad alqd, alqm or alci animum sollicitare* (e.g. *spe libertatis*), *alqm aggredi* (e.g. *rariis artibus, by various means*). The love of gain, *lucris or questus studium* (ἐλδοκίρεια), *cupido augendi pecuniam, avaritia* (ἀνδροφία, thirst for more); base —, *sordis* (αισχρότης).

Gainway, *v.tr.* *obloqui alci, contradicere, impugnare alqd* (e.g. *sententiam*), *repugnare alci rei or contra alqd*.

Gall, *n.* *incessus*.

Gallers, *acortæ -orum, n.* (made of leather), *linctæ -orum, n.* (of linen), *acortæ* (leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).

Galaxy, *n.* *orbis or circuitus lacteus, via lactea*.

Gale, *sentens rheumens, imber*.

Gall, *n.* *fel* (his heart is full of —, *cor felle litum est*), *bilis* (to move —, *bilem alci movere, commovere*), *stomachus* (*stomachum alci movere*); his — runs over, *exarsit iracundiâ ac stomacho*; full of —, *billiosus, stomachi plenus*; without any —, *sine ullo stomacho*; (fig.) to let out your — against, *irius acerbitalis opus alqm eromere, bilem effundere or stomachum erumpere in alqm*.

Gallant, *adj.* (1) = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; (2) = attentive to females, *amori deditus, amatorius*. Gallantry, *n.* *virtus, fortitudo, galbani merces, amores*.

Gallery, *n.* *porticus* (an open — with pillars), *crypto porticus* (roofed or vaulted), *zyttus* (walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (εἰκασθήκη, a picture-gallery), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cæteræ summæ or ultima* (the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *cætera ad summam cæteram spectantia*).

Gallery, *n.* *notis actuaris, triremis publica*; to condemn to the —, *alqm dare ad remm publicæ triremis*; to chain to —, *affigere alqm remm publicæ triremis*; — slave, *æstrus notus ad remm p. tr. datus*.

Gallipot, *n.* *ollula scitilis*.

Gallon, *n.* *congius*.

Gallop, *n.* *equo adules or lætatis Aadenis*; to

ridet a —, *vehī, accurrere ad alqm*; to assail the enemy at a —, *latratus habentis in ehi in hostem*; in full —, *libero cursu in ehi, calcariis subditis ferri in hostem, effusus habentis invadere hostem, effusissimis habentis invadere hostem*. To gallop, v.intr. equo admissio, etc. *vehī* or *currere*; to begin to —, *equum admittere*.

Galloshes, n. **tegumenta calceorum*.

Gallows, n. **catasta ad supplicium exstructa, arbor infelix*; to hang on the —, *alqm arbore infelici suspendere*; *patibulum* (a species of cross).

Gamble, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talus ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*, — for, in alqd (e.g. in pecuniam, &c.), to hke to —, *lusionibus delectari, alqm indulgere, studiosissime aleam ludere*; to win —, *prosperā aleā uti*. A gambler, n. *aleā ludens, aleo, aleator*. Gambling, n. *alea, ludus talaris*; laws of —, *lex talaris, leges ludi, leges aleae*; laws which forbid —, *lex (leges) quae aleam vetat*; — house, *lusionum, aleatorium*; — companions, *lusoies, aleatores, collutores, consessus usorum* or *aleatorum*; to lose at —, in *aleā alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aleatorium*; to win at —, *prosperā aleā uti, alqd in aleā lucrari*; gain at —, *aleam compendium*; to give time to —, *tempus in aleam conferre*.

Gambol, v.intr. *ludere, lascivire*.

Game, n. *ludus*; there were three kinds of public games in Rome, (1) *ludi Circenses*, in the Circus, (2) *l. scenici*, in the theatre, (3) *l. gladiatorum*, in the amphitheatre; to exhibit —, *ludos facere, committere*; to desire a new —, *novum sibi exogitare ludum*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habere, alqm ludere* or *deludere* or *illudere*. See *Gamble*.

Gander, n. *anser mas* or *masculus* (opp. *anser femina*).

Gangrene, n. *ossium caries, gangraena* (γάγγραινα, an incurable inflammation).

Gaol, n. *carcer, ergastulum* (work-house), *vincula —orum*, n., to send to —, in *vinculu* or in *ergastulum mittere*, in *custodiam* or in *vincula mittere, tradere, condere, conficere*, in *custodiam* or in *carcerem dare, includere, custodiā* or *vinculis mandare*, in *carcerem conficere, detrudere*; to be in —, in *custodiā esse* or *sevari, custodiā tenere*, in *carcere* or in *vinculis esse*; to go to —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula mitti*. Gaoler, n. *praefectus custodum* (the head), *carceris custos* (inferior).

Gap, n. *hiatus*. To gape, v.intr. *hiare*; — with wonder, *omnia stupere*.

Garbage, n. *sordes*.

Garble, v.tr. (1) = to pass through a sieve, *cribare, cribro*, or *per cribrum cernere, cribro succernere*; (2) = to falsify, *corrumpere, transcribere, depravare*.

Garden, n. *hortus, horti*; a small —, *hortulus*; belonging to —, *hortensis*; to lay out a —, *hortum edificare*; a well-laid out —, *hortus institutus*; a — seat, *sedile* (of marble, e. mai more); — house, *casa horti*. Gardener, n. *hortulanus* (late), *olitor* (in a kitchen-garden), *arborator* (in an orchard). Gardening, n. *hortorum cultus, cultura* or *cura*.

Gargle, n. *gargarizatio* (the act), *gargarizatus*. To gargle, v.tr. *gargarizare alqm* or *ex alqm* or *ex alqm* (e.g. ex ficiis).

Garland, n. *corona flora, corolla, sertum*.

Garlic, n. *allium*.

Garment, n. *vestis*. See *Clothes*.

Garner, n. *granarium, farrarium, cella penaria*, also *cella alone horreum*; M. Cato called Sicily the garner, etc. M. Cato *sapiens cellam penariam republicae nostrae Siciliam nominavit* (so Capua cella et horreum campaniagri). To garner, or lay up, v.tr. *condere* (grain, frumentum).

Garnet, n. *carbunculus*; the oriental, c. *Carchedonius*.

Garnish, v.tr. *ornare, exornare, instruere*. See *Adorn, Embellish*.

Garret, n. *conaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare, in superiore habitare conaculo, tribus scalis habitare* (up three pair of stairs).

Garrison, n. *praesidium, milites praesidarii*; to be in —, *praesidio esse alci loco*; to remain as a —, *alqm loco relinqui praesidio*; to place a — in, in oppido *praesidium ponere, locare, collocare, constitutere, urbi praesidium imponere, locum praesidio firmare, munire*; to have a —, *praesidio tenere, praesidio firmatum* or *munitionem esse*; — a strong —, *firmum praes. habere, valido praes. firmatum esse*; to strengthen n —, *praes. majoribus copiis firmare*; to quit together with —, *praesidium ex urbe deducere, abducere*; to remove —, *locum praesidio nudare*; to leave n sufficient —, *locum tutum relinquere*.

Garrulity, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. Garrulous, adj. *garrulus, loquax, v. bosus*.

Garter, n. *perisceltis* (περισκέλις), or, pure Lat., *genuale*. A knight of the —, **aurata perisceltidis eques*; = principal king-at-arms, **seculis garterius*.

Gas, n. *spiritus naturales*, **gas quod dicitur*; — light, **lumina quae dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi*; — tube, *tubus per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales*.

Gasconade, n. *factatio, ostentatio, venditatio, venditatio quadam atque ostentatio, ostentatio sui, factantia sui, vana de se praedicatio*.

Gash, n. *vulnus, incisura*. To gash, n. *vulnerare, sauciare*.

Gasp, v.intr. *agere spiritum ducere, anhelare*.

Gate, n. *janua, porta* (of a city).

Gather, v.tr. *legere* (to pick up), *colligere, conquirere* (to search out), *congerere* (to heap up), *coaccerrare*; — together, in *unum locum cogere* or *contrahere*; (as a hen her chicken) *fovere gemis*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — grapes, *tindemiare*; — in platts, in *sinus consuere*; (matter as a sore) *suppurare*; v.intr. *convenire, congregari*; — about a person, *circumfundi, circumstare*; — (as from arguments) *concludere*; whence we —, *ex quo intelligitur* or *conficitur*; = to guess, *conjecturam facere*.

Gaudy, adj. *exornatus, splendidus*.

Gauge, v.tr. *metiri, dimetiri*. See *Measure*.

G.aunt, adj. *exilis*; a — man, *homo vegrantia macie*.

Gauntlet, n. **digitabulum ferreum* or *militaris*; to run the —, **per militum ordines currentem in qis cedi*.

Gay, adj. (1) of mind, *hilaris, laetus*; (2) of body, *comptus, lautus, nitidus, nitide vestitus*.

Gaiety, n. *hilaritas, latitudo*.

Gaze at, v.tr. in obtutu *aleis rei herere desuper*.

Gazette, n. *acta diurna*, n.pl. (journal), *acta publica*, n.pl. (newspaper); also merely *acta*, n.pl. (among the ancients a sort of official gazette in which events were made known), **diurna quae res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrat* (a political newspaper like the "Times"); to be in the —, in *actis vulgatum esse*; to put in —, *diurnis actis (urbis) mandare*; to cause to be inserted —, in *acta mittere*.

Gear, n. *ornatus, vestitus, supplex* (household), *utensilia* (things for use), *res, arma, arma equestris* (horse-gear).

Gelatine, n. **jus gelatum*.

Geld, v.tr. *castrare*. Gelding, n. *cantherius, equus castratus*.

Gem, n. *gemma, lapis, lapillus* (both also with *generosus*); Indian —, *lapilli Indici*; to set a — in gold, *gemmam includere auro*; to set with —, *gemmis distinguere*; set with —, *gemmatus, gemmis distinctus*; made of —, *gemmeus*; full of —, *gemmosus*; bearing —, *gemmifer*; to become a —, *gemmescere*; to shine as —, *gemmare*; to send out money for —, *lapidum causa pecunias ad externas gentes transferre*; a dealer in —, *gemmarius*; a cutter of —, *gemmarum sculptor*.

Gender, n. *genus*. To gender, v.tr. *generare, procreare*. Genealogy, n. *genealogia* (γενεαλογία), *propagines* (the branches or descendants of a family), **fiber in quo familia nobiles n stirpe ad hanc aetatem narrantur* (a table of descents); to

investigate the — of the family, *familiarum originem sic subicere ut ex eo clariorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere*; to set forth the — of the Julian family, *Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare*; the science of —, *genealogia, *doctrina quæ in familiarum origine subiecta sic elaborat ut ex eo nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. *Genealogical, adj. propaginum ordine descriptus or dispositus; — tables, *tabule in quibus familia nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur or *propagines virorum nobilium ordine dispositæ. Adv. propaginum ordine, or merely ordine. Genealogist, n. genealogus, *qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elaborat or qui familias nob. a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat (a writer of g.).

General, n. dux, dux belli or exercitus, prætor, imperator (g.-in-chief); — of cavalry, copiarum equestrum rector, magister equitum (in the Roman army); — of infantry, copiarum pedestrium rector (post-Aug.). Some one is —, peneq. alqm summa equestris or pedestris imperii est. — General, adj. generalis (relating to the genus or whole), communis (common to all, opp. singularis, individual), vulgaris, tritius; comb. vulgaris communis-que; omnium rerum, or merely omnium; — confusion, perturbatio omnium rerum; — want, inopia omnium rerum, omnium hominum or omnium, omnium communis; — laugh, omnium risus; — conversation, omnium hominum sermo, omnium communis sermo; our — opinion, nostra omnium sententia; this is the — conversation, hic sermo omnibus est in ore; a — idea, notio univærsæ or summa, notio communis; too — expression, vox nimis ampla, parum definita; — history, *historia univærsalis; the — good, omnium satus; to devote to —, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare; to receive — approbation, ab omnibus laudari; — culture, *omni genere doctrine florere; to be of — interest, et late patere et ad multos (omnes) pertinere; in —, in universum, univærsæ (opp. proprie, nominatim), omnino (opp. separatim), generalit, generaliter (opp. singillatim, per singulas species), summam (scil. exponere), communiter; if you regard it —, si rem omnem spectas; to speak of —, in universum de algâ re dicere; — intelligible, facillimus ad intelligendum, sensum ad popularem vulgaremque accommodatus. Generality, n. commune, communitas.

Generate, v. tr. gignere (to beget), generare (the result of gignere), creare, procreare; to be —, gigni; nasci ex or ab. Generation, n. generatio, procreatio (e.g. liberorum); = age, sæculum, ætas; the rising —; qui jam adolescentis sunt; the present —, hujus ætatis homines, qui nunc vivunt homines; down to the present —, (usque) ad hanc ætatem.

Generous, adj. (1) = good of its kind, generosus, nobilis, eximius; (2) = of a large heart and liberal hand, largus, largitor, liberalis, beneficus, munificus; comb. largus et liberalis. Generosity, n. indoles generosa, largitas, largitio, liberalitas.

Genesis, n. Liber Genesis or merely Genesis (in Hebrew, Beresith).

Genet, n. astureo, equus Hispanicus, caballus. Genial, adj. ingentosus; hilaris (joyous). Geniality, n. vis ingenii, or merely ris; — of expression, ris dicendi; to attain —, rim dic. assequi.

Genitive case, casus gentivus (Gramm.).

Genius, n. (1) = an imaginary spirit, genius; (2) = high, natural ability, ingenium; a man of —, vir magni or elati ingenii, vir ingenio præstans, magno ingenio præditus homo; to possess no great —, non maximi esse ingenii.

Geniæ, adj. honestus, elegans; urbanus; of — family, sanguine generoso cretus. Gentility, n. nobilitas, venustas, urbanitas.

Gentile, or Pagan, paganus, ethnicus, gentilis, ceræ religionis ignarus (all Eccl.).

Gentle, adj. generosus (of good blood), lenis, mitis, comis; to grow —, mlescere; to make —, mansuifacere. Gentleman, n. vir nobilis, vir

ingenius; — of the king's bedchamber, cubicularius; a gentlewoman of the queen's —, cubicularia; the —, turba feminarum reginam comitantium (for the hair, ornatrix; for keeping the clothes, vestifica; for putting them in the wardrobe, vestiplica).

Gentry, n. nobilitas, nobiles, optimates; — of the higher class, nobiles nigrorum gentium; — of the lower —, nobiles minorum gentium.

Genueflexion, n. *genium flexura, genia curvata (e.g. pucem genibus curcatis orabat).

Genuine, adj. = not feigned, fictitious, or false, sincerus, probus, merus, putus; genuine virtue, virtus vera; = legitimate (as children), certus; legitimus, justâ uxore natus. Genuineness, incorrupta integritas, auctoritas, fides. Periphrastically, e.g. many doubt of the genuineness (that is, authenticity) of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ad eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse. Properly "genuineness" has to do with an original in contradistinction to a spurious and pretended copy, and "authenticity" refers to the question whether a book was or was not written by its alleged author, so that "a genuine book" resembles good coin, the sterling and authorised currency of the realm, and "an authentic book" is a book written by its professed author.

Geographer, n. *geographus (γεωγράφος), terrarum or regionum descriptor. Geographical, adj. *geographicus. Geography, n. geographia, terrarum or regionum descriptio.

Geology, n. *grologia, *gognosia (knowledge of the earth's surface).

Geometry, n. geometria, geometrica, geometricarum, n. pl. ratio linearis (as theory); to understand —, geometricem novisse, geometriâ or geometricæ eruditum esse; to learn —, geometrica discere. Geometrical, adj. geometricus (γεωμετρικός). Geometer, or Geometrician, n. geometres (properly a land-measurer).

Germin, n. germen, asparagus (the sprout of larger plants), cyma (young and tender); to destroy the —, scum reprimerè; (fig.) semen (e.g. malorum, discordiarum), igniculus (specially in the pl., igniculi, e.g. quasi virtutum igniculi et semina). To germinate, v. intr. germinare, pullulare. Germination, n. germinatio.

Gesture, n. gestus (the mode of carrying the body), comb. motus gestusque (gestus is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). To make —, or gesticulate, gestum agere; facere, gestu uti, gestum componere (according to the rules of art), gesticulari (so gesticulator and gesticulatio); to be ignorant of —, gestum nescire; to fall in —, peccare in gestu; to express by —, gestu verba exprimere (so exiguo signet gestu quæcumque loquatur).

Get, v. tr. acquirere, conquirere, consequi, parare, comparare, lucrari (to get gain); — above, superare or exsuperare alqm; — before, antecedere or antere alqm; — caught, deprehensum esse; — down, descendere; — forward, proficere, procihi; — in, introire; — near, accedere; — out, egredi; — round, circumvenire; — through, percurrere; — under, subterfugere; — by heart, memoria mandare algd; — drunk, se inebriare; — away, auferre hinc; to — with child, gravidam facere. See Gain.

Gewgaws, tr. trica, nugæ, crepundia.

Ghastly, adj. horrificus, horrendus; — countenance, facies cadaverosa; Ghastliness, n. pallor, horror.

Ghost, n. (1) = breath, spiritus, anima; the Holy —, Spiritus Sanctus (Eccl.). Paracletus (Eccl.); to give up the —, supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere, animam deponere; (2) = imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, lemures (in general), manes (the shade or ghost of a particular person, e.g. non manes ejus conquiescent tibi), lares (the good spirits worshipped in the home), laræ, mania (the bad), umbra (the shade). See Spirit.

Giant, *n.* *homo ingentis* or *immanis* magnitudinis, *homo* *eximia* corporis magnitudine, *vir* major quam pro humano habitu; a Gaulish —, *eximia* corporis magnitudine Gallus; a gigantic enemy, *immanis* magnitudinis hostis; to be a —, *humane* magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. Gigantic, *adj.* *eximie* or *ingentis* or *immanis* magnitudinis, *eximia* or *ingenti* or *immani* magnitudine; *n.* labour, moles.

Gibbet, *n.* *arbor infelix*. See Gallows.

Gibe, *n.* *dieterium*, *sanna*, *scomma*. To gibe, *v.tr.* *ludere*, *ludibrio* *habere*, *dieterio* *petere* *alqm.*

Giddy, *adj.* (1) *lit. vertigine correptus*; (2) *fig. levis*, *inconstans*. Giddiness, *certigo*, *animus levis*.

Gift, *n.* *donum*. See Give.

Gig, *n.* *cisium*.

Giggle, *v.intr.* *effuse ridere*, *inepte ridere*, *fur-tim cachinnare*.

Gild, *v.tr.* *inaurare* (e.g. *statuam*, *laminam æream*), *aurum* *illinere* *alci rei* or *aurum* *illinere* *alqd* (e.g. *marmor*), *aurum* *inducere* *alci rei* or *aurum* *inducere* *alqd*. Gilded, *auratus*, *inauratus*. A gilder, *n.* *inaurator* (late). Gilding, *n.* *auratura*.

Gill, *n.* (a measure) *hemina*; in pl., gills of fish, *branchie*.

Gillflower, *n.* (1) the plant, **cheiranthus incanus* (L.); (2) the blossom, *leucoion*, **flos cheiranthi incani*.

Gimlet, *n.* *terebra*.

Gin, *n.* = trap, *laqueus*, *tendicula*; = strong drink, **junciperi succus*.

Ginger, *n.* *zingiber* or *zingiberis* or *zingibæri* (Indeel.); *ginger* bread, **libum mellitum*, **panis zingiberis conlitus*; = baker, *pietor dulciarius* (late).

Gingle, *v.intr.* *linnere*. A gingle, *n.* *tinnitus*.

Gipsy, *n.* **Cingarus*, *Cingara*, *f.*; — language, **Cingarorum lingua*.

Gird, *v.tr.* *cingere*, *sucingere*; = yourself, *cingi* or *sucingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *setro*); *fig.* = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi* *ad alqd*, *se parare* or *se comparare* *ad alqd*. Girdle, *n.* *zona* (Gæva), pure Lat. *cingulum*, *cestrus* (Kætor); to loose the —, *puella zonam soleret*, *zonam recingere*; = maker, *zonarius*.

Girl, *n.* *puella*, *virgo*; a little —, *puellula*, *virguncula*; a — (two, three, etc.) years old, *bima*, *trima*, *quadrima*; a little — of —, *dimula*, *trimula*, *quadrimula*; a grown up —, *puella adulta*, *virgo*; a marriageable —, *virgo nubilis*; a pretty —, *puella lepida*; he looks like a —, *puerili in ore est rultus virgineus*; a girl's school, **schola puellarum*. Girlish, *adj.* *puellaris*, *virginalis*; *n.* = modesty, *reverentia virginalis*.

Girth, *n.* = distance or space round, *ambitus*, *circueitus*, *complexus*.

Give, *v.tr.* *dare*, *præbere*, *donare*, *reddere*, *tradere*, *impertire* (*dare* is simply to give; *præbere* is to afford or bestow; *donare*, to make a present of; *reddere* is to restore; *tradere* is to give up, and *impertire* is to communicate or impart). To give wine, *apponere vinum*; to give it to some one = to punish, *castigare verbia* (or *verberibus*); to give polish to style, *orationi ornatum afferre*; to give = contribute, *conferre*; to give for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti* (e.g. *quanti donum emisti? quanti canas? what does your rupper cost?*); to — word for word, *verba exprimere alqd*, *exprimere verbum de verbo*; to — up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare*, *negligere alqd*; — none at all, *nihili putare*, *spernere alqd*; to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare*, *manus dare*, *cedere*, *concedere*; = to devote to, *dedecere*, *consecrare*. Gift, *n.* *donum* (a free gift), *munus* (a gift from regard to duty), *præmium* (a reward or prize), *jactura* (a gift with effort or for a certain object), *donarium* (an offering), *corollarium* (a chaplet of flowers given to players), *strena* (a new year's present), *scintilla* (a token of hospitality), *apophoreta* (a Christmas box), *donarium* (a present of money distributed among the soldiers), *conspiciarium* (present of food to the people), a small

—, *munusculum*, *munus parvum*; to make a —, *alci donum* or *munus dare*, *alqi dono donare*, *alci donum impertiri*, *dare alci alqd dono* or *munus*, *munus alci deferre*; to make considerable gift to —, *alqm largitione augere*; to receive as a —, *dono* or *muneri accipere alqd*; to buy for a —, *dono alci alqd emere*.

Gizzard, *n.* *ingluvies*, *guttur*.

Glad, *adj.* *latus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*; to be —, *latum* or *hilarum* *essere*; — at, *laturi alqd* *se*; to make —, *hilarum facere alqm*, *alqm* or *alcis* *animum exhilarare*, *ad letitiam excitare*; I am — to say, *ludens dico*; I am — of it, *de is hoc gaudio*; I am — to hear it, *perhibenter audio*. Adv. *late*, *hilar*, *hilariter*, *animo lato* or *hilar*; to look —, **vultu letitiam præferre*, **vultu apertum letitie præ se ferre*. Gladness, *n.* *letitia*, *hilaritas*, *arimus latus*. See Joy.

Glade, *n.* **interstitium silenticum*.

Gladiator, *n.* *gladiator* (a slave fighting in the public games). Gladiatorial, *adj.* *gladiatorius*; — fight or game, *munus gladiatorium*, *ludus gladiatorius*, *certamen* or *spectaculum gladiatorum* or *gladiatorum*; to exhibit —, *munus* or *gl. spect.* or merely *gladiatores edere*, *ludum gladiatorium facere*; he who exhibits such, *dominus*.

Glance, *n.* *splendor* (the quality), *fulgor* (the radiance), *nitor* (the shining, e.g. *stellæ cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem ceceras*), *candor* (pure brightness), *sublim* (a sunbeam); — of the eyes, *oculorum confectus*. To glance, *v.intr.* *splendescere*, *fulgere*, *nitescere*; — on, *alci aspiciere*; (fig.) — at, *oculos conijcere in alqd*, *alqd* *lertiter attingere*.

Gland, *n.* *glandula*; the — of the throat, *tonsilla*. Glanders, *n.* *ulcus*.

Glare, *n.* *splendor oculis perstringens*. To glare, *oculos perstringere*.

Glass, *n.* *vitrum*; pure and clear —, *vitrum purum*; white —, *vit. candidum*; transparent —, *vit. translucens*; porcelain —, *vit. murinum*; to make —, *vitrum fundere*; transparent as —, *vitri modo translucidus*; looking like —, *vitri specie*; to colour —, *vitro tingere*; to work — into figures, *vitrum statu figurare*, *vit. spiritu formare in plurimos habitus*; to paint on —, *vit. coloribus pingere* ac *picaturam inurere*; to drink out of —, *vitro potare*; a utensil, made of —, *vas vitreum*, also merely *vitreum*; a cup —, *calix vitreus*; a small —, *vasculum vitreum*, *caliculus vitreus*; to drink a — of wine, *vinum bibere*; — too much, *paulo plus adhibere* (Com.). An eye —, **vitrum opticum*; by means of an — (to see), **oculo armato* or **oculis armatis*; a burning —, **vitrum causticum*. A glass-blower, *n.* *vitarius*, *qui spiritum vitrum in habitus plurimos format*. Glazier, *n.* **vitarius* *qui fenestras vitrum inserit*. Glasses, *adj.* *vitreus*; — eyes, *oculi vitrei* (of glass), *oculi natantes* (like those of a person in drink).

Gleam, *n.* *radius*, *coruscatio*. To gleam, *v.* *radiare*, *coruscare*.

Glean, *v.tr.* *spicilegium facere* (in the field), *racemari* (in the vineyard), **omnis colligere*. Gleaning, *n.* *spicilegium*.

Glebe, *n.* *gleba*; — land, **prædium sacerdotale*.

Glee, *n.* *hilaritas*, *letitia*. Gleeful, *adj.* *hilaris*, *latus*.

Glib, *adj.* *loquax*, *garrulus*, *levis*.

Glide, *v.* *labi*, *prolabi*.

Glimmer, *n.* *lux crepita*. To glimmer, *v.* *sublucere*.

Glimpse, *n.* **rei aspectus excursum*; to have but a — of, **alqd per caliginem* or *quasi per velum* *videre*.

Glisten, *v.intr.* *micare*, *candere*; *eyes glisten*, etc., *fronsque fulgore micantes oculi*. Glistening, *n.* *coruscatio*, *candor*.

Glisten, *v.intr.* *micare*, *radiare*, *nitescere*.

Globe, *n.* *globus* (scil. *terrarum*, *firmamentum*, *mundus*, also *circulus*, *pauculus*, *vitrum*), *latuna*, *apophora* (equinox); the —, *terre globus*, *terrarum sphaera*.

Globular, *adj.* *sphaericus*, *ex sphaerico*.

Gloom, *n.* *obscuritas, caligo, tenebræ*; (fig.) *animus dejectus, afflictus*. Gloomy, *adj.* *obscurus, tenebrosus*.

Glorify, *n.* *gloria, honor, decus, splendor*; to be a —, *to laudi* or *glorificari esse alicui*, *laudem asserere alicui*; to strive for —, *laudem* or *gloriam querere*; to do all for the sake of —, *omnia ad gloriam revocare*, *glorificari servire*; to earn —, *laudem sibi parere, sibi colligere, gloriam acquirere* or *consequi* or *adipsari*; to be distinguished by —, *laude* or *gloria florere*; to bestow everlasting — on, *alqm. (patrim) immortalis gloria asserere*; the desire of —, *laudis studium*, *laudis* or *glorie cupiditas* or *aviditas*, *comb.* *gloria laudisque cupiditas*; burning —, *glorie æstus*; insatiable —, *insatiabilis fama cupiditas*; desirous of —, *glorie* or *laudis cupidus* or *avidus* or *appetens*; glorious, or full of —, *gloriosus, illustris*. To glorify, *v.tr.* *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*, *gloria asserere alqm.*, *alqm. (laudibus) celebrare*; — yourself, *gloria et prædicatione sese asserere, de re ipsum prædicare*. To glory in, *in alqd re gloriarī*, also *jactare* or *ostentare alqd.* Glorifying, *n.* *gloratio, prædicatione*.

Gloss, *n.* (1) = a shining, nitor, candor; (2) = an explanation, *glossa, glossema -atis, n.* *scholion (σχολιον).

Glove, *n.* *digitale, digitabulum*; — maker, **digitularius* or *qui digitabula facit*.

Glow, *n.* *ardor, fereor, æstus*. To glow, *v.intr.* *candere, ardere*; — with love for, *amore alqs*; to begin to —, *ardescere, exardescere*; to cause to —, *candescere*. Glowing, *adj.* *candens, ardens, fervens, fervidus*; — anger, *præfervida ira*; — language, *oratio fervida*; to have a — desire for, *flagrare desiderio alqs*.

Glue, *n.* *glutinum, gluten, viscum*; to make — out of ox-hides, *bovm coriis glutinum excoquere*. To glue, *v.tr.* *glutinare, conglutinare*. Gluing, *n.* *glutinatio*. Gluey, *adj.* *glutinosus*.

Glutton; *n.* *homo edax, gulosus, vorax, homo profunda et intempestiva gula, gurgas, helluo*; *comb.* *gurgas et helluo, abdomini suo natus*. Gluttony, *n.* *edacitas, aviditas cibi, voracitas (late)*; to begivez to —, *abdomini natum esse, helluari*.

Grash the teeth, *dentibus frendere* or *infrendere*, *dentibus stridere*, *stridere dentium frendere*. Gnashing, *n.* *stridor dentium*.

Gnat, *n.* *culex*; — bite, **ictus culicis*.

Gnaw, *v.tr.* *rodere, arrodere, derodere alqd, circumrodere alqd*; (fig.) *pungere* (e.g. *agritudo me* or *animum meum pungit* or *cruciat*); gnawing sorrow, *agritudo crucians*; — cares, *solicitudines mordaces*; a kind of — pain, *quasi morsus alqs doloris*. Gnawing, *n.* *rosio (lit.)*, *morsus (a bite)*, *cruciatus (pain)*.

Go, *v.intr.* *ire* (simply), *gradi* (to step), *ingredi* (to step into), *incedere* (to enter), *exagere* (to advance as with a firm foot and bearing); the soldier *redit* into battle, the man of gravity *greditur*; the vain man *incedit*; *ambulare* (to walk, walk out), *spatiari* (to strut, walk at large), *commence ad alqm. (in locum)*, *procedere* (to go forth to; ante portam, out of doors into the streets, *foribus foras*; into public, *in publicum*; from the tent into the sun, *e tabernaculo in solem*; to the assembly, *in concionem*); to go out, *prodire* (of the barbour, *n. portu*; of doors, *foribus*); *exire, excedere, egredi*; — in, *inire, introire, intrare, ingredi*; — over, *transire, præterire locum* (to pass by a place); — on board, *ascendere, conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *ascendere*; — before, *anteire, antegredi* (with acc.); — through, *transire* (to pass an object, as, the sun passes the constellation of Cancer, *sol Canceri signum transit*); — to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (on foot or horseback); — to betake yourself, *conferre se alqo*; — to make for, *contendere alqo*; — to betake yourself, *contendere*; — to intend to go to, *petere alqm. locum*; — to retire to, *concedere alqo (rus)*; not to be able to go, *ingredi non quire*, *ad ingrediendum invalidum esse* (too weak to go); — to go on foot, *pedibus, peditem venire*; it is time to go, *jam*

tempus est abire; *go!* *abi!* *abi hinc!* *apage!* *is!* you may *go!* *illicet!* begone from my sight! *age illic!* *abscede procul e conspectu meo!* to let one go, *sincere ut abeat alqs, alqm. dimittere*; let me go! *omitte me!* let me alone! I can do it, *sine me, rem ipse conficere possum*. Where are you going? *quo tendis?* What — to do? *quid cogitas?* to go and come, *venire et redire, ire et redire*; to go up and down, *ambulare*; — till you are tired, *deambulare*; to go on somewhat (as on crutches), *institi alqd re*; to lean or support yourself on, *artus sustinere alqd re*; to go to (apply to, as to work), *accedere ad alqd, aggredi alqd*; — to any one, *adire alqm*; — into yourself (examine), *descendere in se, se exetere*; to come to your senses, *ad sanitatem reverti*; to go after, *petere alqd*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for some one, *alqm. arcessere, arcessitum ire*; — to see, *alqm. visere, visitare* (as the physician visits the patient); the desires of the man go so far, *hominum cupiditas prorumpit eo ut, etc.* How far should love go? *quatenus amor progredi debet?* The river goes quickly, *fluvius citatus fertur*; the book — under my name, *sib. nomine meo liber fertur*; the sword goes into the groin, *ferum descendit in ilia*; the affair begins to go better, *incipit res melius ire*; the affair — very well, *res prorsus it*; go as it will, *utcumque res casura est*; how goes it? how is it? how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene, recte, male, etc.*; so of health, *quomodo valet?* of action, *quid agit?* *quid agitur?* *quid fit?* of condition, *satin! salva (soll. res)?* is all well? answers, *valeo, bene mecum agitur*; very well, *præclare mecum agitur, res mhi sunt maxime et secundæ*; with your mother! answer, *apud matrem recte est*; how are things in Attica? *quomodo it de Attica?* answer, *optime*; my health is better, *is improving, valetudo it in melius*; if you are a little better, *si meliuscule tibi est*; so it goes, *ita cita est hominum, sic cita hominum est, sic est vulgus*. There goes, etc. (used of measures), *sercanti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt stadium, 625 feet go to a stadium*; that goes to this, *hoc eo spectabat ut, he is gone (that is, dead), exanimatum esse, periisse, nullum esse, extinctum esse*. A going, *itio, ambulatio*; in going, *quam irem, incedens*. See Come.

Goad, *n.* *aculeus* (the sting of an insect), *stimulus*; to kick against —, *stimulum pugnis cædere*, *adversum stimulum calces remittere, contra acumina calcitrare*. To goad, *v.tr.* *stimulare ad or in, incitare*.

Goal, *n.* *meta* (the pillar at the end of the course).

Goat, *n.* *capra, capella*; of a —, *caprinus*.

Gobble, *v.tr.* *vorare, devorare*.

Goblet, *n.* *scyphus*. See Cup.

Goblin, *n.* *umbra quas homines inquietat; *dæmon*.

God, *n.* *Deus* (as the highest being), *numen divinum, numen* (properly the nod, that is, the supreme will), *dius* (for *deus* in the best age was an archaism); the gods, *dii, divi, cælestes* (poet: *cælestes et cælicolæ*), *dii superi*, also *superi* (opp. *inferi*, *comb. dii superi inferique*); — of the highest order, *dii majorum gentium*; — of the lower —, *dii minorum gentium*; — of the house, *laræ, penates*; the ancient national —, *dii indigetes*; the recent —, *dii novenses*; the — of two allied nations, *sociates dii*; to raise a person to —, *alqm. ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque tollere, alqm. in cælum famâ ac voluntate tollere, alqm. beneficiorum memor in consilio cælestium colloco, alqm. in deorum numerum referre, alqm. inter deos referre, alqm. consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for God's sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro deum fidem!* by the —, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus juvet* or *adiuvet* or *amet*, *hercule* or *mehercule* (e.g. *est mehercule vir optimus, hercule is est quem diligi deat*); so also *Deus me perdat!* *O immortal —, dii immortales!* *marime Jupiter!* *proh Jupiter!* may — be favourable, *faceas mhi, dii propitii sint*; in —'s name, *quod*

bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! quod bene certat! with —'s aid, *Deo amnente, Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante, ducente Deo*; — grant, *facit Deus! utinam dii ita faciant! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — give his blessing, *Deus approbet!* dii approbent! may — bless, *annuat (mihi, tibi, vobis, etc.) Deus nutum nomenque suum*; unless — aid, *nisi quis nos Deus respererit*; if — will, *si Deo (diis) placeat*; — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat!* quod enim Deus avertat, ne id Deus sinat or siverit! dii meliora! — be thanked, *gratia debetur Deo, Deo habenda est gratia*; the worship of —, *deorum cultus*; Son of —, *Dro natus, Dei Filius (Filii)*; life of —, **vita celestium*; to live —, *jucundissime vivere*; providence of —, *numen deorum*; council of —, *deorum consilium*; house of —, *edes -is, templum*; Lamb of —, *Agnus Dei* (Eccl.). Godhead, n. *divinitas* (the divine nature or essence). Godlike, adj. *divinus, deo or diis proximus, cœlitius*. Godless, adj. *impius (erga Deum, so erga patriam, erga parentes), atheus* (God-denying), *nefarius, nefandus, scelestus, sceleratus*. Godlessness, n. *nihilus deum metus, impietas, nefas, scelus, res scelestæ or nefariæ*. Goddess, n. *dea*; Godfather, n. **sponsor baptismalis, pater lustricus*; — mother, *mater lustrica*; — son, *filius lustricus*; — daughter, *filia lustrica* (all Eccl.).

Goggle, v. intr. *transverse or tortis oculis intueri*. Gold, n. *aureum*; unworked —, *aureum rude, infectum*; wrought —, *au. factum*; spun —, *au. netum*; coined —, *au. signatum*; solid —, *au. solidum*; pure —, *au. purum*; made of —, *ex auro factus or fabricatus, aureus* (golden); to cover with —, *auro inducere, inaurare (auratus)*; adorned with —, *auro distinctus*; inlaid with —, *auro calatus*; inwoven with —, *auro intextus*; in —, *in auro* (e.g. *decies sestertium in auro secum efferre*); a vein of —, *vena auri*; a bar of —, *later aureus*; a sheet of —, *lamina auri*; to cover with —, *laminâ inaurare*; a thread of —, *filum aureum*; thirst for —, *auri cupido* (poet. *auri sitis or fames*; to have —, *auri cupidine immensâ flagrare*); a mine of —, *auri fodina, auraria (fodina)*; a lump of —, *auri massa* (a nugget); a bit of —, *auri mica*; land or region of —, *regio auro or auri fortis, regio auri metallis referta* (poet. *terra auriferâ, arca auriferâ*). Goldsmith, n. *aurifer, aurarius* (soil. *artifex*), *vascularius* (maker of golden goblets). Gold-dust, n. *pulvis aureus, pulvis aurosus* (like gold). Golden, adj. *aureus, ex auro factus, aureolus* (mostly fig. = *cœlitius*); the — age, *aurea ætas, sæculum aureum* (post-Aug.); the — mean, *aurea mediocritas*; to produce — fruit, *bonam frugem ferre*; to live — days, *jucundissime vivere*; to give — words, *rogare blande et concinne*.

Gondola, n. *navis thalamēgos* (θαλαμηγός), pure Lat., *navis cubiculata*. Gondolier, n. *magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamēgi*.

Good, adj. *bonus* (in physical and moral sense, *bona indoles, natura bona*; but observe, it is *secundus cœtus* and *benignus animus*, a good disposition), *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (pleasant, *alci rei* or ad *alqd*), *probus* (what it ought to be and what is approved, morally and physically), *optimus* (rich in itself, full of good qualities), *commodus* (having the right quantity or quality), *opportunitus* (suitable), *prosper, secundus* (res prospera, good circumstances), *utilis* (useful), *salutaris* (healthful), *honestus* (morally good, honourable), *simplex* (unpretending), *benignus* (kind); — food, *cibi suaves or jucundi*; — clothes, *vestis forensis* (best or Sunday clothes); a — field, *ager ferax or fertilis, solum ferax or fertile*; — pasture, *pascuum herbis abundans, pascuum pecori alendo bonum*; — harvest, *messis frugifera or optima*; — year, *annus frugifer, annus frugibus locuplex, annus magni proventus*; — times, *tempora bona or felicia*; — physician, *médicus artis peritus*; very —, *médicus arte insipius*; — soldier, *miles bello bonus, miles fortis ac strenuus*; — statesman, *bonus pater bello-*

que; — man, *bonus vir, bonum nomen*; — city, *bene merita civitas*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; to have —, *bene or acriter videre, oculos acres et acutos habere*; he has —, *lynicus est*; — friend, *a bone! sodes!* a — friend to me, *mihi amicus, amicus meus*; a — friend, *bonus amicus* (a friend, in the true sense); — counsel, *consilium salutare, con. rectum*; a — part, *bona pars* (a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to have a — sleep, *satis arte dormire*. Adv. *bene, belle, jucunde, suaviter, commodè* (e.g. *habitare, saltare, verba facere*), *scienter, scite* (e.g. *scienter tibiis cantare, scite, concitium exornare, scite coli, to dress well*). To be good for as a remedy, *alci rei or contra alqd prodesset, alci rei mederi, alqd sanare, contra alqd efficacem esse*; to — to, *alqm diligere carumque habere, alci bene velle or cupere, alci scire, alcijs rebus or alcijs salutem consilium*; to make —, *alqd recte facere*; — again, *alqd sanare*; — to make up, *incommodum acceptum majoribus commodis sanare, curare alqd (detrimentum acceptum), reconcinnare alqd (det. accept.)*, *corrigere* (culpam virtute), *restituere alqd* (e.g. *rem temeritate alcijs prolapsam*); — the former fault, *præteritam culpam redimere*; those things which you cannot — you make worse, *ea quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare*; to — by, *alqd piaculo expiare alqd* (e.g. *errorem regis*); it does me —, *alqd suaviter me afficit*; to do — to, *alci consulere*; good! *bene agis, bene fecisti! bene fecisti! bene habet!* (well!) *non repugno! nihil impedio!* Good, n. *bonum*, the highest —, *summum bonum, ultimum or finis bonorum*; external —, *externa bona, res externæ or humanæ*; goods = possessions, *bona, fortune, comb. bona ac fortunæ*; patrimonial —, *bona patriæ*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; a vessel laden with —, *navis amplissimis et immanibus mercis et penus ponderibus onerata*; to do much —, *multa bene facere, de multis bene mereri*; — to, *alci bene or benigne facere, conferre in alqm beneficia (multa)*; he does me much —, *optime alqs meretur de me*; to repay — with —, *similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare*; — bad with —, *maleficia beneficiis pensare*; — with bad, *beneficia maleficia pensare*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere* (e.g. *detrimentum*). Goodness, n. *bonitas* (e.g. *soli*); natural —, *nature bonitas*; — of the heart, *probitas, simplicitas*; the — of pearls consists in, etc., *dos omnis margaritarum in candore, magnitudine, orbe, livore, pondere*; to treat any one with —, *comiter alqm tractare, leni ingenio esse in alqm*; to show —, *plurimum benignitatis in alqm conferre*; to have enjoyed much — from, *magnâ alcijs liberalitate usum esse*.

Goose, n. *anser*; a little —, *anserculus* (gosling); female —, *anser femina*; male —, *anser mas or masculus*; fat —, *anser pinguis, bene saginatus*; that which comes from a —, *anserinus*; — flesh, **caro anserina*; roast —, *assum anserinum*; —'s feather, *penna anserina*.

Gore, n. *cror* (crassus, ater, tepidus, etc.). To gore, v. tr. *transfigere*.

Gorge, n. (1) = throat, *gula, guttur*; (2) = a narrow pass, *angustia*. To gorge, v. tr. *exsaturare* (rivo cibique), *exsaturare* (fig. *libidinem, animum cruciatu alcijs*).

Gorgeous, adj. *splendidus, magnificus, lautus*. Gormandize, v. tr. *commissari, holluari*.

Gospel, n. **evangelium, doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi*; to preach the —, *evangelizare* (Eccl.); = the narrative of an apostle, e.g. **vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita*; = a portion of such ("the Gospel" or "the Evangel") **lectio evangelica*. See Evangelical.

Gossip, n. (1) = idle talk, *gera, nuga, nugatoria -orum*, n. *ineptia, rumusculi imperitorum hominum*; a —, *lingulica*.

Gouge, v. tr. *scalpro eximere or exscavare*.

Gourd, n. *cucurbita*.

Gout, n. *arthritidis* (ἀρθριτις), pure Latin, *nervus*

articularis or *articularius*, *dolor artuum* or *articularum*; — in the hands, *chiragra* (χεῖρα); — in the feet, *podagra* (ποδάγρα); — in the knees, *gonagra*, **dolor genuum*, he has the —, *aleys artus laborant*, Gouty, *adj* arthriticus.

Govern, *v. tr.* *gubernare*, *administrare*, *republicam administrare* or *gerere*, *republica præesse*; — a province, *provinciam administrare*, *provincia præesse*, *provinciam procurare*. *Governor*, *n.* *regnum*, *imperium*, *administratio*, = *governors*, *qui republica præsunt*, *si penes quos summa est iuris*. See *Domitian*, *Reign*, *Rule*.

Gown, *n.* *tôga*, *vestis*, a lawyer's —, *toga forensis*, the manly —, *toga virilis*, a morning —, *toga cubicularis* or *domestica*; a woman's —, *palla*, *stola*.

Grace, or favour, *n.* *gratia*, *futor*, *comb.* *gratia et favor*, *studium*, *comb.* *studium et favor*, *voluntas* (inclination), *benefecit* *ita* (kindness), *indulgentia* (special favour), *beneficium*, he grows in —, *maius est iustit*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio*, *Deo favente*, to address with —, *blande et concinne rogare*; — in speaking, *facundia*, *lepos*, — at meals, *gratiam* (thanks) *actio*, *sollemnes preces*, to say —, *mensam conscrare*, *gratias agere* (after meals), to be in the good graces of, *apud alium plurimum grati polliere*; to gain the —, *aleys gratiam sibi conciliare*, an act of —, *lex oblivionis*, grant me this —, *da mihi hanc gratiam*; to act with — toward, *clementia uti*, *clementer agere cum aliquo*; to obtain —, *impetari veniam*, to bestow —, *veniam et impunitatem dare*, *impunitatem largiri*, no more — is to be hoped for, *sublata est spes clemencie*. Your Grace! **In, vir generosissime*! *clementissimo* or *indulgentissime princeps* or *imperator*! *Clementia* *Festral*! *Græce* = *græcfulness*, *n.* *venustas* (attraction, charm), *lepos* (in words), *femmine* —, *militiebris tenuitas*, — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*, a native —, *nativus quidam lepos est in alio*. *Græciful*, *adj.* *venustus*, *lepidus*, to be very —, *mirifici esse suavitate*, *affluere venustate*, to make —, *aleis ei venustatem asserere* or *amantissimam suppeditare*. *Adv.* *venuste*, *speciosus*, *suaviter*, *jucunde*, *amante*, *fistive*; to narrate —, *jucunde narrare*. See *Lavour*.

Grade, *n.* = *step*, *gradus*, *ascensus* (a step up); there are many — in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*, — of honour, *gradus honori* or *dignitatis*. *Gradual*, *adj.* *per gradus* or *gradatim*, *paullatim*, *sensim*. To graduate (in a university), **ad gradum accedere*, *admittere*, **gradum adipisci*. A graduate, **ad gradum admissus*, *gradum aliquem adeptus*.

Graft, *n.* *surgulus*. To graft, *v. tr.* *inserere*, *arborum insere*, *surgulum arbori inserere* (e.g. *pirum bonam in pum silvesticam inserere*) *Grafting*, *n.* *insitio*. A grafter, *n.* *insitor*.

Grain, *n.* *granum*, (in general) *fruges*, *frumentum*; (in weight) **granum*, to reduce to —, *contendere*. See *Corn*, *Wheat*.

Grammar, *n.* *ars grammatica*, or merely *grammatica* or *grammaticæ*, or *grammatica*, *n. pl.*, **ato* *grammatica*, *ratio loquendi* (as a thing or science), *præcepta* or *leges grammaticorum*, **liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinet* (a book of g.), to write on Latin —, *de ratione latine loquendi accuratissime scribere*. *Grammatical*, *adj.* *grammaticus*. *Grammarian*, *n.* *grammaticus*, *qui grammaticam proficitur*, *magister grammaticus*.

Grant, *n.* *granarium*. See *Barn*, *Graner*.

Grand, *adj.* *grandis* (e.g. *pistola*, *crux*), *natu*, *res*, *exemplum*, *orator*, *oratio*, *alumnus*, *eximus*, *maiusculus*, *amplus*. *Grandeur*, *n.* *amplitudo*, *majestas*. *Grandece*, *n.* *proceres*, *optimatus*. *Grandiloquent*, *adj.* *grandiloquus*. *Grandson*, *n.* *nepos* — daughter, *neptis*; — father, *avus*, — mother, *avia*, a great —, *prompos*, *pionepis*, *proiens* (so backward, abbas, *atavus*, *trilavus*), *protra*.

Grant, *n.* *gratia* *beneficium*, *donum*, *præmium*, *cæna*, *concessio* (the granting), *concessio*. To

grant, *v. tr.* *concedere*, *annuere*, *sinere*, dost thou —? *dæne* (with acc. and inf.) *tu* would not —? *quis hoc non dederit* *tu* granted, that follows, *dato hoc*, *dandum erit illud*; see how much I — you, *videte quid vobis largiar*; to — that, *quo concessio*, *quibus concessis*, but to —, *sed hoc ipsum concedatur*; granted that, or that not, *ut sit*, *ne sit*, *ut non sit*.

Grape, *n.* *acinus* or *acinum* (a single grape), *uva*, *uva* (a bunch of grapes), *cinum*; to gather —, *cinum legere*, *vindemia* *e uvas*, *vindemia*, *vindemias colligere*, the — ripens, *ea dulcescit*, *mitescit*; — colour, *ui a capiti fieri varia*, to sell — on the vines, *vindemias vendere* (to sell the vintage) See *Vine*.

Grapple, *v. tr.* *comprehendere*, *luctari*, *comb.* *comprehendere* et *luctari*, *obluctari*, *confligere*, *conflictare*. A grappling, *n.* *conflictio*, *conflictatio*, *luctatio*, *certamen*, *harpago*, **manus ferrea*.

Grasp, *v. tr.* *prehendere*, *apprehendere*, *comprehendere*; — any one by the cloak, *pallio apprehendere*; — any one's hand, *aleys manum apprehendere*, *dextram aleys amplecti*; — by the hand, *manu reprehendere* (e.g. a soldier, to bring him back from flight); — the pen, *calamum sinere*, *stylum prehendere*, to — at, *manus porrigere ad* or *in aliquid*, *manus tendere ad aliquid*.

Grass, *n.* *avena*, *herba* (the young and fresh grass, hence often *graminis herba*), *fanum* (hay), *cæpes* (turf), of —, *gramineus* (grass-), fruitful in —, *graminosus*, *herbosus*, covered with —, *gramineus*, *herbifidus*, *viridis*, like —, *herbaceus*, to mow —, *gramen secare*, to cast yourself on the —, *se abijcere in herbam*. To graze (or eat grass), *carpere* *gramen*, *depascere* *herbas*, *pasci*.

Grate, or *Grating*, *n.* *cancelli*, *clathri*, *reticulum* (like a net), *transenna*; — (for fire) *caminus*, *foculus*. To grate, *v. tr.* *clathrare*, (to make lattice-work) *discobinare*, (to rasp) *radere*, *deradere*, *atocere*, *contere*, — on, *stringere*, *perstringere*.

Grateful, *adj.* (1) = *pleasing*, *gratus*, *pergratus*, *acceptus*, *comb.* *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*, *perjucundus*, *suavis*, to be very —, *habere multum suavitatis*, *jucunditatis*, *leporis*; (2) = *thankful*, *gratus*, *beneficus* or *beneficiorum memor*, *comb.* *memor gratusque*. *Adv.* *grato animo*, *memori mente* to be —, *gratum*, *memorem* et *gratum esse*, *gratum habere* (in the heart), *gratias agere* (in words), to any one, *aleis*; to show yourself —, *aleis gratiam se præbere*, *memorem in aliquem animum præstare*, very —, *gratissimo animo prosequi* *no-men aleis*, — for something, *aleis pro aliquo gratiam referre*, to appear —, *memorem gratumque cognosci*, I seek to show myself —, *gratum me videri studeo*, to remember gratefully, *grate meminisse aliquem*, *gratam memoriam prosequi aliquem*. *Gratefulness*, or *Gratitude*, *n.* *gratus animus*, *memori beneficii* or *beneficiorum animus*, *gratus animus et beneficii memor*, *grata beneficii memoria*, — towards, *grata voluntas in parentes*. *Gratify*, *v. tr.* *aleis gratificari*, *aliquid delectare*; — the eyes, *delectare oculos*, — the ears, *aures mulcere* or *permulcere*, *aures blandiri*, — the senses, *sensus titillare*, *focere*, *voluptate permulcere*. *Gratification*, *n.* *delectatio*, to give a — to any one, *gratum facere aleis aliquo re*, — yourself, *voluptatem sibi parare*; to have — from, *voluptatem ex aliquo re percipere*. *Gratis*, *adv.* *gratis*, *sine mercede*, *comb.* *gratis et sine mercede*, *gratuito*, *sine pretio* (e.g. *capitulos dimittere*), to do a thing —, *aliquid gratis et sine mercede facere*; it is —, *gratis tibi stat*, *gratutum est*.

Grave, *adj.* *gravis* (full of excellence), *serius*, *severus*. *Gravily*, *n.* *gravitas*, *severitas*, to have — of face (look grave), *ultum ad severitatem componere*, also *ultum componere*, to show — in conversation, *severe sermonem cum aliquo conferre*. *Gravity* (in physics), *gravitas*. *Gravitation*, *n.* *us et gravitas aleis rei*, *pondus et gravitas*, *vis nulsque aleis rei*.

Grave, *n.* *sepulchrum*, *tustum*, *tumulus* (a mound); to carry to the —, *aliquid efferre* (*funere*), *aliquid*

Groat, *n.* *drachma*; a man not worth a —, *triboli homo*.

Grocer, *n.* **qui aromata vendit*. Grocery; *n.* *aromata -um, n.*

Groin, *n.* *inguen*.

Groom, *n.* *agūs, stabularius* (of the stable); — of the chamber, *cubicularius*.

Groove, *n.* *canālis, canaliculus*. To groove, *v. tr.* *striare*.

Grope, *v. intr.* *errare*.

Gross, *adj.* *crassus* (thick); *pinguis* (fat), *turpis, impudens*; — food, *vicius asper*; — flattery, *adulationes indecorae* or *foedae*; *blanditiae terribiles*; to utter a — lie, *impudentem mentiri*; to descend to — insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere*; to be free from the grossest vices, *abesse ab ultimis vitiis*; — manners, *mores inculti* or *rustici*. Grossness, *n.* *crassitudo, inhumanitas, rusticitas, contumelia*.

Gross, *n.* *duodecies duodecim*.

Grotesque, *adj.* *inmanis*; *pl.* *grylli* (*γρύλλοι*, grotesque figures).

Grotto, *n.* *antrum*.

Ground, *n.* *humus, solum, terra*; on the —, *hum*; to fall on —, *cadere in solum*; to fall to the —, *procidere, delabi de manibus* (of things), *prolabi, fallente vestigio cadere* (of persons); to fall down to —, *corruiere*; to throw —, *sternere, humi prosternere* (of living beings), *dejicere, detulcare, affligere et sternere*; to cast a person's hope —, *alcijs spem procidere, incidere*; the solid —, *solidum* (as opposed to water); the — of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, causa, principium*; not without good — I, etc., *non sine gravi causa alqd facio, graves causa me impellunt ut faciam alqd*; from good —, *iustus de causis*; I have good — for, *est quod* (e.g. *me pudeat, so magis est quod tibi gratuler quod terrorem*). Groundless, *adj.* *vanus, inutilis, fictus*; *adv.* *sine causa, temere, ex vano*. Groundlessness, *n.* *vanitas*.

Group, *n.* *turba* (of living beings and figures), *symplegma -atis, n.* (of combatants); — of companions, *caterae comitantium*; — of talkers, *sermōnes inter se serentium circuli*. To group, *v. tr.* *disponere*.

Grouse, *n.* *tetrao bonasia* (L.), *lagopus*.

Grove, *n.* *lucus, nemus, arbutum*.

Grovel, *v. tr.* *hum* *facere, humi serpere*.

Grow, (1) *v. intr.* *creescere, succrescere* (by little and little); — in height, in *altitudinem* (of things), *adolescere* (of human beings); — into seed, in *semina creescere*; to let the beard —, *barbam (capillum) promittere, barbam (comam) alere*; — the nails —, *ungues non rescere* or *non recidere*; to have grown a fine person, *procerā esse statūrā, dignitatem corporis placere*; (fig.) *creescere, incrementum capere, augescere, augeri* (in number), *ingravescere* (in strength); (2) *v. tr.* to grow, as to grow grass, *gignere* (e.g. *no river is better for growing grass, gignenda herba nullus fluvius est aptior*). To grow in or upon, *increscere*; — to, *acrescere, obhāere*; — from or out of, *excreescere*. See *Increase*.

Growl, *n.* *frēmitus*. To growl, *v. intr.* *fremere*.

Grub, *n.* *lumbrius*. To grub up, *v. tr.* *excavare*.

Grudge, *n.* *simultas* (a hate), *invidia* (a dislike). To grudge, *v. tr.* *invidere alci alqd*. See *Envy*.

Gruel, *n.* **cremor avenae*.

Gruff, *adj.* *morosus, acerbus*.

Grumble, *v. intr.* *musitare, murmurare, admurmurare*; — at one another, *inter se commurmurare*.

Grunt, *n.* *grunntus, stridor suis*. To grunt, *v. intr.* *grunire*.

Guarantee, *n.* *sponsor, præs* (in international affairs of a pecuniary nature), *oboes* (a security in war); to be a —, *sponsorem, pradem esse pro alio*. To guarantee, *v. tr.* *præstare alqm, alqd, or de alqd re*; to become —, *pondere, fidem interponere pro alio alcijs rei, obviam alcijs rei ferri*; to give —, *vades, prædes, obsoles dare*; — yourself as —,

vadem se dare alci pro alio; to take —, *vades or prædes accipere alcijs rei, prædibus alci cavere*; to demand —, *vadem poscere*; to abandon —, *vadem deserre*.

Guard, *n.* (1) = a watch for the security of others, *custodia; excubia* (by day as well as by night), *vigilia* (only by night), *statio* (a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere* or *agere, vigilias agere, stationem agere, in statione esse, stationem habere*; to command the —, *stationi præesse, stationem regere*; — before the camp, *pro castris*; — at the gates, *ad portas*; to relieve — by night, *vigiliarum vices scervare*; to direct or provide —, *munus vigiliarum obire*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); (2) = the persons forming the guard, *custodia, custos, custodes* (guards in general), *excubiae, excubitores* (for the security of a place), *vigilia, vigiles* (by night), *statio*; the guard go to their post; *excubie in stationem procedunt*; the guard is being changed or relieved, *aguntur vices stationum*; to place the —, *custodias* or *vigilias* or *stationes disponere*; to set a — on a person, *circumdare alci custodiam*; to protect a city by —, *urbem vigiliis munit*; to go to the rounds, *vigilias circumire*; (3) = the guard-house, *custodia*; to convey to —, *dare* or *tradere* in *custodiam*; to be in —, in *custodia teneri*; to be kept —, *asservari*. A guardian, *custos*; — angel, *genius*. See *Tutelar*, *Watch*.

Guess, *v. tr.* *conjecturā prospicere* or *providere* or *augurari*, *conjecturā consequi*, *opinione* or *animo præcipere*, *opinari, suspicari*; — from, *conjecturam facere* or *capere*, *ex alq re*; as far as I can —, *quantum ego conjecturā assequor, quantum equidem judicare possum, mea opinione*.

Guest, *n.* *hospes* (one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere, alqm invitare, lecto, ac domo*; the entertainer of —, *hospes* (host); the relation between host and guest, *hospitium* (hospitality); to enjoy —, *hospitio alcijs uti*; I am related to him by hospitality, *hospitium mihi cum eo intercedit, cum alqo habeo hospitium*; the rights of —, *iusta hospitalia*; the kind acts of —, *beneficia hospitalia*; hospitable, *hospitalis*; the murder of a guest, *crimes hospitalis*. A guest (in the sense of one entertained at your table), *conviva*, (one brought uninvited) *umbra*; to invite —, *ad cenam vocare, invitare, rogare ad convivium*; to accept an invitation, *promittere ad cenam*; to take home as a guest, *alqm convivam sibi abducere*; to entertain —, *alqm cenare* or in *convivium adhibere*; to go as —, *ad cenam ire, convivium invre*; to be a —, *foras cenare* (to "dine out"); — at a person's house, *apud alqm* or *cum alqo cenare, alcijs convivio interesse, esse convivam alci promissionem*; if you are to-day my —, *si cenas hodie mecum*; be my —, *apud me sis colo*; he is my —, *cenat apud me* (he dines with me); to see your neighbours every day at dinner, *convivium cicinorum quotidie complere*.

Guide, *n.* *dux*. To guide, *v. tr.* *ducere alqm, ducem esse alci* or *alcijs rei, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse alcijs rei, gubernare*; comb. *regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari*; to — by the hand, *alci manus dare*.

Guilt, *n.* *vitium, culpa, noxia* (as a condition), *noxa* (injury), *delictum* (crime). Guilty, *adj.* *noxius, onis*; to be —, in *culpā esse, in noxiā esse* or *teneri*; to declare —, *alqm noxium judicare*; to account —, *alqm nocentem habere*; to make yourself —, *facinus* or *maleficium in se admittere, scelere se decivire*; to punish the —, *punire sentes*. Guiltless, *adj.* *innocens, insons, ruius vacuus* or *carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

Guinea, *n.* **aureus Anglicus*; — heu, *meleagris*; — pig, **mus porcellus* (L.)

Guise, *n.* *mos, habitus, species*.

Guitar, *n.* **cithara Hispanica*.

Gulf, *n.* sinus (a bay), gurgis (a whirlpool), vorago.

Gull, *v. tr.* alqm decipere, illudere alci, alci verba dare.

Gullet, *n.* gula, guttur.

Gulp, *n.* haustus. To gulp, *v. tr.* haurire, glutire.

Guni, *n.* gummi (indol.), gummis.

Gun, *n.* *sclopetum (musket), *bombarda (rifle), *tormentum bellicum, or mercl, to tormentum (cannon), to load a —, *glanidem plumbam cum pulvere pyro immittre; to fire a —, telum mittere, *sclopeto telum vibrare, an air —, telum pneumaticum. Gunner, *n.* *tormentarius. Gunney, *n.* *ars tormentaria. Gunpowder, *n.* *pulvis pyris. Gunshot, *n.* *telus jactus or coniectus, utus. Gunsmith, *n.* sclopetorum or bombardarum fabri.

Gurgle, *v. intr.* *ebulliendo crepitare.

Gush out, *v. intr.* effundi or se effundere ex alqâ to allow tears to —, lacrimis indulgere.

Gust, *n.* (1) = taste, gustus, gustatus; (2) = blast of wind, venti impetus, ventus violens. Gusty, *adj.* turbidus, procellosus.

Gut, *n.* intestinum; the blind —, intestinum caecum, the long —, int. rectum, the empty —, int. junum; a thick —, int. crassius, a thin —, int. tenuis, the crooked —, int. ileum, the great —, colon; pain in the —, dolor intestinorum, colon (colon, colic), pure Lat. tormina —um, *n.* To gut, *v. tr.* caecare.

Gutter, *n.* canalis, cloaca (sewer), collicula.

Guzzle, *v. intr.* perpotare. Guzzler, *n.* potator.

Gymnasium, *n.* gymnasium. Gymnastic, *n.* *gymnastica (gymnastik), artes gymnicae (exercitia).

Gypsum, *n.* gypsum; made of —, *e gypso factus; to cover with —, gypsare, a worker in —, plastes, gypsoplastes; a likeness in —, imago gypso expressa, a model in —, exemplar e gypso factum.

HABERDASHER, *n.* propola, institor. Haberdasher, *n.* mercatura tenuis, merces tiles, institoris merces.

Habitament, *n.* vestis, vestitus. See Clothes, Garment.

Habit, *n.* consuetudo, mos, usus; — of sinning, consuetudo peccandi. Habitual, *adj.* in usu; to be —, in usu esse, usu canere. Habitu ate, *v. tr.* consuefacere alqm (with inf, or with ut or ne). See Custom.

Habitable, *adj.* habitabilis. Habitation, *n.* domicilium, sedes, comb. sedis et domicilium, habitatio. See Dwell.

Hack, *v. tr.* caedere; — in pieces, confidere. Hack, *n.* equus conductus, equus conductus (a hired horse). Hackney-coach, *n.* *vectura conducta, *vehiculum mercatorum.

Hackle, *n.* ham ferri gubus linum pectitur. To hackle, *v. tr.* hamis ferreis linum pectere.

Haddock, *n.* *gadus aeglestinus (L.).

Halt, *n.* manubrium, capulus (hilt of a sword).

Halt, *n.* tenebra, anus or amula cantatrix, maia, saga, an old —, vetula, = nightmare, incubus. Haggard, *adj.* macer, macilentus, ferus, incultus.

Haggle, *v. intr.* licere alqd.

Hail, *n.* grando; — storm, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus caelo dejecta, thick —, *eleclum grandinis modo; a — storm, grando To hail, *impetis, grandinat, grando cadit; it ceases to —, deglandinat.

Hail! salute! ave! — to you! macte esto! macte civitate esto! o te felicem! bonum sit! — to the master and mistress, domino et dominae feliciter!

Hair, *n.* pilus (a single hair), pili (hair in

general), seta (a bristle), crinis (the hair of the head), villus, villi (the thick hair of beasts, e.g. villosissimum animalium lepos); a fine —, pilus tenuis; thick —, p. crassus, the — becomes thick, pili crassescunt, a bristly —, p. hirtus, thin —, pili rari; he who has —, rariplius; hair brought into the world with you, pili congeniti or simili geniti (as on the head); — that grow later, pili agnati or postgeniti (as the beard), the — in the nose, vibrissae; — of the beard, barba; — from the —, capilli ex barba detonsi; — which appear with puberty, pubes; to have such, pubescere; downy —, lanugo, lanugines oris (of several persons), long —, as on goats, caprone; hair on the forehead, antia; — on the eyelids, cilia —orum, *n.*; — of the eyebrows, supercilia —orum, *n.*; — under the arms, hircus; the slave who pulls out the — in the bath, alipilus, the — of a horse's mane, juba, comæ cervicium, to have no —, pilo carere, calere (to be bald), having no —, depilatus, the — fall, pili cadunt or defluunt; — grow, pili crescent, — slowly, p. subnascentur, to cut —, pilos recidere, tondere; — any one's —, alii pilos exellere; he all whose hair has been removed, glaber, to a —, rem acu tetigisti, rem ipsam putasti; the account tallies to —, ratio ad minimum convenit; not a hair's breadth, ab alqd re non transiendum, ut avarit, digitum discedere, the whole — of the head, crines, capillus, capilli, comb. capillus barbaque, barba capillusque; coma (koun, the natural long hair of women), he that has such, comatus, casarius (specially of a warrior), villus, villi; long —, capillus longus or promissus, casarius promissus, to have —, esse comatum, uncombed —, capillus hirtus or horrens, sleek —, cap. iectus or directus, simplex villus (of the lion), crined or curled —, crispus cap., crista juba; he who has such, curvatus, woolly —, cap. lanae propior; loose or dishevelled —, cap. passus, crines passus; scattered —, cap. sparsus, crines sparsi; flying —, cap. effusus (opp. cap. nodo inctus); grey —, can; he who has —, canus, false —, capillamentum, alieni capilli, to wear —, capillamento or alieni capilli uti; — your own —, suum capillum or suam comam gestare, I am losing my —, calresco, I have lost —, caldeo; he who has —, calvus, pilis dejectus, to let the — grow, capillum alere, — long, casariem promittere or submittere, to drag any one by —, alqm capillis trahere. A hair-band, redimiculum, fascia or tania crinalis, ritta hairy, ad pilo or pilis testibus, crinitus, capillatus, comatus (opp. calvus), antonus (unshaved), pilosus, setosus, capillosus, comosus (having much), to be —, pilos habere, pilo or pilis integri or restitui (opp. pilo carere), a man who is — all over, hirtus.

Hairberd, *n.* bipennis.

Halcyon, *n.* alcyon, *adj.* serenus; — days, dies sereni et tranquilli.

Hale, *adj.* sanus, validus, robustus, comb. salvus et sanus, sanus et salvus.

Hale, *v. tr.* rapere, trahere, comb. rapere et trahere, to — to prison and to death, alqm rapere in jus, ad supplicium, ad mortem; — into slavery, abstrahere alqm in servitum.

Half, dimidiatus, dimidiatus (halved), dimiduum or dimidia pars alci rei (a half), semi (indeel), or genit. semissis, the half of a whole consisting of twelve parts, e.g. duos pedes et semissim, so quinquagena et singula jugera et semisses 5½ upi in singulos dati sunt, semi, huius, in composition, e.g. spatium defensionis in semihore cu rignum coegere; "half an hour" may also be expressed thus, dimidio horæ conficere alqd, — a month, semestrum; — a year, spatium semestris, menses sex; — a foot, semipes, semi; — broad, semipedatus, — long, semipedatus, — an inch broad, semidigitalis, — a pint, hemina; — asleep, semisomno sopore. "Half" may also be expressed variously, e.g. half in despair, prope desperatus, half man — beati, antiqua hominis et bellua forma, half-way, medio itinere; half so great,

ILAN

Semidius minus, dower by half, dimidio carius; to be —, *dimidio pluris constare*, half-covered, *semitertius*; — clothed, *semimictus*; — naked, *seminudus*; — armed, *semiermus*; — brother, *frater germanus*, *frater altero tantum patre nato* frater *eodem*, *fratre nato* or *ex eodem patre tantum natus* (for the father's side), *frater ei dem matre natus*, *frater ex matre*, *frater uterinus* (on the mother's side); half-dark, *lux incerta* or *græba*, *lucis* + *obscurum* or *incertum*; — coaxed, *ad dimidiata doctus*, *semimectus*, *seriusus* (half-ruined); — raw, *semierudus*; — eaten, *semegus*; — taught, *semidoctus*; *mediocriter doctus*; — dead, *semimortuus*, *semianimis*; — open, *semiapertus*; — shut, *semiclausus*; — short, *semirarus*; — washed, *semilotus*; — elriche, *hemilectus*, *hemilectus* (*hemilectus*), or, pure Latin, *semierudus* or *semirhis* or *dimidia pars erbis* or *circuli*, or *dimidia circuli forma*; to describe a —, *hemicyclum describere*; the rainbow's edge —, *arcus est dimidia circuli pars*; a half-man, *semihomo* *scilicet*, *semivir* (*hemiprophetus*); a half-coat, *heros*; a half-moon, *luna hemis*; a half-brother, *noverca*; a half a pound, *se videt*; half an hour, *semihora*; having for —, *per semihoram dimis*; that was the work of —, *id minus a rhodæ efficit*; to read half a book, *dimidiatum libri in leere*. To live, *vite*, *epiphore*, in *duas partes divore*. Halved, *de partibus dimidius* see the Numbers.

Hall, n. atrium, vestibulum; the — of the gods, sedes deum, delubra (temples), cum (solar, in general), aræde (seating-rooms), a estrall —, exeatrum, atrophium.

Halloo, tho — of hunters, *venantium vocēs*; (in general) *clamor, clamores*. To halloo, v. *clamare, vociferari, increpare, clamorem tollere*; — on the dogs, *canes incitare*.

Hallow, v. tr. (1) = to consecrate to the Divinity, consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare; (2) = to venerate, *p. a sancteque colere* (God), *religiose agere* or *celebrare* (e. g. *dies festos*). — See HALL.

Halm, n. culmus, calamus (reed). To halm, v. intr. in culmum or in festucam crescere. See Haulm.

Italo, n. corona luna, area luna, corona (in
Grec. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$).

Halt, adj. claudus. To halt, v. Intr. (1) = to walk, as a lame person, claudicare, claudum esse; it —, claudū or claudicantē alqd, vacillat alqd, como alqd vacillat et claudicat; halting, n. claudicatio (the act), claudus (the condition), (2) — to stop, subintrare; (3) = to hesitate, dubitare, animo pendere, animo esse suspensio.

Halter, n. *capistrum* (for a horse); to put on a —, *capistrare* (e g. *equum, boves*); *lucrus* (for strangling, e g. *gulam lucrum frangere*).

Ham, n. *papes, perna* (of Lucon); a slice of —, *frustum perne*

Hamlet, n. *viculus, parvus vicus.*

Hammer, *m. malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. To hammer, *malleo* *funere* or *confundere*, *duere* (to extend by hammering), *cadere* (to coin by striking).

Hammock, n. *lectus pendens* or *suspensus*.

Hamper, *n* *corbin* See Basket.

Hamper, v.tr. *irritare alqm, alqm impedire ou
procedere.*

Hand, *n manus*; the right —, (*manus*) *dextra* the left —, (*manus*) *sinistra* or *laeva*; the clenched —, *manus compressa*; *ignus* (the fist); the hollow of the —, *palma*; to be a right-hand man to, *homo in omni re habet aequitatem et iustitiam*, omnium rerum est et habetur particeps; to bind a person's —; *alei manus constringere*; — *fecit, esse quod drupedem aliquid contrahere*, to use —, in *aliquo utis pignis et calcibus*; to put your — before your eyes, *manum ad oculos apponere*; — to yawn, *manum labra admovent*, *dextram ad barbam referre*. Hands off! *hætu tu, manum de talibus!* to give a person the —, *alei dextram porrigere*; to join —, *dextram jungere cum aliquo*;

with one another, *dextra ad junctam, dextra dextram junctura*; to lift by the —, *manu aliquid alligari*; to hold out —, *to dextram alci tendere*; — in reconciliation, *manu dare*; to strike his hands or —, *fidem de aliquid dextra dare, dextram fidemque dare, dextram dextrae juncturae fidem obstringere* &c., etc.; to guide a person's — in writing, *manum superimpositam regere, erubescit manum inferre*; to put your —, *to manum appendere* or *opponere* ad (e. g. *oculos*), *manus indicat* &c. *alci rei*, *agere ad aliquid* or *ad aliquid faciendum*; — the last —, *extremam* or *summam manum imponere* alci rei or in aliquid re (e. g. *manus extrema accedit operi*); to lay — on a person, *alci manus affigere* or *admanare* or *injurere*, *alci rim affigere*, *alci erigere* et *manus hincere*; to threaten to —, *manus intellere* alci or *in aliquid*; to lay — on yourself, *manus sibi affigere* (to destroy yourself); to slip out of a person's —, *alci manus efigere*, *e dexte* or *e sinistra* alci; the work demands many —, *res multas manus parat*; labour in which mind — take part, *opera in quibus plurimum cogitatus & inspirat*; to take a person by the —, *alci prehendere* (as a suppliant); to lead —, *alci manum ducere* (e. g. *alci in manu tenens persequi* in senectute), to put into the —, *subjungi* alci aliquid; *eborari* & *atque circumscindere* inest put into your —, *aliquid quoddam res in manu* (so res in manu in plebem def. navi in praefect); to — something with your own —, *sunt opes proprias* (tribus aliquid exequi) (plur.); *sunt viribus* (cuiusvisque telluris generis); to eat out of the —, *ex manu alci pasci* or *escere*; to give food with your —, *ex manu alci praebere cibum et nectare*; to fall out of —, *de manibus ponere* or *deponere*; to fall from —, *ex dexte de manibus* &c.; to let go out of —, *emittere* e ore de manibus or manibus; *in manu* —, *de manu*, in manum, *exhibere* in manu —, *manus*, to be at —, *ad manum* or *per manum* *venire*; to live at —, *ex manu* & *habere*; to promise — and with it, *placet* aliquid *re dextra dare*, *dextram fidemque dare*; the look is in many —, *multum est in vultibus liber*; by a third —, *procurator*; hand in —, *amplexus*, *junctio* (e. g. *junctus Nymphis* (Giacar)); to go —, *amplexus* &c. *in scriptum*, *atque*, *certummodo vinculo conjunctum* esse, to bring forth in —, *inter manus proferre*; with something in the —, *aliquid manu gerere* (e. g. *habet*) or *meriti cum aliquid* re (e. g. *tull* *in jectum* *Cupidinem curi lampade*); to conquer sword in —, *aliquid manu superare* (anp. *incendio conficere*); to take in —, *in manu* or *manus* *vincere*, in manu capere (e. g. *hunc librum nemo in manu sumit*); to carry in your —, *manu gerere*; to hold —, *manus tenere*; to have —, in manibus habere (e. g. *viciorum*), in manibus gerere (lit.), to see the victory already in your —, *in manibus ridere victoriam*; to look at something in —, *aliquid in alci manu conspiciere* (e. g. *librum* *in manu amici*); to fall into the —, in alci manus venire, *pervenire* (e. g. in alienas manus deceniet scriptum uter); to be in the — of the doctors, in medicorum potestate esse; to appear to be — of, in alci manibus esse ridere (in the power of); the state is —, *respublica apud optimates est*; all is in the — of the enemy, *omnis hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *aliquid in mea p. aut* or *in mea potestate est* or *potestatem est*, *aliquid in me scilicet est*, the decision is in your —, *hujusce rei potestas omnis in robis posita est* with *res* (thy) own —, *mea* (tull sua) *manu* (e. g. *aliquid habere*); hold your fortune with both —, *fortunam tuam preces manibus tene*; with full —, *plena manu* (e. g. *plena manu laudem in patria tollere*), to be down by —, *manibus se demittere*, I have in —, *habeo aliquid in manibus* or *in manu*, *mihi aliquid in manibus est*; the error goes from — to —, *transitus per manus error*; to proceed from —, *alci manus profectum esse*; to have heard at once —, *aliquid ex bono auctore audire*, on the right —, *ad dextram* (so *ad levam*); right — and left —, *dextra laevaque*; the letter is not to —, *epistolae non accipi*; to write a good —, *bene* *ne* *reclatere* scribere. Hand-labour, *n. opera*; I live by —

operā mihi rita est; to live by employing hands or hand-labourers, *operas (fabriles, textiles) præbendo vitam tenere*; the hands of Clodius, *operæ Clodineæ*.

Handle, *n.* *manubrium, ansa, chelonium*; with a —, *manubriatus, ansatus*. To *handle*, *v.tr. tractare, exercere, curare, disputare, disserere de alqd re*; — a disease, *curare morbum, adhibere morbo curationem*; — a sick person, *alqm tractare, curare*.

Handsome, *n.* *formosus, venustus, bellus*; to be —, *eximia pulchritudine esse corporis*. *Handsome-ness*, *n.* *pulchritudo, venustas*.

Handy, *adj.* *hobilis, aptus, promptus*.

Hang, *v.intr. pendere ab, de, ex, in alqd re, dependere (de, ex) alqd re, hærire in alqd re (e.g. in equo)*; — from the ceiling, *dependere de laqueariis, de camerâ*; — from a rope, *laqueo pendere*; — toward, *proclinatorum esse ad*; — down over the shoulders, *humeros tegere*; — on any one's lips, *pendere a cultu alcijs, oculos in cultu alcijs defigere, adhaerere alci rei or ad alqd*; — any one, *alci addictum esse, alcijs studiosum esse*; — with all your soul, *totum or proprium esse alcijs, esse studiosissimum alcijs*; *v.tr. suspendere alqd alci rei or (de, ab, ex) alqd re*. *Hangings*, *n.* *suspendium*. *Hanging*, *adj.* *pendens, pensilis, pendulus*; — gardens, *horti pensiles*. *Hangman*, *n.* *carnifex*; to be a —, *carnificinam facere*; to be engaged in the duty of —, *munus carnificis occupare*; to perish by the —'s hand, *carnificis manu periri or perire*; to the — with you! *quin tu abis in malam pestem malum-que ciuciatum!*

Hanker after, *v.tr. desiderare alqd, desiderio alcijs rei teneri*; I —, *tenet me desiderium alcijs rei*, *summo pere petere alqd, desiderio alcijs rei flagrare*.

Happen, *v.intr. fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire*; cases —, *incidunt causæ, tempora*; no injury — to him, *alci non nocetur*; it — rightly to you, *merito id tibi accidit*.

Happy, *adj. felix, fortunatus* (fortunate, εὐδαίμων), *beatus* (blessed, μακάριος, e.g. *homo beatus, vita beata*), *faustus* (of good omen), *comb. faustus et felix* (opp. *sinister*), *secundus* (favourable), *prospex* (corresponding to hope), *bonus* (good): to be —, *feliciem or fortunatum esse, etc.*; — as, *eodem uti fortunâ*; more —, *meliore uti fortunâ*; I am so — as, *contingit mihi ut, etc.*; I am quite —, *in celo sum*; — if, *digito me celum puto attingere si, deus sum si, immortalitas mihi data or parata est si*; to make or render —, *alqm feliciem reddere, alqm fortunatum facere, alci felicitatem afferre, alqm perducere ad vitam beatam*; to call —, *alqm or se beatum dicere or p'edicare*; I cannot account myself — because, *feliciem dicere me non possum quod, etc.*; I consider myself —, *beatus mihi videor quod*; — the happiest of men, *me nunc fortunatissimum factum puto esse quum, etc.*; may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatum-que sit!* *Ad. felicitet, fortunatè, beate, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententiâ* (to your wish); to live —, *vivere feliciter or beate or recte* (opp. *male vivere*); — virtuously and —, *bene beateque vivere*; all things turn out more — than, *omnia superata succedunt or creniunt*. *Happiness*, *n.* *vita beata or beate vivere*; the — of life depends on virtue, *beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute or omnia quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent in unâ virtute sunt posita*; *beatitas, beatitudo* (both in a strictly philosophical sense); to enjoy eternal —, *beatum sempiternum ævo frui*.

Harangue, *n.* *oratio, concio*. To *harangue*, *v.tr. concionari, concionem or orationem habere, orationem dicere*.

Harass, *v.tr. inquietare, fatigare, vexare*.

Harbinger, *r. prænuncijs alcijs or alcijs rei, signum*; to be the —, *alcijs rei esse prænuncium, alqd prænunciare*.

Harbour, *n.* *portus, refugium, perfugium* (place of refuge), *comb. portus et refugium*; the mouth of a —, *fauces portus*; with ul —, *impedimentum*; an island with two —, *cincta duobus portibus in-*

sula; an artificial —, *portus manu factus*; a much frequented —, *portus celeberrimus et plenissimus narium*; to form a —, *portum facere or constituere*; to stop up a —, *faucibus portus narem submersam obicere*; to be in —, in portu esse; to steer for —, *portum petere, ex alto portum tenere*; to be borne toward the —, in portum cœli, compelli, conspecti, deferri; to fly to —, *confugere in portum*; to sail from —, *ex portu solvere or navigare or proficisci or exire*; rich in —, *portuosus, portubus distinctus*; — toll or dues, *portorium, maritimum portorium*; to pay —, *portorium dare*; to take —, in portu operam dare; the levier of —, *portitor*; the superintendent, *magister portus*; to establish —, *portorium instituire, constituere*; a bar before a —, *moles opposita fluctibus*; to form —, *moles atque aggres obicere fluctibus*; a — master, *limenarches*.

Hard, *adj. durus* (e.g. *lapis*), *solidus* (e.g. *ferum*), *rigidus* (stiff), *crudus* (unripe), *callosus* (herd swelling, as in the hand), *asper* (rough to the feeling), *acerbus* (bitter); somewhat —, *duriusculus*; very —, *perdurus*; — wood, *robur*; — eggs, *ova dura* (opp. *molliâ*); — body, *corpus durum*; to make —, *durare, indurare*; a — sleep, *somnus artus*; n — skin, *cutis dura or durata*; a hard —, *prælium durum, certamen acre*; — was fought, *acerrimo concursu pugnabatur*; — labour, *labor gravis or molestus*; — winter, *hiems atrox or sæva*; — times, *tempora dura or gravia* or *acerba* or *iniqua*, *temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas*; a — rule, *imperum grave or iniquum* or *acutum*, *imperii acerbitas*; he had a — beginning, *duro admodum initio usus est adolescentia*; to live a — life, *vitam vivere durum, duriter vitam agere*; if any thing — should befall, *si mihi alqd acerbitatis acciderit, si durior acciderit casus*; he is — to get any thing from, *non facile ab eo impetrabis quod postulas*; a — disposition, *mers dura, ingenium durum, animus obstinatus*; a — man, *homo durus, rir seceritatis durus, homo asper*; to be harder than iron and steel, *duritiâ ferrum adamantinaque superaret*; a — answer, **responsum asperum or triste*; to give —, **asperius respondere or respondere* (in writing), *triste responsum reddere*; to speak very — of, *asperime loqui de alqd*, to give a — name to, *durius appellare alqd*; not to use a — term, *me duriore verbo utar, graviore verbo uti non habet*; n — accusation, *asperum crimen*; — punishment, *pæna gravis or iniqua, supplicium acutum or acre*; to appear —, *duriorē se præbere alcijs misera et afflicta fortuna*. *Adv. dure, duriliter, aspere, acerbè*; *dure* alque *asperè* educate alqm; to treat —, *asperè alqm habere or tractare, asperum esse in alqm, alqm acerbè atque dure tractare, durum esse in alqm, alqd gravis statueri in alqm*; to fall — on, *asperè or acerbè* or vehementer incedi in alqm, *male alqm accipere, graviorē verbo appellare alqm*; to accuse —, *alqm asperè acculare*. *Hardness*, *n.* *duritia, durities, rigor, rigiditas, asperitas, acerbitas, iniquitas, atrocitas* (inhumanity, e.g. *oratoris, tristitia, animi durus, animi duritas, ingratum durum, seceritas dura, animi atrocitas* (opp. *humanitas, misericordia*)). *Hardhearted*, *adj.* *durus, animi durus, ferreus, immitis, incompassus*; to be —, *dure esse animus*; *Lard* (hardness), *n.* *antrum durum, animi duritas, ingratum durum, castus rigor*; hard of hearing, *adj. sordidus*; to be —, *graviorē audire, graviorē audiri*; *hardy*, *adj.* *robustus, fortis, audax, durus*; to be —, *robore habere*; hard to learn, *difficilis*; hard-mouthed, *adj.* *aris* (*durior* *aris equus*), *stans et rursus ridentis*; *hard-muzzled*, *portus ex, portus*.

Hardy, *adj.* *audax, durus, strenuus, durus, laboriosus, fortis, laboris ac duritias*; *fat.* —, *perceptus, temerarius*. *Hardiness*, *n.* *audacia, impudentia*; to have the — to, *audere* (with inf.), *temere hoc alci et, etc.*

Here, *n.* *apud*; a tower —, *castellum*; a sea ill —, *tempestas*; a place ill —, *ars hostis, periculus*; *here* or *there* to —, *perire* or *esse*; they perished —, *perire rati modo sunt*; it is — as hard as a March —,

sanum habet in carnem; to start a —, *leporum ex-agitare*; to hunt —, *leporum venari*. *Hare-brained, temerarius, præceps, dignus qui nariget Antigram*. *Hare-hunt*, n. *venatio leporum*. *Hurrier*, n. *vertigulus*.

Harem, n. *gynaeconiis, gynæceum, pellicis regia*.

Harlequin, n. *marcus, saurio* (Engl. zany.).

Harlot, n. *scartum, meretrix*; of a —, *meretricius*.

Harm, n. *damnum, detrimentum*; I am out of —, *way, ego in portu navis*; great —, *clades, calamitas*. *Harmless*, adj. *innocens, innocuus*; *harmful*, adj. *noxius, nocens*. To harm, v. tr. *ledere aliquem, nocere alicui, damnum alicui inferre*.

Harmony, n. *harmonia* (*ἁρμονία*), pure Latin, *consonantia, consensus*; — of sounds, *sonorum concentus* or *concentus concors et congruens*; — song, *voxum concordia*. *Harmonies*, or the science of harmony, n. *harmonica* —, f. To harmonise, or sing in harmony, *concinnare, concentum tertare, consonantia concinnare* or *consonantia inter se*; the choir — fully, *chorus concentum certis numeris atque pædibus velut conspiratione factâ concinnat atque concinnat*; — not —, *chorus concentum non ad certos modos neque numeris præcinctis magistri concinnat*; — with a person in, *consonantia cum ulgo in aliqua re* (opp. *dissonantia*). *Harmonious*, adj. *concinens, concors, congruus, consonus* (opp. *absonus, absurdus*), *modulatus*.

Harness, n. *ornamenta equi, arma equestria* (for a saddle-horse), *jugum equi* (for a draught-horse). To harness, v. tr. *instruere, equum ornare, equum ad curram jungere*.

Harp, n. *psalterium* (*ψαλτήριον*). *Harpist*, n. *psalterius*; a female —, *psalteria*. To harp, *psalterio canere*; to — on the same string, *eandem incudem tundere*.

Harpoon, n. *jaculum hamatum*. *Harpooner*, n. **qui cetos jaculo tenatur*.

Harpsichord, n. *pelaciechordium*.

Harpist, n. *harpypia*.

Harrow, n. *crates* (the modern *strassinn*), *crates nemina, triplex*. To harrow, v. tr. *occurre, cratire*. *Harrowing*, n. *occasin* (glebas *crate inductâ co-quare*); belonging to —, *occatorius*. A harrower, n. *occator*.

Harry, v. tr. *texare, torquere, cruciare*.

Harsh, adj. *asper, asperus, secerus, morosus, durus*; — in taste, *acer, asper*; — in sound, *absonus, auribus ingratulus, dissonus*. Adv. *asperè, etc.*; to sound —, *male sonare*. *Harshness*, n. *asperitas, seceritas*.

Hart, n. *cervus*; of a —, *cervinus*; hart's horn, *cornu cervinum*. See Deer.

Harvest, n. *autumnus, messis*, (fig.) *quæstus, fructus*; a rich —, *messis optima*; *uberitas in fructibus percipiendis* (plentiful, abundant); to have a bad —, *male percipit fructus*; to get in the crop, *messiem facere*. *Harvester*, n. *messor*. See Crop.

Hatch, v. tr. *concidere*. *Hatch*, n. see *Flesh*; *Meat*.

Hasp, n. *cardo, rhombus, scutella*; *hasp*, v. tr. *cludere, ocludere, præcludere* (in front), *obserrare* (to bolt). See Lock, Bolt.

Haste, *Hasten*, v. intr. *alio venire* or *redire properare* (to — to get or return to a place); *alio ire contendere* (to — to one's destination); *alio ferri* (to go anywhere in a great haste); *accurrere, ad-eolare ad* or *in alium locum* (to a place, i.e. to the scene of action); *contento cursu petere alium locum* (of ships); *oppidum repelere*, to — back to town; *Romam redire properare*, to — back to Rome; *abeo festinus domum*, I — to get home; *domum venire propere* (in general, to return home in all —, e.g. of ships, as in Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3); *undique fit concursus*, *plebs fit concursus ad* or *in alium locum*, the people, the mob rush to a place in all directions; *ad arma discurrere*, to — to arms; *accelerare* (scil. iter, to accelerate a journey); *properare* (scil. a work); *festinare* (to be in a hurry over a thing); *maturare* (to push, urge it on, to hurry, to be rash over it); *festinationem*

adhibere (to use —); *nullam moram interponere* (to delay as to any thing, with *quin* or the genit. gerund.); *nilhil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere* (to make post —); *maturandum sibi existimavit, maturandum ratus* (as he thought that he must make —); *properato* or *maturato opus est* (we must be quick); *more te ocus!* *haurire pedes!* *fer pedem! conser pedes!* be quick, run (in the comic writers); *ita fac celeritas!* come quickly (in addressing an absent person). Proverb, **festina lente!* — slowly, be in a — but not in a hurry (*εὐκὲς ᾠσάδης*, Suet.); *sat celeriter sit, quidquid sit satis bene* (ib.), better be done well than quickly. — *Haste*, n. **festinatio, properatio* (seldom, but Cic.), **properantia, celeritas festinatioque; maturatio* (only once; but in Cic.); *trepidatio* (hurry, confused hurry, nervous haste); in a hurry, in haste, *festinanter, propere, properanter*; = with rapidity, *rapim*; with all possible —, *quantâ potest adhiberi festinatio*; n letter written —, *epistola festinationis plena*; in haste! (as postscript to a letter), *hec scripsi rapim* (Cic.); to write —, *properantem, or festinantem* or *rapim scribere*; excuse my haste, *ignoscas velim festinationi meæ* (in a letter); you must make haste, *properato* or *maturato opus est*; to be in —, *festinare*; *omnis festinatio tarda est*, more haste less speed. *Hastener*, n. *qui accelerat, festinat*. *Hastings*, n. *poma præcognia*; in partic. early peas, *pisa matura, præmatura, præcognia*. *Hasty*, adj. *celeritati studeas, properans, properus* (only in the poets of the Golden Age), *citus*; = eager, *avidus, aridus*; *precipitate, præceps, festinationis plenus*; = rash, premature, *festinans, festinus* (poet.), *præproperans*; = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque*, gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus*; = passionate, *præceps ingenio* in iram, *provis in iram, vir* or *homo vehementis* or *violent ingenii, vir, violentus ingenio, asper ingenio*.

Hat, n. (in general, any thing to cover the head) *capitis tegimen* or *legumentum*; a broad-brimmed hat (to keep off the sun), **petasus* (*πετασος*); a high — with a broad brim (as worn by the Macedonians, made of felt, and most resembling our own), **causia* (*καυσία*); **pileus* or *pileum* (*πίλος, πῖλος*, more especially a skull-cap of felt without brim); with a — on, *pelasatus*; to put a — on a person's head, **petasum* (or *causiam*) *capiti alcijs aptare*; to put the — on, **petasum* (or *causiam*) *sibi ad caput aptare* or *accommodare*; to put the — on again, **legimen* (in the poet post-Aug., once in Cic. as translation from the Greek) or *petasum* or *causiam* *capiti reddere*; to put the — on again properly, **petasum capiti apte reponere*; to take the — off, **tecare capiti superpositum legimen* or *petasum*; to take a person's — off, **petasum alicui auferre*; to put the — down, *legimen capiti detrachere*; to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *aspectu alicui caput nudare* (generationalis causa, or simply *alci caput nudare*).

Hatch, (1) v. intr. *felare, fetus elere* (to produce young; an animal which is about to hatch or has just brought forth, *fetus* or *futus* — a — um); in a figur. sense, as the forecast of events hatching in futurity), *crecere, adolescere*; (2) v. tr. *partre, procreare* (to produce young); to sit on the eggs, *incubare ovis* or *ora*, or simply *incubare*; *ora* or *pullos excludere* (that moment of hatching when the hen breaks the shell to set the chicken at liberty) or simply *excludere*; *ora incubanda subficere* (to put eggs under the hen to be hatched by the hen); *coquere, concodere*; (fig.) to hatch, brood, concoct, *moliri, machinari* (scil. insidiæ); to hatch mischief, the former, *moliri*, conveying the idea of labour, the latter, *machinari*, of cunning, contriving); **commisci* (i.e. perniciem alicui), also *dolos necere, procudere mendaciam*, to hatch lies, also **emenfiri*; *concipere*, to produce in silence, i.e. *scelus in se c.* Hatch, n. *fetus* or *futus*, gen. *is*; *setura* (the brood), *partus* (the act

piscatura (catching of fish, a catch); *piscium factum* or *capturum emere*, to buy one net's draught; *fortunam tractile emere* (to run a risk, peradventure); *fig.* you have made a good catch to-day, *piscatus tibi hodie cecinit bonus*.

Hauium, *Haum*, *n.* (1) = stem, stalk of grain, of all kinds, *culmus* (i.e. *calamus frumenti a radice ad apicem*, the stalk of the grain from the root to the ear); *arundo* (reed); *calamus*, *idem* atque *arundo*, *vel potius ipsius arundinis truncus inferiōdis distinctus*, the part of the stem between two knots of joints of the slender stalk; *herba* (ear of the grass or grain just springing up); *festuca* (ear of the full-grown grass, green or dry; *in festucam crescere*, to grow into blades); (2) = straw, the dry stalks of corn, *stipula*, i.e. (a) *folia culmi tenuia* (thin leaves of the herb), (b) *quidquid aridum in agro remanet post messem* (dry stalk, stubble).

Haunch, *n.* (1) *coxa*, *cozendix* (joints, loxion, hip); between the last ribs and the thigh; *crus* (καὶ ὅτι: *crum*, *pars corporis a genu ad pedem*, shank); *femur* (gen. *feminis*, more freq. than *femoris*; thigh, between the leg and the trunk); (2) *pars posterior*.

Haunt, *v.tr.* (a) *frequentare* (as *alcis domum*, frequenter adeo, to visit customarily); *celebrare*, as *c. riam* often, *domum alcis*, *magistrum* (to resort too often, namely, *celebranda et ornanda rei gratia*); (b) *consecrari* (to come too frequently), *persequi*, *irrigere*, *cecare* (as *consecrari alqm clamoribus*); (c) to infest, *infestare* (as *i. insulas belluū*, *i. latrocinis et piraticis sceleribus*, to — with robbers and pirates); *nullo timore sollicitor*, *nullis rumoribus iniquior* (I am not — by rumours, like as by evil spirits); (2) *v.intr.* *frequentem esse* ad. See *v.tr.* *Haunted*, *frequentatus* (as *frequentata pavimenta*, — pavements); not —, *infrequens*, *inceleber* (late, as *callis inc.*). *Haunt*, *n.* *cubile*, *lustrum* (i.e. *ferarum latibulum*, *ebvū*; *lustrum*, more particularly *cubile aprorum*, *et suum*, *qui in lutosiis locis degere solent*; as *lustra horrida monstris*, horrible —, or dens; *securum cubile Promethei*, the wild — of Pr.); *latibulum* (the hiding-place for bad men, — as *prædationum*, and for wild beasts), *receptaculum* (refuge, —, for criminals, as *v. veterum Galliarum militum*; and wild beasts); *specus*, *spelunca*, **antrum* (hole, cavern, as a hiding-place, —, as *spelunca vasto summo recessu Semihominis Caeli*). See *Hole*. (2) = habit, *mos*, *consuetudo*. *Haunter*, *frequentator*. See above.

Hauntor, **lituus Gallicus*; **lituo Gallico canere*.

Have, *v.auxil.* (1) = to hold, carry, *habere*, *tenere* (to hold); *gestare* (to carry); to hold in the hand, (in) *manibus habere* or *tenere*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *securum habere* or *portare* or *gestare*, *esse cum algā re* (i.e. *cum telo*); take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehendo* / *jam tenes*? *teneo*; — I got thee, my Antiphras! *teneone te*, *Antiphras*? to — a thing constantly in one's mouth, *algd semper in ore habere*. (2) = to contain, comprise, *habere*, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (to embrace); in space, *patere in longitudinem* (to extend, hold, to —) *amplius millibus passuum VII* (of a camp); the days are in summer 18 hours, in winter 9 hours long, *dies habet æstate horarum decem et oculo*, *dies in hieme horarum sex*. (3) = to possess, *habere algd* (as *auctoritatem*, *potestatem*); *est mihi algd*, i.e. *liber*, I have a book; *sum algā re* (of a man's qualities; as *Mortensius tantū erat memoriā*, *ut*, etc., *Hort.* had such a memory, that, etc.), or *sum algā rei* (also of a man's qualities, as *algā rei esse participem*, *non omnes omnium participes esse possumus*, we cannot all of us possess everything); *algd considerare*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium*, *magnam rim*); *tenere algd* (to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenere loca summam imperii*); and *habere*, *posse* and *tenere*, *comb.* as *tu meum habes*, *tenes* (by occupation, as

In tenere portus), *possides*; or *totum me tenet*, *habet*; *possidet*; *algā re præditum* or *instructum* or *ornatum esse*, i.e. *animi nobilitate*; to — nobleness of heart, or *inest ei animi nobilitas*, *est in eo anim. nob.*; *affectum esse algā re*, to — an illness, as *affectum esse febre*, to — the fever; *ut alqo* or *algā re*, to — any one or a thing, = to use; to — favourable, good wind, *ut ventis secundis*; to — success in war, *ut praeliis secundis*; to — the same right, the same laws, *eodem jure*, *tisdem legibus uti*; to — different results in, with anything, *variā fortunā uti in algā re*; *valere* (to be strong in or through, i.e. through influence, naval forces, talent); *valere amicis*, to — friends; *penes alqm est algd* (scil. *summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat*, T. Q. had the highest power); *ornatum esse pecuniā*, *copiis* (to — money, troops); to abound in, to — a great deal of money, *divitiis* or *opibus et copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis ætutum esse*; to — a great many children, *beatissimum esse liberis*; to — children by a wife, *liberos ex algā* (not *ab algā*) *sustulisse* or *suscipisse*; to — any one for a wife, *habere algam in matrimonio*; to — any one for a husband, *nuptam esse alci*; to — a friend in, *habere algam amicum*, *ut algamio*; to — familiar intercourse, with, *ut alqo familiariter* or *intime*; to — an enemy in any one, *infestus est mihi algā*; to — a good (i.e. a brave, faithful, true) friend in, *habere algm bonum amicum*; to — a brave enemy in, *fortem inimicum experiri esse algm*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; whom I had to assist me (my helpmate), *quos habebam mihi ad manum*; I had few companions with me, *pauci circum me erant*; to — people with (around), *homines circum pedes habere*; to — always some one with (around), *algm sibi affrum habere*; to have any one as a colleague (as an assistant), *algm socius mihi adjunctus est*; to — above one's self (in authority), to be an inferior of, *alci subjunctum* or *subiectum esse*; to be under the authority of, to — for a superior, *alci præesse* or *præpositum esse*; to — the enemy before one (to be in sight of the enemy), *e regione hostis (hostium) esse* or *stare*; to — a disease, *morbo correptum esse* (to be affected with, labour under). Very often we may render the verb "to have" with its accompanying noun as the object by a transitive verb, which contains already the idea of the noun, as, to — profit or gain by (to profit, gain by, from), *lucrarī de algā re*; to — feel pleasure in, *gaudere* or *delectari algā re*; to — leisure for, *vacare alci rei*; to be glad to, *gaudere algā re*; *ego algā re*, I need or — need of; *caro algā re*, I — not get; *desiderarī algd*, to be desirous to —; to — enough (to want nothing more), *nihil ultra flagitare*; to — no (to be without) parents, *parentibus orbem* or *orbatum* or *pricatum esse*; *ehc* — nothing in the world but what she — on, *est sine re et spe*; he — something to live upon, *habet quī or unde utitur*. To —, to — got, to — taken, i.e. where — you got that from? *unde hoc* (*hunc anulum*, *this ring*, etc.), *habes*? or *unde hoc* (*hic anulus*, etc.), *ad te pervenit*? or *unde datum hoc sumis*? or **unde petitum hoc in me jacis*? *unde anulum illum nactus es*? (where — you got the ring from?) there you — my plans (i.e. received, in writing), *habes consilia nostra*; hem tibi! there, you — it now! *hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio*, that's what you get for your duplicity; (2) = to — heard, to know, i.e. = to know from good authority; *algd certo auctore* or *certis auctoribus cognovisse*; I — got the news from your brother, *hoc accepi a fratre tuo* or *hoc audivi de fratre tuo*; (3) = to take, to get, to receive, i.e. *accipere librum*, there you — the book, or there is the book; there you — 200 quires of paper, *tu verp aufer, ducentis scapois*; there you — the money, *accipe* or *tene argentum*; there you — it, *utere*, *accipe*; I want it, or I must — it immediately, *jam opus est*; you shall — it directly, *jam feres*; tanti sunt mihi empto! shall I — them (i.e. the sheep) at that

price I *sunt!* yes, you may — them; *aleis rei copia est* (there is something to be had); you can always — fresh bread here, *semper hic recentis panis est copia*; easy to be had, *parabilis*; *quid vis?* what will you have? (4) to —, with the prep. "to;" = to dare, to be able, i.e. *habeo in te imperium*, or *imperium in te pones me est*, or *tibi praepositus sum* (I have to command you); I — nothing to write, *non habeo quod scribam*; *non habeo quid scribam*, I do not know what to write; *hac* I had to say, *haec habui quae dicerem* (not *hac habui dicere*, which is not wrong, but less frequently said); he has not to complain of us, *non est cur nos inuicet*. (5) = to be obliged, I am to, by the part. fut. pass., i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; I — many letters to write, *multae litterae mihi scribendae sunt*. See Be, Do, Take, Get, Possess.

Haven, n. *portus* (lit. and fig.); *refugium*, *per-fugium* (fig. refuge); comb. *portus et refugium*, *portus et per-fugium*; *asylum* (refuge, as *asylum aperire*, in *asylum confugere*). See Harbore.

Havock, n. *vastatio*, *populatio*, *depopulatio* (complete devastation, of the country, *agrorum*; of the temples, *aedium sacrarum*); *eversio*, *excidium* (destruction, i.e. of a town); to make — anywhere, *alci loco vastitatem inferre*. See Devastation, Destruction. Havock, v. trans. See Destroy, Devastate, Waste.

Haw (Hedge), n. *sepes* (i.e. *septum ex lignis, ramis arborum, aut spinis conisitis, quo clauduntur agri, aut horti, praeparatus*; or *sepium*, i.e. *id quo aliquid sepitur et clauditur, praeparatus*; any kind of inclosure of a piece of land; a small piece of ground adjoining a house, *hortulus*); *indago* (i.e. *inclusio ferarum quae fit retibus seu plagis vel etiam serie seu corona hominum itinera obsidentium, exstruamus*); an inclosed piece of land, inclosure (ound a forest); *septum* (i.e. *locus munitus et quocunque sepiamento vallatus, soil. stabula, stables, s. venationis*, i.e. *vivarium*, park, where game is kept); to fence in, *sepiare aliquid*; to erect an inclosure round a forest, *silvum indagine cingere, munitre*; to shoot on any one's ground, in *alcis agri venari*; *alcis partes sibi sumere*, scil. *imperatoris*, to arrogate the part of a general. See Inclosure. To Haw, v. intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse, lingua haesitare* (intr.); *vix imbutum esse aliquid* (to hem and to —, to speak with interruption and hesitation); *alcis rei imperitum* or *ignarum esse*. See Stammer.

Hawk, n. *accipiter*, *falco* (L.); the common-, *accipiter*, *falco palumbarius* (L.); to be quick-sighted, *lynceum esse*. To Hawk, v. intr. **scrare*; to — up phlegm, ab imo pulmone pituitum trochileis adducere; v. trans. *cauponiam exercere*.

Hawked, adj. *curvus*. See Crooked.

Hawker, n. (1) *caupo* (lit. inn-keeper, tavern-keeper); (2) **falconarius*.

Hay, n. (1) *fenum* (f. *secare, cadere, succidere*, to cut, make —; f. *demetere*, to mow —; f. *percipere*, to get in the —; *feni manipulos facere, vincere, fenum in manipulos colligare*, to stack the —; (2) *sepes*. See Hedge. Haycock, *meta feni*.

Hay, *plaga* (ῥάστρον, ἄρνη, a net which incloses the haunt of an animal), used in the plur.; **cassis*. See Net. Hay, v. trans. (to lay nets for rabbits). See Net, Snare.

Hazard, n. (1) *fors* (τύχη, a *ferendo*, *quia fors est prout res fert*, as it happens; opp. *ratio*, reason); *sors* (lot); *casus* (chance, accident); *fortuna* (luck); *periculum* (risk, peril; as *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte*, at my own risk); *alea* (i.e. *ludus tesserarum*, gambling; scil. *alea aleis rei*, uncertainty); *temere*, *forte temere*, *fortuito ac temere*, *temere ac fortuito* (at —); to wage war at mere —, *temere in acie versari*, *temere ac fortuito agere*, to act at —; to undertake a journey at —, *fortuitum iter incipere*. See Accident, Chance, Casualty, Fortune, Luck, Peril. To Hazard, v. tr. *audire aliquid* (with danger), *periculum facere aleis rei*. See Risk, Venture.

Hazardous, adj. **periculosus* (i.e. *periculi plenus, *alea plenus*; *anceps, dubius* (doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps*; *res dubia, angustae, angustiae, rerum difficultas*; *difficilis* (difficult); *lubricus* (i.e. *de re*, in *quā quis nequit pede consistere* (lit. of slippery soil, unsafe), comb. *periculosus et lubricus*; in *magnum discrimen adduci*, to be brought to a crisis; *res in dubium venit*, the issue is doubtful; *res in discrimen adducta est*, every thing is at stake; *aliquid aculat*, it is not at all safe (as *justitia vacillat*, justice is in danger); *res in summum discrimen et periculum adducta est*, *res in summo discrimine versatur*, *res in magno discrimine vertitur*, *res jam in extremum perducta est casum* (the matter has come to the last stage in the crisis).

Haze, n. *nebula* (fog); *caligo* (thick, dense fog). See Fog. Hazy, adj. *nebulosus*; to be —, *nebulosum esse*. See Foggy.

Hazel, n. *corylus*, *nux avellana*; made of —, *colurnus*; *hazel-nut*, *nux avellana* or simply *avellana*; *hazel-bush*, *corylectum*. Hazelly, adj. **colore nuceo*. See Nut.

He, She, It, pron. He (1) expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (he loves); (2) when used emphatically = *ille, illa, illud*; *iste, ista, istud* (referring to a third person); *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (he himself, himself, i.e. *Pythagoraeus seipsum respondere solitus*, *ipse dixit*, it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. It (1) not expressed; it (2) = *matter*, *res* (i.e. *res venit ad pugnam* (it comes to a battle); *sic res se habet, ita res comparata est* (it is so). He, she, it, in the other cases, except the nominative, rendered by a demonstrative pronoun. He, Him, when = man, expressed by *homo*, i.e. *nostri hominem* (do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; She = mulier; He (in a ludicrous style) = *hominunculus, hominulus, caput, capitulum*, (prefix'd to the names of animals), *mas, mascula* (opp. *femina*), i.e. *caper* (he-goat), *ursus* (he-bear).

Head, n. *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (the top of any thing, scil. *c. ori*); *bulia* (the thick part at the top, scil. *bulia clavi*, — of a nail); *occipitium*, *occiput* (hinder part of the —); *capito* (with a large head); *biceps* (with two heads); *centum capitibus, centiceps* (with a hundred heads); *caput aut navim*, head or tail (a game of boys); *capitulum* (small head); *vestigio ad verticem, a vertice ad talos, a vertice ut autem ad extremum unguem, ab unguiculo ad capillum summum, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum* or *ad capillos summos* (from — to foot, from top to bottom, never a *capite ad pedes* or *ad calcem*); *aliquid totum oculis perlustrare* or *pererrare* (to examine from — to foot, all over); a *capite aleis residere*, to sit next to the — of the table; *supra* or *superiorem accumbere*, to recline (at table) above any one (to occupy a higher place); *ne in ipsius caput parum prosperae curationis erentis recidat*, lest this unhappy cure should fall back (light) on his own —; *Manes casorum penae a te repetunt*, the blood of the slain falls on your own —; *quod illorum capite sit*, may it fall on their —; *capitis longitudine aliquid superare*, to be one — taller; *cacumen radice loco ponis*, you put the cart before the horse; *rimo incalcisio*, the wine gets into my —; *domum super aliquid concremare*, to set the house on fire over one's —; *super habitantem procumbere* (if the house falls over one's —); (2) = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, many —, many minds (or *quot capitulum rivum, totidem studiorum milia*); *numerus eorum, qui in eum locum concrenarent, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (the company was composed of 50 —); *eritum* (according to the number of —, individually), in *capita*, i.e. *seesquimodios describere* (to raise, levy a tax of one modius and a half per —); *res capitis alci agitur*, a herd of 25 —; *res capitis alci agitur*, *caput aleis agitur* (it costs his —); *leci penae defungar, defungaris* (it will not cost my, your —); *haud magno res stabit*, it will not — my head (the

price), *capite lucra alqd.* to atone for any thing with one's —, *supplicio capitis* or *summo supplicio* (capital), *secutus periculi* or *feriri* (to be executed with the axe); (3) = chief, *caput* (the head, chief, in gen.), *principes* (principal, the most influential); *corruptus*, *suppositus*, e.g. *Zenonem quem Philo noster corrumptum appellavit* (Zeno whom Philo the leader, i.e. excellent inter alios); *dux* (commander), *dux et princeps*; *auctor* (instigator), *comb. dux et auctor*; *sir. tuba* (signal, then = author of a conspiracy); *caput conjuratorum*, *principes conjurationis* (ring-leader, of a conspiracy); *capita elisui* or *reipublicae*, *principes civitatis* (rulers of the city or state); *capita* (r. principes) or *primores plebis* (rulers of the people); (4) = understanding, faculties, memory, *in mente deseri*, *consilium amittere* (to lose the —), *rationis egere*, to have no —; *animo sum conturbato et incerto*, I don't know where my head stands (I am quite confused), *multa simul cogito*, my head is quite full, *multa me sollicitant*, I have many things in my —; many things trouble me —, *multa negotia per caput salunt*; *alqm in ordinem cogere*, *alqm ad sanitatem revocare*, to bring to his right senses, *alqm rebus cavigare*, to scold, *ad voluntatem alqis rei faciendam incumbere*, to get a thing into one's — (or *sibi fingere alqd.*); *opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd.*, to get a foolish notion into one's —; *alci alqd incutere*, to instil a thing into a person's —; *cogitationem de alq re aljicere*, to get a thing out of the — (or *non amplius cogitare de alq re*; *abducas relm animum ab his cogitationibus*, get that notion out of your —; a good —, *memoria tenax*, a memory, from memory (or memory itself); to have a thing in the —, *alqd memoria tenere*. Head (= genus), *ingenium* (inver caput); = understanding, *mens* (never caput); a good —, *ingenium docile*, *ingenium doctissimum*, docility, *homo doctus* or *acri ingenio* (of quick comprehension); *ingenium excellens* or *spendidum*, *homo summo ingenio praeditus* (great genius), *lumen Latinarum literarum* (an ornament in Roman literature), *ovines magni* (great geniuses), *ingenium ei non dedit*, *ingenium ejus haud absurdum est* (he is not void of talent); *nihil dedit ei a naturae neque a doctrinae* (he is neither wanting in natural talent nor in learning); *ei ingenio et virtute animus ejus excellit*, he excels both as regards talent and moral virtue; *somet mos acule mater*, to be a witty —; *ingeni* or *mentis vires intendere*, to urge the — (to work with the —); *animus*, *ingenium* (character), e.g. *animus infirmus* or *imbecillus* (weak-headed), *ingenium mobile* or *temporarium* (an undecided character); *ingenium inquietum acridumque in nos res* (a restless mind), *in sententia sua peristere*, *persistere* (to persist in one's opinion); *suo judicio uti*, *sibi* or *animo suo morem gerere* (to follow one's own judgment); *suo ingenio facere alqd* (to act upon one's own advice); *mirum caput* (a strange character), *festivum caput* (my dear fellow); *homo nocarum rerum cupissus* (rebellious), *seditionis et turbulentis civis* (factious, seditious), (5) = fore-part of a thing, *pars superior*; *superior* (without noun) or *summus* (with noun), the uppermost part, i.e. *naris summa* (= of a ship), also *pars prior* or *antica* (the first part), *prora* or *pars prior navis* (prow or fore-part of a ship, *prope*, opp. *puppis*, hinder-part); *sona*, *caput*, or *cochlis* *sona* et *caput* (= of a stream); *caput*, — of a discourse; (6) = countenance, resistance, resolution; *principatus* (leadership); *victoria* (victory); *suprare*, *cincere* (to take the —, to conquer); *calare* (to have weight), *superiorem fieri* (to gain the superiority); *superiorem* or *victoriam discedere*, *superiorem fieri bello* (to come off victorious in war); *summa imperii maritimi polius* (to obtain the chief command at sea); *plus posse*, *praevalere* (to prevail, exceed), *superiorem esse bello* (to conquer), *alqm superare* or *cincere* (to defeat); *plus ira quam misericordiam volebat* (revenge was stronger than compassion); *res Romana erat superior*, the Romans conquered, *victoria*

penev patres erat, the victory was with the patri-cians, to take the —, *praeponi* or *praferri* or *anteferrari* or *alci rei*, to show the —, *si alci in conspectum* (or *in conspectum alqis committere*), to make —, *revolvere*; to get —, *intalescere* (incre-brescere); *haberi remittere* or *renos dare* (lit. and fig. to give the —), *cupidiatum* *quarum licen-tiam non obtinere* (not to allow one's passions to rule over) Head, in compound words, to be re-lated with *primus* (the first); *principis* (post-Aug. genus *principale*), *primarius* (leading, primary, e.g. *populi curum primarius*); *praecivus* or *potissimus* (particular, special), *summus* or *maximus* (chief, original), *generalis* (general). Head-land *in promontorium* Headless, Headlong, adj. *inconsideratus* or *incoquatus* (inconsiderate), *inconsultus* (foolish), *incautus* (incautious); *improvidus* (thoughtless), *comb. imprudens* (impudent); *temerarius* (rash, i.e. *rex temerarius*, a rash expression), *comb. inconsultus* et *temerarius*, *temerarius* *atque inconsideratus*, *demens* (rubbish); *temeritas*, *dementia* (a rash act, an absurdity). Head men, *praefectus* (with gen. or dat., i.e. *praefectus sacrorum*, p. *morbis multum*); *magister* (master, as m. *paporum*, *in collegiorum*), *pries* (president, chairman), *antistes* (warden of a temple, only in the silver age), *alqm alci rei praefici* or *praepone* (to appoint as commander), *alci* or *alci rei praefectum esse*, *alci rei praepositum esse*, *alci rei praesse* (to be in over) Head-piece, *cassis* (of metal); *galea* (of leather), *cum candide galeatus*, armed with a helmet, *sumere cassidem* *in caput*, to put on the helmet; *Com galeam inducere*. Headship, *locus princeps* or *primus*, *principatus*. Headstrong, adj. *portinus*; *contumax* (obstinate); *prae fractus* (unyielding), *contumax* or *prae fractus animus* (obstinacious character). To Head, v.trans. (1) *dicere alqm*, *ducere esse alqm* (to act as leader to); *ducere* *et praebere ad alqd* (to lead, show), *ad alqd faciem praefere alci* (to carry a torch before, fig. to lead the way); *exercitum ducere*, *exercitus praesse* (to — an army); *militis* or *copia* *in praelium educere*, *militis* *in pugnam inducere* (to lead an army to the field of battle), (2) to heed, which see; (3) to — a nail, *cuspidare* or *spiculari* or *acuminare alqd*, i.e. *hastile* (i. shift, spear); (4) = to lop, *incidere*, *abscidere*, *prae cidere* (the front part, i.e. *funem*, a rope, *videntem*, cable), *amputare arbores* (to — trees), v. intr. *oriri* (in gen. to rise, appear); *originem habere* (to have its source). Header, n. *tegula angularis* Headly, adj. (1) = rash, violent, *vehemens* (vehement, opp. *lenis*, placidus), *gravis* (i.e. *grave* *verbum*, opp. *levis*); *magnus* (great); *acer* (sharp, *acre bellum*, opp. *lenis*, *comb.* *acer* et *vehemens*, *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque*); *acerbus* (bitter); *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *intentus* (excited), *rapidus* (very hasty), *violentus* (violent), *atrox* (atrocious), *adens*, *florans* (burning, fiery), *iracundus* (irascible); *festinans*, *festinus* (quick), *preproperus* (over-quick); (2) = intoxicating, intoxicating. See Inebriate, Intoxicate, Drunk.

Heal, v.trans. (1) *sanare*, *sanum facere alqm* or *alqd*, *ad sanitatem perducere alqd* (to cure a person, a disease, a wound); *ruinas sanare ut essent* (to — a wound); *mederi alci* or *alci rei* (to apply medicines, to restore); *curare alqm* or *alqd* (to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse, *medicare*, *medicari* (to cure, late), *alqd persanare*, *percurare* (post-Aug., to eradicate, to cure completely), *eram sanitatem alci redare* (to restore to full health); *mederi sibi alqd re* (to cure a cure, i.e. *mederi sibi cautus edendo*, to cure one's self by eating crabs); *sanum fieri ex morbo* (to be cured from), *fig. sanare eorum remissionem* or *agras republicae partes* (to — the weak parts of the state), *sanare alqm* or *alqm animus*, *alqm ad sanitatem redare* or *perducere* or *recohere*, *sanitatem alqis animo offere* (to restore to a sound mind); *ad sanitatem reverteri* or *redire* or *reconvertere* (to recover one's reason); *sanabilis*,

aurebus utitur (I am very fond of him, i.e. as a speaker); *nimis libenter ausculto ei* (I am exceedingly fond of him). (4) = to give audience, to — a cause, *causae probandae veniam alci dare* (to — what he has to say in defence); *causae probandae veniam non impetrare* (to refuse to —); *alqm causâ iudiciâ condemnare* (to condemn unheard). See Listen, Learn, Understand. Hearer, *n. is qui* or *ea quae audit, audiens, auditor*; *qui audiunt, audientes, auditorium* (the assembled hearers); *multis et eruditis viris audientibus legebatur oratio Metelli*, the speech of Metellus was read in the presence of a numerous and learned audience; *auditor Zenonis*, a hearer of Zeno; *audire alqm*, to be a hearer of; *operam dare alci*, to hear, attend the lectures of; *diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alqjs audiendi, nullam operam dare alci*, to be a regular attendant of; *se alci attentum præbere auditorem*, to be an attentive hearer. Hearing, *n.* (1) = sense of —, *auditio*; (2) = reach of the ear, *auditus*, scil. *auditus acutus*; (3) = audience, *audientia*; to get an —, *alci aures impetrare*; to get an — for, *alci audientiam facere* (for a public speaker); *facere sibi audientiam* (to get it —); *aditum sibi ad aures facere* (as regards the speaker); *audiri* (to find hearers); (4) = judicial trial, *interrogatio, interrogatio festum* (hearing of witnesses); *questio* (the trial); *percontatio* (a strict investigation); *lege interrogare, questionem habere, percontationem facere* (to have a trial); *alqm lege interrogare, querere ex alqo, questionem habere de or ex alqo, questionem ponere in alqm* (to go to law with); *audire de alqâ re, questionem instituere or habere de alqâ re* (to have a — about a thing); *alqm lege alqjs rei or alqm alqjs rei interrogare* (to commence a law-suit against any one for); *lege interrogari* (to come to a trial). See Ear, Trial.

Hearken, *v. intr.* (1) = to listen with eagerness or curiosity, *audire; auscultare* (openly and secretly); *subauscultare* (secretly); *captare* (to try to catch a word by listening); (2) = to attend to what is said, *attendere, attendere animo* (to mind); *operam dare alci or alqjs sermoni* (to give attention to); *audire alqm* (to be a hearer); *aurem præbere alci or aures dare alci* (to listen to); *se alci attentum præbere auditorem* (to be an attentive hearer); *dare operam et cum silentio animadvertit* (listen and — in silence); *erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite* (open your ears and —); *silentio auditur alqjs* (they — to him in silence). See Listen.

Hearse, *n. plaustrum quo corpora mortua ad sepulture locum dechantur; vehiculum quo corpora mortua expiantur*. See Bier.

Heart, *n. (i.)* (1) *cor; pectus* (the chest, breast); *formula cordis* (the shape of a —, a kitchen vessel); *cor palpitat*, the — palpitates; *cor saltat*, the — beats; *alqm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum, alqm artus complecti, alqm amplexari* (to embrace); (2) *interior alqjs terra regio, interiora alqjs terra* (the — of a country); *interiorem Indiæ regionem or interiorem Indiæ petere* (to advance into the very — of India). (ii.) morally, (1) inwardly, *animus; mens* (mind, disposition), *comû. animus et mens* (— and mind); *voluntas* (inclination); *ingenium* (man's natural disposition, i.e. blanditie maxime ad muliebrem ingenium efficaes preces sunt, flatteries have the greatest effect upon a woman's —); *natura* (a human nature, scil. imbecilla natura est ad contemendam potentiam, human nature is too weak to despise outward influence; *natura iustus vir ac bonus, just and good by nature*); *pectus* (feeling); *cor* (seldom); *bonitas* (good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (kindness); *animus mitis* (gentleness of —); *animus mitis* (a bad disposition); *animus improbus, improbitas* (natural depravity); *voluntas depravata* (a corrupted —); *unimo or ex animo* (heartily, opp. simulatione, simulate); *alqm ex animo amare, alqm ex animo vereque diligere* (to love sincerely);

toto pectore alqm amare (to love with all one's —); *ex animo*, from the — (i.e. *ex animo vereque dicere*, to speak truly and from the —; *utinam istud verbum ex animo diceret*, if only you said this from the —); *simulatione, sed animo* (outwardly or by pretence, but in his —; i.e. *simulatione contra Caesarem, sed animo pro Caesare stetit, pro formâ* he was against Caesar, but in his — he sided with him); *ex (animi) sententiâ*, from my heart's desire; *alqd or alqm commendare alci or curæ alqjs, alqm intime alci commendare* (to recommend strongly); *alqjs mihi in sinu est* (he is in my mind, my favourite); *or alqd or alqjs mihi curæ or cordi est* (but not curæ cordique); *or mihi curæ est de alqâ* (only in familiar letters); *alqd mihi summa curæ est* (I take very great interest in); *alqd mihi in medullis est* (it is in my —); *est mihi cordi querere et explorare*, I should wish to inquire; *mihi curæ est, ut, etc.* (I am anxious that); *nihil est mihi alqâ re antiquius* (I am particularly anxious); *amicior alci rei, quam . . . sum* (I care more for . . . than); *tam amicus sum alci rei, quam qui maxime* (I care as much for a thing as any one); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.* (I care for nothing more than that); *propior dolor alci alqjs rei est* (he takes it more to heart); *alqd sibi curæ habere* (to make it one's study); *alqd animum meum pungit, alqd me or animum sollicitum habet* (a thing weighs upon my mind); *angit alqd animum meum* (it strikes my mind); *alqd animum meum percutit* (it is a burden to my mind); *alqd alte in pectus meum descendit* (a thing makes a deep impression upon my mind); *to have a thing upon one's mind, alqd in animo meditari*; *nee aliud sentire, nec aliud loqui, nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec in lingua proutum habere* (to speak as we think); *quicum ego colloquar, nihil fugam, nihil dissimulabo, nihil obtemper* (with whomsoever I speak, I will never invent, never conceal, never screen any thing); *apertum alqjs pectus videre* (to see into one's —); *si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse, etc.* (if we could see into a tyrant's heart, we might); *utinam oculos in pectora mea posses inserere* (if you could see into my —); *pectorum secreta scire* (to know the secrets of all —, opp. *pectorum secreta nescire*); *alqd penitus animo suo mentigro or animis suis mentibusque mandare* (to impress deeply upon one's —); *mihi alqd scriptum or inscriptum est in animo, alqd in animo insculptum habeo* (it is impressed upon my mind); *influre in alqjs animum* (to steal into one's — imperceptibly, scil. music); *se insinuare or insinuare alqjs animo* (to creep in, of suspicion); *se insinuare alqjs in familiaritatem* (to insinuate one's self into any one's friendship); *se alci venditare* (slyly); *to ingratitate one's self; amore alqm amplexi or prosequi, alqm habere in amore* (to love in one's —); *hæret in medullis ejus ac visceribus*, he loves him in his whole —; *in animum inducere posse* (with infin., to imagine); *n se or ab animo suo impetrare non posse* (with ut, not to be able to bring one's mind to bear); *quo es animo? quid tibi est animi?* (how do you feel disposed?); *aliter animo affectus sum* (I feel, think very differently); *tell me truly what you think, vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui*; *I will tell you what I think, dicam quod verum est*; *I feel easier, animum recipio; animum alqjs movere, commovere, in animum alqjs penetrare* (to touch the —); *to impress deeply upon the —, alte in alqjs pectus descendere*; *to take, to —, alqâ re moveri or commoveri*; *to be very much affected, permoveri or de alqâ relaberrare*; *to be grieved about, alqd ægre ferre*; *to make a deep impression, alqd in pectus or in pectus animumque demittere*; *not to take to —, alqd ad animum non admittere*, i.e. *publica studia* (public affairs), *non laborare de alqâ re, negligere alqd*; *this is chiefly addressed to those who, hoc illi dictum est qui*; *to open one's — to, alci sensus suos aperire, totum se patefacere alci*; *to lay open one's — before any one, alci cordulorum patefacere*; *to give one's — to, animum suum alci dare or dedere*;

anybody's — is still disengaged, *alqis nondum (amore) captus est*; any one's — is already engaged, *alqis alibi animum amori deditum habet*; to be on intimate terms with any one, *familiariter* or *intime uti alqo*; they are one — and one mind, *intime iuncti sunt, concorditer vivunt*; I possessed his whole —, *familiariter ab eo dilectus probatusque sum*; (endearing term) my dear, *meum cor* or *anime mi*, *mi amule, meum corculum*. (2) = courage, *animus*. By —, *memoriter, ex memoria*; to know by —, *memoria tenere* or *compleri, in memoria habere*; to learn by —, *ediscere, memorie mandare, tradere, committere, insigere*; to learn a work literally by —, *ad verbum libellum ediscere*; to learn any thing by — by bit, *per pau tes ediscere alqo*; to say off by —, *memoriter pronunciare* or *sciliter, ex memoria exponere*; to say by — the whole pedigree of, *progeniem alqis*; *memoriter usque ab avo atque atano proferre*; *memoria* (scil. fabularum), the act of learning or to learn the fables by —. Heart-ache, n. see Grief, Sorrow. Heart-burning, n. (1) *ardor stomachi, astus ventriculi*; (2) *odium occultum* or *inclumum* (secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (pain from suppressed anger, scil. *dolor iustus*, just anger); **odium occultum gerere adversus alqm*, to owe any one a secret grudge; **simultas obscura inter eos intercedit*, to owe each other a grudge. Heartless, adj. (1) = without courage, *timidus*; (2) = spiritless, *humilis, demissus*, comb. *humilis atque demissus* (low, down-cast); *abjectus* or *abjectior, afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus* (with a broken heart, spirit); *perculsus, profligatus*, comb. *perculsus et abjectus* (prostrated); (3) = faint-hearted, *a spe alienus*; *tristis, maestas* (sad, sorrowful); to be rather low-spirited, *subtristis*; to be very much grieved, *afflictus*; to be in low spirits, *animo esse demisso*, or *humili atque demisso*, or *abjecto*, or *fracto*, or *demisso fractoque*, or *fracto et demisso, animo deficere, animo cecidisse, esse percusso et abjecto animo*; *jacere*, i.e. *quid jaces? quid mares?* (what are you low-spirited about?) *militum jacent animi*, the soldiers are in low spirits; he seems to be much more sorrowful or depressed, *multo mihi maestior et abjectior animi videtur*, to become depressed, *animo demitti* or *se demittere, animum demittere* or *contrahere, animum contrahere et demittere, animum abicere, animum despondere*; never to be desponding in any danger, *nulli periculo animum submittere*; to be desponding in affliction, *dolore debilitari*; to make any one faint-hearted, *alqis animum* or *alqm frangere* (opp. *alqis animum excitare* or *alqm erigere*, to rouse, raise); *alqis animum infringere* or *affligere* or *percellere*, adv. *humili animo, demisse, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo* (faint-hearted); *abjecte, abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo, demisso fractoque animo* (low-spirited); *timido animo* (downcast), *tristi animo* (sorrowful). Heart-sick, adj. *ager animo*; (very much pained in his mind) *miser in animo*. Heart-struck, adj. *terratus, exterritus; perterritus* (very much frightened); *trepidus* (frightened, confused).

Hearth, n. *focus; officina* (workshop; fig. *corruptelarum omnis generis eam officinam esse*, a school, manufactory of all manner of vice); *focus patrius*, fireside at home; *domus patria*, home; to fight for one's own home, *pro aris et focis pugnare*, *pro tectis manibusque dimicnare*; to return home (to one's own country), *focus suum* or *larem suum repetere*, *ad larem suum redire*. Plov. Home is home, be it ever so homely, **foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior*.

Hearty, adj. (1) *verus* (true, opp. *falsus, simulatus*; *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus*; *incorruptus* (genuine, not bribed; opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (caudid); *simplex* (upright); *integer* (pure); *apertus* (open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex*; (2) *regetus*,

vioidus, egeus (fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (lively); (3) *valens, robustus*. See Sound, Strong. Heartily, adv. *sincere, vere, simpliciter*. See Sincerely.

Heat, n. (1) *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); *ardor* (burning —); *feror* (roaring —); *astus* (searching —, — of the fever; all these also in the pl. to express greater force); *ardor* or *ardores solis*, the — of the sun; the — increases, *calor* or *astus increscit*; the — abates, *astus minuit, calor se frangit*; the — decreases very much, *multum ex calore decrescit*; to boil with —, *astuare*; to drink when one is quite hot, **calefactum bibere*; (2) fig. = ardour, impetus or imp. animi; *ardor* or *ar. animi*; *feror* or *fer. animi*; *vis* (force, i.e. *vis tempestatis*; *vehementia*, the elder Plin.); *gracitas* (powerfulness, scil. *helli*); *incitatio* (vehemence, = *impetus*), *violencia* (violence); *ardor juvenilis*, *ardor* or *feror etatis* (fierceness of youth); *posterum et fervidum ingenium alqis* (boisterous —); in the first — of the battle, *primo pugne impetu*; to become excited in speaking, to excite, *alqm calefacere*; = passion, *ira* (anger); *impetus et ira*; *impotentia* (ungovernableness, excess of passion); *iracundia* (hastiness of temper); *ira incendi*, *iracundia offerri* (to be kindled with anger); *effervescere stomacho iracundiague vehementius* (to be in a raging passion); to exasperate, *exasperare, exacerbare*, to kill any one in the — of passion, *impetu et ira alqm occidere*. = course at a race, *cursum citatus* or *effusus*. See Passion. Heat, v.tr. (1) *calefacere* (lit. and fig.); *ferrefacere* (to make boiling hot, lit.); *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm* (to kindle, fig.), i.e. *alacritatem militum accendere*; *adjuvare milites clamore* (to raise the spirits of the soldiers by shouts of acclamation); mutually to encourage each other, *se mutuis exhortationibus exacuere*; *percalefacere* (to make very hot, lit.); = to — the passion, *animos* (scil. *plebis*) *solicitare*; (2) v.intr. *conferrescere* (to grow hot, lit. — fig. only in poets); *calefieri* (lit. to grow warm, scil. *currendo*); *concalescere* (lit. especially of hay and corn; *gravius commoveri, incendi, inflammari, exardescere, excalescere* (with or without *ira*, to fly into a passion); to become heated with wine, *incallescere vino*.

Heath, n. (1) = a genus of Alpine plants, **Hea*; (2) = a place overgrown with heath, *locus desertus* or *incolta, campi incoliti* (barren country), **deserta et inhospita tesqua*; (3) = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *salca*. Heath-cock, n. *tetrao*.

Heathen, n. (1) *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Eccl., in theological treatises); otherwise **sacrorum Christianorum expertus*, **ceci religionis ignarus*, **qui verum Deum non agnoscit*, etc.; the —, *barbarae gentes*. (2) adj. *ethnicus, gentilis* (Eccl.). Adv. *ethnice*. Heathenish, adj. See above. Heathenism, n. *gentilitas, paganitas* (Eccl.), **religionis a Christi doctrina aliena*; **sacra a Christi doctrina aliena*; **sacra gentium barbararum*.

Heave, v.tr. (1) = to move upwards, *tollere, attollere, extollere*; (to lift up) *lecare, allevare; sustinere* (to hold up, scil. *arma*). See Lift, Raise, v.intr. (2) in gen. = to swell, distend, *tumescere, intumescere, extumescere*; (of the human body and seed) *turgescere*; (of the wind) **impleri*. See Swell. (3) *anhelare, anhelum ducere* or *moriri* (to pant); (4) = to make an effort to vomit, *nauscare* (to be sick); *renit libido nauseae* (I feel inclined to vomit). Heave, n. (1) *levatio, scil. oneris* (the lifting), *alteratio*; (2) *tumor* (swelling of the body); *gemitus* (sigh); *aspirium* (a hollow sigh); *gemitus conticescit* (the sigh is hollow); (3) *nausea* (effort to vomit); inclination to be sick, *nauseola*.

Heaven, n. *cælum*; = God, gods, *cælum* (only post-Aug., before Aug. always *Deus, Dii*); **polus* (sky); **Olympus* (abode of the gods); = paradise

(ely-ium), *piorum aedes et locus, loca caelestia*; all the heavens, *omne caelum* (post-Aug. *de temperaturo* or *temperies* (post-Aug. *de temperaturo*); mild temperature, *caelum mite et molle*; a clear and serene sky, **caelum serenum, caeli serenitas*; with a clear sky, *sereno*; free atmosphere, *caelum patens* or *apertum* or *liberum*; in the open air, *sub aëre*; to dine in the open street, in public congregate, *(or. inter vias, inter vias, comb. inter vias et vias, scil. manire, to pass the night)*; under the open air, *hypæthros* or *hypæthrus, subdialis* (post-Aug. from —, down from —); through God's providence, *dirinitus, *caelitus*; *e caelo cadere*, to drop from the skies; to come, be sent from —, *de caelo delabior demitti*; to go to —, in *caelum venire* or *migrare*; to enter into the kingdom of —, *pium scilicet et locum consequi, or eite immortalitatem consequi*; the —s are open to, *aditus ad caelum alicui patet*; his spirit departed to that — from which it came, *animus ejus in caelum ex quo erat rediit*; to praise any one or a thing to the skies, *alqm or alqd ad caelum or ad astra tollere or ferre, laudes alqis in astra tollere, alqd ad caelum laudibus efferre or extollere*; to set —, and earth in motion, *caelum ac terras miscere, or omnes terras, omnia maria movere*; I am happy, in *caelo sum*; I fancy almost to — upon earth, *digito me caelum puto attingere, si, etc., or Deus sum si, etc., or immortalis mihi data or parata est, si, etc.*; to deprive any one of one's happiness, *alqm detrachere de caelo*; may — fulfil your wishes! *dii sibi dent (or Deus tibi des, for ourselves) quæ optas!* if God pleases, *si dii (or Deo) placet, si Deus annuit* nutum numerumque suum; thank —! *diis (or Deo) gratias* in the name of —, *per Deum (or deos)*; I entreat you for God's sake, *oro te per Deum (or deos)*; by Jove! *proh Jupiter!* *maxime Jupiter* (gracious God!); for — a sake! *per deos immortalis! proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem!* Heavenward, *ad, in or ad caelum*; to ascend into heaven, in *caelum ascendere, sublime* (in sublime; post-Aug.) *ferri, sublimem abire*. — Heavenly, *adj. caelestis, divinus*; to have — thoughts, *supera ac caelestia cogitare*; *venustissimus* (most charming).

Heavy, *adj.* (1) *lit. gravis* (opp. *levis*); (weighty) *ponderosus* (scil. *frumentum*); a — burden, *onus grave*; — armour, *gravis armatura*; — weight, *pondus grave*; heavier than usual, *pondus vulgare gravior*; (2) *fig.*, it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; I find it a hard thing to, etc., *grave mihi est or mihi grave duco* (with *inf.*); it is difficult for any one's temper to, *grave alicui moderationi est* (with *inf.*); = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — wine, *vinum grave*; — (substantial) food, *cibus gravis*; — (indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad concoquendum*; a — garment, *amiculum grave*; a — (rich) soil, *solum pingue*; a — (hard) soil, *solum spinosum*; = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (great, large, opp. *parvus*); *periculosus* (dangerous); *mortifer* (fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); a — wound, *vulnus grave or mortiferum*; a — disease, *morbus gravis or periculosus*; to labour under a — disease, *graciter agrotare*; — pain, *dolor magnus or haur medioris*; — care, *cura gravis*; a — thunder-storm, *tempestas atrox*; — times, *tempora graviora et iniqua*; scarcity, dearthness of corn, *annona gravis*; (3) = with — weight on, i.e. heavy-armed, *gravis armatura*; — soldiers, *gravis or gravior armatura* (opp. *levis armatura* or *velites*, light-armed or light soldiers); — cavalry, *equites gravis armatura*; harnessed horse-soldiers, *equites ferri* or *cathaphracti*; heavy-armed infantry, *pedes gravis armatura*; the same on march, *graciter prædum agens*; legions (legions, always heavy-armed); = heavily-laden, *gravis oneribus*, *scil. navis*; full of booty, *gravis præda*; laden with booty, *oneratus præda*; = slow, weary, *graciter* (opp. *levis*); *lardus* (opp. *velax*); — eyes, *oculi graves*; — with wine, *oculi tina graves*; — tongue, **lingua tino*

gravis; to have a — tongue, *labare sermone*; — pace, *incessus tardus*; to be a bad walker, *tardum esse incessum*; to walk heavily, *tardè ingredi*; not to be a good walker, *pedibus non calere*; to have a — breath, *agere ducere spiritum*; to be a — writer, *tardè manu scribere*; = unweildy, *inhabilis* (opp. *habilis*); clumsy, *rustus* (scil. *belya*, monster), *corpus*; of an enormous size, *corpore caelo*; inert, *iners*; coarse, *rusticus*; rough, *agrestis*, *scil. motus corporis*; dull, unpolished style, *durus*; not ready in expressing one's self, *impromptus*; = afflicting, concerned, *solicitus*; anxious, *anxius*; my heart feels heavy, I am grieved, *angor animo, me illa cura sollicitat angitque*; to fret about, *angor alqd re or de alqd re, alqd me sollicitat angitque, alqd me sollicitum habet or angit et sollicitum habet*; to make any one fret (of persons and things), *alqm angere et sollicitare, alqm sollicitare angereque, alqm angere et sollicitum habere* (of things, *scil. of events*); to cause anxiety, *alqm curâ et sollicitudine afficere*; to make one's life uneasy, *ipsum sollicitudinem sibi struere*, *Heavily, adv. graviter* (scil. *cadere or *concidere*, to fall —); *mortifere* (fatal); — wounded, *graciter or mortifere vulneratus, gravi or mortifere vulnere ictus*; to inflict on one's self a — wound, *se graviter vulnerare*; to be very ill, *graviter cyrotare or jacere, graviter se habere*; *tardè* (scil. to dance —), **membra tarde or minus moliter morire*. Heavy hours, *tempus molestia*; **otii molestia* (from want of something to do); *molestia* (with gen.), *scil. the weariness of a few days, molestia paucorum dierum*; *tadium* (with gen.), to have —, *temporis or otii molestiam sentire* (to feel weary); **tempus tarde labens moleste ferre*; to feel languid (from want of employment), *languescere*; I complain of weariness, *queror nihil me habere quod agam*; almost to die with weariness, *otio labescere*; to while away the time —, *tempus or horas or tempora tarde-labentia fallere alqd re* (scil. with talking, *sermonibus*, with tales, *narrando*; but not *otium fallere*); to escape from the weariness of the audience, *fastidium aurium effugere*; in order to while the time away, *ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas*; for mero play and joke, *per ludum et jocum*; to no purpose, *frustra*. See Weariness, Weary, Wearisome, Dull, Idle, Sad.

Hebraist, n. **qui Hebraice bene scit*; Hebrew, *adv. Hebraus or Hebraicus*. *Adv. Hebraice*. Hebrew, n. *Hebraeus, Judæus*.

Hedge, n. *scitis*, or gen. pl. *scites* (thorn-bushes); *tepris*, or gen. pl. *tepres* (brier, scil. *sepulcrum septum tepris*); *dumus* (thick bramble); = fence, *sepes, sepimentum, septum* (see Haw); quick-set —, *naturale sepimentum circa sepes or circa sepes*; a built —, *sepes structilis*; garden-painting, *opus topiariæ*; to — in, to fence, *alqd sepire or conspire*; to — round, to enclose, *circumsepire or septo circumdare alqd*; to make an enclosure a protection, *sepis munimento cingere*. See Haw. Hedge-born, *adj. tenui loco ortus*; humble or obscure or ignobili loco natus. Hedgehog, n. *erinnaceus*. Hedge-note, n. **carmen triale, *carmen ex tricio arreptum*. To hedge, v. tr. *sepire, munire alqd, re (to protect)*.

Heed, n. to take — of, *carere alqm and alqd or ab alqm and ab alqd re, or carere ne, præcavere ab alqd re or ne, cautionem adhibere in alqd re* (to be cautious), *vitare alqm and alqd* (to avoid), *videre or providere or animam advertere* (with *ne*). See Attention. To heed, v. *ad alqd attendere, attendere alqm*; — and mind my words, *exigite mentes aureque catras et me dicentem attendite*. See to Mind, Consider, Attentive, Cautious.

Heel, n. (1) = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calcx*; (2) = whole foot, to be at one's heels, *instare alqis calcibus, alqis calcibus premere, alqm calcibus equi*; I shall be constantly at his —, *me sibi ille æquum habebit*; (3) = the hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast, *soli pars altior*; shoes with high —, *cal-*

ceamienta alliuscula (shoes) laced high, as worn by the ancient tragic actors, and now by the hunters in Italy; *collum ni*; to wear such shoes, *calceamenta alliusculi uti*; (4) = part of a stocking intended for the —, *calc*; (5) = a protuberance, *nodus* (see Knot). See Spur. Heel-piece, *n.* (piece of leather on the — of a shoe), *laetina*. To heel, *v. tr.* *laetina assere calcio*, **laetis munire*.

Heifer, *n.* *juvena* (in general); — a young cow kept for breeding, *breula*; = a cow in calf, *sorda* (i.e. *ferens bos*).

Height, *n.* *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (lit. and fig.); (tallness, slenderness) *proceritas*; the — of a mountain, *altitudo montis*, *excelsitas montis*; the highest point of anything (lit. and fig.), *fastigium* or with *summus*, *scil.*, the highest ground of the mountain, *montis fastigium*, *mons summus*; the — of perfection, *absolutio perfectique*; to such a — of perfection rhetoric arrived without art, *in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetoric*; to attain the — of happiness, of glory, *summam fortunam*, *summam gloriam consequi* (*altitudo fortunae*, *gloriae*, the lofty, infinite —); the open sea, *altum*: high tone, note, *sonitus altus*; to be carried on high, *sublime ferri* (post-Aug. in *sublime*); to fly up, *sublime alire*, *penas sublimem efferi*, *penas* or *alis* *se lecare* (of birds); to fly up (from the water), *sublime surgere*; to swell, rise, ferment, *fermentari*, *fermentescere*; to fly up in a straight direction (of birds), *summi rectis foveis subolare*; to lift up, *efferre*; to lift and hold up, *tollere*; to raise, *erigere*; to stretch forth (the hands), *tendere*; to force up, carry up (arrows, water), *exspirare in altum*; to thrive, *procerescere*; to grow, increase, *erescere*; to grow rich, *efflorescere*, *se augere*; to rise to honour, *aspirare*; to bring up a child, *infantem educare*, *educere*; not to be able to reach the higher notes (in singing), **sonos acutiores assequi non posse*; = eminence, *locus editus*, *locus superior*; to occupy the heights, *loca superiore occupare*; to occupy the mountains, *montes insidere*. See Top, Summit, Perfection. Heighten, *v. tr.* (1) = to raise higher, lit. *aliquid altius efferre*; to raise a mole, *exaggerare*; to raise as high as the temple, *in altitudinem turris efferre*; (2) = to improve, *efferre*; to raise, to increase) *augere*; (to enlarge) *magis reddere*; (to exalt) *exaggerare*; (to raise the price of an article) *pretium aliquid rei efferre*; (to sell at a higher price) *carius vendere aliquid*; (to increase the pay) *stipendium augere*; this also increases his glory, *id quoque ad gloriam eius accedit*; friendship — our happiness, *amicitia res secundas splendidiore facit*; to — the courage, *maiores reddere animum*, *addere animum*; to extol in words, *verbis* or *laudibus efferre*, *extollere*; to beautify a town, *excolere urbem*; the things which adorn life, *res quae vitam instruunt*; to — (adorn) by description, *aliquid verbis adornare* or *oratione exornare*. See Correct, Improve.

Heinous, *adj.* *foedus* (foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); implous; *impius* (not alone, but, *imp.* *erga Deum*, *erga patriam*, *erga parentes*); detestable, *abominandus*, *detestandus*, *dreftabilis*; wicked, *nefarius*; of a cursed deed, *nefandus*; villainous, *sceleratus*; of an infamous act, *sceleratus*; of a horrible deed, *immanis*; an abominable creature, *homo omni parte detestabilis*; you monster! o hominem impium! monstrum hominis! Adv. *foede*, *nefarie*, *comb.* *impie nefarieque*, *nefande*, *scelerate*.

Heir, *n.* *heres* (*mortis et jure*), possessor bonorum (according to the pretor's edict); the successor to the throne, *heres regni*; the successor to his art, *heres artis*; the — to the whole fortune, *heres ex asse*, *heres ex libella*; *heres omnibus bonis institutus*; an — substituted in the room of another, *heres secindus*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; — to one-third, *heres ex tertia parte* or *ex tertio*; — to eleven-twelfth, *heres ex duodecim*; to be any one's heir, *alci* (not *alcijs*) *heredem esse* or *existere*; to name one his —, *alqm*

heredem instituire, *alqm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere*; to make one his — in the presence of witnesses, *alqm heredem nuncupare* or *alqm voce heredem nuncupare*; a will made in the presence of witnesses, *nuncupatum testamentum*; to substitute one his — in the room of another, *alqm heredem secundum instituire* or *scribere*, *alqm heredem substituere*; to make one — at equal shares with the sons, *testamento alqm pariter cum filiis heredem instituire*; to make a person one of the heirs, *alqm inter heredes nuncupare*; to appoint as the principal —, *alqm heredem ex asse instituire*, *alqm palam facere ex libella*, *alqm heredem omnibus bonis instituire*; to leave one as his —, *alqm heredem relinquere testamentum*; to be left by one as — of great riches, *relinqui ab alqm in amplis opibus heredem*; to settle with the other heirs, *conficere cum coheredibus*; to push the legitimate heirs out, *moerere heredes*, *eros heredes euerre*; to leave no —, *sine libris decedere*, *alqm herede mori*; to die without male —, *erilem exum non relinquere*. Heirs, *n.* *heres*. Heirship, *lex hereditaria*.

Hell, *n.* *sedes ac regio quam scelerati (impii) apud inferos habitant*, *sceleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio, loca inferna* (opp. *celum*); the inhabitants of the infernal regions, *inferi*, **Diaboli*, **algyus*; to go to —, *ani precipitem sceleratorum sedem ac regionem*. Hell-h. *adj.* *infernus* (lit.); an infernal aspect, *reliu infernus aspectus*; dreadful, *terribilis*; diabolical, *nefandus*.

Helms, *n.* = instrument by which a ship is steered, *gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clarus*; to sit at the —, *ad gubernaculum sedere*, *gubernaculum regere*, *clarum tenere* (lit. and fig.).

Helmet. See Head-piece.

Help, *n.* *auxilium* (increase of power, aid in need; in pl. *auxilia*, auxiliaries, foreign troops giving aid), *subsidiu* (aid ready to be supplied; in pl. the reserve), *ope* (only *ope*, *opem*, *ope* in use, proper to assist), *adjumentum* (a means), *ornamentum* (a supply or support), *praesidium* (something set before to shield you), *supplicia* (present aid, succour, of troops, succours), *salus* (rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (help in act and deed); I have hope of help in thee, *in te est aliquid auxilii*; here is need of speedy —, *hic celeri auxilio opus est*; with any one's help, *alcijs auxilio* or *ope* or *opera*, *alcijs ope adjutus*, *alqm adjutante*, *alqm adjutore*; without help, *aid sponte*; *meis viribus*, *per se*; with God's help, *juvante Deo*, *si Deus juret* or *adjutabil*, *divina ope*; "the help of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative, e.g. with the help of genius and reflection; *ingenio et cogitatione*; to call to your help, *alqm in auxilium vocare*; to take for —, *alcijs ope* or *auxilio uti*; to find —, *jurari* (or *adjutari*) *ad alqm*; — in a place, *praesidia invenire* *alqm loco*; to offer your help, *offerre se si quo usui opere sit*; — for some thing, *ad alqd operam suam proferri*; — for all, *in omnia ultra suam offere operam*; to give aid to a person, *alci auxiliari*, *alci auxilium* (or *opem*, *auxiliumque* or *alci praesidium* or *alci supplicia* or *alci subsidiu*) *ferre*, *alci auxilium offerre*, *alci praesidium offerre* (when asked); to send —, *alqm auxilio mittere*; to seek —, *petere auxilium*; — from a physician, *medicum morbo addibere*; a call for help, *quiritalio* (e.g. *quiritalio facta est*, they have called for help). A bearing or rendering of —, *auxilii latio*, *opera*; pay for —, *stipendium*; means of —, *adjumentum*, *subsidiu*, *praesidium*, *instrumentum* (helps or means to virtue, instrumenta virtutis), *telum*; for something, *ad alqd* (such as arms); to supply —, *prastare*; also *facultates* (means, resources), *opes* (money, forces, etc.), *copiae* (supplies of all kinds); learned —, *praesidia doctrinae*; furnished with all the — for, *omnibus praesidiis ad alqd paratum esse*; to have prepared — for all events, *ad omnes casus subsidia comparasse*; the means of our native land are exhausted, *exhausta sunt patriae facultates*. Helping, or giving help,

ad. *auxiliarius*. A helper, *auxiliator*, *auxiliatrix*, *adjutor*, *adjutrix*, i. e. ready to give help, **promptus* ad *auxilium ferendum* or *ad opitulandum*. Helpless, *inops* or *auxilii inops*, *auxilio orbatus*; thoroughly, —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus*. To help, v. tr. *alqm iurare* or *adjuvare*; — in something, in *alq re*, seldom with the infin. following; *adjuvat* *mas incubare*, the male helps incubation; *alqm operi adjuvare* in *alq re*, *alci opitulare* in *alq re* e *faciendi*, *operam suam commodare* *alci* or *alqd* (to lend help), *operam praebere* *alci* in *alq re* (to afford help), *succurrere* *alci* (to run up to help), *subsidio venire*, *alci subvenire* (to come up to help), *auxiliari*, *auxilium* or *opem ferre*, *opitulari* *alci*, — against, *contra alqd*; help, citizens! *pro vestram fidem*, *cives*! there is no helping him, *desperatur* *alqs* or *alejs salus*; *desperatur* *de algo*; to help one's self as well as one can, *consilium a prasente necessitate repetere*; it will not help you, *nihil proficiscit*; patience helps not, *nihil proficiscit patientia*; their strength of body helps them not, *nihil is corporis vires auxiliatae sunt*; it helps not to know, *nihil refert videre*, unless, etc. *nisi*; it helps you not, they must be brought forward, *nihil potest, producendi sunt*; so help me God! *ita me Deus adjuvet*! *amet*! as a parenthesis, *medius fidius*! God help thee, *Deus te sospitet*; to help one into anything, e.g. to get into a car, *tollere alqm in currum*; — to mount, *subjicere alqm in equum*; — to remember, *alci alqd subiungere* or *suggerere*; — to a thought, *alci cogitationis initium asperre*. See *Assist*.

Heiter-skeltor, *praeceps*, *per caput pedesque* (said.); *hastily*, *raptim*; every thing is —, *aguntur omnia raptim atque turbato*; to depart all —, *praecipitem abire*, *se protinus conficere*; to run away —, *praecipitem fugae se mandare*.

Hem, n. (1) *margo* (edge, border in gen.); the border of a garment, **extremus quasi margo vestis*; selvage of a garment, *limbus*; border of a meadow, *finis inusque quasi margo prati*; (2) sound of the human voice, *screeatus*. To hem, v. tr. *circum dare*; v. intr. *screeare*; = to expectorate a great deal, *ab imo pulmonis pituitam trochileis adducere*. **Hem**, interj., *hem*.

Hemisphere, n. *hemisphaerium* (*hēmisphaĩon*) or, *puro Latin*, *secta pilae pars*. See *Half*.

Hemistich, n. *hemistichium*.

Hemlock, n. *cicuta*.

Hemorrhage, n. *haemorrhagia* (only a discharge of blood from the nose); a flux in gen., *profluxio* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis*, *sanguinis eruptio* (gushing out); *apoplexy*, *sanguinis impetus* (strong flow); to throw up blood, *sanguinem vomere*; as he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, *crumpente subito sanguine*; to stop the flow of blood, *eruptiones sanguinis inhibere*.

Hemorrhoid, n. *haemorrhoides*; bleeding or open piles, *ora cecorum fundentia sanguinem*; blind piles, *ora cecorum tanquam capitulis quibusdam turgentia*.

Hemp, n. *cannabis*; made of —, *cannabinus*; to decorate (husk) —, *cannabis decoricare*. **Hempen**, adv. *cannabinus*.

Hence, adv.; to go —, from here, *hinc*; henceforth, *ab hinc*; from now, from this time, *inde ab hoc tempore*; from that time forth, *ex illo tempore*; exude (late). See *Therefore*, *Wherefore*.

Her, pers. pron. See *She*.

Herald, n. (1) = ambassador, courier in time of war, *aduocator* (a person sent to the enemy to treat of peace, with a *caduceus*, i.e. a staff or mace carried by heralds or ambassadors in time of war); *officials* (one belonging to a college of Roman priests instituted formally to declare war or to ratify a peace); (2) = public erier, *praeo* (also *fix*, *praeo*, *virtutum*, a proclaimer, a — of virtue); to be a — (public erier), *praeconium sacre*. To herald, v. tr. *introducere*. See *Introduce*. **Heraldry**, n. *doctrina insignium*; knowledge in —, **scientia insignium*.

Herb, n. (1) = *herba* (every plant that has not a hard, woody stem); any sacred —, in particular, that which was torn up by the roots from within the inclosure of the Capitol and carried by the Fetiales, when they went to declare war or make peace (*verbera*, *sagmen*); to grow into —, in *herbam exire* (in gen. of *fruges*, corn); (2) = all the grasses, *gramen*; young grass, *herba*, *graminis herba* (a stalk of young grass); mowed grass, *hay*, *fenum*; sod, *caespes*; of grass, *gramineus*; overgrown with grass, *graminosus*, *herbosus*; covered with grass, *gramineus*, *herbidus*; in gen. green, *tiridis*; of the colour of grass, *herbaceus*; to lie down in the grass, *se obicere in herba* (not in *herbam*); to bite the ground (= to die), *cadere*, *occidere*, *occumbere*, **mordere humum*. Herbless, adj. *nudus* (bare, scil. *caecumina montis*); quite barren; scil. *mons castus ab natura et humano cultu*; uncultivated, *incultus* (opp. *cultus*, *consitus*, scil. *locus*); a bare place without corn or grass, *glabretum*. See *Unfruitful*. **Herbaceous**, *herbaceus*. **Herbal**, n. **herbarum*. **Herbalist**, n. *herbarius*. **Herbary**, n. *hortus olitorius*. Small eatable —, *olusculum*. **Herbescent**, adj. *herbaceus*, *herbescens*.

Herculean, adj. *Herculeus*.

Herd, n. (1) *grex* (in gen. a quantity of cattle, but only of small cattle, e.g. *greges armentorum reliquae pecoris*; non *hic armenta gregare*); a herd of large cattle, oxen, horses, etc., *armenta* (opp. *grex*); of the same —, *gregalia*, *gregarius* (in herds, *gregatim*; a — of deer, *agioni*); (2) = a company of people, *grex*. See *Multitude*. **Herdgroom**, n. **Herdsmen**, in gen. *pastor*, *pastor gregarius*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius*; cowherd, *bulbulus*; = shepherd, *opilio*; goatherd, *caprarius*; swineherd, *subulus*. To herd, v. tr. = to form or put into a —, *congregare* (also of men, to assemble); v. intr. (of beasts) *versari gregatim*; = to associate (of men), *comitem* or *socium* *se alci adiungere* (to join as a companion); to join during a journey, *sterneris comitem* *se alci adiungere*, in *via comitem* *se addere*; to join any thing, *accedere ad alqd*. Prov., birds of a feather flock together, *parcs cum paribus ceteri proverbio facillime congregantur*.

Here, *hic* (where the speaker is); not far from here, *hauud procul*; *hoc loco*, *haec regione* (in this place); to be here, *adesse*; in remain, —, *manere*, *remanere*; here I am, *en*, *adsum*! *en ego*! *ecce me*! here is the cause why, *en causa cur*; from here (hence), *hinc*; here and there, *compluribus locis*; only here and there, *rarus* (adv. *raro*); they fought only here and there, *rari praelibantur*; only here and there are trees, *rari sunt arbores*; here and there, in this and that place, *haec atque illac*; here (that is, in this thing), *haec in re*. **Hereupon**, *ad haec* (e.g. *ad haec* or *adversus haec respondit*, *hereupon* *his replicat*).

Hereditament, n., see *Inheritance*. **Hereditary**, adj. *hereditarius*; (as transmitted from a parent to a child, innate) *reliet natus*; — eloquence, *eloquentia gentile alcis domus bonum*. **Hereditarily**, adv. *hereditate*, *jure hereditario*.

Heresy, n. *haeresis* (Eccl.), *studia haeretica*; opinions *praece*. **Heretical**, adj. *haereticus* (Eccl.); to become attached to — opinions, **ad haeretica studia delabi*, *deferri*. Adv. *haeretice*. **Heretic**, n. *haeticus*.

Heritage, n. (1) = an inherited estate, *hereditum*; (2) *hereditas* (in gen.); = patrimony, *patrimonium*; to squander one's —, *patrimonium dissipare*, *diffundere*.

Hermaphrodite, n. *androgynus*, *homo utriusque sexus*, or *semimas* (seldom), *hermaphroditus* (silver age); i.e. *gignuntur et utriusque sexus*, *quos hermaphroditus vocamus*, *olim androgynos vocatos*; ambiguous inter *marem* et *feminam* *sexu*; *incertus mas an femina* or *masculus an femina* *ait*.

Hermil, n. *homo solitarius*, *eremita*, *anachoreta* (Eccl.); to live like an —, *ritam solitarius ago*. **Hermitage**, n. *secessus* (in gen. retirement, e.g.

amatus s.); hut of an —, **casa hominis solitarii*.

Hiero, n. (1) *vir bello fortis, vir fortis or fortissimus*; (as general) *dux*; a very brave general, *dux fortissimus*; (demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person) *heros* (never = brave man); a grey-headed —, *senex fortissimus*; (2) = the principal person in a poem, *auctor rerum* (— of the history, opp. *scriptor rerum*, writer); — of the drama, *persona prima*; to act on the stage the part of the —, *primas partes agere*. Heroine, n. *femina fortis, heroïs, heroina*. Heroic, adj. *heroicus* (only when we speak of the — age, *ætas heroica, tempora heroica*; post-Aug. also for an heroic poem, poet.); brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; godly, *divinus*; — superhuman, *maior quam pro homine or plus quam humanus*; (incredible) *incredibilis*; (great) *magnus*; like a brave man, a — *quo forti dignus*. Heroism, n. *virtus, animus fortis or fortis et invictus* (brave spirit); greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo*.

Heron, n. *ardea*.

Herring, n. *hai enga* (medieval), **clupea haren-gus*: salted —, **hai enga sale condita*.

Hære, pron. suus (in reference to the main subject); eius, illius (not in reference to the main subject).

Herself, pron. *ea ipsa*.

Hesitate, v.intr. (1) *dubium* (doubtful) or *incertum* (uncertain) *esse, magnâ consili inopiâ officium esse*; I — what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I — whether to go on or to remain, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; *incertus sum, utrum*; (2) = stammer, **haud volubiliter dicere*; (to get confused in speaking) *hærare*; (to speak without stopping) *verba volvere*. Hesitation, n. *dubitatio, hesitantia lingua*.

Heterodox, adj. **doctrinæ falsæ studiosus*. Heterodoxy, n. **doctrina falsa*.

Hew, v.ti. *cædere conidere* (scil. lignum); to cut down wood from below, *succidere*; to — down timber, *materiam cædere, materiam*; to — stone with the axe, *asciâ dolare, dedolare*; to rough —, *edolare*; to smooth with the axe, *asciâ poliro*; to cut a stone, *cædere*; to make smooth all round, *circumcidere*; this wood is unfit for the axe, *respuat hæc materia securis*. Hewer, n. *qui ligna cædit, lignicida* (declared by Varro as not used).

Hexagon, n. *hexagonum, sexangulum*. Hexagonal, adj. *hexagonus, sexangulus*.

Hey, inter. *eya! age!*

Hiatus, n. = opening, *lacuna* (ditch, cavity, defect); (an empty spot) *locus vacuus*; (a question in science still left open) *pars ab alio relicta*; to fill up a gap, to supply a defect, *lacunam explere*; to stop up a hole in one's expenses, *lacunam rei familiaris explere*; to supply, fill up again the places of those who were killed (in battle), **in locum occisorum succidere*; an opening of the mouth wide, *oscatia*, a — (in speaking), *hiatus*.

Hibernal, adj. *hibernus* (belonging to the winter); = as in winter, *hibernalis*.

Hicough, Hiccup, n. *singultus*; to have the —, *singultare, singulare*.

Hide, n. = a certain portion of land (the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained), *huba* (medieval) *ager triginta iugerum* (a field of 30 acres). See *Skim*.

Hide. See *Conceal*.

Hidæous, adj. *inignis ad deformitatem* (extremely ugly); = horrible, disgusting, *fædus, fædisissimus* (lit. and in a moral sense); = nasty, *teterrimus*. Adv. *fædisime, teterrime*.

Hiding-place, n. *latibulum*.

Hierarch, n. **caput ecclesiæ, princeps ecclesiasticus*.

Hieroglyphical, adj. *hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus* (late); written in hieroglyphics, **litteræ Egyptiæ scriptus*.

Higgle, v.intr. = to carry provisions about, and offer them for sale, **merces ostiatum venditare*; = to chaffer, *liceri de prelio* (to make a bargain

about the price); gen. *illiberalem esse* (to be narrow-minded, miserly). Higgedly-piggledy, adv. *confuse*. Higgle, n. *caupo*.

High, *altus* (the distance from the ground, opp. *humilis, profundus*), *celsus* (high in relation to other objects, rising above the usual level), *excelsus* (specially standing above; *altus* is high in itself, *celsus* and *excelsus* high relatively), *editus*, in *altum editus* (raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (lifted up, and specially of words and manner, *clati modis*, also *elatum ingenium*), *erectus* (straight up, hence lofty in thought), *arduus*, *aditu arduus* (hard of ascent), *procerus* (stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (rising from below up to heaven, opp. *sublimis*), *acutus* (sharp, clear, of tones, opp. *gravis*; observe, *alta vox* is a deep voice); very high, *præcelsus*; most —, *summus* (opp. *imius, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the highest God, *Deus supremus, Deus optimus maximus*; fifty-feet high, *quinguentis pedes altum or in altitudinem quinguentis pedum eminere*; a — mountain, *mons altus or excelsus or arduus*; very —, *mons in immensum editus*; a — hill, *collis in altum editus, collis aditu arduus*; not very —, *collis paulum ex planitie editus*; a place lying —, *locus editus or in altum editus*; a higher —, *locus editior or superior*; a — tree, *arbor alta or procerâ*; (fig.) a high price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare*, to buy at — price, *magno emere* (dear); to come higher, *carius fieri* or *temere* (to rise in price); to bid higher (at an auction), *contra liceri*; — continually, *algotice contra liceri*; — too high, *immodè altus liceri in aliquid*; to set a — value on, *aliquid magis estimare, alci rei multum tribuere, aliquid magno estimare*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; — higher than, *præstare alci rei* (e.g. a good character stands higher than riches, *bona existimatio præstat divitiis*); the high one's of the earth, *principes terrarum*; high and low, *summi et infimi*; the higher powers, *summi magister*; the higher studies, *studia altiora et artes*; the higher style, *sublime dicendi genus*; it is too high for me, *aliquid mente meâ assequi or capere non possum*, *aliquid procul est a meâ cognitione*; a — opinion, *magnum opinio*; to have a — spirit, *altioris spiritus genere, magnifice de se statuere* (to have a high opinion of yourself); — thoughts, *altum quiddam et sublime spirare*; — minded, *magnum et excelsus, magnitudine animi præstans*; — virtue, *virtus generosa*; — deed, *facinus magnum or proclama*; — high-mindedness, *animi sublimis, spiritus, superbia* (pride), *vanitas* (vanity); highly gifted, *summo ingenio præditus, ornatus*; — worthy, *maxime or summe reverendus, maxime venerabilis*; — honoured, *honoratissimus*; — learned, *summi eruditione præditus, eruditissimus*; high-born, *summo loco natus*. See *Deep*, *Lofty*, *Tall*.

Hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (merriness); = joy, *lætitia*; = merry mood, *animus lætus or hilaris*; = good spirits, *alacritas, animus alacer*; to excite merriness, *hilaritate excitare*.

Hill, n. *collis*; (height) *clivus*; (mound) *tumulus*; (a hillock of earth) *grunus*; (elevated spot) *locus editus or superior*; (bump) *tuberculum*; on —, *collinus*; up —, *adversum collem* (i.e. to storm the height, *impetum facere adversum collem*); = upwards, *sursum*, in *gen* to climb, *tol*, *sursum entis*; going —, *acclivus or acclivis* (opp. *declivis*); = acclivity, *acclivitas*; down —, *deorsum*; going —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*); = declivity, *declivitas*; = descent (stream), *decursus*. Prov. as we grow older our strength decreases, *crescent anni, decrescent anni*; his p. (unary circumstances are impaired, *res ejus dilabuntur*).

Hilt, n. *capulus*.

Him, pron. See *He*.

Hind, adj. *avertus* (wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posticus* (opp. *anticus*). Hindmost, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; (the last of a number) *ultimus*; (the most remote) *extremus*; (those who are the farthest away from the speakers

at a meeting) *extrema cunctis*; to act preposterously, *perposterè agere*.

Hind, *n. cecus*. See *Servant, Slave*.

Hinder, *v. tr. impedire aliquid* or *aliquid*, — from any thing, *ob aliquid* *re*, *aliquid* *re* (never in *aliquid* *re*); — in a thing, *impedimento eui alci* (*alci rei*) *ad aliquid* (never in *aliquid* *re*); in gen. *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciendae*; (to be in the way of) *obstare alci* and *alci rei*; (to oppose), *obscere alci* and *alci rei* (well, *alci* *conuictis* *obscere* or *obscere*); — to prevent from, *prohibere* or *arceere aliquid* *aliquid* or *ob aliquid* *re*; (to retard), *retardare aliquid* *ad aliquid* *faciendum* or *ob aliquid* *re* *faciendum* or in *aliquid* *re* (e.g. *aliquid* *scribendum* *retardare*, *ad aliquid* *fructum* *retardare*, to delay in the enjoyment); to delay a thing, *moram facere alci rei* (e.g. the recruiting was no longer put off, *moram delectis non est facta*); to call off from an engagement, *accocare*, *ocerrere*, *obducere* *ob aliquid* *re* (after many of these verbs we use also *ne* or *quin*); seldom the infinit. alone; after "not hinder," also *quin*, e.g. I don't hinder him from, *non moror quominus*, etc.; not to be in the way of one's happiness, **aliquid* *non retardare*, *quominus fortunam suam aequalur*; See *Interrupt*, *Disturb*, *Hinderance*, *n. impedimentum*; (*interruption*) *interruptionis*; (delay) *morae*; (difficulty) *difficultas* (*obstacleum*, bad Lat.); to overcome a difficulty, *impedimentum superare*; to remove all obstacles, *omnia removere quae obstant et impediunt*; there was nothing to delay Caesar in, *Caesar nihil in mora habuit*. See *Interruption*.

Hinderer, *n. turbator* (e.g. *pacis*, *otii*, *disturbator*); = who interrupts any one in speaking, *interruptionis* (e.g. *armonia*); (*interrupter*) *interruptionis*.

Hinge, *n. (1) cardo*; (2) = a leading principle, *caput*; = the main thing in any thing, *summa alci rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum* (*punctum*); = the question in a matter of dispute, *questio*; the chief point in this argument is, *quæritur de aliquid* *re*; only to give the principal points of, *summam aliquid* *re*; — in a narrative, *summas tantummodo attingere*; to go briefly over the principal points, *per capita decurrere*; the main points were, *quæ maxime rem concernere erant*. To hinge, *v. tr. coordinare ornare*.

Hint, *n. significatio*; not to guide any one, but merely to give him a —, where he can find the necessary material (for his speech), *non ignominiam esse, sed comministrare viam, et, ut dicitur, digitum ad fontes intendere*; nature itself has given us some wise and prudent hints, *habemus a natura ipsa collectas et expeditas demonstrationes*; to give about —, *breuiter quædam monstrare cunctis*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendere satis est* (*indigitare*, in the meaning to give a hint, is bad); To hint, *v. suauiter aliquid* *ad aliquid* *re* (to remind privately); to receive as a friendly warning, *aliquid* *grato animo interpretari*. See *To allude*.

Hip, *n. (1) *hinc rora caninus*; (2) = the thigh, *coxa*, *extremitas*; pain in the —, *coxae dolor*, *dolor ischiacicus*; with a pain in the —, *ischicus*.

Hipped, *adj. epineurus*.

Hire, *n. (1) conductio*; to have on —, *aliquid* *conduci* *ad aliquid*; to rent a house, in *conductio* *habitationis*; to accept for a tenant, *aliquid* *in hospitium et conductio* *recipere*; to give notice to a landlord to quit a house, *aliquid* *hospitium* (*conductum*) *renunciare*; according to the rent, *ex conductio*, *ex conductio*; (2) = wages, *merces*. See *Wages*. Hireless, *adj. gratia non affecta*; (unrewarded) *incommodatus*, *sine premio* or *pretio*; sine mercede; to leave —, *aliquid* *incommodatus* or *aliquid* *sine premio* or *pretio* *dimittere*. To hire, *v. tr. =* to rent, *conducere mercede*; to let, *locare*, *aliquid*; to — out one's self to another (for service), *se* or *aliquid* *locare* *alci*; to bribe, which see. Hireling, *n. (1) =* one who serves for wages, *homo*; (2) a soldier, *milita*; *conducticius*, *mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo* (*milita*) *mercede* *conducticius* (*mercenarius*); = workman (hand), *conducticius* *mercenarius* *operarius*, *opera* *mercede*

conductus; = hired troops, *milita* *conducticius*, *milita* *mercede* *conductici*; *exercitus* *conducticius* or *mercede* *conductus*; *venal* —, *caderra* *conducticia*; to be a hired soldier, *mercede* *militare*; to keep hired troops, *milita* *mercenarius* *alere*; to employ —, *milita* *mercenario* *ut*. A hireling, = a mercenary, prostitute, one of a mercenary spirit, *venalis anima*; a —, *homo* *venalis* *animi*, *homo* *venalis*; a — (venal) *mas*, *venalis* *prelia* *multitudo*; (a prostitute for pay) *quæstuaria* (*vell. mulier*). See *Prostitute*. Hireling, *adj. venalis*. See *Venal*. Hire, *n. (1) conductor*, *conductrix* (*late* *Lat.*); (2) = one who employs persons for wages, *locator*; (who lets private apartments) *conuictarius* (*Imperial* *Rome*).

His, *pron. (1) =* of him, *ejus*; (2) = *pron. adj.*, *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus*, *illius* (if not referring to the subject); *hujus*, *suus* *proprius* (if referring to the subject); *ejus* *proprius* (if not referring to the subject); — not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically; (3) as substitute for the noun; — people, — friends, — relations, *sui*; to give to every one — own, *suum cuique* *tribuere*; to do one's duty, *officio suo* or *patribus suis* *satisfacere*, *rem suam* *agere*; *facio quod meum est*.

Hiss, *v. intr. sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum* *mittere* or *fundere* or *effundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere*. Hissing, *sibilus*; making a shrilling noise, *stridens*; *v. tr.* (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*, *exsibilare*, *sibilis* *consecrari*, *consecrare* (*exsecrari*); to — off; (a bad actor off the stage) *e scena* *sibilis* *exspellere*; = to hoot (an actor, a play) *ejicere*, *exigere* (*expellere*, *exigere*); to fail, to be rejected, to be hooted off, *ejici*; to — a piece from the stage, *exigere* *fabulam*; one who has never been hissed, *intactus a sibilis*. Hiss, *n. sibilus*, *sibilum*; a shrilling noise (of serpents and geese), *stridor*.

Hist! exclaim, *et*!

Historian, *n. historiarum scriptor*, *rerum* or *rerum gestarum scriptor*; in the context only *scriptor*, *rerum* *explicator*, *rerum* *gestarum* *promotor* (inasmuch as he collects, arranges, and relates the facts and events); *rerum antiquarum scriptor* (inasmuch as he describes bygone times); = authority, *rerum* or *rerum gestarum auctor*, or simply *auctor*; (one who makes historical researches) *historicus* (*historia*), who may also sometimes be a writer of history), *historiographus* (modern Lat.); to be a great —, *esse magno studio rerum veterum*; future historians, *historiarum futuri scriptores*; an important authority, *auctor grævis*; an authority of little credit, *auctor levis*; *non satis fidus*; the earlier historians, *priores*; ancient —, *scriptores ætates* or *antiqui*; in the context also simply *reteres* (i.e. whose works have been in existence for several thousand years), *antiqui* (i.e. belonging to the remotest antiquity). Historic, *adj. historicus* (*historicus*); — style of writing, *genus historicum* (*opp. genus oratoriam*, etc.); — mode of speaking, *sermo historicus* (*opp. quosidianus*, etc.). It is also often rendered by *historic*, *rerum*, or otherwise, e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum* or *historia* *fides*, *aliquid* *historia*; to describe a person with — care, *aliquid* *ad historia* *fidem* *scribere*; — writings, **libri* *historiarum* *continentes*; — ignorance, *historice*; to relate — instances about a thing, **ex annalibus* *decepta* *retere* *de*, etc.; to pass from traditions to — events, *ad summa* *fabulis* *ad facta* *transire*; an — painting, *pictura* (*see tabula picta*) *rerum* *gestarum* (not *cum* *historia*, which is a false reading in Plin. 16, 33, 60). Ad, *historic* (historically); according to — truth, *ad historia* *fidem*; to touch for one's words as being — true, *obligare* *verba* *ver* *historia* *fidem*. Historiographer, *n. historicus*. See *Historian*. History, *n. (1) =* narration of events and facts, *res* (an occurrence); this event describes Corne-

Ius Balbus, huius rei auctor est Cornelius Balbus; narration of an event, *narratio* (as the narrative itself only late); a little anecdote, *narratiuncula*; a story (which is accredited), *historia* (*istoria*); a fictitious tale, tradition, *fabula*; a —, of which we have received an account, *memoria aleis rei* or *de alqâ re*; the — of Myron is related in a twofold manner, *de Myron memoria duplex prodita est*; (2) = the — of a country or a certain period, *res, res gesta* (the facts and events of the —); — of former times, especially ancient —, *res veteres* (i.e. as much as it exists since several centuries or several thousand years), *res antiquæ* or *antiquitas* (belonging to antiquity); a — received by oral tradition, *memoria rerum gestarum*; — received from annals, *memoria annalium* (the written — of a country or people); (as a science) *historia, historia rerum gestarum* (*istoria*); the — of the heroic age, *historia fabularis*; Roman —, *res populi Romani, historia populi Romani*; ancient —, *res gesta et memoria vetus*; the — of our own country and of foreign countries, *domestica peregrinæque historia*; to be a writer of —, *historium scribere* or *componere* or *instituire*, *rerum gestarum historiam complecti*, *res gestas scribere*; to write the — of one's own time, *scribere historiam earum rerum quæ sunt ipsius ætate gesta*; to write Roman —, *res Romanas* or *res populi Romani* *historia comprehendere*, *perscribere*, *res Romanas in historiâ conferre*; to describe a person with historic fidelity, *ad historiam fidem scribere aliquem* (e.g. *Cyrum*); to apply one's self to —, *historiam se dare*; to study —, *historiam tractare*; not to have studied — at all, *nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse*; to be well-versed in —, *historias plures novisse*.

Historionic, adj. *scenicus* (referring to the stage, e.g. costume, *habitus*; beauty, *venustus*); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*; it looks like a stage, *alqâ velut theatri efficit specimen*. Adv. *scenee*.

Hit, v.tr. (1) lit. *ferire alqâ* (so that one thing strikes against another, e.g. to hit one's forehead, *ferire frontem*); to — with, *cadere alqâ re*; (2) = not to miss; *tangere* (in gen. to touch); to — with a blow, *icere*; (to strike so that it is perceived) *ferire*; (to shake by the blow inflicted) *percutere*; to — and strike, to break any one by misfortunes, *affigere aliqui*; to — with a stone, *aliqui lapide percutere*; to strike by a flash of lightning, *aliqui fulmine percussere*; to be struck by lightning, *fulmine icti* or *percuti*, *de celo tangi* or *icti*; almost thunderstruck, *attonitus*; to — the mark, *scopum ferire*, or simply *ferire, collinere* (lit. to aim straight at a mark); e.g. who would shoot a whole day and not sometimes — the mark? *quis est enim, qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collinet?* to miss the aim, mark, non *ferire* (in shooting, throwing); to deviate, *deerrare*; to shoot into the middle, *medium ferire*; to be sure of one's aim (in shooting), *certo ictu destinato ferire*; Prov. you have — the nail on the head, *acu teligisti*; the word hits us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be struck by calamities, *calamitate affigi*; (2) v.intr. = to come in contact with, *lit. offendere in alqâ re* or *ad alqâ*; to hit with violent force, *impingi alci rei*; to — so as to cause injury, *allidit ad alqâ*; to — one against another, *collidit* (inter se); to meet harshly (both of things), *concurrere inter se*; to —, strike against, *offendere alqâ*; = to succeed, *succedere*; to — off, *repere, exquirere* (to try to find out); to accomplish, *efficere*; to — together, *consentire*; to — upon, *venire ad alqâ*, in *memoriam aleis rei incidere*. See *Succeed*. *Hit*, n. (1) *ictus* (causing a wound); = a heavy blow, a misfortune, *plaga*; (2) = a casual event, *fortis*; a lucky —, *fortis, fortuna*; (3) = a sudden idea, *cognitio* (*repentina*). See to Beat, Hurt, Strike, Wound, Smite, Blow, Event, Accident.

Hitch, v.intr. *promoveri* (to move forward), *pro-*

trudi (to move by jerks or with stops); to hit the legs together in going (of horses), *crura leviter vulnerare*; v.tr. = to catch by a hook, *inserere, conserere*; to — a bridle, *frenos inicere equo*; = to catch, *exipere*. *Hitch*, n. (in gen. any thing that holds as a hook, *vinculum*). See *Slung, Snare*.

Hither, adv. of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); come —, *huc ades*; — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro, modo huc modo illuc*; the one went —, the other went thither, *alio alio abibat*; to run —, *ultro et citro currere*; — hastily, *concurrere*; — fearfully, *trepide concurrere, trepidare et currere rursus prorsum*; to go —, *ire et redire*; to leap —, *circumalire modo huc modo illuc*; whence comest thou? *unde venis!* to blow — from the north, *flat = septentrionibus*; to look —, **huc spectare*; to bring —, *afferre, apportare*; to rush —, *irruere, ingruere*; to come —, *advenire, adveni*; to fly —, *advolare*; to flow —, *affluere*; to lead —, *adducere*; to reach or hand —, *porrigere*; to fetch —, *arcessere, accere, adducere, promerere*; to run —, *accurrere*; to attract —, *huc pertrahere*; to travel —, **huc proficisci*; to ride —, *equo adveni*; to send —, *mittere huc*; to shove —, *huc movere*; to sail —, **huc navigare*; to creep —, **huc repere*; to leap —, *assilire*; to turn —, *huc vertere*; to throw —, **huc mittere, jaculâre*; to draw —, *trahere, pertulere*. *Hither to*, = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem* (that is, to the time when the speaker lives). — *Thither, illuc*; thitherwards, *illorsum, istorsum*. *Neque domi nunc nos nec militie sumus, imus huc, illuc hinc; quum illic ventum est, ire illuc libet*, we are now neither at home nor abroad; we go hither, then thither; when we have come thither, we are disposed for another place; *huc illuc quasi citabundâ*, they move their bodies on this side and on that to avoid the missiles; *illuc unde abi redeo*, I return to the point I left. While *illuc* is "thitherwards," *illinc* is "thence," or from that point; *illinc huc transferetur cirgo, the virgin will be brought from thence to here*.

Hive, n. (1) *examen* (lit. a colony of young bees sent out by the adult bees; then in gen. a swarm of flies, gnats, wasps, locusts, children, etc.), *apium examen*; (2) = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *aleus* or *alevis, casculum, domicilium, tectum* (*apium*). To hive, v.tr. (1) = to — bees, *aleo condere*; (2) = to contain, *continerere*; v.intr. = to take shelter or lodgings together, *in eadem domo habitare*; to reside in a collective body, *contubernales esse* (lit. in the same tent, later in the same room); *cum alqâ habitare* (in any one's room), *apud aliquem* or *in domo aleis habitare* (in any one's house). *Hiver*, n. *apiarius, apium custos, curator, procurator, alveorum cultor, mellarius, melliturgus*. To collect bees into a hive, *alvearia curare*.

Hoi interj. *heus!*

Hoar, adj. *canus, incanus* (white with age, foamy, — cliff). See *White, Gray*. *Hoar*, n. *antiquitas ultima, prima vetustas*. See *Hoary*. *Hoar-frost*, n. *pruina*; strong —, *pruinæ*; all covered with —, **pruinosis, pruina obrutus*. See *Hoary*.

Hoard, n. (= a large stock), to have a — of anything, *alqâ re abundare*; a — of provisions, *comestuum copia*; a — of money, *pecuniarum copia*. To hoard, e.g. to — money, *pecuniam opes undique conquirere* (to collect), *thesaurum obducere* (to store secretly). *Hoarder*, n. *qui alqâ legit, colligit, conquirat*. See *Treasure, Accumulate, Amass, Collect, Conceal, Store*.

Hoarse, adj. (1) (from a cold), *raucus*; a little —, *subraucus*; to talk about a matter till one is quite —, *ad raram usque declamare*; to demand till one becomes —, *ad raram usque poscere*; to become —, *param fieri, irruere*; a sore throat, hoarseness, *fauces asperæ* or *raucæ*; (2) = the — voice, e.g. of a raven, *asper* (in gen. opp. *levis* or

(*loqui*); to speak with a — voice, *asperere loqui*; *rumore*.

Hoary, adj. *canus*, *incanus* (quite gray); to become —, *canescere*; to be —, *canum esse*, *canere* (post-Aug.); to be covered with hoar-frost, *pruinâ rigere*; = mouldy, *muridus*. See Hoar, Mouldy.

Hoax, n. *opinatum commentum*, *fabula ficta*, *fabrella*, *fabula* (with adj.); a silly —, *fabulosa*; that is a —, *sunt fabule*. See Fiction, Fictitious.

Hobble, v. intr. *claudicare* (lit. and fig.), *pedem dextram trahere* (lit., to draw the right foot behind), *claudum esse*. **Hobble**, n. (1) = an unequal halting gait, by *claudicare incertus*; (2) = difficulty, *angustus*. See Difficulty, Perplexity. **Hobble**, n. by *molus* (bad), *minime utilis* (unfit, useless), *imperfectus* or *ignarus* (inexperienced, ignorant); a bad doctor, *medicus natus* or *rumine utilis* or *imperfectus* or *ignarus*; a regular — in, *imperfectus* or *ignarus alio* *re*, *non satis versutus in alio re*. **Hobblingly**, adv. *claudē*, *claudo pde*.

Hobby, n. (1) = a strong active horse, *mannus*; see Horse. (2) = a stick or figure of a horse, or which boys ride, *orrendo*; to ride on a —, *equitare in arundine longi*; (3) = favourite object; every one has his —, *trahit sua quęque colaptas*; *sua cuique sponsum*, *mihi mea*; to be on one's —, *inplus gula plaudere*.

Hobnobbin, n. *amulacrum*. See Spectre.

Hobnail, n. a nail for shoeing horses; *clavus quo ferrea solent equo suppingitur*. (2) = a clownish person, in contempt, *rusticus*.

Hocks, n. *poples*. **Hock**, v. tr. (= to disable by cutting the tendons of the hump) *alio* or *alqd debilitare* (e.g. *manu*, *corde*). See Lame.

Hol, n. *meritum*. **Hodman**, n. *qui operas fabrilis prebet*. See Labourer, Operative.

Hodge-podge, *jurispr* (mixture of different kinds of corn). See Mixture.

Holier-than, adj. *holierum* (only lit., belonging to this day).

Hoe, n. *dolabra* (an instrument for breaking any thing with); = a rake for hoeing the ground, *lugo*, *maria*; = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *vastrum*; (if a small one) *rastellus*; = a weeding-hook, *sarcinum* = a forked instrument to dig with, n. weeding-hoe, *capreolus*; (a two-pronged tool to prepare the ground for vines) *passinum*. To hoe, v. tr. *sarrire* (to weed with a hoe), to dig up, prepare the ground for the planting of vines, *pastinare*; (if done the second time) *repastinare*; to break up with a —, *dolabrid confodere*.

Hog, n. *ma*, *parcus*; a wild —, *aper*; a young —, *porculus*, *porcus* (a pig). **Hogwash**, *stultus*. See Faux, Pig, Swine.

Hold, v. tr. to — the sails, *velis subducere*; to — the anchor, *ancoram tollere* or *molire*; to — a load, *regis* *terre*; to — brains, *prehensionem* (*prehensionem*) *apprehendere* or *tollere* *conspirationem*.

Hold, v. tr. *tenere*; to — by the mantle, *pallio al.* *a tenere*; to — a person by the hand in order to guide him, *alio* *manu* *dare*, *manu* *ducere*; to — fast, *se-dere*, *se-dere* (lit., e.g. a th. of *forem*); to — with the teeth, *maxillas tenere* *alio* *re*; to observe invariably; to — fast by a thing, *stare alio re* (e.g. by the treaty, *pactis*; by an oath, *sergentando*); to — (i.e. from falling), *sustinere*, *retinere* *manu* (to hold back); also to — a cause from falling, *sustinere*, *sustinere*, *facere* (by supporting), *sustinere* (any one that cannot stand on his feet, e.g. *subvertens* *incertus*; to — the horses, *sustinere* *equos*; to — a person that is falling, *sustinere* *alio* *re*; to — one's self in order not to fall, or *sustinere* *alio* *re*; to — (= to contain, *continerere*, *compleri*, *comprehendere*, *habere* (e.g. what was there contained in that book that, *quod* *librum* *habuit* *liber* *iste*, *quod*, etc.); to be contained in, *alio* *re* *compleri*, *alio* *re* *compleri* (e.g. the law — many things which, etc., *modus* *incom* *in* *loquutus*); to — an opinion, *com-ferre*, *putare*, *adferre*, *causare*, see to believe, think,

to — under, *subdere* *sub* *alqd*; to — back a person behind, so that he cannot proceed, *reprehendere*; to — back a person by force by pulling him back, *retrahere*; to — a thing back, to have it in one's hands, *tenere*; to — a person back by delaying him, *retinere*, also to — back tears, *retinere*, — consent, *assensum*; to — back (= to detain), *detinere* (e.g. the ships are held back by the storms, *navis* *temperatibus* *detinentur*); to —, i.e. to keep a thing back, *continere* (e.g. to restrain one's tongue, *linguam* *c.*; to — in, curb one's desires, *cupidditates* *c.*; to — the breath, *animam* *c.* or *comprimere*); to — a person or thing so as to prevent him or it from approaching, *arce* *alqd* (e.g. — the enemy, *hostium* *opias*; the rain-water, *aquas* *pluvias*); to — back, i.e. to arrest, *cohibere*; to — one's anger, *iram* *c.*; one's consent in uncertain things, *assensum* *ad* *incertis* *rebus* *c.*; to —, i.e. violently to repress, *comprimere*; to check the applause, *plausum* *c.*; one's excessive joy, *exultantem* *luctum*; to —, i.e. to repress, curb, *comprimere* (e.g. weeping, *luctum*, laughter, *risum*, sighing, *gemitum*, passion, *iracundiam*); to keep any one back at a place, *alqm* *alqd* *loco* *retinere* or *detinere* or *continere* or *cohibere*; to keep a person or thing from a person or thing, *cohibere* *alqd* *ad* *alqd* *re* (e.g. to — one's hands from other people's property, *c.* *manus* *ad* *alieno*; to — one's passions from the wires of others, *libidines* *u* *compositis* *u* *aliorum*); to be hardly able to — the arms, *armis* *sustinere* *posse*, to —, = to give a certain direction to a thing, *admo* *re* or *applicare* *ad* *alqd*, to draw in the reins, *habenas* *adducere*; to — up the hands, *manus* *tollere*; to — the hand over et before the eyes, *manum* *ad* *oculos* *opponere*; to — the hand before the mouth (in order to say something secret), *manum* *ad* *os* *opponere*; to — a bunch of flowers to the nose, *fasciculum* *florum* *ad* *nares* *admo* *re*; to — the pocket-handkerchief before the mouth, *sudarium* *ad* *ap* *applicare*, *sudarium* *ante* *faciem* *obstendere* (so that the face is covered); to love any one very much and — him dear, *alqd* *imprimis* *amare* *carumque* *habere*, to — a thing in readiness for, *preparatum* *habere* *alqd* *alqd* (e.g. horses for the flying murderer, *sugetis* *pro* *sugetis* *equis*); *espere* *alqd* (e.g. standards and arms, *signa* *et* *arma*); to —, i.e. to celebrate, *habere*, *instituire* (to institute), *agere* (to celebrate), *celebrare* (before a large meeting, never of single individuals); = to have, comprehend extent or capacity, *capere* (of liquids and any measure); = to yield, *cedere*; = to have an extent of, *polle*; an amphora — 20 hemina, *amphora* *XX* *hemina* *contine* *et* *capit*; a stadium contains 625 feet, *stadium* *signis* *quoque* *pedes* *contine* *stadium*; the camp held more than 5000 paces in width, *castra* *amplius* *milibus* *passum* *in* *III* *in* *latitudinem* *patebant*; to — one's self, or *sustinere* (of any one running, falling), they could not — themselves on the ice, *glacies* *certum* *non* *recepti* or *certum* *ne* *scilicet*, to — good, *valere* (of a coin, a law, etc.); *valere* *esse* (of a decree, a resolution, etc.); to make any thing — good, *valui* *facere* *alqd*, *valui* *esse* *alqd* *mihi*; to — together, *convicere* (e.g. a mole, *mole* *inque* *aper*); to be durable, *firmum* *esse*; to —, i.e. not to be able to be broken, *frangi* *non* *posse*, not to be able to be broken open (e.g. a door), *effragi* *non* *posse*; not to burst (of vessels), *non* *rumpi*, not to fade (of colours), *non* *mutare*, *non* *concolorere*; to — with a person, a party, *stare* or *suavere* *ad* *alqd*, *esse* *cum* *alqd*, *sentire* *cum* or *ad* *alqd* and *pro* *alio* *causa*; to agree with any one in opinion, to take any one's part, *consentire* *cum* *alqd*, *com*, *stare* *ad* *sentire* *cum* *alqd*; to favour any one's cause, *alqd* *com* *valere*; to favour any one, a party, cause (e.g. the aristocracy), *alqd* *com* *valere*, *alqd* *stare*; rather to hold with, *valere* *alqd* or *alqd*; I — with those who, etc., *valui* *ad* *cum* *is* *qui*, etc.; to — with neither party, *pariter* *pariter* *esse*; to keep fast hold of, *alqd* *re* *tenere*, one who — of, clings to his right and has

alignt, sui juris et dignitatis retinens; to — a law-suit, litem habere, litigare; to — the beat, sustinere (to stand the attack), probari (to be approved); to withstand the attack of the enemy, hostium impetum sustinere; not to make a stand, fugere (in gen.); to — true, probari, comprobari; to — water, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpore penetrare non patitur; to — forth, proponere (see Represent), verba facere, dicere; to — in, v. tr. alqd. inhihere, reprimere (e.g. equos); to — in one's tears, abstinere from, lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrimis; v. intr. he was tempted to laugh, he could hardly — in, risum tenere or continere; to — on a course (lit. to sail anywhere), tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqo; continuare alqd. (to continue), persequi in alqd. re (or with infin.); to — out, se sustinere (an army, the besieged); to — out in a besieged town, urbem retinere defendereque; they had difficulty to — out that day (in the besieged town), agere eo die sustentatum est; to — out in a thing, perferre, sustinere, perpeli alqd.; to — out (stretch out, forth), tendere, extendere (fingers, arms, hands); to — out hopes, promises, offerre, polliceri; to — out, i. e. to pretend to offer, simulare (quæ non sunt simulo); to try to lay — of a thing, manus porrigere ad or in alqd., manus tendere ad alqd.; to get — of, to put in —, i. e. to imprison, alqo potiri; to be in the — of, in custody, in custodia haberi or serrari; custodia teneri or retineri; the law has a — on, alqm in potestatem suam suscepisse; to — of a thing, possidere; God has a — of us, in Dei potestate sumus; — of a wild beast, latibulum; to lay — of, alci temp. et manus inficere, deprehendere. Holdfast, n. confibula. Holder, n. qui tenet; possessor (tenant); dominus (landlord); conductor (tenant of a farm), redemptor (the same, but who underlets it); colonus (who rents a piece of land); = something by which a thing is held, retinaculum, fulcrum (prop, support); landholder, n. agrorum possessor, arator (if he cultivates it himself); agrarii (those who were in favour of the agrarian laws); the landholders, in Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. Holding, n. to have a — over any one, alqo potitum esse.

Hold (of a vessel), *carina* (also = the whole ship).

Hole, *n.* *cavum* (hollow place in gen.); = a cavern, *caaverna*; = a deep hiding-place, *specus*; = a deep cavern in the earth, also for hiding one's self, *spelunca*, *autrum*; poet. = a subterranean cavern, *specus subterraneus*; = a lion's cavern, *cavum leoninum*; = an opening in or through a solid body, *foramen* (a smaller or greater aperture made with a pointed instrument); a hole dug out in the earth (e.g. a mouse-hole, a lion's den), *cavum*; the mouth of a cavern, *hiatus*; a chink, *rima*; a fissure, *fissura* (also a hole in a dress); *vulnus* in this sense poet.; a vacant place cleft (e.g. in the hearth), *lacuna*; pit, hole, *fossa*; the opening, window, door (in opp. to the shutter), *fenestra*; an open wound, *vulnus*; a small, miserable hut or cottage, a wretched —, *gurgulium*; a brothel, *lustrum*; with — in (of dresses), *laceratus*; = means of escape, a hole to creep out, *latheola*. To dig —, *cavare*, *excavare*.

Holla, interj. heus! heus tu! cho!

Hollow, adj. (1) *caveus, concaveus* (both concave, opp. *planus et solidus*); eaten up, hollowed out, *ezesus* (e.g., *eressa arboris truncus*); — teeth (nature, like the tusks of a wild boar), *dentes concavi* (opp. *dentes solidi*); bad teeth, *dentes exesivi* (opp. *dentes integri*); a — ring, *anulus perisus* (opp. *anulus solidus*; but *anulus cavius* = a ring without a stone, Greek *ἀνέλιπος δακτύλιος*, cf. *ἀνέλιπος*); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concaua* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way, opp. *manus plena*, *volva* (the natural — of the hand); to make —, *aliqua cavare* or *excavare*; (2) = deep sound, *fatus* (the tone of the voice, opp. *canidius*); the voice has a — sound, (or vocal

in recessuoris auditur; with a thick voice, obtusus, opp. clarus; (3) = not sincere, canus (empty), fucatus, fucosus (with only the outward appearance). See False. Hollow, n. cavum, foramen. — See Hole, Opening. To Hollow, v.tr. cavare. See To Excavate.

Holy, adj. *sacer*. (sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*) ; = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus* ; inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*) ; = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. tombs, oaths) ; = august, venerable, *augustus* (*αὐσάκιμος*) ; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*, *caustus* (*εὐαύστ*) ; = reverend, *venerandus*, *venerabilis* ; a sacred duty, *officium sanctum* ; a pious duty, *officium pium* ; a holiday, *dies sollemnis* or *festus*, *dies festus* *non sollemnis* ; a — war, *bellum pro religionis susceptione* ; to be sacred to a god, *sacrum esse dei* or *deo* ; there is nothing more sacred to me than our friendship, *nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ amicitia*, — than the public peace ; — quiete publicâ ; his memory is sacred to me, *ejus mihi memoria sacrosancta est* ; to consider any thing as sacred, *aliquid sanctum* or *sanctissimum habere* ; no social tie is sacred to him, *apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet* ; to hold in great veneration, *aliquid summa caerimonâ colere* (e.g. a place of worship, *sacrarium*) ; to esteem very highly, *sanctissime colere aliquid* (e.g. *Achillem*) ; to rank among the gods, *aliquid deorum numero consecrare*, or simply *consecrare* ; to immortalize. * *aliquid in sanctorum numerum referre* or *sanctorum ordinis ascribere* (to rank among the saints). Adv. *sancte*, *religiose*, *auguste*, *pie*. Holy Thursday, *dies per Christi discessum ad Deum sacra* ; — water, *aqua lustralis* ; — week, *sancti die Christi*.

Homage, *n. cultus*; to pay —, *colere, alim veneranter regem consalutare.*

Home, *domus, patria* (mother-country), *sedes* at *domicilium*; at home, *domi, inter suos*; to be —, *domi esse, in patriâ esse*; at my —, *domi meæ* (iue, etc.), in *domo meâ* (iud, etc.), *domi apud me*; at — and abroad, *domi militique*; to go —, *domum*; from —, *domo*; at Cæsar's —, in *domo Cæsaris*, also *domi Cæsaris*; to remain at —, *domi manere, remanere*; to keep —, *domi or domo s. tenere or se retinere, domi attingere, publico cære or se abstinere, in publicum non prodire, domi ac cedere*, also with *desidem* (inactive at home, instead of in the war), *nidum servare, domo non excedere or non egredi, domo abdi* (to keep concealed); — always, *domo pedem non efferre*; one who rarely leaves his home, *rarus egressus*; not to be able to remain at —, *durare in aditibus non posse*; to send from —, *alqm foras mittere*; to go —, *domum abire, domum or in tecta sua discedere* (iud. of several); to return —, *domum redire, ad larcm suum reverti*. My father is at —, *pater est intus* (within); he is not at —, *est foris* (he is out); to sup (dine) from —, *cenare foras*; to receive in one's —, *alqm hospitio accipere, domum recipere*; to drive from —, *alqm domum expellere, excedere or ejicere, alqm foras proferre*; to have a — somewhere, *alqo loco sedem ac domicilium habere, in alqo loco habitare*; to be at —, in *alqd cognitum habere*; I am at — in his house, in *domum ejus* (familiarior *aditus* est; especially when I am so much at —, *præteritum tam familiaris in foro*); House and —, *sedes, fundus* (land and house); *domus et fundus or domus et possessiones*; to expect from —, *exturbare alqm a possessionibus ac domo*; *patria, or laribus patriis or forisvis consilium*; to leave —, *sedem suam mutare, asæ relinquere, esse fugitivum rei familiaris* (asa fugitive); to provide a — for, *alqm in sede ac domo collocare*; to fight for —, *prolectis militibus dimicare, pro ari et focis pugnare*. A home-compassion, *qui in eadem domo habitet, p. domesticus*; — companionship, *domestica concinnatione*. — See *Domicile, Family, House*.

Homely, wh. simpler, *hypnotus*: *hypnotus* *hypnotus*.
hypnotus *hypnotus* (fragal), *hypnotus* *hypnotus* (fragal).

cow, *cucullus*; (3) = ornament for a graduate to mark his degree, e.g. a Bachelor's —, *artium Baccalauri dignitas ac nomen*. To hood, *v.tr.* (1) to dress in a — or cowl, *cucullo tegere*; to put on a — or cowl, *caput cucullo tegere*; (2) = to cover, blind, lit. *velare alqd re*; (3) in gen. to cover, obscure, to — wink, (1) *oculum alligare*, (fig.) *obscurare*, e.g. *magnitudinem periculi*; (2) = to deceive by external appearance or disguise, *decipere*. See Disguise, Deceive.

Hoop, *n. unguis*; cloven —, *ungula binas*; not cloven, *ungula solida*. Hoofed, *adj. unguibus habens*. Hook, *n.* (1) *hamus*, *hamus piscarius*; to throw out the —, *hamum dimittere*; to bite (of fishes), *hamum vorare*; fig. he takes the bait, **piscis decurrit ad hamum*; a grappling —, *harpago*; bars with iron hooks, *talrae ferreis hamis infixis*; to fasten a —, *hamum infigere alci rei*; to thrust a — into the neck or skin of a condemned criminal, *uncum impingere alci*; (2) = a snare, *laqueus*, *pedica*; see Snare, Trap; (3) = a sickle, *falx*; a pruning —, *falx putatoria* (the fore-part of which is called *scalprum*, hence the pruning-knife itself). To hook, *v.tr.* to — a fish, *hamo piscari*, *hamo pisces capere*; to seize, catch with a —, *inuncare alqd or alqm*; to — on, *suspendere alci rei or in alqd re*; *v.intr. flecti, curvari*; see Bend. Hooked, *adj. aduncus*. Hooky, *adj.* **hamis abundans*; *ad hamos pertinens*.

Hoop, *n.* (1) *circulus* (anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus*; wheel, *ferrum quo rota vincitur or vineta est* (Quintil., who marks *cantus* as a barbarous expression only used by Catull.); to fasten a cask with hoops, *dolium cingere circulis*; (2) = farthingale, — petticoat, **vestis muliebris circulis distenta*; (3) = something resembling a —, a ring, *anulus*. To hoop, *v.tr.* (1) = to bind, fasten, *cingere*; (2) = to surround, *cingere, claudere, circumdare*; *v.intr.* = to shout, *vociferari, clamare*. Hooping-cough, *n.* **tussis clangosa or clamosa or ferina*. Hooper, *n.* = a cooper, *ciotor*.

Hoopoo, *n. upupa*.

Hoot, *v.tr.* and *intr. vociferari*. Hoot, *n. clamor*. See Cry.

Hop, *v.intr. salire* (also of birds); to run by leaps on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltatim currere*. See Leap.

Hop, *n. lupus*; to impregnate with hops, *lupum alci rei admiscere*.

Hope, *n. spes* (opp. *fiducia*, confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra, Cicero*; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *expectatio*; hope of, *spes alci rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alci rei*; — of assistance, *opinio auxiliorum*; a false —, a — which fails, *spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum cadens*; a person has hopes (e.g. one in ill health), *alci spes est*; I have — that, etc. *spero fore ut*, etc.; I place — in, *spem habeo*; I place no — in, *despero de alqd re* (e.g. *de republica*); to have the best — as regards anything, *alqd in optimis spe ponere*; I live in great — that, etc. *magna spe sum, magna spes me tenet* (with acc. and inf.); my — are well founded, *recte sperare possum*; I have got —, etc. *spes mihi injecta est* (with acc. and inf.); there appears in me a — that, etc., *spes mihi affulget* (with acc. and inf.); any one entertains the — that he could, etc. *alqs spe ducitur se posse*, etc.; there is — for (e.g. for peace), *in spe pax est*; there is still —, *spes subest*; if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*); if, as I am afraid, every — is lost, *si, ut ego metuo, transactum est*; if there is no — left, *si nihil spei est*; there is very little — of him being saved, *spes salutis perentis ostenditur*; to have — before one, *alci rei spem propositam habere*; to entertain, flatter one's self with —, *in spem alci rei ingredi*, *in spem alci rei or de alqd re venire*; to gain —, *spem impetrandi nancisci*; to gain fresh —, *spem redintegrare*; to give — to any one, *alqm in spem*

locare or adducere (add. also of things); to give — to any one for, *alci rei spem alci afferre or ostendere or ostentare*; *spem alci rei alci afferre* (of things); *spem alci rei praebere*; to have — of, *spem alci rei concipere* (e.g. of ascending the throne, *regni*); to gain — again, *spem alci rei* (e.g. *consulatus*) *in partem revocare*; to fill any one with the greatest —, *alqm summam spe complere*; to fill with courage and —, *alqm implere spe animoque* (in consequence of an event); to rouse one's —, *alqm ad spem excitare or erigere*; to strengthen any one's —, *spem alci confirmare*; to create good — (as regards one's self), *dare spem bonam indolis* (but *bene sperare alqm jubere*, = to cause any one to entertain the very best —); to have a good — of any one, *bene sperare de alqo, bonam spem de alqo capere or concipere*; you have good — for the republic, *bonam spem de republica habes*; any thing gives me the best —, *alqd me recte sperare jubet*; to lessen any one's —, *alci spem infringere or debilitare*; to deprive any one of his —, *alci spem adimere or auferre or eripere, alci spem incidere or praecidere* (to cut off); to be deprived of the — of, *spe alci rei priari, opinione alci rei deijci*; every — has failed, *omnis spes alci rei* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*) *incisa est*; my — deceives me, *spes fallit, destituit me, spe decido*; if my — should fail me, *si destituit spes*; my — is frustrated, *spes ad irritum cadit*; to indulge in —, *spem infinitam sequi or persequi*; my — is realized, *venio ad exitum spei*; to give up the —, *spem deponere or abjicere or proijcere*; to give up every — as regards any thing, *desperare de alqd re*; the doctors give up all — of his recovery, *omnes medici diffidunt*; — have given up every —, *a medicis desertus est*; to lose the —, *spem alci rei perdere, spe alci rei deijci*; to place one's — upon a person or thing, *spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in alqo, spem suam ponere, deijcere, ponere et deijcere in alqd re*; to have — in a thing, *spem alci rei ponere or positam habere or collocare in alqd re*; all — of a thing depends upon, etc., *spes alci rei vertitur in alqd re*; I have placed my entire — in you, *spes omnis sita est in te*; all my — rests in myself, *in omnis spes mihi est*; to be full of, pregnant with —, *gravidum esse*. Hopeful, *adj.* (1) = full of —, *plenus spei, spe animoque impletus* (filled with — and courage); (2) = having qualities which excite — (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bona spei, qui spem bonam indolis dat, de quo bene sperare possis*; very —, *optimus or egregius or summus spei, eximia spe*. Hopeless, *adj.* *spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus*, **exspes* (one who has no —); = one who must be given up, *desperatus*; I am — (all the doctors have given me up entirely), *omni spe orbatus sum, nulla spes in me reliqua est*; — state, *desperatio rerum*. Hopelessly, *adv.* *sine spe, desperanter*; almost without —, *exiguam cum spe* (e.g. to drag on life almost —, *animum trahere e. c. spe*); all the doctors doubt that he will ever recover, *omnes medici diffidunt*. To hope, *v.tr.* and *intr. sperare*; to — confidently, *confidere*; it shows great confidence to — (expect) this, and moral courage to carry it out, *hor spe concipere audacis animi esse, ad effectum adducere virtutis*; to — good things of any one, *bene sperare de alqo*; to —, expect nothing good of any one, *nihil boni sperare ab alqo*; to expect everything from the victory, *omnia sperare ex victoria*; to — the best, *bene sperare*; to — the best of any thing, *alqd in optimam spe ponere*; to lead any one to —, expect a thing, *ostendere alqd* (e.g. good results, *futuros fructus*); a thing leads me to expect that I may be able to achieve a thing, *alqd re in spem adducor alqd facienda or conficienda*; to tell any one to be of good cheer, to — for the best, *jubere alqm bene sperare bonoque esse animo*; to have no further — as regards a thing, *desperare de alqd re*; to begin to — that something will be done (e.g. that we shall have peace), *in spem pacis ingredi or venire*; to trust in any one or thing, *sperare alqm or alqd*; to — to

obtain any thing, *spem habere alci rei*; to expect, *expectare alqm or alqd*; to expect from any one, *alqd ab alqo expectare* (opp. *postulare*); there is not much to be expected of this army, *in hoc exercitu haud multum spei est*.

Hopper, n. (1) by *salire* (see *Hop*); *qui saltit*; *salitator*; *qui claudicat*; see *Limp*; (2) = a wooden trough or shoe, through which grain passes into a mill, also = a box or frame of boards to receive the grain before it passes into the mill; and a box to receive apples for conducting them into a mill, *infundibulum*; (3) = a vessel for seed, corn, *corbis*. See *Basket*.

Houra, adj. *singulis horis*. See *Hourly*.

Horde, n. *grex* (herd); *caterca* (a multitude of people); both also in a contemptuous sense.

Horizon, n. (1) lit. *horizon* (*ὁρίζων*), or pure Lat. *finis circuli* or simply *finis*, *finitor* (seldom); the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranea parte, sol emergit supra terram*; (2) fig. = the sky in gen. *cælum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *cælum eucæum*); = view, *aspectus* (view from a mountain); *conspiculus* (sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd aspectum nostrum definit*; to remove a thing out of a person's sight, *alqd e conspectu removere*.

Met. = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —), **alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit, alqd procul est a meâ cognitione*.

Horn, n. (1) lit. *cornu*; a little —, the feeler or antenna of an insect, *corniculum*; having or with —, *cornutus*; **corniger*; without —, *mutulus* (also of an animal that should have — and has not got them; e.g. the ram); to butt with the —, *cornibus ferire, poteret*; to butt against each other, *cornibus inter se luctari*; to attack; i.e. show the —, *cornua obvertere ilci or tollere in alqm* (also fig. to show opposition); to lay aside one's savage temper, *ferociam exuere*; he has laid aside his savage temper, *his — is cut off, his temper is broken, ferocia ejus fracta est*; the boisterousness of his youth has abated, the — of his youth is cut off, *adolescens cupiditates deseruerunt, adolescentia deseruit*; (2) fig. the horns of the moon, *cornua lunæ*; = drinking-cup, *cornu*; = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina*; to blow the —, *cornu or buccinam inflare*; to blow on the same — with a person; to play on the same string, *cum alqo conspirare, consentire*. *Hornless*, adj. *non cornutus*, (if an animal by nature without —, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutulus cornibus*, or simply *mutulus* (opp. *cornutus*). *Horned*, adj. *cornutus*. *Horny*, adj. *corneus, corneolus*; to become —, *cornescere*.

Hornet, n. *crabro*.

Horn-pipe, n. *utriculus*.

Horoscope, n. *prædictio et notatio vitæ ejusque ex natali die* (the act of so doing); *natalicia prædicta* (the thing itself); (astrology) *genethliologia* (*γενεθολογία*); to cast nativities; *animadvertere notare sidera natalicia*, **fata per genitura interpretari* (the duty of astrologers); or *positus siderrum et spælia dimicari*; to cause any one to cast one's nativity, *alqm consilere de genitura*, or simply *consilere alqm*.

Horrible, adj. *horrendus, horribilis*. Horribly, adv. *terribilem in modum*. *Horrid*, adj. *horridus*. *Horrific*, adj. **horrificus, horrendus*. *Horror*, n. *horror*; = terrible fright, dread, *extremus pavor*; terrible fear was visible in his eyes; **extremus pavor ex oculis ejus emicuit*; a secret; inward —, *terror arcuus*; horrible scenes —, *res nefanda or infanda*; *res atrox or nefaria*; the — of war, *belli castro*. See *Fear*, *Terror*, *Dread*.

Horse, n. (1) *equus* (the name of the species), (a mare, a common — for working purposes) *caballus*; a *Gallic* — (of smaller size, but very much liked by the rich people in ancient Rome on account of their quickness), *mannus*; a swift fleet horse, *cerodus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a foal, colt, *pulus*. *Equinus*, *equineus*; a fiery —, one that is difficult to manage, *equus ferocitate exultans*; a wild —, *equus ferus, equiferus*; a rider on — back, *equus*;

a statue on — back, an equestrian statue, *statua equestris*; to hold a conversation on — back, *ex equis colloqui*; he sent 300 — to their assistance, *trecentos equites auxilio misit*; Prov. to get from the — on the donkey, **anterio vectum post mulum conscendere* (see *Cic. Fam.* 9, 18, 4); to go on — back, *equitare, equo vehi* (in gen.); **equo or super equo vehi*. See *Slide*. *Horsebreaker*, *equorum domitor*; a master of the stables (who also breaks in —), *equorum magister*; higher groom, for breaking in —, *equiso*; master of the horse at the imperial court, *tribunus stabuli*; teacher of horsemanship, *equitandi magister*; an equestrian performer, *de-sultor*. *Horseman*, n. *egues*. *Horsemanship*, n. **equitandi ars*; to teach —, *alqm equo docere*; to learn —, *equo doceri*; — is very much valued with us here, *equitandi laus apud nos viget*; = pond, *latus equorum*; — race; *curriculum equorum*, *cursus equorum or equester*; *equorum certamen* (as a contest); races in honour of Mars, *equiria -orum*, n. *Horse-shoe*, n. *sola ferrea, vestigium equi* (in ancient times *sola spartia* or simply *spartia*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom); to shoe a —, *equo soleas ferreas induere, equum calcare*; to shake off the shoe, *vestigium or soleam ferream unguiâ excutere*; to fasten a shoe under a —, **equo ferream soleam clavis suppingere*. *Horse-whip*, n. *cirga quâ ad regendum equum utor*. To horse, *v.tr.* to — the foot-soldiers, *milites equis imponere, militibus equos attribuere*; to be badly mounted, *minus idoneo equo uti*; to cover a mare (as the male), *seminam inire, salire*; to make a mare pregnant, *equam prægnantem facere*; to let the male — cover the mare, *marem feminâ admittere*; *v.intr. equum conscendere*.

Horsefly, n. *æstrus* (*οἰστρος*); = gaddy, *tabanus, asilus*.

Horse-leech, n. *sanguisuga*.

Horse-radish, n. *armoracia*.

Hortative, adj. *hortans, monens*. See *Exhortation*. *Hortatory*, adj. *monens*; a — speech, *sermo hortator, monens*.

Horticultural, adj. *ad hortorum curam pertinens*. *Horticulture*, n. *hortorum cultura or cultus or cura*. *Hortulan*, adj. (= belonging to a garden, as a calendar) *hortensis*.

Hospital, n. *posocomium* (*ψωκομῖον*, late Jct.); pure Latin; *caletudinarij* (in the time of the Roman emperors, when workhouses and unions began to be established); *ptochotrophium* (a real workhouse for the reception of paupers), *ptochium* (*πτοχότροφιον*, or *πτοχέιον*, late Jct.).

Hospitality, n. *hospitium* (the relation of); to form — with, *hospitium cum alqo facere, jungere, conjungere*; to have — with, *hospitio alci uti, hospitium cum alqo habere*; *hospitium mihi intercedit cum alqo*; I am connected by the ties of hospitality with — *Hospitable*, adj. *hospitalis, liberalis, largus epulis*; adv. *hospitaliter, liberaliter*; hospitable house; *domus quæ hospitibus patet*. *Hospitality*, = generosity, *hospitalitas, liberalitas*. See *Guest*, *Host*.

Host, n. = the master of a family or head of a house, *pater familias, herus* (in relation to the servants), *adum dominus*; to be a good —, *attentum esse ad rem*; rei *familiaris rationem habere, rei familiari operam dare*; not —, *paullo omni-siorem esse ab re; rem familiarem negligere*. *Host* (as an entertainer on account of friendship), *hospes*; convicator, *cæne pater* (he who gives a feast; the president of a feast is called *magister convivii* or *cæne*; = for gain, *caupo*; a tavern-keeper; *stabularius* (who keeps relays of horses); to keep an hotel, *cauponam exercere*. To reckon without your host, *spe frustrari*. *Hostess*; *materfamilias, hera* (mistress), *adum domina*; a good —, *mulier diligens*; to be —, *attentum esse ad rem*; a hostess (that is, an entertainer), *hospita, hospes*; — for money, *domina caupone* or *tabernæ* (opp. to *ministra caupone*, a tavern-servant). See *Guest*, *Hospitality*.

Hostage, *n.* *obsecr.* to give hostages, *obsides dare*; — to any one, *obsides dare alicui*; to demand — of any one, *obsides exigere ab aliquo*, *obsides alicui imperare*; to keep a person as an —, *aliquem obsidem retinere*.

Hostler, *n.* *stabularius* (in gen.), *agāso* (groom, stable-boy).

Hostile, *adj.* = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen. pl. *hostium* (if in reference to any thing belonging to the enemy); *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war); hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio* (which acts as an enemy); the slain bodies of the enemy, *hostilia cadavera* (e.g. *volentes hostilia cadavera amicum alii, pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant*); = any thing in the possession of the enemy, *hosticus* (obsolete, afterwards used by the poets and by prosaic writers after Augustus); — country, *hostium terra*; in the enemy's land, in *hostico*; with —, unfriendly feelings, *inimicus*, (if threatening to take — measures) *infestus*; = embittered, *infensus*, comb. *inimicus, infensus atque inimicus, inimicus infensusque*; a — feeling, disposition, *animus infensus, inimicus, infensus animus atque inimicus, animus hostilis, animus alienatus* (alienated, estranged); to have — feelings against, *infesto animo esse in aliquem, inimicum esse alicui*; to entertain very unfriendly — feelings against, *aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo*; to assume a — feeling, *spiritus hostiles induere*. Hostilely, *adv.* *hostiliter*, *inimice, infeste, infense*; to act as an enemy, *hostiliter facere, hostilia agere*. To take — measures, assume a — position against, *adversus aliquem hostilia induere*. Hostility, *n.* *animus infensus, inimicitia* (disagreements, quarrels, not *inimicitia*, enmity), = hatred, aversion, *odium*, = troubles (when there is disagreement), *asperitas rerum*; in the pl. *hostilitates, hostilia* *num.*; to commence —, *hostilia captare, facere, audere*; to endure —, *hostilia pati*; to stop —, *ab armis recedere, armis abstinere*; = to put a stop to any further unpleasantness, squabbles, *finem facere injuriis*; = not to annoy one another any further, *odium ponere*.

Hot, *adj.* *fervidus, ferveens* (seething), *cadens* (of a white heat), *astuosus* (boiling), *astuosus* (the permanent condition of *astus*), *ardens, flagrans* (burning, fig. of the passions); a — day, *dies calidus, fervens, astuosus, dies gravissimus* (fig. trying to combatants, *agere is dies sustentabatur; hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit*); a — road, *via astuosa* (e.g. *iter consuebamus astuosum et pulverulentum viam*). To be —, *fervere, candere, astuare*, to become —, *ferrescere, fervescere, incallescere, candescere, incandescere*; to make —, *calefacere, fervescere*. See *Fervid*, *Warm*.

Hotel, *deversorium, caupona* (a tavern), *stabulum* (an inn-supplying stalls or stabling); a waiter in an —, *cauponiarius puer*.

Hound, *n.* *canis venaticus, *canis renator* (poet.); hounds, *canes venantium*; a good hunting-dog, *canis ad venandum nobilis*; to keep a pack of —, *canes alere ad venandum*. See *Hunt*, *Chase*.

Hour, *n.* *hora* (the 24th part of a day, and in a vague sense); the space of an —, *horæ spatium*; the short time of an —, *horæ momentum*; the hours of the night, *tempora nocturna*; half an —, *semihora*; an — and a half, *sequihora*; three quarters of an —, *dodrans hora*; the 24th part of an —, *seuncia hora*; in an —, in *horâ*; above an —, *horâ ante quam*; within three hours, *infra tres horas, tribus horis*; in the short space of an —, *horæ momento*; within a few —, *brevis horæ momento*; during three —, *tres horas, per tres horas*; during, for a few —, *per aliquot horarum spatia, temporis momento*; at the stated —, *ad horam*; at all —, *omni tempore*; at that very —, *momento*; = in right time, in *tempore*; up to this —, *ad huc* (never *hucusque*, which does not refer to time at all); whilst he was telling me this, one — passed away, *dum hæc dicit, hora abiit*; what time is it! *quota hora est* to inquire what time

it is (the time), *horas* (not *horam*) *requirere*; — of any one, *horas querere ab aliquo*; he added to every letter the time when they were sent, *ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta quibus date significarentur, addebant*; in the last three years of his life, Mæcenas had not an — sleep, *Mæcenas triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus*; hardly to speak a single word during the whole —, *horis decem verba non enunciat*; day and —, *tempus et dies*; his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *co ipso die, quo e ritâ excessit*; leisure hours, *tempus otiosum*; spare time, the time which I manage to spare from business, *tempus subsicium*; to spare a few — from one's studies, *aliquid subsiciri temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; to give a few — in addition, *diculam addere*; lost time, *horæ perditæ*; you ought not to have lost this time, not have allowed it to pass away, *poteras hæc horas non perdere*. Hour-glass, *n.* *horologium*. Hourly, *adj.* *singulis horis*; every —, hourly, *singulis, interpositis horis* (i.e. to give a glass of wine, *singulis cyathos vini dare*); at all hours, *omnibus horis*; from — to —, in *horas*; — plate (dial), **orbis circumscriptus numeris*.

House, *domus* (the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, — the family), *adæs, ædificium* (the whole dwelling, as opposed to parts of the same; *domus amantiss non ædificio seil sicut constabat*, the pleasantness of the house depended not on the edifice, but the wood or grove); *domicilium* (especially the dwelling; *ædificium circumdatum est silva, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum*, the house was surrounded by a grove, as for the most part are the dwellings of the Gauls); *insula* (a large separate building; the slave who had the care of it was called *insularius*); *tectum* (a covering or roof), *familia* (the family), *genus* (the race or clan), *res familiaris* (house affairs); a small house, *domuncula, ædicula, casa* (a cottage); a large —, like a palace, *palatium, moles*. From — to —, *per domos, ostiatium* (from door to door). A royal house, or palace, *domus regia*. All my — protects you, *domus te nostra tota salutat*. To keep —, *officia domus exsequi*; — with small means, **parvo contentum vivere*; to attend to — duties, *res domesticas dispensare*; to put your — in order, *omnes res diligentissime constituere*. The altar of the —, *ara domesticæ*; house-religion, *domestica religio, sacra privata*; conflagration of the —, *incendium domus*; building of —, *ædificatio*; the plan of —, *ædificandi ratio*; house-garden, *hortus ædium*; house-prison, *carcer priusquam*; house-furniture, *suppellex*; house-duty or business, *negotium domesticum, res domesticæ*; to manage —, *negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi*; to perform —, *conficere ea quæ domi debent administrari*; house-servant, *familia* (slaves, as with the ancients), *famuli domesticæ* (as now); household, *familia*; household gods, *lares*; householder, *paterfamilias*; — for another, steward, *dispensator, qui res domesticas dispensat* (who attends to the outgoing and income). House-wife, *hora*; housewifery, *diligentia domestica, diligentia in re familiari tuenda, cura domesticæ*; by nature woman is made for —, *natura comparata est mulier ad domesticam diligentiam*; doctor for —, *illic qui est de tuenda re familiari*; house-rent, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what is his rent? *quantum habet?* to pay a high rent, *magnum habitare*; he gives 30,000 asses rent, *triginta milibus habitat*; house-door, *janua domus (ædium or ædificii)*, *foris* (folding-door); household troops, **hortes prætorie* (under the first Roman emperor), *milites domesticæ* (under the later); *capie domesticæ* (native as opposed to auxiliary); household tract, *cena quotidiana, parva sobria, tenuiculus apparatus*; to prefer —, *tenuiculus apparatus contentum esse*; to put before a guest —, *quotidianam cenam alicui apponere*.

Hoyle, *n.* *tegumen* (an open shed for sheltering cattle and herdsmen); *cava repentina* (a shed for

sheltering from the rain); *receptaculum* (a small cottage).

How, adv. (1) as interrog. particle, *quid? quid?* in or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?* what? (to express surprise), *quid? quidvis?* — are things going on? *quid agitur?* — are you? — do you do? *quomodo valet? ut tales?* — do matters go with you? *quo loco sunt res tue?* — does the matter stand? *quo modo res se habet?* — does it happen that, etc.? *qui tandem sit, ut, etc.* what now, or what then? *quid porro?* but what? *quid vero?* — so? *quid ita? qui dum?* — could it be otherwise? *qui aliter esse potest?* what do you think? *quid dicis? quid ais?* — many? *quam multi? quot?* (in gen.); *quotusquisque*, e.g. — many (i.e. — few) philosophers are there that, etc. 1. *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui, etc.* — many are there altogether? *quot sunt illi?* — many are there present? *quot sunt illorum?* — many? *quotus?* — often? *quam saepe? quoties?* — great? *quantus?* — old, or what age are you? *quot annos natus es?* — dear? — much? what price? *quanti? quanto?* what rent do you pay? *quanti habitas?* what is our name? *qui vocaris?* or *quod tibi nomen est?* (but not *quomodo vocaris?*); (2) in exclamations, *quam?* — well, you have done! *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish! *quam vellem!* *quantopere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, — felt with himself! *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often we use in such like phrases merely the accus. of the noun, e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that I see *cæcum, qui hæc ante nos viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! *o fallacem hominum spem!* — *o fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* (3) as a relative adv. — by what means? *quemadmodum* (according to what, etc.); by what means, *quomodo*; in what manner, — *quâ ratione?* — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto?* I have constantly taken care — we might be safe, *semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possumus*; there is no rule whereby to find out the truth, *nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum invenitur?* they fix — to carry out the remainder, *religiam, quâ ratione agi placeat, constituunt*; I don't know — this always happens, *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit?* — ever that may be, *utrumque res est or erit?* — great, *quantus?* — long, *quam diu?* of what kind, *qualis?* — ever (e.g. of whatever kind), *qualiscunque* (adv. *utrumque*); — many, *quam multi, quot*.

Howl, *v. ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings, especially savages; sometimes also of the wind); (of the roaring of the wind) *fremere*; (of the loud cries of women at funerals) *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari*; comb. *ejulare* *alque lamentari*; in gen. to weep about a thing, *ejulare, plorare*, or, if several weep together, *complorare, lamentari* *alq.* **Howl**, *n. ululatus*; *ejulatus, ejulatio, ploratus*, or, of several together, *comploratio, lamentatio* (the nouns in *is* express the sound, those in *o* the act of — ing); = the loud cries of women at interments, *ejulatio*. See Noise, Utter.

Hubbub, *n. tumultus*. See Noise, Uproar.

Huckster, *n. caupo*. **Huckstress**, *n. topa*. To **huckster**, *v. intr. cautionem exercere*.

Huddle, *n. turba, trica*; to cause a complete —, *omnia miscere ac turbare*. To **huddle**, *v. intr. festinare, conturbare, celare se alq. re* (to — on one's clothes); *v. intr. festinare*. See Confuse, Confusion.

Hue, *n.* (1) *color, tinctura*; to change the —, *creasceres*; to lose its colour, *colorem amittere*; to become pale, *pallidiorem fieri*; see Colour, Dye; (2) *vociferatio*; see Cry; (3) in the phrase — and cry, by *præmandata-orum*, *n.* (an order previously given to pursue and catch the culprit); or *libellus quo fugitivi nomen continetur, et cetera* (a description of the culprit's person); to raise — and cry, *præmandatis alqm requirere; spargere libellos, quo alqis nomen continetur et cetera* (i.e. to pursue

by warrant of capture); to raise — and cry by land and by water; *terram marique ut alqs conquiratur, præmandare*.

Huff, *n.* (1) *impetus* (fit); *contumacia* (contempt); to be in a —, *tumultuari* (to make a noise), *insanire, furere* (to rave). To **huff**, *v. repudiare alqm; clamare* (to swell with anger, is storm), *insolenter alqd jactare* (to swell with pride).

Huge, adj. *immanis* (e.g. an animal, *belua*; the size of the body, *corporis magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecunia*; booty, *præda*; deed, *facinus*; so as to create amazement, horror, and fear); of immense extent, — size, *vastus* (e.g. an immense dog, *canis vasti corporis*); immense in gener., extremely large, *immensus* (e.g. height, *altitudo*; sum of money, *pecunia*); = unusually great, large, *ingens* (e.g. tree, *arbor*; sum of money, *pecunia*; genius, talent, *ingenium*); = excessively large, massy, *insanus* (e.g. a structure, *moles*; mountains, *montes*); of — height, in *immanem altitudinem editus*; of — depth, *immensa, infinita altitudine*; an — crime, *monstrum ac prodigium*.

Hulk, *n.* (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis*.

Hull, *n.* = the — of a nut covering the shell, *cortex* (lit., the external hard covering of any thing, then nut-shell); *folliculus* (little bag, hence husk); *tunica, gluma* (the coat of the corn); *calvula*, gener. in the plur. *calvula* (from *calce*, folds of a door); to have —, *folliculis tegi*; to strip off the hulls, *calvulis eximere, e calvulis separare*.

Hum, *v. intr. fremere* (in gener.) = to rustle, murmur (of men and bees), *murmurare, murmurare* (of a whizzing noise of bees) *stridorem edere*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = to p. use in speaking and make an audible noise like the humming of bees, *hæc*. **Hum**, *n. fremitus* (in gener.); *murmur* (of men and bees); *stridor*; *bombus*; *comprobatio* (applause). **Hum**, *interj. hem!* **Humming-bird**, *n. trochilus colibris* (L.).

Human, adj. *humanus*; = of any thing that belongs, is peculiar to man, by the gen. plur. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores*; = mortal, *mortalis* (in reference to man's imperfection); a thing exceeds all — belief, *alqd ingenii modum excedit*; — feelings (in gener.), *humanitas*; to lay aside all — feelings (i.e. every feeling of kindness), *humanitatem omnem exuere, ab humanitate desciscere, hominem ex homine recedere*; a thoroughly — dislike, *hominis dignissima detestatio*; if any thing should befall (i.e. if I should die), *si quid humanitas mihi acciderit* (*accideret*) or *accidisset*; gener. only *si quid mihi acciderit*, etc. **Humanly**, adv. *humano modo* (after the manner of men).

Humane, adj. by *hominibus* or *generi humano amico*; = kind, affable, *humanus* (adv. *humane, humaniter*); to be —, benevolent, *vitæ hominum amice vivere*. See Benevolent, Kind.

Humanity, *n.* (1) = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *conditio humani, conditio mortalis*; (2) = mankind, human race, *genus humanum* or *hominum, gens humana*; all mankind, the whole — race, *universum genus hominum* or *omnes et cuncti mortales*. See Man. (3) = kind feelings, *humanitas*; = compassion, *miseriordia*. See Benevolence, Kindness.

Humanize, *v. tr.* = to make a person more civilized, *alqm ad humanitatem informare*. See Civilize.

Humankind, *n. genus humanum*.

Humble, adj. *humilis* (adv. *humiliter*); = lowly, meek, *submissus, demissus* (opp. *clatus*); = modest, *recreundus*; = suppliant, *supplex*, comb. *humilis et supplex* (e.g. oratio). **Humbly**, adv. *demisse, submisce, simpliciter*; to be — disposed, *animo esse submisso, nihil sibi sumere*; to become humble, *animum contrahere*; to show one's self humble, *submisce se gerere*; to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*; to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare*; as — and as submissively as possible, *quam potest demississime atque*

subjectissime. To humble, v. tr. *alejs spiritus reprimere* (pride); = to break any one's bold spirit, *frangere alqm or alejs audaciam, comprimere alejs audaciam*, comb. *frangere alqm et comminere*, to — one's self, *se or animum submittere*, *submitte se gerere*, *remittere spiritus*, *comprimere animos suos*, *sedare arrogantiam* (e.g. *remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam*, let them — themselves); to — one's self too much, to demean one's self, *se abjicere*; to — one's self before any one, *se submittere alicui*; (in words, i.e. to make a submission) *supplicare alicui, supplicem esse alicui*; = to mortify, *vulnerare alqm voce*. See *Mortify*.

Humid, adj. *humidus*. *Humidity*, n. *humor* (not *humiditas*). See *Wet*, *Damp*.

Humiliation, n. *humilitas*. *Humility*, n. *castigatio* (if humbled by another person); *humilitas* (humiliation of one's own self, humbleness); he considered this as a humiliation, *ea re in ordinem se cogi videbat*; = lowness of spirits, *animi demissio*; = obedience, *obedientia*; = subjection to a master, *servitus*; = to keep in subjection, *alqm in officio retinere*; to keep in authority and subjection, *alqm in dilectione atque servitute tenere*; = lowness, *animus submitissus*, or *demissus* (opp. *animus elatus*); modesty, *modestia*; (*humilitas*, as a Christian virtue, only in *Lact.*) *Christian* —, **animi a Christo pendentis demissio*; to show —, *submitte se gerere*; with —, *submitte, modeste*.

Humour, n. (1) = fluids of animal bodies *humor*; (2) = temper, *animi affectio* or *affectus*, or simply *affectio* or *affectus* (for a moment); *ingenium, natura*; arbitrary. —, *libido*; in gen., *propensities, studia*; general temper of the mind, *animi habitus*; temporary —, *animi motus*; = disposition in gen., *animus*; (of several persons) *animi*; = inclination, *voluntas*; (of several) *voluntates*; any one's temper (fits now and then), *temporarius animi motus*; = a quiet disposition, *animus tranquillus*; cheerful —, *hilaris animus* or *hilaritas*; irritable —, *animus irritatus*; with their various tempers, *in variis voluntatibus*; = the best disposition towards, *summa in alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *bene affectum esse*; to be in ill —, *male affectum esse, morosum esse*; to be in such a — that, etc. *ita animo affectum esse, ut* etc.; to be in an excitable —, *conturbatiorem esse*; to sound the disposition of the people, *animos populi tentare*; the sounds place the hearer in different —, affect him in different ways, *soni in alios atque alios motus ducunt auditorem*; through musical instruments the minds are affected in various ways, *organis afficiuntur animi in diversum habitum*; ill —, *natura difficilis, morositas*; violent —, *asperitas* (i.e. harshness); ill — (inasmuch as it leads us to treat others with injustice), *iniquitas*; intolerably bad —, **difficilis pene intolerabilis natura, asperitas*; gloomy mind, melancholy —, *tristitia*; joking —, *lepos in jucando*; in a good, joking —, *hilaris et ad jocandum promptus*; to be in good, pleasant —, *bene affectum esse* (in a single instance only), *hilaro animo esse, animo esse hilaro et ad jocandum prompto* (also only in a single instance), *hilaritate redundare* (if it is a general feature in a person's character to be so); to be in a peevish —, *male affectum esse* (in a single instance), *difficilem ac morosum esse*; to be always in bad —, *difficilis esse natura*; *Laelius* had much good —, *in Laelio multa hilaritas erat*; as one may just be in a —, *utrumque praesens movet affectio*; in the —, *ex libidine, ad arbitrium suum*; = as one thinks proper, *arbitrio suo*; comb. *ad arbitrium suum (nostrum) libidinemque* (it would not be Latin to say *ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad voluntatem*); to live according to one's fancy, as one likes, *suo ingenio or arbitrio suo* or *ad suum arbitrium vivere*, *suo modo vivere*; to indulge one's self, give way, *sibi indulgere*; to — a person, *alejs studium obsequi, alei morem gerere, alicui morigerari* (in gener.), *aleis libidinibus non adtersare* (in a single instance only); to live accord-

ing to the — of another person, *ad alejs arbitrium (or ad alejs voluntatem) se fingere* or *se accommodare*; — altogether, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad alejs arbitrium et nutum, se totum ad alejs nutum et voluntatem convertere*; I must be altogether guided by my memory, *neccess est mihi ad delicias componere memoria mea*; = casualties, accidents, *fortuiti casus*; (3) = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *carillatio* (opp. *railery*, wit when it offends by its severity, *dicasitas*); *focus*; *facies*. To humour, v. tr. *alei obtemperare*; = to give one's consent, *veniam dare*; = to grant any one's request, *precibus alejs indulgere*. — See *Joke*.

Humourist, n. *homo jocosus, lepidus*. See *Joke*, *Jest*.

Hump, n. *tuber* (e.g. a camel with one or two humps); = a bunch in any part of the body (especially on the back), *gibber, gibba* (only in *Sueton.*), *gibbus* (in *Juven.*); = the back itself (as forming a sort of protuberance), *dorsum*; = the back, back-side, *tergum*.

Hunch, n. (1) = hump, which see; (2) = a push, jerk with the elbow or fist, *plaga*; see *Blow*. To hunch, v. tr. *federe alqm or alqd alqd re, perfodere* (poet. and prose); (to push with the elbow) *alqm pulsare*; see *Blow*, *Push*. *Hunch-backed*, *gibber* (*gibbus* in *Cels.* only in the meaning "convex" opp. *concavus*); *gibberosus* (only in *Orb.*, quoted by *Sueton.*), *gibbosus* (*gibberus* is not Latin).

Hundred, adj. *centum*; every —, *centeni* — a (also = at once, especially with plur. nouns); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or hundreds, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; the 105 judges or commissioners (three being chosen for each of the 35 tribes in ancient Rome, to hear certain civil causes among the people), *centumviri*; pertaining to the *centumviri*, *centumviralis*; interest of one in the — every month, or twelve per cent. per ann., *centesima*; — per cent., as much more, *alterum tantum*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of — years, *centum annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *seculum* (fixed at — years, according to the customs of the Romans and Etrurians); to be — years old, *centesimum aetatis complerisse annum*; *Hundred*, n. *centuria* (as subdivision); so many hundreds, *centum, centeni*; a —, *numerus centenarius*; by —, *centuriatum*; to divide by —, *centuriare*; the division by —, *centuriatus*; — weight, n. *pondus centenarium* (as weight); weighing a —, *centenarius, centum pondo libras* (scil. *calens*); two —, *ducentas pondo libras* (scil. *calens*). *Hundredth*, adj. *centesimus* — a —um; every —, *centesimus quisque*; for the — time, *centesimum*; in the — place (in enumerating), *centesimo*.

Hunger, n. *fames*; — after gold, *fames auri*; = desire to eat, *euries, inedia*; to have an —, *esurire, fame laborare*; to be pressed by —, *fame premi*; to satisfy —, *famem explere*; to die of —, *fame perire*; to put to death by —, *fame necare*; to kill yourself by —, *inedia finire vitam*. *Hunger* is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fames*. *Hungry*, adj. *esuriens, edundi appetens, fame laborans, ignivus, famelicus*; worn out with hunger, *fame (or inopia) confectus*.

Hunt, v. tr. *cenari*; — after, *consecrari, sectari alqd*. *Hunt*, n. *renatio, venatus*; a hunting-born, **cornu, venatorium*; — dog, *canis, venaticus*; a good —, *canis ad venandum nobilis*; — knife, *cutter venatorius*; — net, *plage*; — paper, *puer nobilis qui principem venantem comitatur*. — See *Chase*.

Hurdle, n. (1) in husbandry, *erates*; (for sheep) *erates pastorales*; (2) in fortification, **corbis terrae fartus*.

Hurl, v. tr. *jacere, jaculari* (with violence). See *Throw*.

Hurly-burly, *n.* *tumultus*. See *Tumult*, *Noise*.
Hurricane, *n.* *tempestas feda*; *turbo* (whirlwind).

Hurry, *v. tr.* *accelerare*; *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare* (to rouse); = to stimulate (both lit. and fig.); *stimulare*. *alqm.*, *stimulus* *alci* *admoovere*; *v. intr.* *festinare*. *Hurry*, *n.* *festinatio*, *tumultus*. See *Tumult*, *Accelerate*, *Hasten*, *Drive*.

Hurt, *v. tr.* *vitiū offerre* or *inferre* *alci*; *dolorem* *alci* *facere* or *efficere* (both bodily and mentally); *agere* *facere* *alci* (to — a person's feelings).

Hurt, *n.* (1) *lesio*, *laceratio*, *violatio*; = wound, *vulneratio*, *sanciatio*; = a wound, *vulnus*; (2) = injury, *damnum*. *Hurtful*, *adj.* *damnosus*. *Hurtless* (e.g. — blows), *innocuus* *alci*; *innocuus* *alci* (not harming any one); *innocens* (harmless, all of persons and things). See *To Wound*, *Injury*.

Husband, *n.* *maritus* (opp. *caelebs* or *uxor*); *vir* (only in that meaning if the sense is sufficiently clear, opp. *uxor*); (the married man) *coniu*; a young married man, *novus maritus*; a — who is too much ruled over by his wife, *maritus nimis uxoriosus*; to marry (of a woman), *virgo nubere*; to look out for a — for any one, *prospicere* *alci* *maritum*; to have a —, *maritum habere*; to have two —, *apud duos nuptam esse*; to have had many —, *multarum nuptiarum esse*; to have for —, *alci* *matrimonium tenere*; to live like man and wife, *habere* *alqm* *uxoris loco*; to look out for a — for one's daughter, *prospicere* *conditionem*. To husband, *v. tr.* *rem familiarem curare*, *officia domestica curare* (to mind the house), *colere* (to cultivate the ground). See *House*, *Household*, *Cultivate*. **Husbandry**, *n.* *res rustica*, *res rustice* (the occupations of a farmer); = *agricultura*, *agricultio*, *agrorum cultus* or *cultura* (*rusticatio*, in this meaning in *Colum*, which in *Cic.* is only = residence in the country for pleasure; so also *rusticari*); = to farm, to be engaged in —, *rurari*, *ruri opus facere*, *agrum colere*, *agriculturam addere*; (2) = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*; (3) = economy, as good —, *frugalitas*.

Hush, *interj.* *st!* To hush, *v. tr.* *restringere*, *extinguere* (e.g. *tumultum*, to — the noisy crowd); to — cares, *alci* *animum lenire* et *placare*, *placare* et *mitigare*; to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere*; to — up a matter, *alci* *delicta comprimere*; — the rumour of, *famam* *alci* *rei*. See *Suppress*.

Husk, *n.* *folliculus*. To husk, *v. a* *calculis ezmere*, *a calculis separare*.

Hustle, *v. intr.* *cubito offerre* *alqm*, *premere*. See *Push*.

Hut, *n.* *casa* (a small —, cottage); = a shepherd's shed, *tugurium*; a sort of portable —, which the Numidians used to carry along with them, when they went in quest of fresh pasture, *manapale*, only found in the plur. *manapalia* (a Punic word); = a bower, *umbraculum*; a small humble — can produce a great man, *potest et casa vir magnus exire*.

Hutch, *n.* *alecus* (in gen. a wooden vessel).

Huzza, *interj.* *ej!* *ej!* *eo!* *io!* *io!* *io!* *Huzza*, *n.* (a shout of joy), *clamor* et *gaudium*, *clamor iactus*; — at the accomplished work, *clamoralacritate perfecti operis sublatus*; to receive any one with —, *clamore et gaudio* or *clamore iato* *alqm* *excipere*. To huzza, *inclamare* *alqm* *magna voce*. See *Shout*.

Hyacinth, *n.* *hyacinthus* (also a precious stone of that colour, a kind of sapphire); — of reddish colour, *lyncurion* (*Λυγκούριον*).

Hyades, *n.* *Pleiades* (*Πλειάδες*), purely Latin, *Verkitt*.

Hyaline, *adj.* *crystallinus*; *vitreus* (glassy); = transparent, *perlicidus* (e.g. the water of the rivers, *liquores amnium*; cup, *poculum*).

Hygrometer, *n.* *hygrometrum*.

Hymen, *n.* *Hymen* (*Ἵμην*), or *Hymeneus* (*Ἵμεναῖος*). **Hymeneal**, *adj.* *nuptialis*.

Hymn, *n.* *hymnus* (*ᾠδὴ*), in gen. a song in honour of God; a psalm; = in honour of Apollo or other gods; a song of triumph, *psalm*; to sing praises in honour of any one, *alci* *laudes cantu prosequi*; a song of praise, *carmen* in quo *alci* *laudes celebrantur*, *laudes* *alci* in *carmine celebrata*. To hymn, *v. tr.* *cantu* *alci* *laudes prosequi*.

Hyp, *n.* (depression of spirits, a disease), *melancholice quæ* *μελαγχολία dicitur*. To hyp, *v. tr.* *tristem facere*. See *Melancholy*.

Hyssop, *n.* *hyssopus*, *hyssopum* (*ὕσσωπος*), *hyssopus officinalis* (L.).

I, *pron.* *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I, out of modesty, and also as a sort of caution; but if a public person speaks, or if we speak seriously, the 1st pers. sing. is always used. I myself, *ego ipse*, *egomet ipse*, *ipse*; I for my person, *ego quidem*; I at least, *equidem*; as regards myself, *ad me*; the mind of every man (that is, the man), *mens cuiusque is est quisque* (his own self); our beloved soul, self, *amicus* *animus* (e.g. *amico quo dederis animo*); my own person, *ego*; thy, your own person, *tu*; his own person, *ipse*, and in the oblique cases *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, demonstr. *idem*; my, thy (your), his own self, *ipse ego*, *ipse tu*, *ipse idem*, and reflect. in the oblique cases, *sui ipsius*, *sibi ipsi*, *se ipsū* or *se ipse*; my, thy (your), his second self, my, etc. very dear friend, *ego alter* or *alter ego*, *tu alter*, *alter idem*; *animæ dimidium mee*, *sue*; *tantum exemplar aliquod mei*, *tui*, *sui*, e.g. *Quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes, qui illis æque ac ipse tu* (your own self) *gauderet*; *adversas vero ferre difficilis esset sine eo, qui illas gratus etiam, quam tu* (you yourself) *ferret*; or *sit anulus tuus non ut ras aliquod, sed tanquam ipse tu* (thy own self); or *se ipsi* (their own selves), *omnes naturâ diligunt*; *ipse se quisque diligit*.

Iambic, *adj.* *iambicus* (*Gramm.*). **Iambic**, *n.* *iambus*.

Ice, *n.* *glacies* (real); hard, solid —, *glacies durata* et *alte concreta*; to make to freeze, *glaciare* (e.g. snow, *nives*); to turn to ice, *conglaciare* or *conglaciari*, *conglascere*, (*frigoribus*) *durascere*; to be covered with —, to be frozen over, *glacie astringi*, *durari*; frozen, *rigidus*, to be as cold as —, *rigere*; to grow stiff with cold, *rigescere*; to make as cold as —, to make into —, *ad nivalem rigorem perducere* (e.g. water); to try a person (prov.), *astute l. befatare* *alqm*; = concreted sugar, e.g. any thing drunk (water) with —, *potio nicata*, *aqua nicata*; wine —, *vinum nigratum*; to break the —, *ciam aperire*. See *Way*, *Commence*. To ice, *v. tr.* *ad nivalem rigorem perducere*; to cover with concreted sugar, *saccharum incoquere* *alci* *rei*.

Ichthyography, *n.* *ichthyographia* (*ἰχθυογραφία*); *vestigii area seu plani descriptio*.

Ichor, *n.* *liquor articularis* (a thin watery humour). **Ichorous**, *adj.* *purulentus*.

Icele, *n.* *stiria*, *glacies pendens*.

Iconism, *n.* (= a figure or representation, *eikonoσμός*), *figura rhetorum*, quando *ad rivum* *alci* *rei formam ob oculos ponimus*; —, *descriptio et (ut publicanorum utar verbo) eikonoσμός*.

Iconoclast, *n.* (= breaker or destroyer of images), *qui simulacra evertit* or *concidit*.

Iconography, *n.* *eikonoγραφία*, *iconographia*, *descriptio per imagines seu figuras*.

Iconolator, *n.* (a Romanist, as he worships images), *iconolator*, *qui simulacra (or idola) adorat* (or *colit*).

si, velut si (with conj.; only late writers use *ceu* in this sense), e.g. the Sequani feared the cruelty of Ariovistus the same in his absence as — he were present, *Sequani Ariovisti absentes crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant*; —, after many words, especially after to seem, to pretend, to feign, suspicion, doubt, etc., rendered by the accus. with inf., e.g. with some I create a suspicion, as — I intended to sail, *morcos nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare*; he does, as — he were poorly, *simulat se egrotare*; it seems as — he knew about it, *videtur scire*; as —, after *simulo* (I pretend), always rendered by the acc. with inf., seldom by *quasi*, e.g. he did as — he were mad, *simulavit se furere*; they do as — they knew every thing, *omnia se scire simulant*; as —, after *videor* (it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with inf., e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *ut atus esse videris*; it appears to me as — I just heard the voice of my brother, *audire vocem visum sum modo fratris*; not as —, *non quo*, e.g. not as — any body had thought different, *non quo quisquam aliter putasset*; not as — I had any thing to write to you, *non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem*. See When, Whether.

Ignite, v. (1) = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, inflammare*. See Fire, Kindle. (2) more generally = to communicate fire to, or to render luminous by heat, *candefacere, aliquid incendere*; see Fire, Heat; v.intr. *exardescere, accendi, incendi*, etc. (lit. and fig.); *ignem* or *flammam concipere*; to catch fire, *ignem comprehendere*; to be enveloped by the flames, *flammis comprehendi* or *corripi*, in the context also sharply comprehend. See Kindle. Ignition, incenso; see Inflammation.

Ignoble, adj. *ignobilis* (of low birth or parentage, e.g. girl, family, opp. *nobilis*); of unknown origin, *obscuro loco natus, obscuro is ortus majoribus* (opp. *illustri loco natus*, of persons); of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, oratio; style, verbum); of low descent, *humili loco natus*; illiberal, *illiberalis*; low, depicable, *abjectus* (matter, negotium); — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. Ignobly, adv. *humiliter*, e.g. to entertain — sentiments, *humiliter sentiri*; *illiberaliter* (e.g. to act, facere); *abjecte* (e.g. to act, facere). See Common, Low, Mean, Vulgar.

Ignominy, *ignominia* (insult, affront), *infamia, dedecus, probrium, contumelia*. To throw ignominy upon, *aliquem ignominia afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere* or *injungere* or *inruere*, *aliquem ignominia notare* (by the act of the Censor as well as by other means), *aliquem contumelia insequi* (to treat ignominiously), *contumeliis insectari, maledictis exare* (to pursue, harass with), *ignificare* (to treat with scorn), *aliquis auctoritatem dedecorare, aliquid famam dehonoreare*; to be in —, in *ignominia esse*; to be treated with —, *ignominia* or *contumelia affici*, *ignominium* or *contumeliam accipere*; treated ignominiously, *iniuste maledictorum notis*.

Ignoramus, n. *homo inscius aliquid rei*. Ignorance, n. (1) = want of reflection, e.g. a mistake, *imprudencia*; from —, *per imprudentiam, imprudentia*; *imprudenter*; from a mistake, through —, *per errorem*; (2) = want of knowledge, *inscientia*; = from want of abilities, *inertia*; — of facts, *ignoratio*; the negative state of the mind, want of education, *ignorantia* (all with gen.); to confess one's —, *fateri novisse quod necias*; to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri, multa se ignorare*. Ignorant, adj. (1) = unknowingly, *insciens* (opp. *sciens*); unaware, *imprudens, per imprudentiam* (opp. *sciens*); (2) = destitute of knowledge, *inscius aliquid rei* (*illiteratus*); unskilful in, *ignarus aliquid rei*; inexperienced in, *imperitus aliquid rei*, comb. *inicius imperitusque*; quite a beginner in, *rudis aliquid rei* or in *aliquid rei*, or comb. *aliquid rei inciens et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illiteratus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integer discipulus*, not to

know, *aliquid novisse*; to be — of, *aliquid ignorare*; not to be skilled, veiled in, *aliquid non cultere*; to be quite — in everything, *omnium rerum inscius et rudem esse*. See Unknown.

Ill, adj. = sick, or out of health, *eeger* (of body and mind, opposed to *sanus* and *valens*), *agilis*, *morbidus* (seized by a disease), *affectus valetudinis, invalidus, infirmus, inbecillus*; comb. *invalidus et eger, eger atque invalidus, infirmus atque eger*; very ill, *gravi et periculoso morbo ager*. It goes ill with me, *male mecum agitur, animo mihi male est*; how goes it with you? (how are you getting on?) *quid rei geris?* or *ill, tenenter*; wretchedly, *misere*; very well, *optime*.

Illegal, adj. **legi incognita, contrarius*; adv. *contra legem* or *leges*; not in accordance with the law, *præter leges* or *jus*; contrary to the law of God and man, *contra jus fasque, contra fas et jus*. **Illegality**, n. by the adj.

Illegible, adj. **qui, quæ, quod legi non potest*; to be —, *legi non posse*; **parum clarus* (e.g. handwriting, litera). Adv. **parum clare* (e.g. to write, scribere).

Illegitimate, adj. (1) *nullo patre natus, incerta patre natus, spurius* (post-Aug. but received as classical on account of its being a technical term of the Jet. *πορρωτός, br-t-bon*); *pellice ortus, nothus* (*vóðor, nothum* Græci nati ex uxorē non legitima vocant, qui apud nos spurio patre natus dicitur, opp. *justa uxore natus, legitimus*); *híbrida, hybrida, úbrida* (a mongrel creature, that is, begotten between animals of different species, *úbræ, animal ex dissimilibus parentibus natum, ut est ex porco et apro, i.e. domestic et fero*; ab *úbræ, injuria*, quia est adulterium, et quodam injuria natura; = a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave, *transfretus ad homines et de us dicitur, qui altero parente servo, libero altero nascuntur, vel altero Romano, altero peregrino, aut hisce modis*; *adulterino sanguine natus* (*ποικίλος*, unlawfully begotten); (2) in gen. = unlawful, *non legitimus* (not *illegitimus*); (3) = not genuine, adulterated, *adulterinus*. See Adulterate, Spurious.

Il liberal, adj. *illiberalis* (unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, *jocus, ungentrous*). **Illiberality**, n. *humilitas, illiberalitas, avaritia*. See Avarice.

Illicit, adj. *inconcessus, cæcus* (prohibited), *asfas* (*ἀσφατος*, unlawful, contrary to human and divine law, unpius); unlawful means, *astutia*; to be —, unlawful; *non licere, illicitum esse*.

Il limitable, adj. *infinitus*. See Limit, Limitation. **Il limited**, adj. *infinitus* (infinite, e.g. size, *magnitudo*; hatred, *odium*; — power, *infinita potestas*; an absolute government, *imperium infinitum*); = boundless, *interminatus* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; desire, *cupido*); invariable, *inmutabilis* (e.g. desire, *cupido*); avarice, *avaritia*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; the highest, *summus* (e.g. power, *summa potestas*); an absolute ruler, *absolutus*; — government, *imperium absolutum, quum dominatu unus omnia tenetur, or simply dominatio*; *torquebat omne, summo imperio perducebat*.

Illiterate, adj. *illiteratus, undoctus, indoctus*; to be —, *novisse litteras*. Adv. *indocte*. See Learned, Ignorant.

Illogical, adj. **non logicus, nullâ ratione*. See Irrational, Incoherent.

Illude, v.tr. *fallere*. See Deceive.

Illume, *illuminare, illuminare*, v.tr. (1) = to throw light on, *enlucere* (with the secondary idea of the communication of the own light of a thing; only lit.); *illuminare* (lit. to give light, fig. to cause to shine); *illuminare* (lit. to illuminate, fig. to throw light upon a matter; none of these verbs used in reference to the mind). The light of the sun shines upon all things, *sol cunctis rebus suis illustrat*; to be — by the sun, *sol illustrat esse*; to — a town, *illuminare* (a celestial luminous body according to Arabian, said of the light of the stars); to — a fact, *illuminare* (said of the light of the sun, said of the sun's rays).

torches formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn round them in a spiral form, or surrounded by circular bands at equal distances. See Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.; to — by candle ticks being placed at the windows of the houses, *accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere*; a tower is — by night; *turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus*; the Campus Martius was — by torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faces*; (2) = to enlighten the mind, *colere, illustrare*. See Enlighten, Explain, Illustrate; (3) = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), *varie pingere*, **alei rei viros colores inducere*, **alqd coloribus distinguere*. Illumination, n. (1) = the act of illuminating the houses, *luminaria festa*; the — of the Campus Martius with torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faces*; the lighting of the streets, *pernoctantia urbis luminaria*; (2) = splendour, which see. Illuminator, n. **qui pingit*.

Illusion, n. error, opinionis error, opinio falsa, delirium, cecordia; — of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; — and ears, *ludibria oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against —, *ne fallaris side*.

Illustrate, v.tr. (1) = to illuminate, *illustrare*; see Illuminate; (2) = to make distinguished, glorious, *illustrare*; see Glorify; (3) = to explain, *illustrare*; see Enlighten, Elucidate, Explain. Illustration, n. explication; see Explanation. Illustrator, n. *qui alqd ex omnibus partibus percellit*; see Interpreter. Illustrious, adj. *ingenius* (worthy of a free man; see Noble), *augustus* (see Sublime), *præclarus* (see Celebrate).

Image, or likeness, n. *imago, simulacrum, effigies*; = painting, *tabula picta, pictura*; = statue, *statua*; to form an image or likeness; *imaginem aleis exprimere*; to the life; *ad verum*; = a conception, *imago, species*; to form a conception of, *animò effingere alqd*; an image in rhetoric, translation, figura; image-worshipper, **qui imagines pro Deo veneratur*; worship of images, *imaginum cultus*; a promoter thereof, *imaginum studiosus*; war against —, *iconomachia*; one who assails —, **qui simulacra erexit*; the real of —, **simulacrorum ætendendum studium*; one who makes images, *plastes*; the art —, *plasticæ*; one who casts images, *torcetes, celator, statuarius*; the art —, *statuaria, toreuticæ*; a sculptor, *sculptor*; statuarius artifex; statuary, *sculptura, ars fingendi*; a bronze statue, *statua ænea*; equestrian —, *æquestris*; he is as silent as a statue, *taciturnus est statua*. Imagery, n. (1) = sensible representations, pictures, statues, *imago*; (2) = forms of the fancy, *imago*; see Fancy; (3) = representations in writing or speaking, *adumbratio*; see Image, above. Imaginable, adj. *quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendendi or percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis* (first in Senec.). Imaginary, adj. *opinatus* (e.g. a good, bonum; an evil, malum); *opinabilis*; — misfortunes, *malorum opinio*; — difficulties, **difficultates, quas sibi alqs ipse fingit*; see Fancy. Imagination, n. *cogitatio* (a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, *ictus inanis, species inanis*; = an idea without foundation, *opinio (falsa)*; to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), *opinionis esse, non naturæ*; to be ill in —, **ægrotae mihi videor*; what lies only in one's —, *opinatus*; only based upon —, *opinabilis*; = false, *fictitious, falsus, fictus*; the faculty of understanding; *mens, comb. cogitatio et mens*; the mind, *animus*; the senses, *sensus, comb. animus et sensus*; phantasia (the power of —, not used by classical writers, but must be used sometimes as a technical term); glowing —, *fervidum ingentium, color et impetus*; wandering —, **cogitationis luxuria* or *nimia quadam uoluntas*; a lively —, *rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum pæne subjectio*; to picture through the power of —, **cogitatione sibi alqd depingere*; see Design, Sketch. Imaginative, adj. *ingeniosus* (one who has always new ideas);

rollers or solers (one who understands the art of following out an idea); sharp, *acutus*; one who is sharp, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*. Adv. *ingeniose, sollerter, acule*. Imagine, v.tr. and intr. *animò concipere, cogitare, complecti*, or simply *cogitare*. See Fancy.

Imbecile, adj. *imbecillis* (imbecillis a later form, in body or in mind, especially infirm from old age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*; *imbecillus* also of things that have not sufficient strength, e.g. a feeble pulse, *imbecilli-venarum pulsus*; a weak stomach, *stomachus*; voice, *vox*; — mind, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*; *ineptus, infirmus*; see Weak. Imbecility, n. *imbecillitas* (e.g. weakness of the stomach, *imbecillitas stomachi*; — of the empire, *regni imbecillitas or infirmitas*). See Weakness.

Imbibe, v.tr. *imbibere*; — errors with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutritis sugere*; — an opinion, *opinionem animò imbibere*. See Drink.

Imbitter, v.tr. to — any one's life, *vitam aleis insuavem reddere*; — pleasure, joy, *gaudium ægritudine contaminare*; any one's pleasure is embittered, *voluptas aleis corrumpitur dolore*. See Embitter, Exasperate, Enrage.

Imbosom, v.tr. (1) = to hold in the bosom, *in sinu habere*; (2) = to hold in intimacy, *in sinu gestare*; (3) = to caress; imbo-omed friend, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — with, *complecti*; (4) = to surround, *circumdare, cingere*; see Surround; (5) = to cover (e.g. in the deep), *deponere*.

Imbricate, Imbricated, adj. (1) prop. **imbricatus* (i.e. laid above one another, crooked like a gutter-tile, e.g. cement, *cementa*); (2) in bot. = lying over each other like tiles on a roof, **imbricatus* (e.g. *lauris folio per margines imbricatus*).

Imbrute, v.tr. **alqm bestiam facere*; v.intr. *bestiam fieri*.

Imbue, v.tr. (1) = to dye, e.g. to — cloth, *tingere in alqd re (to dip)*, *mergere in alqd*; (2) fig. to tincture deeply (e.g. the minds), *implere, replere*. See Fill.

Imbursement, n. *pecunia ablata*.

Imitable, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*; worthy of imitation, *imitatione dignus, dignus quem imitemur*; to find a person —, *alqm maxime mirari*. Imitate, v.tr. *imitari* (e.g. the human voice, *voce hominum*); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, *imitando or imitatione exprimere, imitando effingere, comb. imitando effingere et exprimere, imitari et exprimere* (in the context also simply *exprimere or effingere*); to make like, to assimilate (*ὁμοίωσις*), *assimilare alqd* (e.g. the human voice, *sermone humanum*); to emulate, endeavour to equal or to excel (*ἰμῶσι*), *emulari alqm or alqd and alei or cum alqo* (*emulans* = imitating a rival); *imitans* = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; *emulari alqm* in a good sense; *emulari alei* until Quintil. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to —, i.e. to tread in any one's footsteps, *vestigia sequi or persequi, aleis vestigia insequi*; to — completely, *imitando consequi*; not to —, *imitationem aleis or aleis rei omiltere*; not to appear to — a thing, to attach no value to it, *nullam aleis rei significationem dare*. Imitation, n. (1) the act of imitating, *imitatio* (in gen.); the desire of —, *imitatio, imitanda concupiscentia*; = emulation, *emulatio*; affected —, *cacozelia* (*κακοζηλία*), over-anxious —, *nimia imitatio*; slavish —, **imitatio servilis* (opp. *liberalis*, i.e. rational); also circumlocution with *imitari*, e.g. to devote one's self to imitate a person, *ad imitationem aleis se conferre or ad imitandum alqm se conferre*; to propose for —, *alqd ad imitandum proponere*; by —, *imitatione, imitando*; (2) the thing itself that is imitated; *res imitatione or imitando expressa, res imitando efficta*; to be an — of

any things, imitatione ex aliqua re expressum esse. Imitator, n. imitator; a zealous —, *emulus, emulatus*; an affected —, *cancrocelus*; a slavish —, *imitator servilis*; slavish —, *imitatores serviles*; (ironically) a servile herd of —, *servum pecus imitatorum*.

Immaculate, adj. *immaculatus*; = pure, *purus*; = uncorrupted, *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*); = unpolluted, *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*; both *integer* and *impollutus* only after (acc.)); = chaste, pure, innocent, *castus*, comb. *castus et integer*; *integer castusque*, *castus purusque*; not stained by the blood of his fellow-citizens, *castus a cruore civili*; an —, pure virgin, *virgo casta*; — virginity, *virginitas impolluta*, *virginitas illibata* (opp. *virginitas libata*); a pure and — life, *purissima et castissima vita*.

Immalleable, adj. **quod malleo tundi non potest*. Immanacle, v.tr. *vincula alicui injicere*. See Chain, Fetter.

Immanent, adj. *quod adhæret, inhærens, interior*. Immanity, n. *immanitas*. See Inhumanity.

Immartial, adj. *imbellis*; = opposed to war, a bello alienus; = peaceable, *pacis amans*.

Immaterial, adj. (1) = incorporeal, e.g. spirits, *corpore vacans* (as regards the substance); *incorporeus* (post-Aug.); = incorporeal, *quod cerui tangique non potest, incorporealis*; to be an incorporeal, spiritual being, *sine corpore esse, corpore vacare, corpus non esse*; (2) = unimportant, by non interest; see Important, Indifferent. Immateriality, n. = destitution of matter, e.g. the — of the soul, by circumloc., e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *aliquid sine corpore esse probare*; Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult*.

Immature, adj. (1) not ripe, applied to fruit, *immaturus* (lit. applied to fruit, to a gathering, fig. to man, opp. *maturus*); = crude, sour, raw, *crudus* (applied to fruit, opp. *maturus et coctus*; also to gatherings, swellings); = tart (applied to the taste of fruit); *acerbus*; = half-ripe, *subcrudus* (also of a gathering), *semicrudus* (late); (2) = not brought to a complete state, *intempestivus* (*ἀκαρπός*, untimely, unseasonable, opp. *tempestivus*, e.g. letter, desire, fear); = inconvenient, troublesome, *importunus*; = what is done before its time, too soon, *immaturus* (e.g. an advice, *consilium*, lit. of fruit); = precocious, *præcox* (e.g. joy, *gaudium*, lit. of fruit ripe before the usual time); = a miscarriage, premature delivery, *abortio* (*ἐκτρωσις*); a miscarriage, untimely birth, *abortus* (*ἐκτρωμα*). Adv. *intempestive, importune*.

Immeasurable, adj. *immensus* (in all senses, e.g. depth, *altitudo*; gold, riches, *pecunia*); = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. multitude, *multitudo*); = immense, extremely large, *immanis* (e.g. fortune, *pecunia*); adv. in or ad *immensum*; to be of an — extent, in *immensum pertinere*; a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus*.

Immechancial, adj. **a doctrinâ machinali alienum*.

Immediate, adj. with *ipse* (if = the person or thing itself), or with *proximus* (if = the next following), or with *continuo*, *statim* (if = immediately after), e.g. to have an — conversation with, *cum ipso aliquo colloqui*; to apply directly to, immediately to, *ipsum aliquem audire*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsâ acie*; — after any one (in order, rank, or time), *secundum aliquem*; — after any thing, *secundum aliquod*; — after (as regards time), *sub aliquid* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet), *sub hæc dicta ad genua ejus procubuit*; — after this speech ambassadors were sent, *ab hac concione legati missi sunt*; — after, i.e. as a sequel to and in consequence of, *ex aliqua re*, e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatûre factus*; to hold a triumph — after the pretorship, *ex præturâ triumphare*; — after (implying speed), *statim* or *confestim* ab or ex aliqua re; to bathe — after getting up, *statim a somno lucari*; to return — after the

battle, *confestim, n. prælio redire*; to follow — after (as regards the interval of space), *aliquem ressequi* (e.g. *proximum* or *secundum esse ab aliquo* (as regards the order or rank); *continuo sequi aliquem* (as regards the interval of time).

Immedicable, adj. *immedicabilis* (poet.). See Incurable.

Immemorable, adj. *non memorabilis*. See Memorable.

Immemorial, adj. (= beyond memory), e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoriâ atatum, temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriâ*; from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*; for many years (e.g. not to have seen any one), *multis annis*; also by *priscus antiquissimus, perantiquus* (from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (from the times of our grandfather, e.g. wine); in olden times, *antiquissimis temporibus*.

Immense, adj. *immensus, infinitus*; see Immeasurable, Infinite. Immensity, n. *immensitas, immensum*; see Infiniteness, Infinity. Immensurable, adj. *immensurabilis*; see Infinite. Immensurate, adj. (= unmeasured), *immodicus*; see Exceeding, Excessive.

Immerge, v.tr. (1) *mergere* in *aliquid* or *aliquid* re or in *aliquid* re, *intingere* in *aliquid* re, *demergere* or *submergere* *aliquid* re or in *aliquid* re; to sink (e.g. a vessel, a fleet), *deprimere, opprimere*; (fig.) to throw any one into misery, *aliquem malis demergere* or *submergere*; to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in aliquid rei cognitione collocare*; (2) v.intr. *mergi, immergi*. Immersion, n. *demersio*, or by verbs.

Immethetical, adj. **quod non vid quâdam et ratione fit*; = not properly arranged, *incompositus* (e.g. an army, *agmen*, an oration, *oratio*); = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milites*; an attack, *impetus*); = without method, *indigestus* (poet. and post-Aug. e.g. a mass, *moles, turba*); = quite confused, *incompositus, inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus*; = careless, *negligens*. Adv. *sine ordine, incompositè, negligentè* (e.g. to work in a careless way, *negligenter opus facere*). See Confuse, Confusedly.

Immigrate, v.intr. *migrare, immigrare* in, etc.; the immigrants to Italy, *advæne Italiæ cultores*. Immigration, n. *adventus* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *alienarum gentium*).

Imminent (lit. = hanging over, impending, threatening), by *subesse* 'to be at hand, near', **instare* (to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminere, impendere* (to be imminent, e.g. evils, calamities). See Threatening.

Immingle, v.tr. *admiscere, intermiscere aliquod alicui rei*. See Mix.

Immiration, n. *imminutio*. See Diminution.

Immiscible, adj. **quod misceri non potest*.

Immission, n. (injection, opp. *emission*), *admissus* (e.g. *solis*); med. by **infundere siphonis ope*.

Immit, v.tr. *immittere* in, etc. (e.g. liquids). See Admit, Inject.

Immitigable, adj. **qui se mitigari non patitur*.

Immix, v.tr. *miscere, permiscere aliquod cum aliqua re, aliquid aliqua re* or *aliquid alicui rei* (to blend together); to mix together with, *commiscere aliquod cum aliqua re* or *aliquid alicui rei*; to mix with, *admiscere alicui rei*, gen. in the pass. *admisceri aliqua re*; to pour several things into one place, *confundere cum aliqua re* (fig. to confound truth and falsehood, *verum cum falsis*).

Immobility, n. *immoibilitas*.

Immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense, e.g. excessive cold, *frigus*; — avarice, *libido possidendi*); intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink; *potus*; also in a moral sense, without any constraint, e.g. desires, *cupiditates*; luxury, dissipation, *luxuria*); one who cannot control his sensual desires, *intemperans*, e.g. *licentia*; incontinent, unchaste, *incontinentia*; ir-potent, un-overnable, *impotens* (e.g. *jos, lætitia, demand, postulatum*), in any thing, *alicui rei*; im-

modest (of persons and things, e.g. praise, *laus*); unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus* (*luxurius*, e.g. boldness, *audacia*; rage, *furor*; desire, *cupido*, *libido*); overflowing, excessive, profuse, *effusus*, *profusus* (excessor, e.g. joy, *letitia*; expenses, *sumptus*); immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecunia*; booty, *præda*); of an immense, — appetite, *edax*; voracious, gluttonous, *vorax*; — in eating and drinking, *profundus* (*intempestiva gula*); extravagant (in eating, drinking, furniture, clothing), *luxuriosus*, *lavishus*; in giving away, *effusor* in *luculentus*; — in joy, anger, love, *impotens* *insolens*, *ira*, *amoris*. Adv. *immoderate*; *intemperanter*, *incontinenter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*; to drink *immoderate*, *vino se obtere*; to eat to excess, *luculentus se invitare*; to make excessive demands, *immodeste postulare*. See Excessive, Superfluous. Immoderation, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in eating and drinking, *profunda* et *intempestiva gula*; — in spending money (in furniture, clothing, eating, and drinking), *luxus* (luxury), *luxuria* (a propensity). See Excess, Superfluous.

Immodest, adj. *immodestus*; arrogant, *arrogans*; insolent, haughty, *insolens*; indiscreet, *impudicus*; adv. *immodeste*, *arroganter*, *insolenter*, *impudice*. See Unchaste. Immodesty, n. *immodestia*; = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; to take up with the haughty temper of a friend, *intemperem amici ferre*. See Unchastity.

Immolate, v.tr. *immolare*. See Sacrifice. Immolation, n. *immolatio* (of a human being); See Sacrifice. Immolator, n. **qui aliquid immolat*.

Immoral, adj. *inhonestus* (base, nasty, e.g. man, joke); = infamous, revolting to the moral feeling, offensive to the sight, *turpis* (man; dress, mode of living), *contra turpis atque inhonestus*; a person of bad principle, *male moratus*, *malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes*, *mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste*, *turpiter*. See Vicious. Immorality, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (immoral habits); a life addicted to —, *vita vitis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*; — increases more and more every day, *mores magis magisque labuntur*. See Viciousness.

Immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *æternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *semperiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *semperiternum esse*, *non interire* (in gen. e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita semperiterna frui* (of persons); to have — glory, *memoria omnium sæculorum cypere* (of persons); to render —, *reddere aliqui immortalē* (in gen.); to make any one's glory —, *immortalē gloriæ commendare aliqui*, *ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare aliqui*; to make any thing —, *aliquid immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*; to make one's self —, *immortalitatem sibi parare*; to become —, *immortalitatem adipisci* or *consequi* (in gen.); to acquire — glory, *immortalem* or *semperiternam gloriam consequi*. Immortality, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *æternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *æternitas animi* or *animorum* (*animi* or *animæ* or *animorum* can never be left out in this sense); immortal glory, *immortalis* or *semperiterna gloria*; Plato's work on the — of the soul, *Platonis liber qui immortalitatem animæ docet*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animas hominum esse immortales* or *semperiternas*; to be anxious to convince any one of the — of the soul, *hoc velle persuadere*, *non interire animas*; to hand over to —, *aliquid immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*. Immortalise, v.tr. *immortalitatis gloriæ tradere* aliquid.

Immound, v.tr. See Mould. Immovable, adj. *immobilis* (lit. and fig. = steadfast); unmoved, fig. unchangeable, *immutabilis*; — property, *res* or *bona quæ moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*. Immovable-ness, n. *immobilitas*.

Immunity, n. (1) = freedom, exemption from obligation, *vacatio aliquid rei*; (2) = exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; particular privilege, *immunitas*, *exemptio* (e.g. tributum); any one's rights, *ius, quæ aliquid debentur*; to learn, know any one's rights, *aliquid iusti nasci*; to leave any one's rights untouched, *aliquid præbere iusta*; without touching your rights, *salvo iure tuo*; to restore any one to his former rights, *aliquid restituere*; = an exclusive right, *ius præcipuum*; = privilege, *privilegium* (if granted by a special decree, post-Aug.); *beneficium* (in kind of favour, post-Aug.); to grant an — to any one, *aliquid rei privilegium* or *beneficium aliquid dare*; to take it away, *adimere*; (3) = freedom in gen. (e.g. — from error), see Freedom.

Immure, v.tr. *saxo* or *saxo quadrato sepere* (to surround with square stones); *muro sepere*, *cingere* (to inclose with a wall); to inclose within walls, *inserere aliquid aliquid loco* (e.g. to make a closet in a wall, *murum parietis inserere*).

Immusical, adj. **quod in symphonia cantu alienum est*, *durus*, **is qui aures non eruditus habet*. See Music, Musical.

Immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); firmness, consistency, *constantia*; steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. amicitie); continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of any one's disposition, *constans in aliquid voluntas*. Immutability, adj. *immutabilis*; constant, *constans*; fixed, unchangeable, *fixus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursus lunæ*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordinis*); undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *ius*); God is —, **in Deum mutatio non cadit*. Adv. *constanter*, *perpetuo*. Immutation, n. *mutatio*; See Change.

Imp, n. *progenies*, *homo* (a mischievous child). To imp, v.tr. *inserere*.

Impair, v.tr. (1) = to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence, *minuere*; (2) = to weaken, enfeeble, *deterius facere* or *in deterius mutare aliquid* (opp. *corrigere*); in *pejus mutare* or *vertere* et *mutare* (opp. in *melius mutare*); = to deprave, corrupt, *depræcare* (opp. *corrigere*); to be impaired (e.g. any body's position), in *pejorem partem veli et mutari*, in *pejus mutari* (to become worse); to increase, to become more troublesome (e.g. a complaint), *aggravescere*, *ingravescere*; to have been impaired (e.g. any body's circumstances), *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*. See Damage, Injure.

Impalpable, adj. *with non sentire*, *non senti*. Impardonable, adj. *major quam aliquid ignosci possit* (more than one can forgive); = what cannot be excused, overlooked, *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. a fault, *vitium*); = inexpiable, *inexpiabilis* (*ἀνακαταρτος*, e.g. a crime, *scelus*, a fraud, *fraus*); a sin is therefore — if we, etc. *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si, etc.*

Imparity, n. *inequalitas*, *dissimilitudo*. Impark, v.tr. (= to make a park by enclosure), *sepere*, *obsepere*, *sepe claudere* or *murare*.

Impart, v.tr. (1) = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impertire aliquid aliquid* or *aliquid aliquid re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare aliquid cum aliquid* (to share with any one, lit., and to make a communication to, so that two persons join together entirely in any certain thing); *participem facere aliquid* (to allow any one to participate in, so that one of the two only receives a certain portion, lit. and fig.); to pour into, diffuse, *infundere aliquid* (in with acc., e.g. evils in a state, *malis in civitatem*); to rub one thing against another (e.g. colour), *affricare aliquid aliquid rei*; to besmear, *aliquid aliquid aliquid rei* (e.g. colour); (2) = to grant, confer, (e.g. honour) *dare*, *tribuere*, *donare aliquid aliquid*, or *aliquid aliquid re* (to present with); *afferre* (to procure); the swiftness of quadrupeds — quickness and strength to ourselves, *quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis affert celeritatem et vim*; — to me, *ad mihi* (with *infinit.*) *fac ut, etc.*; (3) = to communicate the knowledge of something, *aliquid impertire de aliquid re*; *prescribere aliquid ad aliquid*.

or, more seldom, *alci alqd*; *exponere alci alqd* (by word of mouth); *effundere alqd* (to speak largely upon), *alci alqd* (to pour out one's heart to).

Impartial, adj. *medius* (in the middle, of persons), *tantum medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat* (neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, integer; = not bribed, *in corruptis* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); equitable, *aquus* (of persons and things, e.g. prator, law); free from partisanship, *studio et ira vacuus* (of persons in gen.); free from spite and ill-will, *obtectatione et malevolentia liberatus* (of persons and things, e.g. judgment, judiciary); of the jurisdiction, *iuris et iudiciorum equitas*; to be —, *neutri parti favere*; *neque ira, neque gratia teneri*. Adv. *integre* or *in corrupte* (e.g. to judge, judge); without partiality, party-feeling, *sine ira et studio* (e.g. to tell any thing, *narrare alqd*). Impartiality, *n. animus ab omni partium studio alienus*; = equity, *equitas*; a disposition free from party-feeling and malice, **animus studio et ira vacuus*; an honest verdict, *iudicium integrum* or *in corruptum*; a judgment free from spite and ill-will, *iudicium obtectione et malevolentia liberatum*.

Impartible, adj. *quod communicari potest*. Impartment, *n. communicatio*. See Communication.

Impassable, adj. *inirus*; difficult to pass, or that cannot be passed, *impeditus*, *inexpugnabilis*. See Insurmountable.

Impassibility, Impassibleness, *n. torpor* (torpor, stupor); hardness of heart, *durus animus*; slowness, apathy, *lentitudo*, *lentus animus* (*σποδότης*); freedom from pain, *indolentia* (*ἀναλγησία*). Impassible, adj. **quod nullo dolore affici potest*.

Impassion, Impassionate, v.tr. *commovere, turbare, conturbare*. See Move, Affect. Impassioned, adj. *concitatus*. See Passionate.

Impasted, adj. (= covered with paste or with thick paint), *oblitus*. See Smear.

Impatible, adj. *non ferendus*. See Intolerable.

Impatience, *n. impatientia morae* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait); *impatientia* alone means simply *asectio animi quā nihil sentimus aut patimur*, *ἀσχετεια* = inability to bear, *ἀλγεια*; too great a hurry, *festinatio*; — at any thing, *impatientia alci rei*; lose all patience, *rumpo* or *abrumpo* *patientiam* (but not *patientiam mihi rumpitur*); to expect any thing with the greatest —, *accerrime alqd expectare*. See Passion, Vehemence, Violence.

Impatient, adj. *impatiens morae* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait); *impatiens* without a genit. only = *qui nihil sentit, aut patitur*, and *impatienter* only = *agere, molestare*, e.g. *impatienter requiro*. Hurrying, *festinans*; — at, in, *impatiens alci rei*; = fretting, *concitatus, incitatus, intentus*.

Impattonize, v.tr. *in possessionem alci rei venire*.

Impawn, v.tr. *pignori dare*. See Pawn, Pledge.

Impeach, v.tr. *accusare*. See Accuse. Impeachable, adj. **quem in jus vocare possumus*. Impeacher, *n. accusator*, *n.*; see Accuser. Impeachment, *n. accusatio*. See Accuse, Accusation.

Impearl, v.tr. **margaritis ornare*.

Impeccability, *n. *impeccantia* (Eccl., *ἀμαρτηρία*). Impeccable, adj. **impeccabilis* (*ἀμαρτηριος*).

Impede, v.tr. *impedire*; see Hinder. Impediment, *n. impedimentum*; see Hindrance.

Impedimental, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; a hindering circumstance, impediment, *impedimentum* (not *obstaculum*); to be —, hindering, *impedimenti loco esse*; to be —, hindering any one or any thing in, an obstacle of, etc., in the way of any thing, *impedimento esse alci* or *alci rei ad alqd* (never in *alqd re*), *impedimentum afferre alci rei facienda* (of persons and things); to be against any one or any thing, *obesse alci* and *alci rei* (opp. *prodesse*); it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc. *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to, in the way of it, *nulla in me or per me est mora, tibi in*

me non erit mora; I will not be — to him resigning the power of a Decemvir, I have no objection against him, etc. *non moror, quominus abeat a decemviralu*.

Impel, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare*; = to stimulate, *stimulare alqm*, *stimulos alci admoovere* (lit. and fig.); to exhort, urge, *hortari, exhortari*; to stir up, excite, *accendere, inflammare* (fig. *alqm ad alqd*); to — to do a certain thing, *exigere alqd* (e.g. to perform a promise, *promissum*); to pay a debt, *pecuniam*; to — the slaves to work, *monere servos*.

Impend, v.intr. (1) lit. *impendere, imminere*; (2) = to be near, *instare*; see Imminent. Impendence, Impendency, *n. by instare*; see Imminent. Impendent, adj. *imminens*. See Imminent.

Impenetrable, adj. *impenetrabilis*; — against, *alci rei* (e.g. the wind, *ventus*, post-Aug.); = impervious, *impervius* (e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius*; against a stone, Tac., post-Aug.); = impassable, *inexpugnabilis, inespugnabilis* (e.g. the road, *via*); = thick, dense, *spissus* (e.g. darkness, *tenebrae, caligo*).

Impenitence, Impenitency, *n. obstinatio, animus obstinatus* or *offirmatus, inhumanitas*. Impenitent, adj. both by circumlocution with the verb, *obdurescere* (to become hardened); *offirmari* (to become obstinate); a hard-hearted mind, *animus offirmatus*; a hardened, — sinner, *homo offirmati animi*; any one has a hard heart, *alqs ad omnia obduruit et humanitatem omnem exiit*.

Impetrate, v.tr. See People.

Imperative, adj. (= expressive of command, e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci alqd* or with *ut* (= to command in consequence of the power vested in any one by virtue of his office; seldom in the sense of *jubere* with acc. and inf.); see Command, Urge. Imperative (in grammar): = the — mood (of a verb), *imperandi modus, imperativus modus* (grammar).

Imperfect, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); unexecuted, only in its beginning; *inchoatus*; only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intelligentia, opinio*); = faulty, *vitiatus*; defective, maimed, *manus*; to leave any thing half-finished, *inchoatum* or *imperfectum ac rude relinquere alqd*. Imperfectly, adv. *imperfecte*, or by circumloc.; *imperfectum lenius* (grammar.) Imperfection, Imperfectness, *n. vitium* (a fault); to be full of —, *vitiis laborare*.

Imperforable, adj. **quod perforari non potest*. See Perforate.

Imperforate, adj. **quod non perforatum est*. See Hole, Perforate.

Imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Caesaris* (Imperial Rome; seldom *augustus* and *imperialis*); often by the genit. *imperatoris* or *Caesaris* or *Augusti*; *principalis* or with the genit. *principis* (*κοιναρχικός*, princely; Imperial Rome); his — Majesty, *majestas imperatoria* (as dignity and title), *magnitudo imperatoria* (as title, late Imper. Rome); your — Maj., *majestas* or *magnitudo tua*; the Emperor's dominions, **terra imperatoris*; imperially, *ut convenit principi* or *imperatoris* (in a royal manner); to be an Imperialist, on the Emperor's side, **cum imperatore fuisse*; **ab imperatore stare*; — city; **urbs* or *civitas soli imperatori subjecta*. Imperiality, *n. *ris imperatoria*. Imperious, adj. *imperiōsus*; haughty, superbus; disdainful, insolent; arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiōse*, *pro imperio* (e.g. to send any one away in a haughty manner, *alqm discedere jubere*), *superbe, insolenter, arroganter*.

Imperishable, adj. *non interiturus* (e.g. *numen*, post-Aug.), *immortalis* (see Eternal, Immortal); to cause any one's renown to become —, *ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare alqm*.

Impermanence, *n. inconstantia*. See Inconstancy.

Impermeability, *n. Impermeable*, adj. (of liquids) by *impenetrabilis*. See Impenetrable.

Impersonal, adj. *impersonalis. Impersonality, n. *ubi personis caret. Impersonate, v.tr. rem in personam constituere. See Per-sonly.

Imperspicuity, n. obscuritas. Imperspicuous, adj. obscurus. See Indistinct.

Impersuadable, adj. cui persuadere de alqâ re non possumus, or with acc. and inf. See Persuade, Convince.

Impertinence, n. insolentia. See Arrogance, Intrusion, Rudeness. Impertinent, adj. insolens. See Arrogant, Intrusive, Insolent, Rude; if = trifling, exiguus, levis, ridis; immaterial for the thing related, dictu parvus (e.g. an event, res); to consider as immaterial, alqd cile habere. See Light, Trifling.

Imperturbable, adj. stabilis; a calm, firm mind, constantia.

Impervious, adj. impervius. See Impassable, Impenetrable, Impermeable.

Impetrate, v.tr. (precibus) impetrare alqd ab alqo (opp. extorquere); see Implore, Obtain. Impetration, n. adeptio, impetratio (the act of obtaining by prayer or petition), concessio (late); the acquiring of the property of a thing by long use or possession, usurpacio.

Impetuous, n. violentia (lit., e.g. of the wind, ventus; of the sea, maris; then = furiousness of temper); interperativeness, intemperies (e.g. calis; then want of moderation); violence, impetus (of persons and things, e.g. of the fever, febris); peevishness, importunitas (of a man, or of the character, animi); to desire with great —, omni impetu ferri ad alqd. Impetuous, adj. violentus (lit., e.g. weather, tempestas; atmosphere, cœlis status; then violent, e.g. attack, impetus; character, ingenium; man, homo); of an — temper, violentus ingenio; strong, intense, vehement (e.g. wind, ventus, then of individuals, when their passion leads them to be hard and cruel), comb. vehementes et violentus (e.g. homo); stormy, procellosus (only lit., e.g. atmosphere, cœlis status; the sea, mare); unruly, unmanageable, out of all bounds, ferox (of persons and their disposition); comb. vehementes ferozque; not listening to any remonstrances, not to bear, importunus (e.g. homo; desires, libidines); you are too — (in your temper), nimis es vehementes ferozque naturâ. Adv. impetuously, magno impetu (e.g. to attack the enemy, hostem aggredi); violently (e.g. to demand, poscere; to persecute, alqm persequi; to pounce upon any one with words, alqm increpare); vehementer (strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, flagitare); importunately, importune (e.g. to persist, insistere). Impetus, n. impetus, vis; see Desire, Force, Impulse, Inclination, Instinct.

Impierce, v.tr. percutere (also to stab), transfigere hastâ or lanceâ, transferre arcubulo; see Pierce. Impierceable, adj. impenetrabilis. See Impenetrable.

Impiety, n. nullus deûm metus (no fear of God); impietas (no love of God); a wicked, criminal deed, nefas, scelus, res scelestâ or nefaria; he has committed many sins against God and man, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit. Impious, adj. impius (if not in the connexion of a sentence, always with the addition erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc., without love towards God, one's native country, one's parents, etc.); wicked (the general disposition), nefarius; wicked, heinous, nefandus (of a deed); godless, scelestus (of the person); criminal (of a deed), scecleratus. Adv. impie, nefarie, comb. impie nefarieque, nefande, scelestâ, sceclerate.

Impinge against, v.intr. (= to fall, strike against, e.g. the —ing of light), impingi alci rei (so as to cause a violent shock), offendere in alqâ re or ad alqd, alldi ad alqd (so as to cause an injury); to —, dash against rocks, ad scopulos alldi, saxa impingi (of ships); to run upon a rock (of the captain of a vessel), naREM impingere.

Implacability, n. implacabilitas (late), odium implacabile or inexorable. Implacable, adj. im-

placabilis; — against any one, alci or in alqm; = inexorable, inextinguibilis, comb. implacabilis inextinguibilisque; = inexorable, inexorable (all three of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against any one, in or adversus alqm; to be an — enemy of any one, implacabili odio persequi alqm; to entertain an — hatred against any one, implacabilis alci inasei; to show one's self, appear — against any one, sese alci implacabilem inextinguibilemque præbere.

Implant, v.tr. (1) lit. = to set, inserere, ponere alqd in with albi; (2) fig. ingenerare, ingignere (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, inserere, animo ingignere; to have been implanted, innatum esse, naturâ insitum esse, a naturâ proficisci; nature has implanted that into us, hoc natura ingruit nobis, hoc naturâ inest animis, hoc in animis nostris insitum est, hoc naturâ or a naturâ nobis (tributum est, hoc in ipsâ naturâ positum est atque infixum, hoc innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum).

Implausible, adj. non verisimilis, exiguus (light). See Implausible.

Implead, v.tr. alqm in jus vocare. See Sue. Implicader, n. accusator. See Accuser.

Implement, n., in gen. *quod ad or in alqd confertur, adjumentum, subsidium, præsidium (see Help); utensilia —ium, n., instrumentum. See Instrument, Tool.

Implication, n. by verbs such as implere, complere, explere. See Fill.

Implicate, v.tr. implicare or impedire (lit. and fig.). — in a thing, alqâ re, illaqueare (fig.); intr. in alqâ re; to —, ensnare in dangers, alqm periculis illaqueare; to — in a war, alqm bello implicare; to become — in a war, bello implicari or illigari; to be — in a war, bello implicitum or illigatum or occupatum esse; with any one, bellum gerere cum alqo; to become — in a law-suit, lite implicari, in causam deduci; to be — in law-suits, litibus implicitum esse; with any one, lites habere cum alqo; to become — into troublesome business, molestis negotiis implicari; to —, involve one's self, implicari or se impedire alqâ re (lit. and fig.), se illaqueare alqâ re (fig.); to — one's self in (i.e. to meddle), se immiscere alci rei (fig.); to — one's self into minutum, quibbles, subtleties, se in captiones inducere, in diueta correpere. Implication, n. implicatio; = knot, nodus (e.g. in a dram); to resolve a knot, nodum expedire. Implicit, adj. (1) = entangled, obscurus; (2) = implied, tacitus; an — compact, assensio, consensus, conventio; — faith, *fides temeraria; he has an — faith, est homo credulus, est nimis facilis ad credendum.

Implication, n. imploratio, obsecratio, obtestatio. To implore, v.tr. implorare alqm or alqd (with tears and urgently); precibus petere alqd ab alqo (to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); rogare alqm alqd (to request); deprecari (καταρῶσαι, παραρῶσαι, to pray for, entreat earnestly), comb. petere ac deprecari, ne, etc., (precibus) impetrari alqd ab alqo (to obtain by entreaties, opp. extorquere); to induce by entreaties, exorare; to appease by entreaties, i.e. to induce any one to grant a request, precibus mollire; to yield to any one's request, precibus alci alqd dare, precibus alci cedere; to allow one's self to be persuaded to yield to a demand, a se alqd impetrari pati; to yield at last, precibus cedere, precibus fatigari; let me — you, sine te exorem; to beseech any one on one's knees to help, to supplicate, bene humbly, supplicare or supplicem esse alci, se alci supplicem abicere; to beseech by every thing sacred, to pray earnestly, obsecrare alqm; to conjure, obtestari alqm; to implore any one for, to pray urgently, voce supplicis postulare alqd; orare multis et supplicibus corbis, ut, etc.; petere infinitis precibus, ut, etc.; exorare alqd ab alqo; to — any one to help, alqm ad or in auxilium implorare, auxilium implorare ab alqo; to — the gods to grant victory, exorare ab diis victoriam; to — the gods for deliverance from pestilence, finem pestilentie ex-

poscere; to — God's mercy, *exposcere pacem deorum*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*; to prostrate one's self before any one, *prosternere se et fracte atque humili animo supplicare alicui*; they implored the gods, *precibus a diis petimus est*.

Implumed, Implumous, adj. *implūmis, deplūmis, nudus*.

ImPLY, v.tr. *continēre; efficere* (to infer). See CONTRAIN, Conclude, Deduce.

Impolicey, n. (in public as well as private affairs), *rerum civilium imperitia, imprudentia*. See Impudence. Impolitic, adj. **alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentia civilis, non callidus* (not sharp); *imprudens*. Adv. **prudentia civilis non convenienter*; *non callide*; *non callidā, sed dementi ratione*; *imprudenter*. See Imprudent.

Impolite, adj. *inurbanus* (contrary to the rules of common politeness); *rusticus* (rude, countrified manners); adv. *inurbanē, rustice*; to be —, *ab humanitate abhorrere*. Impoliteness, n., see Incivility.

Imponderable, Imponderous, adj. *haud ponderosus*. See Heavy.

Imposability, n. *soliditas* (solidity), *densitas, spissitas* (density, e.g. of the air, *densitas aeris*). Imporous, adj. *haud rarus, densus*. See Dense.

ImporT, v.tr. (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invehere, importare*. Importation, n. *invectio, inductio*; import-duty, *portorium peregrinarum mercium*; to lay on —, *portoria peregrinarum mercium instituire*; place of payment, **locus ubi portorium solvitur*; liable to import dues, *restituibilis*; officer for —, *portitor*; superintending officer —, *portorii magister*; free from —, *immunis*; freedom from —, *immunitas*. Import, = to signify or mean, *significare, declarare, valere*; — the same, *idem* (e.g. *et intelligo et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio*). *Taleo* is used with these adverbs, *multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, nihil, tantum, etc.* Importantly, *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alicuius, maximi, minimi, pluris, etc.*), *momenti esse*; *valere, vim habere, aliquid esse numero*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; these things are of no importance, *haec levia sunt*; to play an — part, *gravem personam sustinere*; an — sum, *gravis pecunia*; to ascribe importance to, *vim tribuere rei, pondus ascribere rei*; a man of —, *vir auctoritate gravis*; a thing of —, *rei magni discriminis*; to have —, *auctoritate valere*; the most important is this, *haec caput est*.

Impotunate, adj. *molestus*. See Troublesome, Intusive. Importune, v.tr. *molestum esse alicui*; see Troublesome, Molest. Importunity, n. *importunitas*; by pressing solicitation, *efflagitatio*.

Impose, v.tr. lit. *imponere aliquid alicui rei* or *in aliquid*; fig. (= to — taxes) *imponere, injungere alicui*; = to force upon, *inire* (e.g. a law, *aliquid legem*, as if branded with an iron); to inflict, *irrogare* (e.g. a penalty, tax); to command, *imperare* (to supply, e.g. corn, money, etc., *aliquid aliquid*); to — duties, *officia alicui injungere*; to — upon the government to supply corn, *vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere*; to — an oath, *deferre jurandum*; the sufferings — upon any one by Providence, *tormenta fortuna*; to — on, *deceivere, alicui imponere*; see Apply, Burden, Deceive. Imposer, n. **qui imponit alicui aliquid* (lit.), **qui alicui imponit* (deceiver), *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposing, adj. *imporosus*; conspicuous (drawing the attention); exciting admiration, *admirationem sui cuius inieciens*; showy, *speciosus* (all three of persons and things); majestic, *imperatorius* (e.g. form, form); he had an — countenance, appearance, *erat imperatoria forma, ut ipso aspectu cuius inieceret admirationem sui*; also magnam habebat corporis dignitatem; = the sight of things, parade of, *ambitus rerum*; = deceitful (which see), *fallax*. Imposition, n. *irrogatio* (the infliction of a penalty); enhancement in the price, increase of value, *adjectio*; also by circumloc. with *imponere*

(e.g. to extract the poison from the body by — of hands, *manus imposita veneni extrahere corpori*; *fraus* (deceit, deception, which see).

Impossibility, n. *impossibilitas* (late, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prove by circumloc. with *fieri non posse, etc.* (e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *probare aliquid fieri non posse*); I consider nothing as an —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; he demands —, *majora concupiscit quam quis efficere potest*; you must not ask —, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest*. Impossible, adj. *impossibilis* (silver age, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prove by circumloc. with *quod fieri or quod effici non potest*, and the adv. *Impossibiliter by nullo pacto or plane non*; I believe nothing to be — to you, *nihil inefectum tibi credo*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia efficere non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; I consider nothing as —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; that is — for me, *hoc facere, efficere non possum*; it is — for me to, etc., *fieri non potest, ut, etc.*; *nequeo* (with inf.); it is — for the king to live as a private individual, *nescit rex vivere privatius*; I fear this is —, *vereor ne non liceat*; I can — believe this, *hoc nullo pacto credere possum*; I can — believe that, etc., *non possum adduci, ut putem, etc.*; for this reason I can — believe that, etc., *hoc credere prohibet, etc.*; prov. anything sooner than —, *prius undis flamma or unda dabit flammam* (of things that are —).

ImposT, n. *tributum*; a burden, *onus*; extraordinary imports under the Roman emperors, *imposed in an arbitrary manner, inditio*; to be pressed by fresh —, *novis indictionibus premi*; see Duty, Tax, Toll. Impostor, n. *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposture, n. *fraus*; see Deceit, Deception.

Impotence, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (bodily weakness, and in gen.; if = bodily weakness, *imb. or infirm. corporis or enium*; if = mental weakness, *imb. or infirm. animi*; in the connexion of a sentence, simply *imb. or infirm.* in either sense); weakness, inferior position (in opposition to a superior), *humilitas*; I feel my —, **sentio quam imbecillus or infirmus or humilis sim*. Impotent, adj. *invalis, infirmus, imbecillus*; intemperate, incontinent, (one who is unable to restrain his sensual desires); see Weak, Feeble.

Impound, v.tr. in gen. *pignus capere* or *auferre*; *pignore cogere aliquid* (of the consul who impounded a senator, took a pledge from him as a fine, for absenting himself without a sufficient reason), also *includere* (to confine, e.g. unruly cattle).

Impracticable, adj. (1) = infeasible, *alienus* (not suitable as regards time and place); (2) = intractable, *contumax*. See Impossible, Refractory.

Imprecate, v.tr. *deprecare* or *decurare deus*; see Curse, Exccrate. Imprecation, n. *exccratio*; see Exccration.

Impregnate, v.tr. (1) = to make pregnant, a girl, *aliquid gravidam or praegnantem facere*; see Dishonour; (2) fig. = to render prolific; the ground, soil, *impregnated with seed, terra seminibus gravidata*; (3) gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *complecti aliquid aliquid re* (to fill with); *addere aliquid alicui rei* (to add); *miscere or commiscere cum aliquid re*, or simply *aliquid re* (to mix); see Fill. Impregnated, *pregnans*; see Pregnant. Impregnable, adj. (1) = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; (2) fig. = not to be moved, *stabilis*. Impregnation, n. (1) lit. (applied to an male or plants), by verbs; (2) fig. *saturatio* (without the idea of making a thing disgusting); or by verbs; see Impregnate, Fill.

Impression, n. the act of taking an impression, *impressio*; (the copy) *exemplum* (copy in general), *imago expressa, simulacrum, vestigium* (footstep); — of a seal in wax, *stigma in cera anulo impressum*; = likeness of a person himself in gypsum, *aleis imago gypso e facie ipsa expressa*

Imprudence, n. *imprudentia*, *dementia* (silliness); see *Imprudence*. *Imprudent*, adj. *imprudens*, *demens* (silly). Adv. *imprudenter*, *dementi ratione*; see *Inconsiderate*.

Impudence, n. *impudentia*, os *impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum*; *confidentia* (boldness, in a bad sense). *Impudent*, adj. *impudens* (void of feeling of shame and of decency); *procax* (saucy, bold in asking and in speaking, both of persons and things); *confidens* (having assurance); *procax lingua* (of any one who is too bold in his remarks); a bold head, os *impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum*; to make a bold demand, *impudenter postulare*. Adv. *impudenter*, *confidenter*. *Impudicity*, n. *impudentia*; *impudicitia* (incontinence).

Impugn, v.tr. *impugnare* (e.g. to — any one's honour, *impugnare alicui honorem*); *opugnare*; *negare* (to deny absolutely, e.g. *ait*); *improbare* (to prove to be void, e.g. *u* will, *testamentum*, to find a flaw); *repugnare* (to contend against, e.g. any one's opinion, *alicui opinioni*); to contradict everything, *contra omnia dissentire*. I do not deny it (as a parenthetical remark), *nihil enim pugno*; a matter is disputed, *res in controversiam* or *in disceptationem vocatur*. *Impugner*, n. *impugnator*.

Impulse, n. (1) as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio*, *impulsus*; better by verbs, e.g. *agere*, *pellere*, etc.; see *Drive*, *Propel*, *Move*; (2) = motive, *impulsus*, *causa*; or by circumlocution, e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, gloriæ cupiditate impulsus agit*; he was the —, instigator of it all, *eo instigante hæc omnia acta sunt*; (3) = impression, *impulsus*, *impulsio*; external —, *pulsus externus*; at any body's —, *aliquo impulsore* or *auctore*, *alicui impulsus*, *alicui auctoritate*, also *aliquo impellente*; see *Impel*; through the —, at the instigation of others, *alieno impulsu*; interior —, *impetus*; from one's own —, *sponte* or *sua sponte*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by any body else, *per se*; willingly, *ultro*; — from without, *incitamentum*, *irritamentum*; stimulus, *stimulus*; — to distinguish one's self, *gloriæ stimulus*; inducement to voluptuousness, *illicebra libidinum*; to have no —, no stimulus, *calcaribus egere*. *Impulsive*, adj. by verbs; see *Impel*.

Impunity, n. with —, *impunitus*, *inultus* (unrevenged, unpunished, scot-free), *incastigatus* (unchastised, also with verbs), *impune*; to have done with —, by *impune esse*, *non puniri*, *sic abire* (to allow to pass unnoticed, to have been overlooked); *impune abire* or *dimissi* (to have been let off); to be able to do with —, *aliquid impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*; to allow an act to have been committed with —, *aliquid impunitum ferre* or *sinere* or *omittere*; also simply *omittere* or *prætermittere* or *relinquere aliquid*; to let a person do a thing with —, *aliquid impunitum* or *incastigatum dimittere*, *aliquid non puniri*; we commit wrongs with —, we escape unpunished, *peccata impune dilabuntur*, he shall not escape unpunished, *inultum id nunquam = me auferet, hoc laud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit*; the hope of escaping unpunished, *spes impunitatis*.

Impure, adj. *non purus* (in gen.), *impurus* (fig. immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, more); stained, *contaminatus* (opp. *integer*), with any thing, *aliquid re* (e.g. with blood, sanguine); = unchaste, *incestus*; = low, *inquinatus* (spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); — air, *æther non purus*; the sky was not pure, clear, *erat cælum grate nubilus sordidus*; a voice that is not pure, or clear, *vox aspera* (opp. *lætis*) or *cor rauca* (a hoarse voice, by much speaking and singing); — desires, *libidines*. Adv., to utter — sentiments, *iniquitate loqui*; see *Unclear*, *Unchaste*. *Impurity*, n. (1) lit. = foul matter, impurities from the nose and the mouth, *naurium* or *oris excrementa* (post-Aug.); (2) fig., *impuritas*; see *Uncharity*. *Imputable*, adj. by *crimen* or *culpa* *alicui assignari*

potest; and by verbs; see below. *Imputation*, n. *imputatio*; better by verbs; see below, also *blame*, *Censure*. *Imputative*, adj. by *impute*, v.tr. *assignare alicui aliquid* (in a good and bad sense); to — to any one the fault of any thing, *culpam alicui rei alicui assignare*; *culpam alicui rei conferre* or *transfere* or *derivare* in *aliquid*; *imputare* (post-Aug.; also in the sense, lit., to put to any one's account, *alicui expensum ferre*; if fig., better *assignare*, *ascribere*, Cic.); see *Attribute*. *Imputor*, n. *qui ascribit alicui aliquid*; by verbs.

Imputrescible, adj. *quod non putrescit*, *imputribilis* (e.g. *ligna*); adv. *imputribiliter*; see *Corruption*, *Incorruptible*, *Putrefaction*.

In, is expressed with the ablative and the preposition *in*, e.g. *in corde*, in the heart, as *alii in corde*, *alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem*; in *republica*, in the commonwealth; *in domo*, in the house; *in vehiculo*, in a carriage; in *Ephesus*, in *Ephesus*; in *Caicla*; in *timore*, in fear; *in vita*, in life; *in tempore*, at the moment, at the right time; *in presenti*, for the present; *in studiis*, in study. "In" must in some instances be rendered by *ex*, e.g. *laborare ex pedibus*, to suffer in the feet; *a fronte*, in the van; *ab occasu*, in the West; *ab oriente*, in the East.

Inability, n. *inertia* (being fit for nothing); *inbecillitas*, *infirmitas* (bodily weakness); *inopia* (want of means).

Inaccessibility, n. by *Inaccessible*, adj. *aditus carens* (lit., having no access, e.g. rocks, *saxa*), *inaccessus*; = impassable, surrounded, *incensus*, (*avibus*, *âsator*, e.g. *glens*, *sallus*); difficult to pass, *impeditus* (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, *rari aditus*; where we durst not go, *quo adire fas non est*; rather —, *difficilis aditus*; impenetrable against, *impenetrabilis alicui rei* (e.g. caverns against the rain, *specus imbribus*); to render any thing —, to close, block up all means of access to, *aliquid ex omni aditu claudere*; to stop up, shut up, *aliquid obsepere* (e.g. a road, *viam*); to block up the passage to a person for any one, *aliquid ad aliquid aditus intercludere*; to make one's self —, *invisibilis*, *aditum petentibus convocandi non dare*; it is — for any one, *aditus ad aliquid interclusus*.

Inaccuracy, n. *indiligentia*; defect, deformity, *pravitas* (when any thing has been done totally wrong); mistake, *citium*; if = untruth, it must be circumscribed by *falsitas* (since *falsitas* is a late term), e.g. to show the untruth of any thing, *aliquid falsum esse probare*. *Inaccurate*, adj. *indiligens*. Adv. *indiligenter*. See *Incorrect*.

Inaction, *Inactivity*, n. *seignities* (sleepiness, opp. *industria*); idleness, *ignavia* (opp. *navitas*); inertness, indolence, *inertia* (fear of work, opp. *navitas*); but *inertia* is also the state of being idle through the force of peculiar circumstances; as e.g. in Tac. Agr. *tribunatus annui quiete et otio transit*, *ignarus* and *Nerone temporum quibus inertia præ sapientia fuit*, comb. *seignities et inertia*, or *ignavia et inertia*; inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria*, *labor*); comb. *inertia atque desidia* or *desidia seignitiesque*; cessation of labour from fear of work, *cessatio*; leisure, *otium* (sometimes honourable, sometimes as a consequence of idleness, *desidia*, e.g. *si qui propter desidia in otio erant, tamen in sua turpi inertia capiti voluptatem*); rest, *quies* (when we don't act); the greatest —, *inertia magna seignitis*; to be completely idle, inactive, *nihil plane agere*; to throw into a state of —, *aliquid transdere in otium*, *aliquid a rebus gerendis* or a munere arceare (to prevent any one from being actively employed in any office); to fall into a state of —, *desidia in decessu*.

Inadequate, adj. to be —, *non convenire, non congruere, non respondere alicui rei, adhorere et aliquid re*; —, *alienus alicuique*; = inefficient, *non sufficiens*; = not adapted, not answering the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), *non satis idoneus*.

Inadmissibility, *n.* circumloc. by Inadmissible, *adj.* *quod admitti non potest, quod non licet.*

Inadvertence, *n.* negligencia (opp. diligentia); want of care, incuria; thoughtlessness, *accordia*; see Mistake. Inadvertent, *adj.* *negligens* (opp. diligens); thoughtless, *socors*, *cotab.* *socors* negligensque. Adv. *negligenter, socordius*; "incuriosus (bad); "incuriose (bad); see Careless.

Inaffability, *n.* by Inaffable, *adj.* *in sociabilis*. Inaffection, *n.* *leclitas verborum* (in speaking); simplicity (*morum*).

Inalienable, *adj.* *quod abalienari non potest.*

Inalimentary, *adj.* *parci cibi, imbecilla* or *infirmæ materis*.

Inalterable, *adj.* *immutabilis*; see Unchangeable.

Inane, *adj.* *inanis*; see Idle, Useless, Vain.

Inanimate, *adj.* *inanimus, inanimatus*; see Lifeless.

Inaudition, Insanity, *n.* *inānitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; emptiness, hollownes (fig.), *vanitas*; this speech has left a great emptiness in my mind, "hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfecit; there is in any one a complete lack of knowledge, *alqs omnis omnino eruditiois expertus atque ignarus est*; *alqs est omnium rerum rudis*.

Inappetence, Inappetency, *n.* *alci sibi cupiditas non est; fastidium*; see Disgust.

Inapplicability, *n.* by Inapplicable, *adj.* with *non cadere* (in with acc.); *non valere* (with abl.) (= not to apply to, e.g. in *uno serculo familie nomen non erat*).

Inapplication, *n.* *ignavia* (slowness, in opp. to exertion), *comb. tarditas et ignavia*; idle thoughtlessness, *accordia atque ignavia*; idleness, *pigrutia* (work done with reluctance, in opp. to cheerfulness); constant idleness, *inertia*; drowsiness, *semitis*; inclination to do nothing, remain on one spot, slothfulness, *desidia* (opp. *industria*); languidness, *languor, languor et desidia*; dread of work, *fuga laboris*; to grow weak with idleness, *desidia marcescere, marcescere otio et inertia sopiri*.

Inapprehensibility, *adj.* see Unintelligible. Inapprehensibility, *adj.* *negligens*; see Indifferent.

Inaptitude, *n.* *inutilitas*; = unfitness for business, *inertia*.

Inarticolate, *adj.* *obscurus*. Adv. *obscurè*.

Inartificial, *adj.* *sine arte formosus* (e.g. *prata, meadows*); *simplex* (e.g. *food, edis*; speech, language); clear, pure, candidus (speaker, speech); not affected, *infectatus* (e.g. pleasantness of a speaker, *juenilitas alci, post-Aug.*); unaffected in one's delivery; *genus dicendi candidum*; simplicity, *simplicitas*. Adv. *simpliciter*.

Inattention, *n.* *animus non attentus*; see Inadvertence, Negligence. Inattentive, *adj.* *non attentus* (e.g. *hearer, auditor*; mind, *animus*); to be — during the lessons; "non attendere animum ad verba or dicta præceptoris"; see Inadvertent.

Inaugurate, *v.tr.* *inaugurare* (*ἱεραίνω*), to take an omen by observing the flight of birds, or the like; e.g. *rite qui te inauguret*; *dedicare* (only in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. *statues, images, altars, temples, etc.*, the act being performed by a magistrate, whilst the pontifex pronounced the form of consecration); *consecrare* (any thing, e.g. an animal, a field, etc., the act of which might be performed by any person); to initiate, *initiare* (to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rights, *initia*, e.g. into the mysteries of Bacchus, *Bacchi*; into religious rites, *sacrorum sollemnitatibus*; into the shrine of science and literature, *initiare litteras* or *studium*, or with *Cic. litteris imbui* or *instrui*); fig. to — any one into state business, *alqm ad curam reipublicæ admovere*; — into any one's projects, *interior, intimus*, with and without *consilio* also; see Install. Inauguration, *n.* *dedicatio, consecratio*; the day of the —, *dedicationis dies*, also *alci rei consecranda sacer*; see Installation. Inauguratory, *adj.* "dedicationis causa; "ad dedicationem pertinent.

Inauration, *n.* *auratura* (any thing covered with gold).

Inauspicate, *adj.* *ominosus*; to be ill-omened, *omen habere*. Inauspicious, *adj.* in gen. *infelix*; see Evil, Unhappy, Unfortunate.

Inbeing, *n.* "ea alci rei natura quæ rei alci inhæret alqd.

Inborn, *adj.* *innatus*; see Innate.

Inbreathed, *adj.* *dieino spiritu inflatus*; see Inspire.

Inbred, *adj.* *innatus*.

Inbreed, *v.tr.* *gignere*.

Incege, *v.tr.* "hostias includere addectionis causa. Incagement, *n.* *inclusio*.

Incalculable, *adj.* *major quam qui calculari possit*.

Incalcescence, Incalcescence, *n.* only by circuml., see Calcesfaction.

Incantation, *n.* *delenimenta -orum*; see Enchantment.

Incanton, *v.tr.* *terre adjungere*; see Incorporate.

Incapability, *n.* *inertia*. Incapable, *adj.* *indocilis* (*adidaxerit, docuisti*), *indocile*; unfit for any business, *iners*; dull, *hebes*; unfit, incompetent, *inutills ad alqd* (e.g. to be a soldier, *ad arma*); not able to do any thing, *non potens alci rei or ad alqd faciendum* (e.g. to carry arms, *non potens armorum tenendorum*; not able to keep the legion in order, *non potens ad legionem cohibendam*); too dull for, *hebes ad alqd* (to understand, *hebes ad intelligendum*); to have no capabilities at all, *extremi ingenii esse*.

Incapacious, *adj.* *angustus*; see Narrow. Incapacitate, *v.tr.* "inutilem reddere. Incapacity, *n.*, see Incapability.

Incarcerate, *v.tr.* *includere* or *condere in carcerem* or *in custodiam*, or simply *includere*. Incarceration, *n.* *custodia, vincula -orum*, *n.* (the state of being incarcerated).

Incarinate, *adj.* *candore carnosus, carnosus*. Incarnation, *n.* *Christus humanam speciem induens*.

Incase, *v.tr.* "capsula cingere.

Incaulk, *v.tr.* "dolio cingere.

Incensation, *n.* *series alci narrationis alte repetita*. See Concatenation.

Incautious, *adj.* *imprudens*. See Improvident.

Incendiary, *n.* *incendiarius, incendiarius* (referring to one case only); see Rebel. Incendious, *adj.* *seditionis*; see Rebellious.

Incence, *n.* *thus*; of —, *thureus*; carrying —, *thurifer*; the frankincense tree, *thuris arbor*; smoke arising from the —, *fumus thuris*; censer; *acerra*; a grain of —, *thuris granum*; one who sells —, *thurarius* (Incer.); *v.tr.* *thus accendere*.

Inceuse, *v.tr.* *accendere, incendere, succendere* (lit. and fig.); see Exasperate. Incensement, *n.* *ira*; see Effluent, Rage. Incensation, *n.* *incensio*. Incensive, *adj.* *quod accendit*. Incensor, *n.* *auctor*; see Instigator. Incensory, *n.* *acerra*. Incentive, (1) *adj.* *quod instigat*; see Incite; (2) *n.* *instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, instinctus*; means of inciting, *irritamentum, irritamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illicebra, lenocinium* (allurement); see Impulse.

Inception, *n.* *initium*; see Commencement. Inceptive, *adj.* *incipiens*; see Commence, Begin. Inceptor, *n.* *elementarius* (one who is a beginner, especially in reading and writing); see Beginner.

Inceration, *n.* (= the act of covering with wax), by *alqd ceris illinere*; if inside, by *alqd intus cerâ illinere*.

Incessant, *adj.* *perpetuus*. See Continuous. Incest, *n.* *incestus, incestum*; to commit —, *incestum facere, committere*. Incestuous, *adj.* *incestus*; adv. *inceste*; an — person, *qui incestum fecit*.

Inch, *n.* (1) = a lineal measure, *digitus*; of the extent of an —, *digitalis* (as wide, as thick as a finger), *pulicaris* (of a thumb's breadth or thickness); of half an —, *semidigitalis*; (2) *prov.* = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart — from, *ab alqâ re non transcertum digitum* or

non digitum discedere; you, of whom every — is a philosopher (i.e. who are a philosopher in every respect), *tu, quantum quantur, nihil nisi sapientia es*; to guess at an —, to hit the right nail on the head, *rem acu tangere, rem ipsam putare*; the account agrees at an —, *ratio ad nummum convenit*; at an —, almost, *tantum non, non multum (not parum) absuit quin*, etc.; I cannot tell to an —, *rem non ita diligenter teneo*; not an —, *nihil* (with comparatives, e.g. not an — better, *nihil melius*); not an — different, *plane idem*; it does not make an — difference, *nihil interest, nihil differt*; not an — less, *ne pilo quidem minus* (e.g. to love each other, *se amare*); by inches, *paullatim, sensim*.

Inchest, v.tr. cistā claudere.

*Inchoative, adj. in a gramm. sense, *verbum inchoativum. See Inceptive.*

*Incidence, Incidency, n. (1) lit. = a falling on of one body on another, angle of —, *angulus contactus*; point of —, *punctum contactus*; fig. **vis communis*; (2) = accident, casualty, *casus*; see Accident, Chance. Incident, (1) adj. *fortuitus*; see Occasional, Accidental; (2) *n. eventus* or *eventum*; see Accident, Event, Occurrence. Incidental, adj. *fortuitus*; see Accidental.

Incinerate, v.tr. incendio delere (e.g. house, town, etc.); to —, reduce to ashes everything, *omnia incendiis vastare*; one who —, *ustor* (e.g. a curia or court, *curia*); see Burn. Incineration, *n. incendium*.

Inciency, n. initium; see Beginning. Incipient, adj. *initium faciens*; see B-gin.

*Incircumscriptible, adj. *quod terminationibus circumscripti non potest. See Unlimited.*

Incircumspection, n. improvidentia. See Improvidence, Negligence.

Incise, v.tr. = to make an incision, insecare, incidere; = to cut down, *arborem incidere* (i.e. lit. to make an incision so deep that it would fall at the slightest motion); to carve into, *incidere*; to cut one's name into a tree, *nomen incidere in arbore* or *describere in cortice*; to cut small slices of bread into the soup, **mollia panis incoquere*; to cut the corn and bring it in, *frumentum in horrea inechere*; to — (of the teeth of a saw), *incidere*; (of ropes) to cut the skin, *atterere, stringere cutem*; to cut in, *secare alqd* (e.g. the snow; *nivem*, i.e. to — it as it were by one's footsteps). Incision, *n. incisio* (only the act of making an —); *incisura* (the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); — in the liver of the victim, *fissum jecoris* or *jecorum*; the — made by the wheel, furrow, or by the ship in the water when it is sailing, etc., *sulcus*; a comma, *incisum* (an — in a sentence, i.e. a clause of a sentence); leaves with an —, indented leaves, *folia incisus*; to make an —, *insecare, incidere alqd*. Incisive, adj. **quod incidit*. Incisor, *n. (= a foretooth, which cuts, bites, or separates), dentes qui digerunt cibum, dentes qui secant*. Incisory, adj. **quod secat*.

Incitation, n. impulsus; see Impulse. Incite, v.tr. *instigare* (to instigate, set on); to excite, animate, *incitare, excitare, concitare*; to irritate, *irritare*; to stimulate, *stimulare, extimulare*; to rouse, kindle, *inflammaré, incendere, accendere*; to urge, *impellere*; to try to induce, *commovere* (all *alqm* or *alcjs* animus ad *alqd*), *comb. incitare et stimulare, stimulare et excitare, inflammaré et incendere, excitare et inflammaré, accendere et stimulare, impellere et incendere*; by circuml., *stimulos alcjs admovere* or *addere, stimulos subdere alcjs animo* (= to prick), *calcaria alcjs adhibere* or *admovere* (= to give the spur), *ignem alcjs subficere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy); to — any one to make war, to fight a battle, *ad certamen, ad bellum incitare* or *irritare alqm*; to — any one to learn, *irritare alqm ad discendum*; to — one's anger, *alcjs acutere iram, alqm ad iram irritare*, or simply *iritare alqm*; to become — by anger, *irā exacui* or *incendi*.

Incedit, instinetus alqd re; see Impel. Incitement, *n. impulsus*; see Impulse.

Incivility, n. inurbanitas, rusticitas (rudeness). Inclemency, *n. animi duritia* or *durities, inhumanitas*; see Severity. Inclement, adj. *durus*; see Merciless, Hard.

Inclinable, adj. inclinatus ad alqd; see Apt. Inclination, *n. (1) lit. inclinatio*; — of the head in bowing, **inclinatio capitis*; (2) in geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet), *fastigium* (slope); declivity, *proclivitas, declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, a bending upwards); — of the needle, **fastigium acis nauticæ* (*inclinatio* is never found in this sense); (3) = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi* or *voluntatis*; for any thing, *ad alqd* (in classical prose never *inclinatio* without *animi* or *voluntatis*) = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for any thing or any body, *studium alcjs rei* or *alcjs* (favour); the direction of the mind to one particular subject, *voluntas ingenii*; favourable — towards a person, *propensio in alqm voluntas, propensio in alqm studium*; love, amor, towards anybody, in or erga alqm (*affectio* in this sense is bad; in the golden age only = affection, state of the mind, *πάθος*); — for drinking wine, *rinolentia*; — for sensual enjoyment, *libido, libidines*; — to go into a passion, *iracundia, ad iram proclivitas*; from a wish, *studio* (e.g. to accuse, *accusare*); from a propensity, *propensio animo* (e.g. to do any thing, *alqd facere*); from free —; *ex animo*; to have an — for any thing, *inclinatio, proclivem, pronum esse ad alqd, alcjs rei studere, alcjs rei esse studiosum, alcjs rei studio teneri*; to have a great — for any thing, *studio alcjs rei ardere* or *incensum esse*; to have no — for any thing, *ad alqd re alienum esse* or (with the idea of reluctance) *abhorre*; to have — for any body, *propensio animo* or *propensio voluntate esse in alqm, alcjs studere* or *facere* (the latter if an actual proof is given); to love, *alqm amare, alcjs esse amantem*; to feel too great an — for any body, *nimum amantem esse alcjs* (ultra vera affectionis modum *alqm amare*, and such like, late); to feel no — for any body, *alieno* or *acceso ad alqm esse animo*; to heget an —, a taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studio incendi*; to love the —, the taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studium deponere*; to lose one's — for any body, *ab alqm alienari*; to follow one's — (i.e. to indulge in sensual pleasures, to give way to one's passion), *animi impetum sequi*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi* (e.g. in the study of literature). Incline, v.intr. (1) = to lean, *fastigium esse* (to slope); hanging downwards, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards; all three of a tendency); to glide down, *labi, delabi* (of things); neither to — one way nor the other, in *nulla parte habere proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); to fall to the ground, *delabi ad terram* (gradually), *ferri ad terram* (quickly); (2) = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari, se inclinare*; to — towards any thing, (see *inclinare* ad or in *alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinatio voluntatis propendere in alqm* to feel one's self from — drawn towards any body); to — towards any body's cause, party, *acclinare se ad alcjs causam*; to feel gradually, every day, more — for a thing, *delabi ad alqd* (e.g. to be reasonable, *quotidie magis ad aequitatem*); the opinion of the people — towards Zeno, *favor nationis inclinabat in Zenonem*; the senate is — for peace, *senatus inclinat ad pacem*; to — more towards peace, *inclinatiorem esse ad pacem*; inclined for any body or for any thing, *inclinatus ad alqd* (e.g. mind — for peace, *inclinatus ad pacem animi*); easy to persuade, *propensus* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into any thing, *proclivis ad alqd, pronus in alqd* or *ad alqd* (e.g. to be ill, to fly into a rage,

to be led away by passion; *proinus* before Tacitus almost referring only to bad —, momentary passion, animal instinct); — apt to a disease, *opportunitus alicui rei* (e.g. to catch a cold, *graccedini*); one anxious for any thing, or who courts any body's favour, *aleis rei* or *aleis studiosus*; friendly —, *alei amicus*; = merciful, *propitius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); benevolent, *benecolus* (of man); — to undergo labour and fatigue, *laboriosus*; kind disposition towards any one, *propensa in alqm voluntas*; a favourable ear, *aures secundae* (*prone* in case of censure); kind hearers! (as address), *beneroli-auditores*! he gave me a very favourable answer, *miki perbenigne respondit*; to be favourably disposed for any one, *ulci facere*, *inclinatione voluntatis propendere* (to be in decided favour of any body, of a party, e.g. of a judge); to be disposed for any thing, *propensus*, etc., *esse ad alqd*, *alei rei studere* (to strive after any thing); e.g. *novis rebus*, to be — for a revolt, *cupere* (with infin., to wish to do any thing); I am — for any thing, to do so and so, *animus inclinat ut*, etc.; I am rather — to believe that, etc., *magis inclinat animus ut arbitrer* (with acc. and infin.); I am the more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); to make any one favourably disposed towards one's self, *alqm ad studium sui perducere*, *alqm or aleis voluntatem conciliare*, *alqm benecolum facere*, *alqm placare* (to reconcile God); to show one's self — for any thing, *alqd non aspernari* (e.g. *pacem*); to cause any one to be favourably — for any thing, *aleis animum inclinare ad alqd* (e.g. *ad pacem*); this makes me — to believe that, etc., *haec animum inclinant ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); v.tr. *inclinare*; to — one's head, to bow, *caput inclinare*, *certrices curtare*, **caput submittere* (of men, to make a bow); *genua flexa submittere* (of females bending their knees); to — the head, bow before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm* (of men), **saluto alqm gnuis flexis et summissis* (of females); to bow, — one's head before any one to the ground, *totum corpus circumagere*, *curtatis membris humum pene contingens saluto alqm*, or in the context of the sentence simply *alqm tenerari* (from respect); *alqm adorare* (to stand before any one with a feeling of adoration); bowing (from a feeling of veneration), *venerabundus*; with a deep inclination of the head, *curvatus* (Imperial Rome), *curvata certrice humi pene affixus* (Imper. Rome); to — a person's heart, *animum aleis regere*, *flectere*, *moerere*; see Direct, Gov. etc.

Includ, v.tr. *celare alqd re*; *obscurare* (fig.) to conceal entirely, e.g. the height of danger, *magnitudinem periculi* (of any thing); see Obscure.

Include, v.tr. (1) lit. = to hold within, *claudere*; (2) = to comprehend, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *continere*; to — any one, reckon, *conjungere alqm*, e.g. *dedecus est nostrum, nostrum inquam, te conjungens* (you included); to — any one in one's prayer, *alqm eidem deo (sistend diti) commendare*; to be — in any thing, *comprehendi*, *contineri alqd re*; to be — in that number, in *eo numero esse* or *haberi*, *arcensum esse*; to be — in the same treaty, *eodem fœdere teneri*, *eidem fœderi ascriptum esse*; you —, *te annuero*; you not —, *te excepto*, *præter te*; to come in (in treating a certain subject), to fit in, *convenire in alqd*. Inclusion, n. *inclusio*. Inclusive, adj. that matter —, included, *additæ et re*; often simply by *cum* or *in*; there were 300 soldiers — the prisoners, **militēs erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*); there were 1000 soldiers — the military band, *mille erant milites, in his acceas cornicines tibicinesque*. Inclusively, that one —, **eo comprehenso*; — all those, **omnibus comprehensis* or *additis*.

Incoet, adj. *crudus* (not matured). Incoction, n. *cruditas*.

Incoactable, adj. (= unthought of), **supra quam cogitari non potest* (e.g. happy, bratus); to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*. Incogitancy, n.

incordia (idleness to think); *stupor*, *stupiditas* (= stupidity). Incogitant, adj. *socors* (idle to think); see Thoughtless. Incogitative, adj. *non cogitans*.

Incognito, adv. *incognitus*; to remain —, *a nemine cognosci*.

Incoherence, Incoherency, n. *circumloc.* with Incoherent, adj. *interruptus* (interrupted), *dissipatus* (scattered, torn, e.g. a speech); a speaker that speaks —ly, *orator dissipatus*; *minime coherens* or *consequens* (clinical term in metaphy., what does not follow); inconsistent, *sibi non constans*; what can be more — than, etc. *quid est insensilis quam*, etc. Adv. *minus recte* (not quite —ly, according to Cic. Div.).

Incombustibility, n. by Incombustible, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur*, *inictus ignibus* (fire-proof); to be fire-proof, *ignibus non absumi posse*, *igni resistere*.

Income, n. *rectigal* (including public and private income, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus* (in the sing. the returns), *fructus* (the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecunie* (a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici* (if in mere money) *pecunie rectigales*, — from the mines, *pecunia que reddit ex metallis*, *pecunias quas facio ex metallis*; — from lands, *prædiorum fructus*, *fructus quem prædia reddunt*; — from gain, *questus*; to make —, *questum facere*; to draw an income from, *pecunias facere* (or *capere*) *ex alqd re*; to give —, *in redditu esse*; — a constant —, *statum redditum præstare*; the outgoing exceeds the income, *redditi impendia exsuperant*; from my small income something will remain after the expense is paid, *ex meo tenui rectigali, detractis sumptibus, aliquid etiam redundabit*; I lay by small incomes (savings) for old age, *omnes meas viandemias co reservo ut illud subsidium senectutis pararem*. He has an income to live on, *habet unde vivat* (or *utatur*); — well, **habet unde commode vivat*. See Tax.

Incommensurability, n. *circumscr.* by Incommensurable, adj. *incomparabilis* (post-Aug.); see Incomparable.

Incommensurable, adj. *quod commisceri non potest*. Incommixture, n. *puritas*.

Incommode, v.tr. *onere alqm* or *alqd alqd re*; see Harass, Molest. Incommodious, adj. *incommodus* (not being made to suit, e.g. *Antonii colloquium cum herolibus nostris pro re nata non incommodum*); *alienus* (unsuited for the object, as regards time and place); uneven, *iniquus* (hence disadvantageous, e.g. locality); troublesome, *molestus*; intricate, *impeditus* (e.g. a road, *via*, opp. *expeditus*); inconvenient, — shoes, *calcei ad pedem non apti*, *calcei non habiles*; an — dress, *vestis nimis stricte*.

Incommunicable, adj. *quod communicari non potest*.

Incommutability, Incommutableness, n. *immutabilitas*; see Immutability. Incommutable, adj. *immutabilis*; see Immutabile.

Incompact, adj. by copulare *alqd cum alqd re*.

Incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (of pers. and things; post-Aug.); unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*); *divinus* (divine, of pers. and things, e.g. a lesson, *legio*; a voice, *vox*; works, *opera*), *singularis* (unique, of pers. and things, e.g. daughter, *filia*; virtue, *virtus*), *eximius* (uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who as regards his diction can be equalled to none, *Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir*; an excellent talent, *ingenium celeste ingenii*; a triumph —, etc., *triumphus qui tantum priores excedit, ut omnium ante ætorem comparationem amplitudine vincat*; adv. *sine exemplo*, *supra omnia exempla* (Inscr.); divine, *eximie*; to be extremely savage, ferocious, *omnem comparationem feritatis excedere*.

Incompassionate, adj. *nihil sentiens*; see Unfeeling.

Incompatibility, *n.* *importunitas* (a person's importunity). Incompatible, *adj.* (1) of any thing that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab aliq re, alci rei contrarius* (of things); — with any one's dignity, *a dignitate alienus, alcijs dignitati contrarius*; to be — with any thing, *abhorrere ab aliq re* (e.g. with literature; *a literis*); *pugnare inter se* (to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together); (2) = irreconcilably disagreeing (e.g. tempers), *incommodus, insociabilis* (unsocial); = disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of pers.), *comb. importunus atque incommodus*; = quarrelsome, *rizosus* (of pers.).

Incompensable, *adj.* *quod compensari non potest*.

Incompetence, Incompetency, *n.* *circumscr.* by Incompetent, *adj.* *non iustus, alienus ab aliq re*; to be — for any thing, *faciendi aliqd jus or potestatem non habere, jure aliqd facere non posse*; to meddle with any one's business without being competent, * *alio incito se immiscere or se inserere alci rei*; see Inadequate.

Incompliance, *n.* *recusatio, retractatio*, with any thing, *alcijs rei*; complying with, *sine retractatione, haud gravate* (not reluctantly, not grudgingly), without refusing, *sine ulla recusatione or retractatione*; to persist in not complying with, *in recusando perstare*; see Denial.

Incomposed, *adj.* see Discomposed.

Incomprehensibility, *n.* *circumscr.* by Incomprehensible, *non comprehensus*; see Inconceivable.

Incompressible, *adj.* *quod comprimi, condensari* (to be condensed) *non potest* (e.g. water).

Inconceivable, *adj.* *quod celari non potest*.

Inconceivable, *adj.* *non comprehensus, non perceptus, comb. non comprehensus et non perceptus, non comprehensus neque perceptus, or circumscr. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest, quod comprehendendi or percipi non potest* (κατάληκτος, where the understanding cannot come up to); unintelligible, *quod intelligi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod intelligentiae nostrae vim atque rationem fugit*; what we cannot imagine, *quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest, quod mens et cogitatio capere non possit*; inexplicable, immense, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facilitas*); incredible, what can hardly be believed, *incredibilis* (e.g. volatileness, *levis animi*); — quickness, *celeritas tanta quantum cogitare non possumus*; to be —, *cogitatione comprehendere or percipi non posse, fugit aliqd intelligentiae nostrae vim ac notionem*; the incorporeal state of the soul is inconceivable for us, *qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus*.

Inconchity, *n.* = want of proportion, * *ratio impar* (lit.); *incommodum* (lit. disadvantage); not to be in proportion to any one, any thing, *imparem esse alci, alci rei*; there is — between the parts, the parts are not in proportion to each other, *partes inter se dissident*.

Inconclusive, *adj.* *non gravis* (e.g. an argument, *argumentum*).

Inconcurring, *adj.* *non consentiens, non congruens* (inter se).

Inconcessible, *adj.* *stabilis*.

Incomformable, *adj.* *alienus, inaequalis*; see Incompatible.

Incongruity, *n.* *absurditas*; see Absurdity, Contradiction. Incongruous, *adj.* *alienus ab aliq re, ab aliq re, ineptus*; see Improper, Absurd.

Inconsequence, *n.* = Incoherent, Absurdity. Inconsequent, *adj.* *minus rectus*; see Incoherent, Contradictory, Absurd.

Inconsiderable, *adj.* *levis* (without weight, unimportant, of persons and things, e.g. a present; in a fig. sense *levis* only in Cic. once, *munus levis*), work, danger, battle, authorities, i.e. writers); *mediocrius* (mediocre, common, e.g. a

man, a family; then = not very great, light, etc.; e.g. an evil, *a genius, talent*; *minutus* (trifling); *exiguus* (small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, *copiae*; fortune, property, *res familiaris*); small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnus*, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*; troop of soldiers, *monus*; occurrence, *res*); trifling (not worth mentioning in a narrative), *parvus dictu* (e.g. event, *res*, opp. *magni momenti res*); = unable to accomplish, to do much, *infirmus*; *comb. exiguus et infirmus*; null in a matter, *nullus* (obdies); not —, *nonnullus*; so very —, *tantulus* (so little); — an unimportant person, *vir or homo mediocrius* (of ordinary qualities), *homo neque honore neque nomine illustris* (no honour and no name attached to), *homo ignobilis or obscurus* (of obscure origin); a small state, *ciuitas exigua et infirma* (with — resources, opp. *ciuitas ampla et florens*); a garrison not —, *haud invalidum presidium*; a sum of money not —, *nummi non mediocrius summae*; unimportant reasons, *parvula causa*; to put unimportant questions, *res minutas quærere, minutas interrogaciones proponere*; to be anxious about trifles, *minutiarum esse studiosum* (but not *reducium curare*, i.e. lit. to cure a disease called paronychia, which Cic. only uses in that sense in connexion with *capiti mederi*); to represent any thing as —, *aliqd eleuare or verbis extenuare*; to consider, believe any thing to be unimportant, *aliqd parafacere, aliqd in leui habere*. Inconsiderate, *adj.* *inconsideratus* (without thinking); *inconsultus* (rash); *incautus, incautus*; improvident, *improvidus*, *comb. improvidus incautusque*; imprudent, *imprudens*; regardless, *in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur* (without any regard being had for a person's rank); *immodest, indiscret, immodestus*; pert, *protervus*. Adv. —ly, *inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter*; nullius ratione habito or delectu omni et discrimine omisso, *omissis auctoritatibus* (without regard to persons); indiscreetly, *immodeste, pertly, proterve*. Inconsideration, *n.* *inconsiderantia* (thoughtlessness); *imprudencia* (want of circumspection).

Inconsistence, *n.* *discrepantia*; see Absurdity, Contradiction. Incompatible, or circum-cr. by Inconsistent, *adj.* *alienus*; see Contradictory, Incompatible, Absurd.

Inconsolable, *adj.* *inconsolabilis*; *aleja dolor or luctus nullo solatio leuari potest*; to be —, *nihil consolationis admittere*; I am — in my grief, *tunc omnem consolationem dolor*.

Inconsistency, *n.* *discrepantia*; see Contradiction, Discrepancy.

Inconspicuous, *adj.* *quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest*; to improve hardly at all, to make — progress (in learning), *pauca nihil proficere in literis*. Adv. *sensim*.

Inconstancy, *n.* *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *venti*; of earthly things, *rerum humanarum*); changeableness, *uarietas* (e.g. of the army); infidelity of a person, *infidelitas*, *comb. uarietas atque infidelitas* (e.g. of the army); fickleness, *infirmilas*; levity, *leuitas*, *comb. leuitas et infirmilas*; changeableness in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas mentis*, *comb. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*; moveableness, *variableness, mobilitas* (also of any thing personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortuna*); changes in the weather, *caelum varians*. Inconstant, *adj.* *inconstans* (not remaining always the same, physie., e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things, opp. *constans*); changing, *variatus, varius* (the former, e.g. of the weather, *caelum*; the latter in a moral sense, opp. *constans*); unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); vacillating, wavering, *infirmus* (of persons and things, opp. *firmus*); volatile, *levis* (of persons); changeable, fickle in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons), *comb. varius et mutabilis*; fickle gen., *one who goes easily from one thing to another, mobilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium, uni-*

mus; will, resolution, *voluntas*); uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluctus* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); to be very —, changeable, *pluvius aut folio facilius moveri*; see Changeable.

Inconsumable, adj. *inconsumptus* (what cannot spoil); *inictus* (unconquerable; good for war, often with *ad* and acc., e.g. *inictum ad laborem corpus*, *inictum ad vulnera corporis*; or with the abl., e.g. *dentes inicti sunt ignibus*).

Inconsummate, adj. *imperfectus*. See Imperfect.

Incontaminate, adj. *incontaminatus*. See Immaculate.

Incontestable, adj. *non refutatus*. See Indisputable.

Incontiguous, adj. *non finitimus*.

Incontinence, n. *incontinentia* (want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (intemperance). Incontinent, adj. *incontinens*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*, *intemperanter*.

Incontrollable, adj. *sine custodia*.

Incontrovertible, adj. *quod refutari non possumus*. See Indisputable.

Inconvenience, Inconvenience, n. *incommoditas* (e.g. of any thing, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (an — to any one); a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to any one, *alci incommodare* or *incommodum esse*; if it can be done without causing you any —, *quod commodo tuo fiat*; as soon as it can be done without giving you any —, *quum erit tui commodum*; to cause any one —, *alci incommodum afferre*, *concellare* (trouble); to cause unpleasantness, *alci argotium exhibere*, *facessere*. Inconvenient, adj. *inopportunus*, *intempestivus* (in undue season), *incommodus* (not quite convenient); adv. *intempestive*, *incommodum*; to call upon any one at an — time, *incommodum venire ad alqm*; not fit, improper, *non aptus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; not suited for a certain purpose, *non idoneus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *alci rei*; —, not agreeable, *minus commodus*, *incommodus* (e.g. conversation, *colloquium*); unfavourable, *alienus* (respecting time or place), for any body or for any thing, *alci* or *alci rei*, *ab algo* or *ab alqd re*; silly, *ineptus* (of things); very —, not at all fit, *minime aptus*, for any body or for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; *alienissimus*, for any body or for any thing, *ab algo* or *ab alqd re*; adv. *inepte*.

Inconvertible, adj. *inconvertibilis*.

Inconvertible, adj. *immutabilis*. See Immutability.

Inconvinable, adj. *qui adduci non potest ut alqd credat*, *non adductus ad credendum*.

Incorporate, v.tr. *inserere*, *includere*, *adungere*. See Embody.

Incorrect, adj. *non iustus* (not according to order, opp. *iustus*), *pravus* (perverse, contrary to reason, improper, opp. *rectus*); *vitiosus* (full of mistakes, opp. *rectus*); —, false, not true, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); —, wrong measure, *mensura non iusta*; wrong weight, *poundus vulgaris* (too light; but, *poundus iniquum*, in Virg. Georg. = very liberal, too heavy a weight); — expressions, — mode of speaking, *sermo iniquatus* (opp. *sermo pius*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia insunt* (mistakes against the rules of a language, e.g. *solacismus*, expressed according to Quint. 1, 5, 36) in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*; copied, and printed —, *mendosissime descriptus*; Adv. —ly, *perperam* (wrong; contrary to the real nature of any thing, opp. *recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronunciare*; to sing —, i.e. contrary to the rule, *perperam canere*; to translate, interpret the meaning of a sentence, *interpretari* (male *interpretari* would be — to give an unfavourable interpretation); to judge —, *perperam iudicare*; to use a word —, *perperam verbum dicere*; —, i.e. with many mistakes, *vitiosus* (opp. *recte*, e.g. to infer, *arguere*, *concludere*; to take a wrong course, *vitiose facere*; to speak, *loqui*); falsely, untruly, *falso*

(opp. *vere* or *vero*); different from what it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*); you are wrong, *falsus es*; to play or sing wrong notes, *dissonum quiddam canere*; —, i.e. full of mistakes, *mendose* (e.g. to write); the letter is written very —, *epistola parum emendata est*. Incorrigibility, n. * *stigma*; *præritas*. Incorrigible, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*, *insanabilis*.

Incorrupt, adj. *quod non putrescit*, *inconsumptus*; fig. *integer*, *inconsumptus* (opp. *pretio venalis*); to be —, *pecunie* or *largitioni resistere*; * *animus*; *adversus dona inrictum gerere*. Incorruptibility, Incorruption, n. * *animus* *adversus dona inrictus*; integrity, *integritas*; disinterestedness, *innocentia*.

Incrassate, v.tr. *crassorem reddere* (e.g. *pilulam*); v.intr. *crassorem fieri*. Incrassation, n. by verbs. Incrassative, adj. *quod alqm rem crassorem facit*.

Increase, v.intr. (1) = to grow, *crecere*, *accrescere*, *suavescere* (gradually), *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augecere*, *carborari*, *ingravescere* (in strength), *increbescere* (to become more frequent, follow closely on each other), *increbescere*, *evalescere* (to get the upper hand), *proficere*, *progressus facere* (to advance), in height, in *altitudinem* *crecere* (of things), *adolescere* (of young men); in breadth, in *latitudinem*, in length, in *longitudinem* *crecere*. The moon increases and decreases, *luna crescit et decrescit*; the number of the enemy —, *numerus hostium crescit*; the pains — daily; *dolores in dies accrescent*; the sickness —, *malum ingravescit* or *carboratur*. Increase, n. = growth, *incrementum*, *accessio*, *auctus*, *progressus*; to make —, *incrementum capere*, *incrementum augeri*; (2) v.tr. to augment; *amplificare* (to make wider); *dilatare* (to spread out); *propagare* or *proferre* *alqd* or *finem* (to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *finem imperii*), *augere* (to increase by addition; e.g. the number of the prototons, *numerus pratorum*; also by work in this sense *amplificare* et *augere*); *multiplicare* (to multiply); — a house, *domum amplificare* or *multiplicare*; *accessionem adungere* *adibus*; — a person's territory, *magnam regionem finibus alcijs addere*. Increase, n. = augmentation; *amplificatio* (e.g. *glorie*, *rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium*. Debt accumulates by the increase of the interest, *ex uterum multiplicandis usuris erit*. See Augment, Grow.

Incredible, adj. *incredibilis*; it is —, *(auditu, dictu, memoratu) incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*. See Disbelieve.

Incredulous, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*. See Unbelieving.

Increment, n. *incrementum*. See Increase.

Incremental, adj. (= increasing), *increbescens*; see Increase; (2) (in heraldry used as a n., = moon in her increase) *nova* or *prima luna*; *luna intermestris* or *intermestrum*. The time of new moon, *tempus intermestrum*, *interlunium*; the time of the —, *quum inchoat luna*; always about the time of the —, *sub interlunio*; the first, second, fourth day after the —; after new moon, *prima*, *secunda*, *quarta luna*; at the beginning of the —, *intessente luna nova*; at the beginning or on the first day after the —, *norissimâ primâre luna*.

Incrust, v.tr. *crustare*, *incrustare*; — covered with a crust, *crustatus*; see Crust, Bark, Rind. Incrustation, n. * *incrustatio*, better by circuml. with verbs and nouns. See Crust, Cover.

Incurbate, v.intr. *incurbare*, *incurbare ois* or *incurbare ora*; see Hitch. Incubation, n. *incubatio*, *incubitus*. Incubus, n. *incubo* *bonis*; to be troubled with the — (nightmare), *ab incubone delatui*.

Inculcate, v.tr. *predicere* (to impress upon any one to do or not to do a certain thing, *prociere*), that not; etc. *predicere ut, ne, etc.*; to — that, etc., *inculcare ut, etc.*; *imprimere* (to impress, imprint a mark upon) or *insculpere* (to engrave) *alqd* in *alqd re* (the two latter verbs both lit. and fig.); to have been — on the heart, in *animo*

inculptum esse or *in animo inculptum habere*; to be natural, and to be — in the soul as it were; *inatum et in animo quasi inculptum esse*; to — on one's mind the idea of any thing, *inprimere notionem alicui rei in animo suo*; to knock a thing into any one's head, *effigere, insigere* (to affix, cause to stick); to knock the alphabet into the boys' heads, *litteras effigere pueris*; to — on the memory, *animi in mandare* or *insigere* or *effigere*, *animi suo effigere* (to — on the mind); to have been deeply — on the memory, *habeere in memoria*; to — on the heart, *alqd penitus animo mentique*, or, if referring to several, *animis aut mentibusque mundare*; *alqd demittere in pectus* or *in pectus animusque*, or, if referring to several, *in pectus animusque*; to have been deeply — on the heart, *alqd descendere* (of doctrines, etc.); it has been deeply — on my heart, *penitus inherescit in mente, inscum habet pectori meo, mihi in visceribus habet* (of exhortations, etc.); to have — from the instructions received in the earliest youth the conviction, that, etc., *praeceptis ab adolescentiis audere sibi*; ideas which are stamped as it were on the human mind, *notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatae*; see *Impress.* Incultation, n. *circumlit.* by Incultate.

Inculpable, adj. *innocens.* See *Blameless.*
Incult, adj. *incultus*; see *Uncultivated, Waste.*
Incultivation, n. *inopis cultus.*

Incumbency, n. (1) = a relying on something, *officium* (in error.), *nimis* (as the duty of an officer); (2) = the state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, *possessio beneficii*; see *Benefice.*
Incumbent, adj. (1) = lying on (as duty or obligation), any thing is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere*, or *est* with genit., e.g. it is — upon the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli*; it is — upon me, you, etc., *meum, tuum est*; this is not — upon me, *hæc non sunt mea partes, hoc non est meum*; (2) n. = a clergyman who is or is supposed to be resident on his benefice, the duties of which it is — upon him to discharge, *beneficiarius.*

Incumbrous, adj. *molestus.* See *Troublesome.*

Incur, v.tr. lit. = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm or alci rei*, *incidere in alqd* (e.g. to —, fall in with a herd); to — any thing (fig.), *colligere*, e.g. hatred, *incidium*, by any thing, *alqd re*, or *alci in odium venire*, in *alci odium incurere* or *irruere*; to cause hatred against a person, *alci incidium constare* (lit. to light up), (of pers., *alci odium sibi constare* not found in any of the classic writers), *alci odium conciliare* (of pers.), *alci incidium or odium contrahere* (of actions; *alci odium sibi c.* as well as *in alci odium incidere* not classical); to involve a person in quarrels, *certamen alci contrahere*; to bring censure on any one, *alqm in vituperationem adducere*; to make enemies to any one, *alci inimicos injungere*; to — enmity, *inimicitias in se cupere*; to bring on sickness, *adversam valetudinem contrahere*, from any thing, *alqd re*; to bring on a disease, *morbum nunciare*; to bring on any thing through one's own fault, *sua culpa sibi alqd contrahere*; to — danger, in *periculum* or in *diacrimen* so *incurrere.*

Incurability, n. by *Incurable*, adj. *insanabilis* (of things, e.g. a disease, a wound), *immedicabilis*; hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a hopeless case, a patient given up by the medical attendant).

Incuriosity, n. *negligentia alci or alci rei*; see *Indifference, Negligence.* Incurious, adj. *securus* (of pers. and things). See *Indifferent, Careless.*

Incurison, n. *incurio in fines hostium facta* (expedition of a small detachment into the enemy's territory). See *Inroad, Invasion.*

Incurvate, v.tr. *incurvare*; see *Crook.* Incurvation, n. *curvatio, incurvatio.* See *Bend, Curve.*

Indebted, adj. (1) = being in debt, *debere alci pecuniam*; (2) = obliged by something received, to be — to any one, *alci obnoxium esse*, *alci beneficiis obligatum esse* (through acts of kindness); to be greatly — to any body, *alci multum or multa*

beneficia debere, gratiam debere. See *Owe, Oblige.*

Indecency, n. *indignitas* (improper conduct, improper treatment of others, when any thing is unfit to be seen), *turpitudine* (— in any one's language or behaviour). Indecent, adj. *indecorus* (unbecoming, opp. *decorus*, e.g. laughter, *risus*; but *indecorus* is not to be found in good prose, and *dederorus* and *dederorosis* always = dishonouring); *turpis* (ugly, as in phys. sense, opp. *pulcher*; in a moral sense, opp. *honestus*, e.g. dress, manners, expression); *liberalis* (lit. = unworthy of a free man, ungentelemanly, opp. *liberatis*, e.g. joke, *jocus*); *parum verecundus* (offensive to modesty and decency, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*); an — action, *quod inhonestum factu videatur* (e.g. to commit, *facere*); — behaviour, *indignitas*, or, if it is a constant thing or is repeated, *indignitates*; to be —, unbecoming, *indecorum* (*turpem*, etc.) *esse*, *dederice* or *non dederice*, for any one, *alqm indecere* (after the use of the classical writers; it is — to, etc., *indecorum est* or *dederice* or *non dederice* (with infin.), *deforme est* (it is ugly, disgraceful, with infin.); any thing is considered —, *alqd ab honestate remotum ponitur*, *alqd turpe putatur*; *ad, indecere* (indecent only in writers after the classical age), *indigne*, *inhoneste*, *turpiter*; in a manner unbecoming to the majesty of a sovereign, *contra decus regium.*

Indeciduous, adj. (= not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn), *non cadens, non decidens.*

Indecimable, adj. **decimarum* or *decumarum* *immunitatem habere.*

Indecision, n. *ambitio.* Indecisive, adj. *ambius.*

Indecissable, adj. **cerbum quod casibus immutari non potest, quod declinari non potest.*

Indecorous, adj. *indecorus*; see *Indecent.* Indecorum, n. *deformitas* (ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *clitum*; or more frequently circumver. by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dederice*, e.g. that is on —, *hoc turpe est* or *dederice*; to commit an —, *deformatem offerre.* See *Indecency.*

Indeed, adv. (= in reality), *vere* (truly); *re vera*, *se* (in reality, indeed, opp. *nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance); — I *thane vero?* (in an ironical sense, ain't I? you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, as this is true, it is indeed, *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero* (only at the beginning of a whole sentence; both also = yes certainly, i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane*; *quidem*, *enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe*, *nimirum*, *scilicet*, *videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely (*ἀλλοδὴ*); *nimirum* (*ἀλλοδὴν*), no doubt; *scilicet*, *videlicet*, = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense); e.g. very difficult —; *sane difficultas.* You wish me, then, to tell the remainder. DAV. Certainly —. *Nempe ergo eis, quæ restant, me loqui.* DAV. *Sane quidem.* I could — wish, *Servius*, as you write, that you had been present in my very difficult position, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu assissemus*; — but this very same thing we will always do. —, said he, we, etc., *Serum hoc idem sope faciamus.* Nos vero, *inquit ille*, etc.; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Atale, credo, mererer de meis civibus*; Then as soon as Cotta saw me, he said, you come very opportunely. —, said I, I believe myself I arrived at a fortunate time, *Tum ut me Cotta vidit, peropportunè venis.* Atqui, *nihil quovis videor, inquam, venisse opportunè.* D. I will do it with pleasure. SYN. I thank you. D. — it is true. D. *Tibi lubens bene faciam.* SYN. *Gratiam habeo.* D. Atqui (ironically) *hoc errum est*; But you postponed all counsels until that moment when we should know what had happened at Brundisium; — we know, nevertheless we hesitate, *Sed tu omnia consilia differabas in id tempus quum*

sciremus quæ B. undam acta essent. scimus nempe, hæremus nihilominus; But I —, whilst I collect every reason of excuse, lest I should be compared with Cæsar, from this very fact am accused of arrogance, Sed ego nimirum, dum omnes excusationis causas colligo, ne cum Cæsare conferar, hoc ipso crimine arrogantia subeo; G. So then the king fixed his eyes upon you? Tr. — he did G. Rex ergo in te oculis? Tr. Scilicet; Which then of these things do he deny to have done? — that one thing, which was necessary, to have received the money, Quid enim horum se negat fecisse? Aliud ridet et unum, quod necesse, pecuniam accepisse; and —, et sane; surely —, immo vero; — ... but nevertheless, etsi ... tamen (e.g. — the republic was not concordant, but nevertheless, etc., civitas etsi non concors, tamen fuit, etc.), or by itself quidem, si quidem ... or sed tamen; — not, neque (at the beginning of a sentence, with sed following), nequaquam (preceding one single expression, e.g. another town, not quite as wealthy —, aliud oppidum, nequaquam opulentum); then —, tum vero; at that time —, tuncque

Indefatigability, Indefatigabile, *n.* circumloc. **Indefatigable**, *adj.* assiduus (constantly active), impiger (unwearied), indefessus (not yielding to fatigue; non defatigatus means only, that the state of weariness does not exist at the time), integer (quite fresh, comb. assiduus et indefessus, since no manner of work has been done as yet to cause fatigue), = constant application, assiduus, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas *Adv.* assidue (assidue bad Lat.), impigrie, — engaged, summi industriæ

Indefectible, Indefectible, *adj.* ratio carens, non interiturus; see Faultless, Imperishable.

Indefensible, *adj.* quod defendi non potest.

Indeficiency, n. bonus status, bona conditio; see Complemēt, Completeness, Fulness. **Indeficient, adj.** integer, see Complete

Indefinite, adj. incertus (uncertain, e.g. answer, responsus), doubtful, dubius, undecided, suspensus et obscurus (wrapped up in darkness and uncertainty, e.g. words, verba); ambiguous, ambiguus (e.g. oracle, oraculum, of double meaning), for an — period, in incertum, ad tempus (for a time, e.g. to lend); the — pronoun, pronomen infinitum or ind. finitum (gramm.), *adv.* dubie; to leave any thing uncertain, aliquid in incerto relinquere, an — sign, signum dubie datum.

Indeliberate, adj. inconsultus (acting without the advice of others, acting without consideration, and (acting that shows want of thought), inconsideratus (acting without having first removed any cause of injury, also of personification of things, e.g. desires, incognitus in this sense only in Plaut and late writers), rash, temerarius (e.g. an exception, ror), comb. inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus, demens (void of common sense, any thing showing a want of sense); a rash step, temeritas, dementia *Adv.* inconsulte, inconsiderate or parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione.

Indelibility, n. circumloc. **Indelible**, *adj.* indelibilis (post-Aug., e.g. name or circumloc. by quod deleri non potest; quod elui non potest (what cannot be wiped off, e.g. a stain on a person's character, macula), inextinctus (lit and fig. post-Aug., e.g. fire, name), inextinguibilis, implacabilis (e.g. hatred, fig.), scripturus (fig., e.g. hatred).

Indelicacy, n. see Coarseness **Indelicate, adj. parum reverendus (e.g. an expression, ror), surbanus (unmannerly, ungentlemanly, e.g. a time dictum). *Adv.* parum reverēde, surbane, e.g. Coarsely**

Indemnification, n. damni restitutio, in the connexion of a sentence cum censio, or circumloc. by damnum pensare or compensare or sarcire or resarcire or restituere, e.g. an —, ut damnum alio modo compensetur Indemnify, v. tr. damnum aliter restituere, sarcire, resarcire, pensare, — to — any thing for a thing, compensare aliquid aliquid, — to — any body by a reward, remunerari aliquem

premio, they — him for the loss of that place by giving him another, pro honore et honore redditus est; to —, damnum suum lezare; to be — by any thing for any thing, solari aliquid aliquid re (to render bearable, mitigate. Indemnity, *n.*, see Indemnification.

Indent, v. tr. (1) incidere aliquid, serratum incidere; indented leaves, folia serrato ambitu, folia serrata incisura; (2) to bind out by indentures on contract (e.g. to — a young man to any one), pacto aliquid re, contringere, see Bind, Contract, (2) v. intr. = to make a compact, pacisci or depacisci cum alio, see Contract. **Indent, n.** (1) = incisura, indentation, crena (the notch in the arrow, γλῆφίς), linea (line marked), incisura (incision in gen., which see), (2) = a stamp, effigies; see Impression. **Indenture, n.** pactum, see Contract. **To indenture, v. tr.** (1) = to indent, sulcos facere, agere, ducere (to make furrows), sulcare (to furrow, hinc = to make ridges in land), see Indent, (2) = to — an apprentice, perhaps *falsipulum (artificis or magistri) or taberna alumnus (i.e. apprentice of an artisan) pacto contringere

Independence, n. libertas (opp. servitus), arbitrium liberum (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment, opp. alius voluntas); to deprive any one of his —, aliam libertatem eripere, to lose one's —, libertatem perdere or amittere, to have lost one's —, servitute, servitute nati **Independent, adj.** sui juris (of one who is his own master, of age), sui potius (who does as he thinks proper), liber et solutus, solutus et liber (free and unbound, tied by nobody); God is an — being, nullius est naturæ obediens aut subiectus Deus, to be —, sui juris or sui potestatis or in sui potestate esse, integre ac soluta libertatis esse (to be one's own master), to obey nobody, nemini parere, to live as one thinks proper, — from others, ad suum arbitrium vivere; to have its own laws (of a state), sua jura et suas leges habere, to live — from any one else, from every body, non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, absolute vivere, many states that hitherto had been —, multæ civitates quæ in illum diem ex aquo egerant, to make —, proprii juris facere (e.g. a town); to make one's self —, to become —, in libertatem se vindicare.

Indescribable, adj. inenarrabilis (what cannot be enumerated, e.g. trouble, labour, labor), incredibilis (incredible, e.g. joy, lætitia), singularis (singular, unique, extraordinary, e.g. misfortune, fides; cruelty, crudelitas), or by nescio quid (what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, illud nescio quid præclarum), possessed of an eloquence that surpasses every description, supra quam enarrari potest eloquent, —, extremely beautiful, supra quam ut describi facile possit carinus, your letter has caused me an — pleasure, exprimere non possum, quanto quidam me officii mei tua litera.

Indestructible, adj. quod diu or ævum non potest, = imperturbabile, quod turbari or perturbari non potest see Incombustible

Indeterminate, adj. incertus, see Indefinite **Indetermination, n.** circumloc. by Indefinite, which see **Indetermined, adj.** dubius (doubtful), incertus (uncertain), to be —, magnâ consilii inopia affectum esse, I am — what to do, dubius or incertus sum quid faciam, I am — whether to stay or to go, incertum mihi est quid agam, aleam an maneam, I am — whether, etc., incertus sum, utrum, etc. *Adv.* dubitanter

Indevotion, n. (1) = want of devotion during divine worship, circumloc. by Devotion, which see, (2) = absence of devout affections, pectus lentum, lentitudo (coldness), finis (cold indifference towards a person); irreverentia aliquid rei or ad aliquid aliquid (post-Aug., want of veneration or respect, e.g. towards the Deity, for right and wrong, etc.), sacrilitas (cruelty towards a lover, coolness); = indifference as regards religion, want

of religious feeling, *irreverentia deorum ac religionum, negligentia deorum ac religionis* (irreverentia religionis, only as regards the outward mode of worshipping the gods); *negligentia, quod nihil deos portendere credunt* (as regards belief in omens). Indevout, adj. **rebus sacris non intentus*; see Devout.

Index, n. (1) in gener. = that which points out, *index* (in a good or bad sense); (2) = the hand that points to any thing (as the hour of the day, the road to a place, etc.); **virgula horarum index* (in clocks); **pila itineris index* (a pillar to indicate the road); see IIand; (3) = table of the contents of a book, *argumentum* (arg. alone is sufficient, if in the connexion of the sentence), *epitome* (επιτομή, a table of the contents of a book; Cic. also uses the Greek *περίοχη*).

Indexterity, n. *inactia*.

Indian, adj. **Indianus, Indicus*; — ink, *atramentum Indicum*.

Indicate, adj. *indicans*. Indicate, v.tr. (1) = to show, *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; (in reference to future things) *significare, pronunciaré, portendé*; the victory is — through omens, *victoria se ostendit omnibus*; (2) = to make known any thing not seen before, *indicare, indicium alci rei scire*; = to announce a messenger, *nunciare, nuntium alci*; *afferre*; = to point out, hint at a thing, *significare, significationem alci rei dare* (opp. *declarare*, to make an open declaration); = to declare any thing that is to be kept a secret, *enunciare*; = to denounce, inform, *disferre*; = to betray, *proderé*; = to declare, state what is to be done, to take place, *denunciare* (e.g. war); see Declare. Indication, n. *indicium*; see Declaration. Inductive, (1) adj. *inducens*; see Declare; (2) — mood (gramm.), *fatendi modus, modus indicativus*. Indictory, *significans*; see Demonstrate, Declare.

Indict, v.tr. (1) = accuse, *legē agere cum algo*, for any thing, *alci rei* or *de algo re*; *judicio expetiri cum algo*, for any thing, *de algo re*; see Accuse, Action. Indictment, n., bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it); to bring a bill of — against any one, *libellum de algo dare*.

Indictable, adj. **quocum de algo re lege agi potest in lege agendum est*. Indictor, n. *accusator*; see Accuser, Author.

Indiction, n. *declaratio*; see Declaration.

Indifference, n. (1) in the lit. sense, *levitas, vilitas* (lightness of a matter); = carelessness about any thing, taking no notice of it, *negligentia alci rei* or *alci rei*; *neglectio alci rei*, *contemptio alci rei*, *desipientia alci rei* (these three, always with the genit. of the object); = want of reverence, respect, *irreverentia*, for any thing, *alci rei* (e.g. towards the Deity; towards the study of literature, *irreverentia studiorum*); = coldness, *aequus animus, aequitas animi*; = idleness (when a person does not seem to care about any thing, is without self-pride) *dissolutus animus*; = coldness, want of sympathy, looking with — when a fellow-creature is wronged in any thing, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, frigus, animus alienatus* at algo (coldness towards a friend); (2) = impartiality, which see). Indiscreet, adj. (1) in the proper sense, *idem a lenis, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); neither good nor bad, *ne bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (both in Cic.; *indifferens* attempted by Cic. as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest* (e.g. *media artes, quae neque laudari per se neque vituperari possunt*); = trifling, insignificant, *levis, viliis*; = too sure of any thing, *securus*; = careless, thoughtless about any thing, *dissolutus* (e.g. *whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent and care nothing about them? quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hac quum vident, tacere ac negligere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*;

adv. *lento*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; adv. *dure*; an — look, *ultus non mutatus*; to put on an — look, *ultum non mutare*; to consider poverty with an — eye, *paupertatem equis oculis aspicere* (post-Aug.); it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil me interest* or *refert*; I am quite — about any one or any thing, a thing is quite — to me, *alqd* or *alqm non* (or *nihil*) *curo, alqd* or *alqs mihi non curae* or *cordi est, alqd ad curam mihi non pertinet, alqd* or *alqm negligo, de algo re non laboro* (I do not mind a thing); I do not think a thing worth my while, *alqd* or *alqm contemni, despicio*; he is — about the opinions of others, *negligit* or *nihil curat quid de se quisque sentiat*; I am not — about a thing, *alqd mihi curae* or *non sine cura est, alqd ad curam meam pertinet, alqd a me non alienum puto*; I am not — in seeing the treaty broken, **non pro nihilo est mihi scdus rumpi*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obturat animus ad dolorem novum*, through any thing, *algo re*; to remain —, neutral, in *neutrum parti moveri* (technical term in metaphys., = to be an eclectic); to remain — at any thing, to bear, put up with, *aequo animo ferre* or *pati algo*, *lenit* (easily) *ferre algo*; I remain —, I am not led away by the attractions of a place, *alci loci voluptates inoffensus transmittit*; (2) = impartial (which see); (3) neither good, nor the worst, *tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus* (to be tolerated); **patibilis* in this sense only once in Cic.); = middling, *mediocris, modicus, non contemnendus, comb. non contemnendus* *sanque tolerabilis* (e.g. *oratio*); = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*); adv. *tolerabiliter, medicriter*; to be tolerably well (in health) *satis bene se habere*.

Indigence, n. *rei familiaris angustia* (neediness circumstances); in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*; want, *egestas, indigentia* (εὐνοια); = poverty, *inopia* (want, so that it seems difficult to supply what is necessary, ἀπορία); = lowness of character, of life, *vilitas* (εὐτελεια); = to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopia venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, in *mendicitatem detrudi*; see Needy.

Indigenous, adj. (1) applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena, aeterna, peregrinus*), or circumser. by in *ea* or *illā terrā natus*; the — inhabitants (natives), *indigenae*; = natives of an island, in *insula nati*; (2) applied to vegetables, *indigena*; see Native.

Indigent, adj. *indigens*; see Needy, Poor.

Indigested, adj. (1) = not concocted in the stomach, *crudus*; (2) = not regularly disposed and arranged; see Unarranged; (3) not reduced to due form (e.g. an — scheme), *immaturus*. Indigestible, adj. *difficilis concoctui* or *ad concoquendum*. Indigestion, n. *cruditus* (e.g. of the stomach).

Indigitate, v.tr. = to communicate ideas by the fingers, **in digitis dicere*; see Demonstrate, Point. Indigation, n. **notatio digitis*, or simply **notatio*.

Indignant, adj. *indignabundus* (full of indignation); half-angry, *subiratus*; angry, *iratus*; with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against any one, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*; to become —, *irasci*, at any thing, consider any thing as beneath any one, *indignari algo*; to pass a thing over, overlook a thing so easily, *iniquo animo ferre algo*; to feel — at any one or at any thing, *stomachari algo re*; to be —, that, etc., *indignari, quod*, etc. (or with acc. and inf.). Indignation, n. *indignatio* (in gener.), *indignitas* (= dissatisfaction we feel at any thing as being improper), at any thing, *alci rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger (the flying off in a passion on account of being treated unjustly); *ira, bilis* (often in consequence of the indignitas, e.g. *indignitas, inique ex ea ira animos cessit*), a somewhat indignant feeling, *indignatiocula*; — of the people (on account of a statesman), *invidia populi*;

rather in —, *sibiratis*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato*; *indignabundus*; in bitter —, **indignationes* quādam exacerbatus; from — at, etc., *indignans* alqd, *stomachatus* alqd *re*; to excite —, *indignationem* mōvere; to excite any one's —, *alci stomachum* facere, *alci stomachum* or *bilem* mōvere; this excited my — in a higher degree than it did even Quintus, *que mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt*; to incur any one's —, *alci indignationem* in se convertere; (his) — increases, *indignitas* crescit; to give vent to one's — against any one, *indignationem* or *indignationem* apud alqm effundere, *stomachum* in alqm erumpere; see Wrath. Indignity, n. *ignominia*. See Abuse, Affront, Insult.

Indiligence, n. *negligentia*; see Inapplication, Negligence. Indilgent, adj. *negligens*; see Careless, Idle.

Indimittible, adj. *quod imminui non potest*.

Indirect, adj. (1) lit. not *s. subit*, *rectus*. (2) — fig., can only be rendered by circumf. (for *mediatus* and *mediate* are not Lat.); there are direct and — causes, *causarum alia sunt adjuvantes, alia proxima*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per*, the party being mentioned, e.g. neither could he effect this in a direct manner (though the senate), *neque hoc per senatum efficere poterat*; tho — assistance of God, **auxilium quod Deus nobis quasi per mediam quandam manum offert*. Indirection, n. *circuitus*; see Circumlocution.

Indiscernible, adj. *sensim* (adv.). See Imperceptible.

Indisciplineable, adj. **qui regi non potest*. See Unmanageable, Unmanageable.

Indiscoverable, adj. **quod inveniri non potest*.

Indiscreet, adj. *impudicus*; see Inconsiderate, Impudent, Immodest. Indiscretion, n. *imprudencia*; see Improvidence, Immodesty.

Indisestimate, adj. *promissus*. See Different, Unconditional.

Indisputed, adj. **non cognitus*.

Indispensable, adj. *necessarius*, **prorsus* or *omnino necessarius*; it is —, *necesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.); adv. indispensably, *necessario*.

Indispose, v.tr. by circumf. *inutile reddere alqd ad alqd*. Indisposed, adj. see Impover, Incapable; = not in perfect health, *morbo tentatus*; to be, feel —, *leviter egrotare*; to become —, unwell, *levi motuuncula tēri* (see Sickly); = unwilling, *aversus* ab alqd or *ab alqd re* (feeling aversion), *alienatus*, *alicuius* (hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing; *inclinatio ad credendum esse animo*; not feel — to do a thing, *hanc displicet* (with inf.); I am not — to coincide with them, *hanc praeferit eorum sententia esse*. Indisposition, n. *tentatio* (morbi understood); *commotioneula*, *levis motuuncula*; to be seized with —, *levi motuuncula tentari*, *morbo tentari*; suddenly, *subitā celeritate corripit*; see Aversion, Disinclination.

Indisputable, adj. *sine controversia*, *sine ullā controversia* (without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo*, *sine dubio*; = without fail, *haud dubie*, *certe*; = evidently, *evidet*; that is to say, to wit; namely, *nimirum* (also *nirum* ni or nisi, both with ind. and with subj., e.g. namely, you think, *nirum nisi tu credis*); by far, *longe* (with ads. e.g. Demosthenes is the most distinguished orator, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

Indissolubility, n. *circumser.* by Indissoluble, adj. *indissolubilis* (lit. e.g. knot, *nodus*, post-Aug.); **inexplicabilis* (lit. what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); everlasting, *aternus* (e.g. ties, *vincula*); to fall into — snares, difficulties, in *liquos inexplicabiles inclinare*.

Indistinct, adj. *minus clarus* (less clear, both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*;

words, *verba*; a poem, *carmen*; an oracle, *oraculum*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *responsum*; words, *sermōnes*; a poem, *carmen*); an — hand, *littera minus composita*; nec clare (according to Cic.); an — pronunciation, *os confusum* (opp. *os planum* or *explanatum*); an — voice, *vox obdusa* (weak, opp. *vox clara*); an inarticulate voice, *vox perturbata* (opp. *vox explanabilis*; to speak —ly, *litteras dicendo obscurare* (to mutter); to drop letters, *litteras opprimere* (to drop the voice); to pronounce the words only inarticulately, not to articulate the words, *verba decorare*; see Confounded.

Indistinguishable, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

Individual, (1) adj. *proprius*, *singularis*; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*; see Single, Separate, Separately, Personal, Own; (2) n. *homo* (man, mankind); *forma* (*species*, opp. *genus*, kind, race); man as an —, *hominis singuli*; each — thing, *res singularis*, *singula* —orum, n. (*individuum*, *individua*, which are only used in the atomistic theory, should be avoided); see Single.

Individuate, v.tr. = to distinguish from others of the species, *distinguere*; see Distinguish. Individuation, see Separation, Isolation.

Indivisibility, n. **indivisa natura*. Indivisible, adj. *indivisibilis*, *quod dividi non potest* (not separable into parts); *quod scari non potest* (not to be cut), comb. *quod scari et dividi non potest*; *quod dirimi non potest* (inseparable); small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

Indocile, adj. *indocilis*. Indocility, n. *ingenium indocile*.

Indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*. See Instruct, Instruction.

Indolence, n. *ignavia*; see Inapplication, Indolent, adj. *ignavus*; see Idle.

Indrench, v.tr. *irrigare*. See Drown.

Indubious, adj. *sine dubio*; see Indisputable. Indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; *indubitatus* (not doubted; post-Aug.); = certain, *certus*. Adv. Indubitably, *haud dubie*, *certe* (*indubitatus* is bad Lat.).

Induce, v.tr. any body to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (to lead into, e.g. an error, in *errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge any one to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*; to make use of expressions, in *coercis*; to unjust acts, *ad res injustas*); = to lead, allure any one to a thing, *alqm illicere* or *pollicere in* or *ad alqd* (e.g. to a fraud, in *fraudem*; to rape, in *stuprum*; to war, *ad bellum*; to treachery, *ad prodicionem*); = to lead any one to dissipated habits, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; this hope — them to run down, *haec spes eos praeceperit ut decurrerent*; to be — to any thing, *induci* or *impelli in* or *ad alqd*; to be — to use insulting language, in *maledicta procechi*; to be — to, etc., *animum* or *in animum inducere ut*, etc. (to get a thing into one's head, or with inf.); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc.; see Introduce, Quote, Bring, Inducement, n. *causa*, *impulsus* (impulse). Inducer, n. *auctor*; see Abettor. Induct, v.tr. = to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living), *alqm inaugurare*, **solemni more munus alci demandare*; see Install, Introduce, Induction, n. (1) in logic, *argumentum*; see Argument, Demonstration, Proof; (2) — to a living; see Introduction. Inductive, adj. *instituens* (introducing a subject); see Experience.

Indue, v.tr. (to — matter with form), *vestire*, *convestire*, *instruere* (to supply with); see Arm.

Indulgence, n. *indulgentia*, *clementia*, *benignitas*, *remisio* (the overlooking of faults); *remisio delictorum* or *peccatorum*; with the Catholics, *remisio Pontificis Romani*; in the middle ages, *indulgentia* (remission of sins); to give remission of sins, *remisio alci et impunitatem dare*; to obtain —, **remisio peccatorum impetrare*; to preach

—, *Pontificis Romani veniam promulgare*; to sell —, *mundinari*; a letter or attestation of —, **libellus venie*; payment for —, **nummi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati*; the sale of —, **venie mundinari*; to carry on —, *P. R. veniam vendinari*; a seller of —, **venia mundinator* or *venditor*. Indulgent, *indulgens* (showing kindness or favour; opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (merciful, opp. of *severus*, *crudelis*), *benignus* (kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis in accipiendâ satisfactione* (easily to be conciliated or reconciled); very —, *perindulgens*. Adv. *indulgenter*, *clementer*, *benigne*. To indulge, *indulgere alicui* or *alicui* (e.g. *debitori, alicui peccatis*), *veniam dare alicui* or *alicui rei* (e.g. *errori*), *indulgentiâ tractare alicui*, *concedere* or *condonare alicui*; to be very indulgent toward, *magis esse in alicui indulgentiâ*; too — toward the soldiers, *laxiore imperio milites habere*; — one's self, *nimis sibi indulgere*.

Indurate, *v.intr.* = to grow hard, *durescere*, *indurescere*, *obdurescere*; *v.tr.* (1) lit. *durare* or *indurare alicui*; (2) fig. *obstruere* (lit. and fig., e.g. *aures*). Induration, *n. duritia, durities*; obstruction of the bowels, *duritia (durities) alicui* or *ventris* or *corporis*.

Industry, *n. industria, navitas* (opp. *ignavia*), *labor, opera, assiduitas, sedulitas*. Industrious, *adj. industrius, navus, acer, scilulus, assiduus* (constant), *strenuus*. See Diligent.

Indweller, *n. incolæ*; see Inhabitant. Indwelling, *adj.* = remaining within (e.g. — sin), *qui intus est, insitus*; natural, innate, — within, *innatus, naturâ insitus*; the innate God, *Deus qui intus est, Spiritus sacer qui intra nos sedet*.

Inebriate, *v.tr. inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium facere* (lit. and fig.), *temulentum facere* (to make temulent, lit.); to — = make heavy with wine, *vinum onerare*; *v.intr.*, see Drunk. Inebriation, *n.* by verbs; see Inebriate, Drunk, Drunkenness.

Inedited, *adj. ineditus*.

Ineffability, *n.* by Ineffable, *adj. ineffabilis* (post-Aug. = a word or letter too difficult to pronounce for any one's organs of speech, e.g. a name, a word), or circumloc. by *quod nostro ore concipi nequit* (e.g. *nomen*); horrible to utter, *insundus* (e.g. deed, grief); impossible to tell, *indecipherabile, inenarrabile* (e.g. trouble, labour, labor); incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty); immense, *immensus* (e.g. size, difficulty, desire); very, extremely great, *maximus* (e.g. sum of money, poverty); grief, dolor; for Demosthenes the letter ρ (rho) was —, *Demosthenes rho dicere nequit*. Adv. *ineffably, supra quam enarrari potest* (indecipherably); *incredibiliter* (incredibly), *intoleranter* (intolerably, to excess, e.g. to grieve, to be grieved, dolore).

Ineffective, *adj. ineffectus* (lit., not strong, weak, e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis, valens*; *ineffectus* only used in the silver age); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis* (opp. *utilis, saluber*); for any body or any thing, *alicui rei*; to remain, to be —, *effectum carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Inelegance, *Inelegancia, n.* circumloc. by *sine elegantia* (not elegantia); *inconcinnilas* (*ἀναρμοχία*, awkwardness, e.g. of the ideas, *sententiarum*); see Elegance. Inelegant, *adj. invenustus* (ungraceful), *inelegans* (without taste), *inconcinus* (slovenly, improper); *inornatus* (without ornament); *incomptus* (lit., uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. the speech, style of writing).

Ineloquent, *adj. indisertus, infacundus*; see Eloquent.

Ineludible, *adj. firmissimus* (e.g. *argumentum*); see Irrefutable.

Inept, *adj. ineptus*; see Absurd. Ineptitude, *n.*, see Absurdity.

Inequality, *n. inaequalitas, dissimilitudo* (unlikeness, e.g. of character, *morum*). Inequitable, *adj. iniquus* (of pers. and things, opp. *aquus*, e.g. judge, law, condition); *injustus* (unjust, of pers.

and things, opp. *iustus, meritis, debitus*, e.g. interest of money); *improbus* (contrary to human and to divine law, dishonest; e.g. a will, *testamentum*); *immeritus* (undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, *laudes haud immerite*); it is —, unreasonable, *iniquum* or *injustum est* (with acc. and inf.); to make unreasonable demands, *iniqua postulare*; to have, entertain unreasonable expectation, *spei improbas habere*; to show one's self — towards a person, *iniquum esse in alicui*. Adv. *inique, injuste*.

Inerrability, Inerrableness, *n.* by Inerrable, *adj. certus*; Inerringly, *adv.* for all, see Infallibility. Infallibly.

Inert, *adj. inertis*; see Idle.

Inescare, *v.tr.* = to lay a bait for, *allicere*; see Allure. Inescation, *n.* = the act of baiting, *allectatio*; see Allurement.

Inestimable, *adj. inestimabilis* (lit., what cannot be estimated); *eximius, prastans, excellens, singularis* (excellent). Adv. *eximie, excellenter, unice*.

Inevidence, *n.* circumloc. by *certus*, etc.; see Uncertainty.

Inexact, *adj. mendosus*; see Inaccurate, Incorrect.

Inexcusable, *adj. quod excusari non potest, non facilis expurgatu*.

Inexhalable, *adj. *quod non exhalatur*.

Inexhausted, *adj. inexhaustus* (of mines; in Cic. once, where however the reading is supposed to be wrong; full vigour of manhood, *inexhausta pubertas*). Inexhaustible, *adj. quod exhaustiri non potest* (e.g. my love was —, *tantus fuit amor ut exhaustiri non posset*); see Inexhausted.

Inexistence, *n.* circumloc. by **quod non est*; see Existence. Inexistent, *adj.* by **non esse*; see Exist.

Inexorability, Inexorableness, *n.* circ. by Inexorable, *adj. inexorabilis* (of pers.); = with unflinching severity, *severissime* (e.g. *disciplinam regere, jus dicere*); to be — as regards any one, *severum et inexorabilem esse in alicui, acerbè severum esse in alicui*.

Inexpedience, *n.*, see Impropropriety, Inconvenience; circ. by Inexpedient, *adj. non aptus*; see Improper, Inconvenient.

Inexperience, *n. imperitia* (want of knowledge and experience); *inscitia* (ignorance in gen.), in any thing, *alicui rei* (e.g. in the management of a business, an affair, *negotii gerendi*). Inexperienced, *adj. imperitus*, in any thing, *alicui rei* (who has had no experience, not tried, opp. *peritus*, e.g. in warfare, *belli*); ignorant, *ignarus* (i.e. through want of experience, opp. *gnarus*, e.g. in the law, *ignarus legum*; in one's profession, art, *artis*); = only a beginner, *rudis*, in a thing, in *aliqua re* (e.g. in political matters, state of affairs, in republica; in the civil law, in *iure civili*); to be ignorant in any thing, *nescire aliquid* (e.g. in the letters, alphabet, *literas*), *non versatum esse in aliqua re, peregrinum* or *hospitem*, or comb. *peregrinum atque hospitem esse in aliqua re*.

Inexpiable, *adj. inexpiables*.

Inexplicability, *n.* by inexplicable, *adj. inexplicabilis*.

Inexplorable, *adj. inexplicabilis, inexploratus* (inexplored).

Inexpressible, *adj. inauditus*; see Ineffable. Inexpugnable, *adj. inexpugnabilis*; see Impregnable, Invincible.

Insuperable, *adj. insuperabilis, ininsuperabilis*; see Invincible.

Inextinguishable, *adj. inextinctus* (e.g. *ignis, fames, nomen*), *inextinguibilis* (e.g. *flamma, consuetudo*, post-Aug.)

Inextirpable, *adj. indelibilis*; see Indelible. Inextricable, *adj. turbatus*; see Confounded.

Infallibility, *n.* (e.g. of a remedy) *certum remedium*; to assert the — of the Pope, **Pontificem*

Romanum errare posse negare, *Pontificem Romanum, omni errore carere dicere. Infalible, adj. (1) = certain, not liable to deceive confidence, *certus, non dubius*; *exploratus* (found out, ascertained, tried); (2) = one is incapable of erring, **errori non obnoxius*; to be —, *omni errore carere*.

Infamous, adj. *infamis, infamatus*; see Dishonourable. Infamy, n. *infamia*; see Dishonour.

Infant, n. *infans, filiolus, filiola*. Infantine, adj. *puerilis*; = joy, *hilaritas puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Infancy, n. *puerilitas*; qualities of —, *mores pueriles*. Infanticide, n. *infantium caedes*; one who commits —, *infanticida*. See Babe, Child.

Infantry, n. *pedites*. Infatuate, v. tr. *infatuare* (to lead, entice to an absurdity); *occereare* (to make blind, to blind); *pellicere* (to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a youth, a girl); *decipere* (to outwit); = to lead to a fraud, *in fraudem impellere* (e.g. of a false opinion); to be —, *in fraudem deduci*. Infatuation, n. circ. by to Infatuate.

Infeasible, adj. *alienus ab aliquid re*. Infect, v. tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, *transire in alios* (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to any one, *infectare aliquid* (fig. of vices, etc.); others became likewise —, *contagio morbi etiam in alios culgata est*; to become likewise —, *eadem vi morbi repleti*; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, *vitii suis infectare aliquid, vitia sua aliquid allinere*; to become — by errors, *infecti* or *imbuti* vitii, *imbuti erroribus*; — by erroneous opinions, *infecti opinione priuati*; to be, have been — by rapacity, *contagione quidam rapto gaudere*; see Poison. Infection, n. *contagio*; see Contagion. Infectious, Infective, adj. in good Lat. circ. by *contagio morbi*; see Contagious.

Infecund, adj. *infecundus*; see Barren. Infecundity, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Infelicitous, adj. *infelix*; see Unhappy. Infelicty, n. *malum*; see Unhappiness.

Inference, n. (1) = the art of inferring, *argumentatio*; (2) = the — drawn, *consecutio* (Cic.). *quod egi, confici potest* (from, etc., ex, etc.); *quod egi, colligi potest* (from, etc., ex, etc.); from this it may be inferred, the — can be drawn, *ex quo egi conique potest*; see Conclusion.

Inferior, (1) adj. = lower in place, *inferior*; (2) (in rank); the — gods, *dii minorum gentium* (opp. *dii maiorum gentium*); the infernal gods, *dii inferi* (opp. *dii superi*); = lower class of the people, *sax populi*. Inferior, n. (e.g. any one's —), *inferior*; —s, *inferiores*; see Low, Lowness.

Infernal, adj. *infernus* (lit.; fig. *celuti infernus*, e.g. a horrible sight, *celuti infernus aspectus*); = frightful, *terribilis* (fig.); = diabolical, *nefandus* (fig.); = stone, *lapis qui carnem edit, quem edax vocant* (Cels.); after Cels. simply *lapis sarcophagus*.

Infertile, adj. *sterilis*; see Barren. Infertility, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Infest, v. tr. *incurrere, incurrare* in (with acc., lit. to run against, e.g. cattle, in *iumenta*, of dogs; but esp. of cavalry); to — the high seas by piracy, *mare infestare latrociniis*; *rerare* (to vex, to attack at several points at the same time, e.g. a country, district, the enemy).

Infestation, n. = *ritus inaugurationis feudal*.

Infidel, n. = *qui ceram religionem non proficitur* (in a Christian sense); *infidelis*, **barbari Christum accersantes*; *Mahamedii sectatores* (Mahometans). Infidelity, n. (in a Christian sense), *impietas*; = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas*; *perfidia* (treachery); to commit a breach of faith, *fidem mœere* or *violare* or *frangere*, against a girl, *virginem deverere*; to show want of faith, *perfidie agere*. See Disbelic.

Infinit, adj. *infinitus* (without limits); see Endless. Infinitesimal, adj. **minimus*, **quoniam minimus*. Infinitive, n. (gramm.), *infinitum rei-*

bum (Quint.), *infinitus* or *infinitus modus* (late gramm.). Infinitude, Infinity, n. *infinitas* (infinite extent), *infinitum tempus* (infinite, endless time); God's boundless love, **infinitus Dei amor*; God's boundless mercy, **benignitas Dei non exhausta*; *magna copia* (great quantity).

Infirm, adj. *infirmus*. Infirmity, n. *nosocomium* (nosocomio, late Lat.); pure Lat. *aletudinarium* (during the time of Imperial Rome only infirmaries were established). Infirmative, adj. *infirmum reddens*. Infirmity, n. *infirmitas*; = a complaint, *vitium*; a bodily complaint, *vitium corporis*; the —, the defects of the state, *reipublice vitia*; defects of a constitution, *incommoda*; see Weakness, Illness.

Inflix, v. tr. = to fix by thrusting in, *adigere* **aliquid* (e.g. a nail); = to fasten in something, *inficere aliquid rei* or *in aliquid*; = to implant as principles, *confirmare* (e.g. *animum aliquid*).

Inflame, v. tr. (1) = to set on fire, in a lit. sense, *accendere*, *inflammare*; (2) = to excite, or incense (e.g. passions), *incitare*, *inflammare*; see Incite; (3) to heat, as to — with wine; or = to exasperate, e.g. — the enmity of parties, *inflammare* or *fig.* (e.g. *vulnera ac morbos*); v. intr. = to grow hot, angry, and painful, *inflammari* (e.g. the wounds become —, *vulnera inflammantur*; my thighs become — from riding, *femina equitatu aduruntur*. Inflammability, n. **facilitas exardescendi*. Inflammable, adj. *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*. Inflammatory, adj. *inflammans*.

Inflate, v. tr. (1) = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare* (absol. and as v. tr.); to become —, *inflari*; (2) = to blow in, *inflare, sufflare* (both lit. and fig.); = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); (3) to become —, *se sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up, *fig.*, e.g. to — any one, *inflare aliquid animum ad intolerabilem superbiam*; to become — with pride like a frog, *se inflare tanquam rana*; to be puffed up, *intumescere*, or *intumescere superbia*. Inflation, n. *inflatio*; *fastus* (— with pride, as manifested in looks and countenance, especially among females); = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanitas*; = boasting, *factatio*; = disdain, *fastidium*; = vanity, *vanitas*.

Infect, v. tr. (1) = to bend, *flectere, inflectere*; see Bend; (2) (in the gramm. sense), *flectere*. Infection, n. *flexus*, in the gramm. sense *flexura*. Inflexibility, n. (of the temper), *rigor animi*. Inflexible, adj. *inflexibilis* (e.g. obstinacy, obstinatio, post-Aug.); *rigidus* (lit. stiff with cold, then fig. rigid, inexorable, e.g. disposition, *mens*; disinterestedness, *innocentia*; censor, *censor*); *pertinax* (pertinacious, stiff in opinion, persevering, e.g. zeal, *studium*; hatred, *odium*).

Inflit, v. tr. *afferre, inferre aliquid* (esp. evil); *afferre aliquid aliquid re* (to affect any one, make an impression with any thing, cause any one to suffer, e.g. good and evil); = to do an honour to any one, *honore aliquid afferre, aliquid honorem habere, tribuere*; — every honour, *omni honore afferre, ornare aliquid, summam observantiam colere aliquid* (the greatest honour); to — ignominy, disgrace, *aliquid turpitudinem inferre* or *infligere, aliquid probrum, infanum, inferre, ignominiam aliquid afferre* or *notare*; *aliquid ignominiam injungere* or *contumeliam imponere*; to — wrong, *injuriam aliquid facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; to do violence, *aliquid vim facere, adhibere, afferre, inferre, aliquid vim et manus inferre, vim et manus aliquid afferre* (opp. *manus restituere ab aliquid*); to cause any one's death, *slag, aliquid mortem afferre*; to restrain; rule one's passions, check one's self, *se reprimere et continere*; to lay violent hands on; to destroy one's self, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to do mischief to one's self or to others, *sibi vel alteri nocere* (of a madman). Inflitor, n. *punitor, castigator* (chastiser); *index* (avenger, who redresses grievances), *ultor* (revenger). Infliction, n. *se Punishment*. Indictive, adj. *inunctus*. See Impose.

Influence, *n.* (lit. a flowing into; *ostium*, mouth of a river, hence = invisible power), *vis*; *effectus* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon); *auctoritas* (authority; all three of pers. and things); *amplifudo* (greatness, —, acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (personal —, through one's high social position); *gratia* (the favour, good-will of any one, through good-unlites); — of a whole party or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes*; power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*; of the moon, *lunæ*); — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunæ*; a wholesome —, *vis salutaris*; an injurious —, *vis damnosa* or *pestifera*; a man of great —, *potens* *en*, *vir magnæ auctoritatis*, *vir gratiæ et opibus validus*, *vir opibus potens*; of little —, *homo tenui auctoritate*; a man who controls the passions of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis*; to exercise an — upon any thing, *valere, conducere, vim habere ad alqd* (to contribute to, etc.); to extend to, *potentiæ ad alqd*; to have an — effect upon any one, *valere in alqd* (e.g. of envy); of things that have an — upon any one, *pertinere ad alqm*; to have a great effect upon any one or any thing, *magna vis est in alqd* or *in alqd re*, *in alqm* or *ad alqd* (of pers. and things); to have a very great — upon any thing, *validissimum esse in alqd re* (e.g. the name, reputation, has a great — upon new undertakings, *fama in novis captis validissima est*); to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse, multum gratiæ valere apud alqm* (of pers.); any thing has a considerable — upon me, *multum movere alqd re*; to have too little — upon a thing, *parum momenti habere ad alqd*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse* (of pers.); — with, upon an army, *nihilus esse momenti apud exercitum*; I lose my —, *infringitur auctoritas mea*; to exercise a powerful — upon the citizens whilst in office, *vis est in alqd imperii ingens in civem*; to use one's —, *opes exercere* (of pers., also of fate, *fortuna*); to try, endeavour to use one's — in deciding a matter, *auctoritatem interponere*; to have a beneficial — upon any one, *juvare alqm, prodesse alci* (of things); — an injurious —, *nocere alci* (of things); my grief shall not have any — upon my opinion, *sensus doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo*. **Influential**, *adj.* *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects) = strong through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratiâ* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet, potest*; one who has ample resources, plenty of means, *opulentus* (of persons); —, exercising an influence through his words, *potens in dicendo*; —, of influence upon the dissipations of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis*. **Influx**, *n.* (1) = the act of flowing in (e.g. of light), **influxio* (e.g. *luminis*), or by **allubi*; (2) = infusion, **infusio*; (3) = importation in abundance, by *influerre* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*).

Infold, *v.intr.* (1) = to wrap up, *intolere in alqd re*; (2) = to embrace, *amplecti*. See **Embrace**.

Inform, *v.tr.* (lit. to give form or shape to), hence (1) = to animate, only in poet., *animare*; (2) = to instruct, to acquaint any one with a fact, *nunciare alci alqd* (to announce in writing or by a messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *per nuncium declarare alci alqd*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorum facere alqm alci rei* or *de alqd re*, in writing, *per literas*, through a messenger, *per nuncium*; to give information about, make any one acquainted with a thing, *docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re*; to give — to any one of a thing, *deserre, perferre alqd ad alqm*; to give any one to understand a certain thing (as a secret), to give a hint, *significare alci alqd*, in writing, *per literas*; to — any one about the price with the Parthians, *offerre alci ottum Parthicum*; (3) = to communicate a knowledge of

facts to one by way of accusation, *accusare*; see **Accuse**; *v.intr.* = to give intelligence, *nunciare alci alqd*, — against any one, *accusare*. **Informal**, *adj.* (1) = not in the usual form (e.g. an — proceeding), *inutilitas*; (2) = not in the usual manner (e.g. an — visit), *non iustus, inutilitas*. **Informality**, *n.* see **Invalidity**. **Informant**, *n.* **Inform**, *n.* see **Accuser**. **Information**, *n.* = intelligence, *nuncius*, respecting any thing, *aleis rei* (lit. oral — by a messenger, opp. — in writing, then — in general); written —, *literæ*, rumour, *fama*, rumour, about any thing, *aleis rei*; tradition, *memoria*, about any thing, *aleis rei* (e.g. about the death of Mago we have a two-fold tradition, *de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est*); = the authority (for the truth of any thing), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, rumour, *fama*; = indication of any thing, *significatio aleis rei*; thorough — by word of mouth and in writing, *nuncius literisque*; to receive —, *nuncium accipere*, *nunciatur mihi alqd*, *certiorum fieri*, about any thing, *aleis rei* or *de alqd re*; to learn, hear —, *accipere, audire, comperire*. See **Advice**, **Instruction**, **Accusation**.

Informidable, *adj.* *haud terribilis*.

Infraction, *n.* = non-observance, by *violatus*, e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum foedus*. **Infrangible**, *adj.* *infrugilis* (post-Aug.), or by *quod frangi non potest*.

Infrequency, *n.* see **Rare**, **Rarity**.

Infrigidation, *n.* by *gelari* (to freeze), or *refrigerare* (to make cold; also fig.). See **Fierce**, **Cold**.

Infringe, *v.tr.* = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. **Infringement**, *n.* *violatio aleis rei* (e.g. of the international law, *iuris gentium*, of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **Infringer**, *n.* *qui migrat or non sei dat or non observat alqd, qui violat alqd, violator aleis rei*. See **Transgress**.

Infuriate, (1) *adj.* *rabidus*; see **Furious**; (2) *v.tr.* **rabiem inficere* (of a mad dog).

Infusate, *v.tr.* *obscurare*; see **Darken**. **Infuscation**, *n.* *obscuratio* (lit. and fig.).

Infuse, *v.tr.* (1) = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere, ingerere* (in general, to put any thing to a thing); (2) = to instil, which see; (3) = to steep in liquor (e.g. to — any thing in warm water), *infundere alci rei or super alqd*; to pour over any thing, *superfundere*; to pour, put to any thing, *affundere alqd alci rei*; put on some oil (upon the lamp), *oleum luminis instillare*. **Infusible**, *adj.* (1) = into the mind, *quod animo instillari potest*; (2) = that cannot be dissolved, *quod dilui non potest*. **Infusion**, *n.* (1) = the act of pouring in, *infusio*; (2) = the liquor in which plants are steeped, *infusio* (the act of steeping, and the thing itself in which a thing is steeped); *distutum* (the liquor in which any thing is steeped, e.g. of absinthum, *distutum absinthii*). **Infusive**, *adj.* *quod instillat*.

Ingathering, *n.* = the act of collecting the fruits of the earth, *perceptio frugum or fructuum*.

Ingeminate, (1) *v.tr.* **ingeminare* (e.g. *refus*); (2) = redoubled, *ingeminatus*. **Ingemination**, *n.* *ingeminatio*. See **Repeat**, **Repeatedly**, **Repetition**.

Ingenious, *adj.* (1) = possessed of genius, *ingeniosus* (rich in ideas); = facetious, *facetus* (in general of a refined education); = subtle, sharp, *subtilis*; = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus* (all four, of persons and things, e.g. speech, letter, etc.); = of great talent, *ingenio præstans, ingenio summo, elati ingenii*; = clever ideas, wittyness, *facies, belle et libere dicta*; an eloquent delivery, *ortio plena animi*; to have —, *ingenio valere, abundare*; to be very —, *longe plurimum valere, beatissimum ingenium uberrate esse*; adv. *ingeniosè, facies, luculenter or luculenter, e.g. to be a beautiful and talented writer, *ingeniosè et venuste scribere*; (2) = proceeding from genius (e.g. an — plan), *collata* (better in finding out what will answer the purpose and the thing itself

so found out; e.g. the arrangement of the parts, *descriptio partium*; *ingeniosus* (talented, of the person and the thing, e.g. the subject for a picture, *argumentum*); = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*); an — painter, *pietor ingeniosus*; *et sollers in arte*; adv. *sollertiter*; *ingeniose*; *argute*. Ingenuity, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or simply *acumen* (sharpness); *ingenium acre* (depth of genius); = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas*, *prudens perspicax*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas discendi*; to possess natural —, *natura acutum esse*. Ingenuous, adj. (1) an — mind, *liber* (without reserve; but if he goes a step further the *liber* becomes *maledicus*, backbiting); = open, straightforward, *ingenius*; = undaunted, *fortis*; an —, candid letter, *epistola liberior*; to make an — declaration, *liberum vocem mittere*, *memorem libertatis vocem mittere*; adv. *libere*, *ingenue*, *fortiter*; to speak —ly, *libere dicere*; (2) = free-born, of honourable extraction, *ingenuus*; the rank of a free-born man, *ingenuitas*. Ingenuousness, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in one's statements, *lingua libera*; too great —, freedom, *lingua immodica libera*; — in conversation (of several), *sermo liberior*; somebody shows a great — in his conversation, *est in alio summa libertas in oratione*; with —, *libere ingenue*; to express one's self with the greatest —, *liberrime profiteri*; to blame any one with great —, *multa cum libertate notare aliquem*.

Ingestion, n. (the act of throwing into the stomach, e.g. milk), rendered by *indere aliquid alicui* or *in aliquid*, *ingerere in aliquid* (to put into); *haurire* (to drink); see *Injection*, *Swallow*.

Inglorious, adj. *ingloriosus* (e.g. life); = unworthy, improper, *indignus*, of, for any one, *aliquid* (e.g. deed); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed); adv. —ly, *sine laude*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

Ingot, n. (= a mass of gold); — of gold, *later aureus* (gen. *lateris*); — of silver, *later argenteus*; silver in ingots, bars, *argentum non signatum formi, sed rudi pondere*.

Ingraft, v.tr. = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; to — the scions of a tree, *arborum inserere*, *arculum* (or *sarmentum*) *arbori* (or *in arborem*) *inserere*; to — a good pear on a wild pear, *pirum bonum in pirum silvaticum inserere*; ingrafted, *insitus* or *insiticius*. Ingraftment, n. (1) = the act of ingrafting, *insitio*; (2) = the thing ingrafted, *surculus*; the branch of a vine, *propago* (from which new shoots spring); a mallet-shoot, *malleolus*; a quickset, *viviparix*; offspring of a tree, *fetus* (also *fetus piscis*).

Ingrate, Ingrateful, adj. = ungrateful, *ingratus* (both —, and what does not pay); = unmindful of kindness received, *beneficii*, *beneficiorum*. Immemor (as general disposition); — in deed, *ingratus in referenda gratia*; an — mind, *animus ingratus*; *animus beneficiorum immemor*; an — business, task, *ingratum negotium*; to chastise one's own friend undeservedly, that is indeed an — task, *ne amicum castigare ob meritum noxiam immune est facinus*. Ingratiate, v. (1) = to commend one's self to another's good will (of persons); to — one's self with any body, *aliquid favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere*, *gratiam intro ad aliquid* or *apud aliquid*; to — one's self through any thing, *adungere sibi benevolentiam aliquid aliquid re*; to try to — one's self with any one, *aliquid iucundum esse velle* (in one single instance); by giving way, etc.; *aliquid benevolentiam captare* (to seek favour), *aliquid gratiam aucupari*, *aliquid favorem querere*; to try to — one's self with the people, the mass, *multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere*, *auram popularem captare*, *centum popularem querere*; one who does this, *aurae popularis captator*, *homo aurae popularis*; the art to — one's self with any body, *artificium benevolentiam colligenda*; one who has — himself with the people, *popularis*; one

who has — himself with any body, *gratosum esse alicui* or *apud aliquid*; very much, *alici in oculis in deliciis*; in *amoris esse*; mire *gratum esse alicui*, *gratia florere* or *multum gratia calere apud aliquid*; to have — one's self very much with every body, *apud omnes in summa gratia esse*; (2) = to recommend, render easy (of things), *aliquid in gratia ponere apud aliquid*; a thing — any one with any body, *aliquid aliquid multas bonas gratias afferre*, or by *gratiam colligere ex aliquid re*, *commendari aliquid re*. Ingratitude, n. *animus ingratus*; *animus benefactorum immemor*; I dread —, *ingrati animi crimen horreo*; to become gully of —, *ingrati animi crimen subire* (to subject one's self to be accused of —); to return — for kindness, *pro beneficiis meritam debitumque gratiam abn. referre*; — is our reward in this world, *quis ullum pro beneficiis debere putat gratiam?*

Ingratulate, v.tr. *aliquid gravidam* or *pragnantem facere*; see *Impregnate*.

Ingradient, n. *pars* (e.g. *pars melior hominis*); member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *huius otiosa dignitas haec fundamenta sunt, haec membra*); ingredients, *elementa aliquid rei*; that of which any thing is an —, *res ex quibus conficitur et efficitur aliquid*; the component parts, *res quibus aliquid continetur* or *in quibus aliquid positum est*.

Ingulf, v.tr. (1) = to swallow up in a vast deep, by *obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*); (2) = to cast into a gulf, *destrudere aliquid in aliquid*, *deicere*.

Ingurgitate, v.intr. = to drink largely, *haurire* (to drink greedily), *absorbere* (to employ). Ingurgitation, n. *decoratio* (late); *ebrietas*; given to drink, *ebrius*.

Inhabit, v.tr. *habitare* (in) *aliquid loco* (to reside at a place; avoid *habitare*, *inhabitare locum*, late); = to be resident anywhere, *colere*, *incolere aliquid locum*; = to occupy, *tenere*, *obtineri aliquid locum* (e.g. places, countries); — on the front part of the house, *primum locum aedium tenere*; densely —, *frequens* (*tectis*); opp. uninhabited, *desertus*; both of districts, places); = with houses, *frequens incolis* (e.g. of rivers, with many inhabitants along the banks); the entire inhabitable globe, *omnis terra quae colitur ab hominibus*; v.intr. lit., *habitare* (in general). Inhabitable, adj. *habitabilis*. Inhabitant, n. *incola* (resident in a town, country, not necessarily having become naturalized or being a citizen, *Cit. Off.*); *essor* (in the same sense, in *Nepos*); *habitor* (one who has his residence in a country, etc.); tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. landlord, *dominus*); citizen, naturalized foreigner, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner); colonist, *colonus* (only in poets — in general); homo, especially in the plur. *homines* (if — is = to man, mankind, e.g. this district had many —, *haec regio multos alii homines*); — of the place, *incola loci*; — of a resident in a town, *oppidi incolae*, *oppidanus* (the latter in opp. to countryman); — of a village, *incola vici*, *vicanus*, *paganus* (the latter particularly as the opp. of townsman); — of an island, *insula-nus* (*Cic.*); — of a province, *provincialis*; the first — of Great Britain, *qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt*; see *Islander*.

Inhale, v.tr. *spiritu* (*spirando*) *ducere*, *spiritu haurire*; see *Breathe*, *Exhale*.

Inharmonious, adj. *discordans*, *discrepans*.

Inherent, adj. *haerens* (of habits); see *Adhere*, *Peculiar*.

Inherit, v.tr. and intr. *heredem esse* or *existere* (to be heir), to any one, *alici* (not *aliquid*), *hereditatem accipere ad aliquid*, *hereditatem consequi*; I have —, left to me, *hereditas venit ad me*, *hereditas mihi obvenit*; I have — of any one, *cessit mihi ad aliquid hereditas*; to — with any one jointly, *alici* (not *aliquid*) *coheredem esse*; to — any thing else at the same time along with a thing, *legatum in testamento habere*; to — partly, to come in for a share, in *partem hereditatis vocari*, in *hereditate partem habere*; both came in for an equal share, *hereditas ad utrumque aequaliter veniebat*; not to

let any one come in for a share; exclude, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; to — (in a fig. sense), *hereditate accipere* (also in a lit. sense); to have — a thing, *hereditate mihi venit* or *obvenit* or *obtigit alqd*, *hereditate possidere alqd* (to possess a thing by virtue of a will); to be made the sole heir, to — everything, *heredem ex asse* (or *ex libella*) *esse*; I have — a good deal, *hereditas mihi obtigit magna atque luculenta*; to — a good deal from a person, *magna mihi venit ab alqo hereditas*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidia parte*; to — one-sixth, *in sextante esse*; to — as much as all the heirs together, *capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes*; = to succeed to the throne of one's father, *imperium a patre accipere*; to — power of one's father, in *paternas saccere opes*; to — a surname, nickname from any one, *nomen hereditarium habere ab alqo*; an almost natural innate hatred, *velut hereditate relictum odium* (inherited). Inheritance, *n. hereditas* (right of —, and the — itself); = the entire mass of the property left by a person, *corpora omnia hereditatis*; — by will, *hereditas ex testamento*; — without a will, *hereditas ab intestato* (the latter *legitima*; the former *testamentaria*; see *Jct.*); an —, property to which a person has not yet come, *hereditas jacens*; a joint —, *hereditas communis*; an — at equal shares, *communis hereditas quæ ad utrumque aqualiter lege veniebat*; to look forward to an —, *oculos hereditati adiacere, hereditatem persequi*; to have property left to, *hereditatem consequi* or *capere*; I come to the property (by —), *hereditas mihi venit, obtigit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit* or *pervenit*; from any body, *cedit mihi ab alqo hereditas*; to come into very rich property (by —), *adipisci effertissimam hereditatem, also magna ac luculenta hereditas alci obtigit*; I get any thing through —, by will, *hereditate mihi alqd venit* or *obvenit*; to have a share in an —, *habere partem in hereditate, vocari in partem hereditatis*; to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque, cretionem capere* (the latter also fig., *Pl.*); to accept the —, *hereditatem recipere*; to refuse, decline the —, *se abstinere hereditate, hereditatem omittere, repudiare* (*Jct.*); to acknowledge the —, *hereditatem agnoscere* (*Jct.*); to claim property left and usurp it, *hereditati se miscere* or *se immiscere* (*Jct.*); to obtain or try to obtain an — by deception, to sneak into property, *testamentum captare*; to exclude any one from an —, *alqm excludere hereditate*. See *Heir*, *Heiress*.

Inhibit, *v.tr. impedire*; see *Hinder*, *Forbid*. Inhibition, *n.*, see *Prohibition*.

Inho-pitable, *adj. inhospitalis*. Inhospitability, *n.*, by *inhospitalis*.

Inhuman, *adj. inhumanus* (unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man; homo); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unnatural, *immanis natura* (of persons); = barbarous, savage, unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), *comb. ferus et immanis*; very —, *crudelissimus* (of persons and things); = a cruel punishment, *supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanum*; to commit barbarous cruelties, give vent to, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem scire*. Adv. *inhumane, crudelissime*. Inhumanity, *n. inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas*.

Inimical, *adj. inimicus*. See *Hostile*.

Imitability, *n.*, by *Imimitable*, *adj. non imitabilis* or *nemini imitabilis*, or by *quod nullo ars* (or *nulla manus* or *nemo opifex*) *consequi potest imitando* (*Cic. Nat. D.*); *Calamitas* (a statu ar; and embosser) executed, worked a chariot with two horses which could never be excelled, *Calamitas ferit bigas equis semper sine amulo expressis*; Homer was, and writ at all times be, —, *neque ante Homerum quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum qui eum imitari possit, inventus est*; (of an author) to write as if he were inspired, *scribere dicinitus*.

Iniquitous, *adj. injustus*. Iniquity, *n. injustitia*. See *Malice*, *Injustice*, *Unjust*.

Initial, *adj.* = placed at the beginning (e.g. letters of a name), by *initio*; — see *Beginning*, *Commencement*. Initial, *n.* = the first letter of a name, *principium nominis* (e.g., C is his —, *Cest principium nominis*); a capital —, a capital, *litera grandis* (opp. *minuta*). Initiate, *v.tr.* and *v.intr.* (= to do the first act), *initiare alci rei*. Initiation, *n.*, by *initiare alci rei*, or fig., *ad alqd admovere*. Initiatory, *adj.* by *initiuere alqd*. See *Be in*, *Commence*.

Inject, *v.tr.*, to inject any thing into the mouth or stomach, **infundere siphonis ope*. Injection, *n.* (by a syringe or pipe), by **infundere siphonis ope*, or by *dare, præbere* (e.g. medicine to any one, *alci medicamentum*).

Indjudicial, *adj.* by **non ex consuetudine juris*. Indjudicious, *adj. nullius consilii* (without judgment); *imprudens* (without caution), *stultus* (silly); *adv. stulte*; *inconsultus* (without considering); *inconsiderate*, *inconsideratus* (e.g. desires), *incogitatus* (in *Plant.*, otherwise late); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*), *comb. inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus*; *demens* (who acts as if he had no sense, and the action itself); an — proceeding, *temeritis, dementia*; *adv. inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione*.

Injunction, *n. decretum*; see *Order*, *Precept*, *Decree*.

Injure, *lædere, sauciare, vulnerare*, *comb. lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to tear to pieces); — a person's character, *lædere alci's famam*; — with injurious words, *verborum contumeliis*; *violare* (to treat with violence); the storm injures the ship, *tempestas afflicta naves* or *lacerat navigia*. An injury, *lesio, laceratio, violatio, vulneratio, sauciatio*; — of your good name, *vulneratio famæ*; without injury to duty, *salvo officio*. An injurer, *violator*.

Injustice, *n. injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuria, injuste factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*.

Ink, *n. atramentum* *librarium* or *scriptorium*; in the connexion of a sentence also simply *atramentum*; an — horn, — stand, = — pot, *atramentarium, *casculum atramenti*; — stand, if = to writing — case, writing — desk (containing an — stand and pen-case), **casculum atramenti et theca graphiaria*. To ink, *v.tr.*, see *Daub*.

Inkling, *n. susurrus*; see *Whisper*, *Hint*.

Inky, *adj. atramento similis*.

Inland, *adj. vernaculus* (vernacular); home-made, produced in the country, **in eâ terrâ natus, quod in eâ terrâ procrevit*; of artificial productions made in the country, in *eâ terrâ productus*; — trade, **mercatus domesticus*; — country, *terra* or *regio mediterranea* (opp. *terra* or *regio maritima*), *loca mediterranea*, and also simply in the plural *mediterranea-orum, n.* (opp. *maritima*); inhabitant, native of an — country, *homo mediterraneus* (opp. *homo maritimus*); in the plur. *hominis mediterranei*, and simply *mediterrani*; — sea, *mare internum* (post-Aug.); — lake, **lacus mediterraneus*; — town, *oppidum mediterraneum* (opp. *oppidum maritimum*), *civitas mediterranea* (the whole borough, opp. *civitas maritima*); — state, *civitas mediterranea* (opp. *civitas maritima*); — country, *terra nostra, civitas nostra* (my own country); one's own country (= fatherland), *patria*; the citizens of this country, my fellow-citizens, *cives hujus terre, cives nostri*. Inlander, *n. indigena* (opp. *alienigena, advena*); a citizen, rate-payer, *civis* (opp. *alienus*).

Inlaw, *v.tr.* = to clear of outlawry or attainder, *alqm restituere* (in general), or *alqm restituere in patriam*.

Inlay, *v.tr.*, see *Adorn*. Inlay, *n.* (= matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying), *opus intextum*.

Inlet, *n. aditus*. See *Entrance*, *Access*.

Enlist or **Enlist**, v.tr. (1) *mercede conducere milites, milites conquirere* or *conquirere et computare, militum acquisitionem habere*; to — troops, an army, copias, exercitum *mercede conducere*; copias, exercitum *colligere, conficere, comparare* (in gen. to collect, bring together); (2) (in a wider sense), to — any one for one's party, i.e. induce any one to join a certain political or other party, to — on one's side (in gen.), *alqm in duas partes trahere*; v.intr. = to enroll one's name, *nomen dare militie*, or simply *nomen dare*; to — as a volunteer, *voluntarium extra ordinem proferri militiam*, (if receiving pay) *voluntarium mercede equi militiam*; to hire one's self out, *se auctorare* (of gladiators); legions newly enlisted, *legiones novæ*.

Inlock, v.tr. see *Enclose*.

Inmate, n. = a person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, *qui in eadem domo habitat*; the inmates, *domestici*; = the domestics, servants, who are in the same house, *domestice coactiones*.

Inmost, **Innermost**, adj. *intimus*; Adv. *penitus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima -orum*; *viscera* (entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniam*, *penitus se abdidit in Macedoniam*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the interior of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*); the —, the heart of the town, *intima urbis pars*; the enemies are in the heart of the town, *intra moenia atque in sinu urbis hostes sunt*; the evil is an inward complaint, rooted, *inheret in visceribus malum*; a thing is impressed in my — heart, *alqd hæret mihi in visceribus*; to fret in one's — heart, *intus in sensibus angere*; to banish any thing from one's heart, *alqd ex intum mente evelle*; to penetrate one's heart, *penitus alqm perspicere*.

Inn, n. *deversorium, deversorium* (an hotel), *tavernæ deversoria* (house of call for refreshment), *hospitium* (at the house of a friend); to take up your abode at —, *devertere ad alqm* (in *hospitium*), *deversari apud alqm*; they commonly stay at —, *apud eos ipsis deverti mos est*; to be badly off at our —, *parum laute deversari*.

Innate, adj. *innatus, ingeneratus, insitus, ingenuus*, comb. *insitus et innatus* (originally inherent, inherited); begotten together, born with, *congenitus, simul genitus* (e.g. hairs, pili; opp. *pili agnati* or *postgeniti*); natural, *naturalis, natus* (opp. *assumptus, adfecticius, acutus*; i.e. artificially acquired); inherited from one's parents, *congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus*; inherited from one's grandfather, and in general from one's ancestors, *acutus* (e.g. an evil, malum); inherited, *hereditarius, hereditate relictus* (lit. and fig.); the — manner, character, *indoles, ingenium*; an —, a natural knowledge, *insula et innata cognitio*; —, natural goodness, kindness, *naturalis quædam bonitas*; the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insula Claudie familie superbia*; — titles, coats of arms, *hereditaria insignia, ornamenta* (according to Cic., who uses *hereditarium cognomen*); see *Peculiar*.

Innavigable, adj. *innavigabilis, nactum impatiens*.

Inner, adj. (1) = interior, *interior* (opp. *exter*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus*, foreign; *internus* is not classical); = at home, *domesticus* (what is going on at home, in one's own country; opp. *foris*, abroad), comb. *intestinus ac domesticus*; the inner man, *animi*; the interior parts of a house, *pars interior ædium*; an inward complaint, *malum quod inheret in visceribus* (both in the body and in the state); an — evil in the state, *malum intestinum ac domesticum*; the interior affairs, *res domesticæ* (home affairs); inward, i.e. intellectual qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*; inward peace, *animi tranquillitas*; = what is

within, *interius*; *interiora -um*, n., *pars interior, partes interiores* (interior affairs of the state); mind, *animus*; disposition, *mens*; conscience, *conscientia animi*; natural, inward feeling, *natura*; the interior of the earth, *viscera terre*; — of a country, *interior regio, interiora -um*, n., *alio terra interior* (e.g. — of Africa, *Africa interior*); in the interior = in one's own country, *domi*, or by adjectives (see above), e.g. with the peace from without we must connect the discord within, *paciæ externæ continuatur discordia domi*; war in the interior of the country, *bellum intestinum* or *intestinum ac domesticum*; a victory over the enemy in the heart of the country, *vicтория domestica* (opp. *vicтория externa*); to examine one's own heart, *introspicere mentem suam ipsam, percontari ipsum se, in sese descendere*; the — man corresponds to the outer man, *mores consimiles sunt formæ*; adv. inwardly, *intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exterius*), *intrinsecus* (on the — side, *intrinse, opp. extrinsecus*); from within, *ex interiori parte, ab interioribus partibus* (opp. *extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus*); within a thing, *intra alqd* (but *intra* as adv. is not classical; and *intro*, as used by Cato for *intus*, is disapproved by Quint.); without and within, *extra et intus, extrinsecus et intra, extrinsecus et intrinsecus*; within and without, *intus et extra, intrinsecus et extrinsecus, intrinsecus et exterius*, fig. entirely, thoroughly, plane, *omnino, penitus*; to know a person, both as regards the outer and the — man, *alqm cognosse et penitus perspexisse, intus et in cute nosse alqm, alqm nosse tanquam ungues digittusque suos*.

Innings, n. = lands recovered from the sea, by *moles fluctibus opponere*.

Innocence, n. (1) = freedom from crime, *innocentia* (as the character of any one); = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, comb. *integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alicui*; to be convinced of one's —, *confidere innocuum se rei capitalis argui*; (2) = purity, *integritas* (integrity); = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, comb. *integritas pudicitiaque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque*; to lose one's chastity, *pudicitiam amittere*. **Innocent**, adj. (1) = without crime, *innocens* (doing no harm, al-o of things, e.g. a letter, *epistola*; food, a dish, *cibus*; wood, *sanguis*), then a person that does nothing wrong); = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons, culpa vacuus* or *carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer*; = simple, *simplex* (easy to conceive, with only one meaning, of things, e.g. words, *verba*); as — as a child, *omnis injuria insons*; to be —, *guiltless, extra noxiam esse*; to be free from guilt, *extra culpam esse, culpa vacuum esse, culpa carere*; to be — of a thing, *innotem esse alicui rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*); (2) = chaste, *integer* (who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste; *castus a rebus venereis*, generally only *castus*, comb. *castus et integer*; adv. *integre, pudice, caste*, comb. *pure et caste, caste integreque*. **Innocuous**, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (not able to do harm), to any one, *alicui*; = doing no harm, *innoxius*, to any one, *alicui*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non or nihil nocere*; to become —, *nocere desinere*.

Innominate, adj. = not to be named, by *incredibilia* (e.g. to feel an inexpressible desire for any thing *incredibilia alicui rei desiderio teneri*).

Innovation, n. (1) = renewing, *renovatio*; (2) = the thing itself, *res nova*; innovations, *res novæ*; to be fond of making — (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum* or *erectendarum cupidum esse, rerum mutationis cupidum esse, novarum rerum* or *in novis res acutum esse, novas res querere, agere, moliri, nova cupere, rebus novis studere, omnia novari cedere, proutum esse ad res novas*; not to be inclined to —, *exitationes rerum novarum abati*.

nere, a rerum mutatione abhorrere; to begin —, res novare, ad res novas consurgere; they are making —, nova miscentur; to propose, make every day fresh —, quotidie novi alqd movere; — in the use of words, immanitas verborum; desire of making —, nimia novitatis cupiditas (in gen.); fondness of making — in the state of government, rerum novarum studium, rerum mutationis cupiditas; from a desire of making —, nimia novitatis cupiditate ductus. Innovator, = fond of innovations, novitatis cupidus (in gen.); in the state, rerum novarum cupidus, rerum commutandarum or exercendarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, novarum rerum or in novas res acidus, rerum novarum molitor.

Innoxious, adj. See Innocent.

Innuendo, n. = oblique hint. See Hint.

Innumerable, n. innumerabilitas. Innumerable, Innumerus, adj. innumerabilis (innumerus is bad Lat.); = endless, infinitus, comb. infinitus prope et innumerabilis; = a hundred thousand times, sexcenties, milies; an endless number of countries were overthrown by others, iniri non potest numerus, quam multa ab aliis fracta sint.

Inobservance, n. negligentia; see Inadvertency, Disobedience. Inobservation, n. negligentia (carelessness); contempt, contemptus, desipientia; imprudence, imprudentia; from —, per negligentiam; from imprudence, per imprudentiam; he did not break the order of his superiors with impunity, non impune illi apertum imperium fuit.

Inoculate, v.tr. inserere. Inoculation, n. insitio. Inoculation, n. insitor.

Inodorous, adj. *odoratu or odoris sensu carens (of a person, that cannot smell any thing); odore carens, ex alqd re odor non afflatur or odores non afflatur; not smelling of any thing, nihil olere.

Inoffensive, adj. quod nihil habet offensivus; (simple) simplex; (candid) candidus; (without any thing false) simulationum nescius; — thoughts, simplices cogitationes. Adv. simpliciter, candidè, comb. simpliciter et candidè. See Innocent.

Inopportune, adj. inopportunus. See Inconvenient.

Inordinateness, n. perturbatio ordinis. Inordinate, adj. negligens. See Disorder.

Inorganical, adj. e.g. — bodies, corpora nulla coherere naturæ (Cic.).

Inosculate, v.intr. (in anatomy = to unite, e.g. vessels, veins), se jungere. Inoscultation, n. conjunctio. See Connexion, Unite.

Inquest, n. inquisitio; see Inquiry, Hearing.

Inquietude, n., inquietus, see Disquiet.

Inquire, v.intr. = to ask a question, querere alqd or de alqd re (to ask in general); to — strictly after, requirere, exquirere, perquirere alqd; to seek to —, to want to know more about a thing, sciscitare de alqd re; to — diligently, percunctari alqd (especially current rumours, news, etc.); = to make one's self acquainted with a thing, cognoscere de alqd re; to — of persons after a thing, querere, requirere, exquirere alqd ab or ex alqd, percunctari alqd ex alqd; to — about any thing in writing, sciscitari per litteras de alqd re; to — the way, exquirere iter, perquirere vias; to — of a person, whether he has any commission to give, adire alqm si quid velit. Inquiry, n. = act of inquiring, indagatio, investigatio (tracing); = examination, inspectio, cognitio; — of the truth, investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio (inquisitio, i.e. endeavour to find out how much truth there is in the matter; investigatio, i.e. the tracing of the truth); to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, totum se in alqd re exquirendâ collocare; = a diligent research, diligentia; to find by —, inquirendo reperire. Inquisition, n. = examination, hence applied to the law, inspectio (inspection); scrutatio (scrutiny, examination by visit; hence fig., a strict investigation); cognitio (inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, urbis; then = — by a petty jury; more

particularly = a cause to be tried by a special jury); questio (an investigation of the facts; in order to get at the truth of the matter, both in general; and in a court); inquisitio (lit. examination of any thing, e.g. of the truth, veri; in the law = inquiry about a person's life and any crime committed by him, in order to try a cause against him upon the basis of this inquiry; never = a law-suit or trial); disceptatio (a debate to arrive at the truth, e.g. between the plaintiff and defendant, or between the judges); comb. disceptatio et cognitio (e.g. of the truth, veritatis; of innocence, innocentia); disputatio (a conversation between two persons who differ upon some doubtful point, less than disceptatio); deliberatio (a deliberation); trial for a capital offence, cognitio rei capitalis; to demand a judicial inquiry, inquisitionem in alqm postulare (to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse); to move an important question, magnam questionem movere; to institute an inquiry, questionem habere or instituere, cognitionem constituere, about, into, any thing, querere alqd or de alqd re, questionem de alqd re habere or adhibere or instituere or constituere, causam cognoscere; to lodge an information against, inquire in alqm (the accuser who does this, inquisitor); to order a trial (of the judge), questionem habere de alqd or in alqm, questionem ferre in alqm, questionem ponere in alqm (one who does this, quæstor); to bring an action for trespass, per tormenta querere alqd (lit. to inflict torture in order to elicit the truth, of the judge), tormentis questionem alqis rei habere; to try any one for his life, for a capital crime, questionem habere in alqm caput; they ordered a trial, questiones decreverunt; to entrust any one with the trial of a cause, alci cognitionem deferre; to conduct a trial in a satisfactory manner, justè explicare questionem; to come to a trial (e.g. it will come to a trial), venire in questionem or in cognitionem, cognosci; untried, unheard (e.g. to condemn, sentence any one, etc.), causæ incognitæ; (3) in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, *quæstorum fidei tribunal; a trial of this kind, *questio de fide Christianâ habita. Inquisitive, adj. by sciscitari alqd. Inquisitor, n. (1) = one who inquires, by virtue of his office, quæstor (not iudex questionis, = the presiding judge at a special trial); to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, cognoscere, into, of a thing, alqd; (2) in popish countries, *quæstor hæreticorum, or simply quæstor. Inquisitorial, adj. *in quæstoris modum, *quæstoris instar.

Inroad, n. = a sudden invasion of the enemy, irruptio, incursio, incursum (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, irruptionem or incursum facere in; a sally, attack, excursion, excursio, excursus; a single expedition, movement in a campaign, expeditio; — into the enemy's land, incursio in fines hostium facta; a sudden invasion, subita hostium incursum; to undertake an expedition, milites in expeditionem educere (of the commander); excursionem facere (of the soldiers); to make — into a certain part of a country, excursions or incursions facere in fines alqis regionis; to make — into a territory, excurre in fines alqis regionis; to infest a country, a district, regionem vexare; to attack in nocturnal incursions, nocturnis expeditioibus adoriri.

Insalubrious, adj. insaluber (not salubrious, opp. saluber, e.g. land, property, ager, fundus; wine, vinum); = not good for health, bonæ valetudini contrarius (e.g. food, alimenta); = unhealthy, pestilens (containing pernicious substances, opp. saluber; of places, e.g. a house, aedes; of seasons, e.g. year, annus; then atmosphere, aer; evaporation, breath, aspiratio); = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, dangerous, gravis (e.g. temperature, calum; season of the year, anni tempus; locality, locus); comb. gravis et pestilens (e.g. exhalation, aspiratio); = obnoxious, risti-

osus (full of elements injurious to general health, opp. *saluber*, e.g. a district, *regio*); — air or climate, *pestilentia* or *gracitas calis*; *intemperies calis*. *Insalubritas*, n. — of a place. *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia* or *gracitas* or *intemperies calis*.

Insaneable, adj. *insanabilis*. See *Incurable*.

Insane, adj. *insanus* (one who is not right in his head, then like a madman, e.g. *homo*; a meeting, *conciō*; what shows want of sense, e.g. desire, *cupiditas*); (of one who is out of his mind, silly, foolish, and of any thing that is so) *amens* (more periodically, for a time), *demens* (if continually, e.g. a scheme, *consilium*, *ratio*); = mad, raving, *furiōsus* (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *ineptus* (of persons and things); foolish talk, *ineptia*; to talk foolishly, *inepta dicere*, *aliena loqui*; to have a foolish desire for a thing, *ad insaniam concupiscere alqd*; adv. *dēmenter*, *insane*, *furiōse*, *inepte*. *Insanity*, n. *rabies* (madness, of men and animals), *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (fury, of any one that flies into a passion), *amentia* (silliness from extreme passion).

Insatiable, adj. *insatibilis*, *inexplebilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. appetite, *stomachus*; desire, avarice, *cupiditas*, *avaritia*); *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, abdomen); an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*.

Inscribe, v. (1) = to mark with letters, *inscribere*; *consignare*; = to draw a figure within another, *inscribere alci rei*. *Inscription*, n. (1) = on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index* (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= *inscriptio* and *index*; then = epitaph, *titulus sepulchri*, or simply *titulus*; also = a note, card put into a window, on a board, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or to let, or to let for hire, e.g. a slave, a house), *epigramma -ātis*, n. (*ἐπιγράμμα*, for the pure Latin term *inscriptio*; ep. = to an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tomb-stone, etc.), *carmen* (in verses, e.g. over the entrance of a temple); *monumentum literarum* (as a literary monument); an obscure and ambiguous —, *titulus obscurus et ambiguus*; with an —, *litteris inscriptis*; to place an — upon any thing, *titulum inscribere alci rei*, *inscribere alqd*; he placed the following — upon the statue, monument, tomb-stone, in statuā, in sepulchro inscripsit; to hew an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen* in lapide *insculpere*; an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen* or *monumentum literarum* in lapide *insculptum*; (2) = an address of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, but less formal than a dedication, *inscriptio*; *index*; *titulus*; *epigramma*; *carmen*; eulogium (any short —, whether containing praise, or censure, or neither); see *Dedication*, *Address*, *Letter*.

Inscrutability, n. by *Inscrutable*, adj. *inexplicabilis*.

Insculpture, n. See *Sculpture*, also *Engraving*.

Insect, n. *insectum*; *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm, and the other little worms which are generally so destructive to corn-fIELDS, *cuculus* et reliquæ bestiolæ quæ frumentis solent nocere). *Insectile*, adj. *insecti instar*.

Insecure, adj. (1) = not secure (of persons), *intutus*; (2) = not safe (of things), see *Unsafe*.

Insensible, adj. *sensūs expertus*; to be —, *sensu carere*. See *Feeling*. *Insensibility*, n. *torpor*, *indolentia*, or by circumlocution with *nihil dolere*, *alienatus a sensu animus*, *stupiditas*, *socordia*, *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum*, *inhumanitas*, *immanitas*; entire —, *immanitas omnem humanitatem repellens*. See *Feeling*, *Sense*.

Inseparability, n., by *Inseparable*, adj. *inseparabilis* (post-Aug.); = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *indivisibilis*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*; not to be able to separate one's self from a thing, *ab alqd. re separari*, *cerni*, *divelli* non posse; *ab alqd. re* nec *divelli*, nec *distrahi*

posse; (of two friends) to be —, *ab alqd. divelli non posse*; (of a person), never to leave any one for a moment, *ab alcis latere non discedere*; never to leave a person, *alci perpetuum esse* (e.g. of fever).

Insert, v.a. *inserere alci rei* or in *alqd* (in general, then to put in as a parenthesis, as an episode, to immix, etc.), *includere alci rei* or in *alqd* (to enchain, e.g. *emblemata in scyphis*, then, to — as an episode in a letter, e.g. *orationem epistolæ* or in *epistolam* or *alqd. orationis* etc.); *interponere* (to put in, between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplere* (to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere in* (with acc., in general, to add any thing, e.g. I have — something in my speech, discourse, in *orationem addidi quadam*); *indere alci rei* or in *alqd* (to put into, set upon, imprint; also to put in in writing); to fasten in, *insigere alci rei* or in *alqd* (also fig. to impress); to fix in the ground, plant, *desigere in alqd* or in *alqd. re*. See also *Ingraft*. *Insertion*, n. *interpositio*, *interclusio* (a clause, Greek *καπεθεσία*, dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit).

Insertient, adj. See *Useful*.

Inset, v.tr. *firmare*, *stabilire*. See *Infix*, *Implant*.

Inshel, v.tr. * in *conchâ includere*, *claudere*.

Inside, n. *pars interior*; if opp. to outside, by *intus*. See *Inner*.

Insidiate, v.tr. *insidiari alci* (to lie in ambush for); = to run after, chase any one, *sectari alqm*; = to spread nets for, etc., *plagas tendere alci* (all three of hunters, and of men in general); fig., to hunt after, *captare alqd*; to run after girls, women, *sectari puellas, mulieres*; to lie in ambush for, plot against any one's life, *alcis vitæ* or simply *alci insidiari*; *alcis vitæ insidias facere* or *ponere*, *alci insidias parare* or *comparare* or *ponere* or *tendere*. *Insidiator*, n. (one who lies in ambush), *insidiator*; *insidiatrix*, f. (late). *Insidious*, adj. (lying in ambush, waiting for the right moment to harm any one, opp. *apertus*). See *Deceitful*.

Insight, n. (1) = view of the interior of any thing, by *inspicere* (also to inspect, in order to get a knowledge of a thing, e.g. one's books, accounts, *rationes suas*); to obtain — of any thing, *cognoscere* (*ἀναγινώσκω*, to read, in order to become acquainted with the contents, e.g. a letter, *litteras*); to get an — of, to inspect, consult the Sibylline books, *libros Sibyllinos adire*; (2) in gen. = thorough knowledge, skill, *intelligentia* (post-Aug.); *intellectus* (good, common sense, hence = general view and clear understanding), of a thing, *alcis rei*; = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veritas*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia* (Greek *σοφία*, i.e. *scientia illa quæ principis rerum est divinarum atque humanarum, in quâ continetur decorum et hominum communitas et societas inter ipsos*, the nature both of God and of man, and the relations of the one to the other, Cic.), of a thing, *alcis rei*; or *prudētia* (*prudētia quam Græci ποῦναι dicunt; aliam quandam intelligentiam, quæ est rerum expectandarum fugendarumque scientia*, i.e. the knowledge of choosing what is good and avoiding what is bad, Cic.), of any thing, *alcis rei*; = presence of mind, *consilium*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *judicium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*, of and into, *alcis rei*; a deeper — (in an ordinary sense), *altior intellectus*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudētia*; a man of deep understanding, *vir prudētissimus*, *vir multi* or *magni consilii*, *vir consilii plenus*; men of learning and talent, *virī docti et eruditī*; nothing escapes his understanding, *nihil est quod non perspicat*; from my best knowledge (to judge), *ex animi sententiā*; with judgment, *intelligenter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*; to possess great judgment, *intelligentiā valere* or *prestare*; to possess understanding and judgment,

rationis, et intelligentiæ participem esse; to possess a sound knowledge, judgment, *prudenter intelligere* (e.g. of an orator); to possess a great depth of mind, *altâ mente præditum esse*; to possess more understanding than any body, *plus quam alius, habere prudentiæ*; to have no understanding, intellect, judgment, *esse nullius consilii*; to have gained an — into any thing, *intelligentiam alci rei habere*; to have a clear — into, understanding of any thing, *plane videre alqd.* See Knowledge. Insignificance, Insignificancy, *n. exiguitas, levitas, vilitas*, or by Insignificant, *adj. inanis*; can this change of abode appear — to you? *hæc peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest?* See Trifling.

Insincere, *adj. falsus*; see False. Insincerity, *n. falsum, falsitas* (late); see Falseness.

Insinuate, *v.tr.* and *intr.* (1) = to introduce gently, e.g. of water that —s itself into, etc.), *se currare*; see Wind; (2) = to push, work one's self into favour, *se insinuare*; to — one's self with any body, *blanditiis et assentationibus alci amicitiâ colligere* or in *alci consuetudinem se immergere*, **blanditiis et assentationibus alci benevolentiam sibi adjungere*, *blanditiis influere in aures alci*, *insinuare se in alci familiaritatem*, *gratiam sibi parere apud alqm* (to ingratiate one's self); to try to — one's self, *assentationculâ aucupari alci gratiam*, *locum gratiæ apud alqm quaerere*; (3) = to suggest by remote allusion, *alci alqd significare* (to give to understand); see Hint. Insinuation, *n. blanditiæ*. Insinuate, *adj. blandus* (bland). Insinuator, *n. qui alci alqd significat*. See Hint.

Insipid, *adj.* (1) *nihil sapiens* (tasteless, lit., *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus* (*inconditus* is found nowhere); = not enjoying any thing, by *carens voluntate*; to be tasteless, *nihil sapere, sapore carere, voluptate carere*; (2) *fig.* = absurd, which see. Insipidity, *n.* by Insipid, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if *fig.*, see Absurdity. Insipience, *n.*, see Silliness.

Insist, *v.intr.* *persistere, perstare, consistere* (all, in *alqd re*). See Persevere.

Insane, *v.tr.* *irretire* (lit. and *fig.*, *alqd re* or *laqueis alci*). Insanar, *n.* by Insane.

Insobriety, *n. intemperantia*. See Drunkenness, Immoderation, Intemperance.

Insociability, *n.* by Insociable, *adj. insociabilis*. Insolate, *v.tr.* = to expose to the heat of the sun, *in sole ponere* (to place in the sun), *insolare* (to heat by the sun); = to warm one's self in the sun, *apricari*. Insolation, *n. insolatio*; (the act of warming one's self in the sun) *apricatio*.

Insolence, *n. insolentia* (haughtiness from overvaluing one's riches), *intemperantia* (improper proceedings from want of self-control, opp. *æquitas*); = haughtiness, pride, *superbia*. Insolent, *adj. insolens*; see Haughty.

Insolidity, *n. infirmitas* (infirmary), *levitas* (insufficiency).

Insolvable, *adj.* (1) = in an — difficulty, *inexplicabilis*; see Indissoluble; (2) = that cannot be paid, *quod solvi or dissolvi non potest*; I would not part with a thing for all the money one gave me, *res mihi carior quam pecunia est*. Insolveny, *n. pecunie inopia*; to declare one's — upon oath, *bonam copiam ejurare*; see Bankruptcy under Bank. Insolvent, *n. qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum, non idoneus* (one who does not perform, pay what he should, e.g. debtor, debitor); to assure, declare upon oath, that one is —, *bonam copiam ejurare*.

Insomuch, *adv. sic, ita, hoc or eo modo*; under this condition, *hæc or eâ conditione, hæc lege*; so far, *eo usque*; to sin —, in this manner, *in eam partem peccare*; see So.

Inspect, *v.tr.* *risere, incisere* (to view, lit.); *aspicere* (to look on); *inspicere, perspicere* (to look through, examine); = to look at more closely, *examine, intueri, contemplari, oculis collustrare or*

perlustrare; see Contemplate. Inspection, *n.* (1) = a looking on, by verbs; (2) = watch, guardianship, superintendence, *cura* (care over any thing, e.g. the treasury, public works, public highways, *avararii, operum publicorum, viarum*); = the act of keeping, preserving, *custodia, comb. cura custodique*; = protection, protecting care, *custela*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *providium*; = watch over the public moras, *præfectura morum*; to have the —, superintendence over any thing, *præesse, præfectum esse alci rei, alci rei præsidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to attend to, superintend any thing, *curare, regere, moderari alqd*; to entrust any one with the superintendence over, — of any thing, *credere alci alci rei custodiam, alqd in custodiam alci concedere or committere*; over (of a person), *alqm alci cura custodique mandare*; to place any one under the — of, *custodiam alci ponere, apponere or imponere* (for safety's sake); (at school) *alqm alci in disciplinam tradere*; to have any one under one's —, *alqm custodire*; the — of, superintendence over the public treasury passes into the hands of any one, *cura cerarii transit ad alqm*; see Review. Inspector, *n. custos* (m. & f.), *curator* (keeper, librarian); one who is set over a thing, *præses, præfectus*; a collector of the public rates and taxes, one who exacts work, sees that it is done, *exactor*; tutor, teacher, *magister, rector*; censor, one who superintends the public morals, *præfectus moribus, censor*; a master mule-driver, *superintendentarius*; keeper, guard of a temple, *templi custos, editunus, edituus*; surveyor of the public highways, *curator viarum*; surveyor, superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), *magister vici, vicomagister*; — of the public buildings and chief constable, *ædilis* (in Rome); — of a building that is in course of erection, contractor, *exactor operis*; a secret watch, spy, *speculator*; one sent as a spy, *emissarius*; to appoint an — over any thing, *custodiam imponere alci rei, seldom in alqd re*; to appoint a person to have the — of any one, *custodiam ponere or apponere or imponere alci* (never in *alqd*); to appoint any one as keeper, —, *constituere, præficere alqm curatorem alci rei, or simply præficere, præponere alqm alci rei*; the office of an —, etc., *custodia munus, cura, præfectura*; see Librarian.

Insperation, *n.* (= act of sprinkling on), by *aspergere, conspergere*.

Insphere, *v.tr.* (= to place in an orb or sphere), *incendere in alqd re*. See Enclave.

Inspirable, *adj. quod spiritu ducere possumus, or spirabilis*. Inspiration, *n.* (1) = the inhaling of air, *spiritus (cæli or animæ), aspiratio aëris* (*respiratus, not respiritus*, is = to the act of breathing forth, respiration); what serves, is necessary for —, *spirabilis* (e.g. *viscera*); see Respiration; (2) = by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque* (not *inspiratio*, which is no classical term at all); (3) = supposed infusion of ideas by a superior being, *monitus* (in warning, suggestion); *consilium* (advice, what has been suggested); by —, through God's command, *divinitus*; to compose poems under the influence from above, by —, to utter oracles, *celasti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere, instinctu divino afflatusque oracula fundere*; to give one's self entirely up to the suggestion of one's own feelings and passions, *parere* (with dat. = to yield to anger and revenge, *dolori et iracundiæ*); to follow the suggestions of others, *aliorum consilia sequi*; at any one's suggestion, *alqd monente, alqd rectore*; see Suggestion. Inspire, (1) = to breathe into, *inspirare*; (2) = to infuse ideas, to — by the Holy Spirit, *suggere, subicere alci alqd* (to suggest); = to warn, advise, *monere alqm alqd or monere alqm ut, etc.* (e.g. one's own heart good); to — with, instil, *alci inspicere*; *fig.* to breathe into, pour into, on, *aspicere* (lit. = to blow upon any thing, *excitare*), *inspirare, afflare* (gentleness,

kinder feelings, moderation, e.g. love, affection, *amicitia*; to —, give any one the idea of, etc., that, etc., *mentem alicuius ut, etc.*; in *eam mentem aliquid mittere ut, etc.*; this idea God gave into the heart of Metellus, *Metello deditur*; *que tenet in mentem*; a conversation suggested by anger and a meretricious grudge, *sermo quidem ira et dissimulatio gignit*; to suggest to any one what he is to say in reply, *subicere quid dicat aliquis*, *admonere quid respondeat aliquis*; to excite, — with, *incitare* into any one courage, vigour, *excitare*, *incendere*, *inflammaré*; to enrapture, delight, *lactare* or *gaudio perfundere*, *totum ad se convertere et rapere*; to become —, enraptured, *mentis viribus excitari*, *ardore aliquo inflammari* atque *incitari*; to be filled with joy, quite delighted, *solum in laticum effusum esse*, *lactum esse omnibus laticibus*; to sing in ecstasy, *excitari gaudio ad canendum*; to speak so as to — others, fill them with enthusiasm, orationem ad ardens motusque animorum inflammandos *admoovere*; wine excites, makes one enthusiastic, *vinum ingenium facit*; to be — by the Holy Spirit, *aliquid mentem divino afflatu* or *aliquid animum divino instinctu canitare*; to become —, *insurgere*, *spiritu divino*, *lungi, di ino quam spiritum inflari*, *divino instinctu canitari*; —, enthusiastic, in ecstasy, *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus*, *mente incitatus* (in gen.); fanatic, of enthusiasm, approaching to madness, *fanaticus*, *fanaticus*, *furibundus*, *lymphatus*, *lymphaticus*; to be —, *fanaticus*, *furere*; the predictions of — writers, *furibundum eorum predicationem*; see, *Animate*, *In-*, *Ex-*, *Surgere*. *Inspirer*, n. see *Inspire*. *Inspire*, v.tr. *alacritatem aliquid accendere*; see *Enliven*.

Inspavare, v.tr. *crasorem facere* (e.g. *pituitam*), see *Condense*. *Inspavation*, n. by verbs.

Instability, n. *inconstancia*. See *Inconstancy*. *Instable*, adj. *inconstans*; see *Inconstant*.

Instally, v.tr. = to instate in an office, *constituere*; *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries); to — in an office, *aliquid constituere in munere*, *aliquid proficere muneri*; in the place of another person, *aliquid substituere in alio loco* (in gen.); *aliquid in alio loco subrogare* (to substitute, by election in the comitia, through him who presided over them, and some one else who proposed the candidate); *aliquid sufficere* (to substitute, if elected by the people); see *Appoint*, *Constitute*. *Installation*, n. *munus* (office), or by verbs, e.g. *muneri praponi*, *præci* (to be —, appointed to an office); any one is — in an office, *munus alicui deferitur*, *mandatur*; to have received an appointment, *muneri prapositioni esse*, *processu*; letter, decree of —, *litteræ principis* and simply *litteræ*; to revoke the decree of —, *litteras revocare*; see *Appointment*, *Office*. *Installment* (in making payments); to pay by —, in *autecumum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, in *autecumum accipere*.

Instance, n. = urgency, request, *curatissimè prece* (urgent request, Tac.). To instance, v.tr. = to give as an example, *exempli causâ ponere aliquid*.

Instant, n. *punctum temporis* (the smallest point in duration); a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum temporis* or *hora* (first in Lat.; in Plin. first distinguished from *punctum temporis*, e.g. *quod maximum* [moment], *inmo temporis punctum* [second], *autem beneficium sterile, autem cum laude*); a moment's time, an — (in a gen. sense), *vestigium temporis*; the right time, the decisive moment, *decisiva*; the time, period, when any thing is to be done, *tempus*; the present time, moment, — *id quod adest quodque presens est* (e.g. the war only depends upon the incidents of the present —, *bellum tantum ad id solum quod adest quodque presens est et accommodat*); in an —, *puncto* or *momento* *temporis*, in *vestigio temporis*; an —, *punctum* (e.g. wait an —, *mane punctionem*); in the same —, *eodem vestigio* (the town seemed to be in the possession of the enemy, *urbis ab hostibus custodia videbatur*); in one and the same —, *uno et eodem*

temporis puncto; it is done in an —, *fit ad punctum temporis*; in one —, moment, very often circumstances may be entirely different, alter, *minimis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum sunt*; not an —, *ne minimam partem temporis, ne paullum quidem* (e.g. to hesitate to, etc., *dubitare quin, etc.*); in every —, at any moment, in *omni puncto temporis*, *nullo temporis puncto intermissio*, *omnibus minimis temporum punctis*; every —, *jam jamque*; the, this very —, sometimes by *ipse*; the very — of his departure, *eadem ipsa projectione*; the very — when it was to be done, in the very act, in *ipso comitu* (e.g. to be taken caught, taken prior in the very act, in i. c. *opprimi*); for a minute, *parumper*; to an —, to a minute, *ad tempus* (e.g. to attend, be there, *venire, desse*); for the time, for the short time, for the moment, *ad tempus*, *temporis causa*; for the present, in *presens* (*trampus*), in *presentia* (opp. in *posterum*); a favourable moment, opportunity, *tempus opportunum*, *temporis opportunitas* or *ocasio*; not to allow the — moment, opportunity to pass, *tempori* or *temporis occasionem non desse*; not an —, a moment is to be lost, *res non habet moram*; the last moment of the falling country, *extremum et difficillimum recipiendum tempus*; to fight up to the last moment, *ad extremum usque contendere*; during the last moments, *extremo spiritu*, in *ipsa morte*; timid in the moment of danger, in *re presenti pavidus*; to forsake any one in the moment of danger, *aliquid in ipso discrimine periculi destituere*; the allurements of the moment, *blanissime presentium voluptatum*; led by a momentary fit of passion to, etc., *subita irâ percitus ad*; (2) (in gen. a particular time), *tempus* (in gen., especially the right time); *vestigium temporis*, or simply *vestigium*; the favourable —, when any one dies, *opportunitas mortis alicui*; the same —, *eodem temporis vestigio*, *eodem tempore*; the right —, in *tempore*; in *ipso articulo temporis*; to hit the right time with any one, in *tempore ad aliquid venire*; that the general welfare of Gaul depends upon that —, *omnem salutem Gallie in illu temporis vestigio posita esse*; when that moment shall arrive, *quod quoniam erit* (Cic.). Instantly, adv. (1) = immediately, when see; (2) = with urgent opportunity, by *vehemens*, *impensus* (of urgent requests); adv. *vehementer*, *impensè*, *etiam atque etiam*, *magnopere*; to beseech any one —, *vehementer* (*impensè*, etc.), *aliquid rogare* or *orare*, *aliquid petere*, *rogare*, *aliquid obsecrare* atque *obtestari* and *obtestari atque obsecrare*, *omnibus precibus aliquid petere* or *orare*. *Instantaneous*, adj. *brevisissimus* (of very short duration); transient, *fugax* (swift, fugacious); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); present, momentary, *presens* (e.g. possibility, *facultas*); the — enthusiasm (of the speaker), *affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur*; adv. *Instantaneously*, *puncto* or *momento temporis*, in *vestigio temporis* (in an instant, directly); = quickly, *e vestigio* (i.e. on the same spot of ground and at the same instant); now —, *jam* (and *en*); by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*; for the time being, *ad tempus*; —, of instantaneous effect (of medicines, poison, etc.), *presens*, *presentaneus* (after the classical age).

Intate, v.tr. = to establish in a rank or condition (e.g. to — in greatness), by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alicui mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre*, *muneri aliquid proficere* or *præponere*; to — in any particular office, *appondere aliquid* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *aliquid custodem alicui*; also *calumniatores*, false accusers). See *Install*.

Intaurate, v.tr. *referre*. See *Restore*.

Instead, prep. *loco* or in *loco alicui* or *alio rei*, in the place of, vice, *vice* or in *vicem*, or simply *vicem alicui* or *alio rei* (*vicem* alone, when we mean, turn; *vicem*, *vicem*, *vicem*, in my, etc. instead; instead of you all, *vicem omnium vicem*); *pro* with the ablat. (for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); to use salt — of salt-petre, *salsâ vice nitro usi*; to send cavalry — of the

legions, in vicem legionum equites mittere; I was invited — of him, in locum ejus inpletus sum; he had called them Quirites — of solaters, Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat; to pay in bad — of good coin, nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere; instead of, rather than, with the pres. part., tantum abest ut . . . ut, etc. (so far from . . . he rather, sooner, etc.); not only, but also, even — of, non magis non . . . sed etiam (not . . . but); instead of . . . he rather, adeo non, adeo nihil . . . ut; instead of . . . he only, magis quam (in Lat. the second clause comes first; thus, he only . . . , instead of, e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, accendat eum magis quam contreruerat); — of taking to flight, omissa fuga; sometimes also by quum, e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, quum laudare deberet, eum contempnit.

Instigare, v.tr. (from *stigo*, to prick, = to incite), instigare (e.g. canes in alqui, to set on, and fig.); concitare, incitare; see Incite. Instigator, n. (1) of persons (in a bad sense), machinator princeps; (2) of things, = that which incites, quod incitat.

Instill, v.tr. (1) = to infuse by drops, in general, in os alqui inficere or indere or ingerere (into any one's mouth); instillare (by drops, e.g. milk); (2) in a fig. sense, instillare (to infuse by drops as it were) alci alqd + (e.g. precepts; although only in Hor. and Senec., it may be excusable to use it in prose, for Cic. says, quae [literae] mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, i.e. this letter has raised my spirits a little); to imbue with, imbuiere alqui alqd re (to moisten as it were, to infuse by liquids, e.g. learning, views, nobler sentiments, a nobler spirit); to inculcate, inficere, inculcare (principles, ideas, to rouse a man's feelings; inculcare, more to — dread, terror, etc., also admiration); to engender, create, ingenerare (from the time of a man's birth as it were, e.g. to create in a man a greater love towards his children); to fill with, implere alqui alqd re annu seldom alqui alci rei; to — gentle feelings, aspirare, inspirare, afflare alci alqd (e.g. love, amorem); to — with admiration, alqui admiratione imbuiere, admirationem alci inficere; with hope, spem alci facere or inficere, spe implere alqui; with courage, animum alci facere, animo alqui implere; the army with greater —, majorem alacritatem studiumque pugnandi majus erexit ut inficere.

Instinct, n., animal —, natura; from one's own —, natura dicit; to become natural, to act from — as it were, quasi in naturam verti; natura desire, appetitio (the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, cognitionis); natural desire (as existing in us), appetitus (natural feeling, especially animal — in its ordinary acceptation, e.g. desit autem eadem natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altera conatum haberent ad naturales pastus expensandas, altera s. cernerent pestifera a salutaribus, Cic.); instinctus, which is very improperly used in this sense by modern Latin writers, could only mean an outward impulse, and besides it is no Latin word at all; both appetitio and appetitus are used by Cic. in an absolute sense for the Greek *agch* = desire in general; a sudden impulse, impetus (e.g. — of benevolence, impetus benivolentiae); comb. impetus et appetitus rerum, animal —, animal desire; inward desire, inclination, tactus, studium (e.g. for history, historia); a longing for a thing which we do not like to miss, desiderium; to feel a desire for any thing, studio or desiderio alci rei duci or impelli, appetere or concupiscere alqd; to feel a strong desire, ad alqd rapi, repentina animi impulsio in alqd insitari; to feel no desire for any thing, abhorreere al alienum esse al alqd re; sensual desires, studia prava et turpia ad humilia. Instinctive, adj. duce natura sui (e.g. to do any thing, facere alqd).

Institute, v.tr. = to found (e.g. a court), condecere (ut. to put together, hence to accomplish the

building or the establishing of any thing, e.g. an empire, imperium); to — a thing, instituire (e.g. a state, civitatem; also heredem instituire or facere or scribere, to — an heir, whilst to substitute another as heir, would be, heredem alqui substituire); to — as king of the realm, alqui regem statuere or constituere; for the time being, alqui regem temporis gratia statuere; over a country, alqui regem imponere terra alci (e.g. Macedonia); to — a monarchy, regnum statuere, regem creare (to create a king); to — the creditor as owner of property of the debtor, creditori dare possessionem bonorum debitoris; to erect, place, constituere (e.g. a monument, monumentum); to reconcile, conciliare (to be the means of bringing two persons together; friendship, amicitiam; a union, wedding, nuptias; peace, pacem); to reestablish, reconciliare (e.g. peace, pacem); to effect, facere (e.g. a treaty, alliance, fides; peace, pacem); to establish concord, unity, concordiam reconciliare; between two, alqui in gratiam reconciliare cum alquo; among the citizens, conciliare pacem inter cives; to establish discord, discordiam conciliare; to cause a quarrel, causam jurgii inferre, jurgia excitare; between two, discordes reddere; among the citizens, discordiam inducere in civitatem. Institution, n. (1) = a book of elements, (particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law), by institutio, Cic. (in the sense of instruction); = an — (a learned society in France), societas (not institutum in this sense); see Society; (2) (in the sense of a literary —, or an educational establishment), by the Greek *paideia* (the place), or locus ille ubi alius alqui doctus sum, Cic. (i.e. the place where I was educated; the Druids have well attended educational establishments, schools, ad Druidae multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque nutuntur; or ludus [literarius, lusus discendi, ludus literarius (post-Aug.); to open a school, ludum aperire; to establish at joint expense, collatis pecuniis conducere praetores; to send a boy to any one's establishment, puerum alci in disciplinam tradere; to attend a school, ludum literarum frequentare. Institutional, adj. ad institutionem pertinens or by elements, plur. Instituire, adj. quod constituit. — Institutionist, n. (= a writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions), qui libro excerptat. Institutor, n. p i alqd instituit. See Founder.

Instruct, v.tr. erudire (to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in any thing, in alqd re; to teach, improve, bring on any one, docere, in any thing, alqd; comb. erudire atque docere, docere atque erudire; to prepare any one for a certain vocation, instituere, in any thing, ad alqd; or by instructe (lit. to provide any one with what is necessary, hence instruam literis, doctrinis, artibus, = to instruct in, i.e. to furnish with literary knowledge), in any thing, ad alqd; to lecture, praecipere or tradere alqd re de alqd re, tradere praecepta alci rei; to teach the rudiments of the art of eloquence, elocution, tradere elementa loquendi; to teach elocution, praecipere or tradere de eloquentia; to — any one in elocution, alqui ad dicendum instituere; to teach any one to play the lute, alqui fidibus (scil. canere) docere; to be — by any one, to learn of any one, doceri ab alquo, generally discere ab alquo; to learn any thing of any one, discere alqd (or with infin.) Instructed, eruditus (brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a learning, a literary education, doctus, doctrinatus; to be a highly-educated, well-informed man, quum institutione optima, tum etiam profecto plurimum eruditum esse. Instruction, n. (1) = the act of teaching, institutio (= in general, information, so any thing, alci rei; the bringing up of any one from a state of ignorance, discipline; — given by a school, or from a master, disciplina; — given by a teacher, doctrina (e.g. many years —, multum canerem); every sound —, educatio, eruditio

ratione suscipitur de alqñ re institutio; to give —, *erudite atque docere juventutem* or *discendi studiosos*; to receive — of a person, to learn of any one, *discere ab alqno*, *erudiri* or *institutui ab alqno*, *disciplinā alqis uti*; *scholīs alqis interesse* to attend any one's lectures, be under any one's tuition; to be any one's pupil; to receive one's first — of, *puerili doctrinā ab alqno institui*; to receive the same —, *isdem præceptis atque in unā institutione formari*; to have received a good education; to have been under good masters, *doctrinā atque optinarum artium studiū eruditum esse*; to appear to have had no education at all, *omnium rerum rudem esse videri*; to apply, to arrange, bring one's — within the scope of any one's natural abilities, *doctrinam ad naturam alqis accommodare*; to place any one under the care of a master, *alci alqm in disciplinam tradere*; (2) = direction, *præcepto* (the act of prescribing), *præceptum* (precept), *institutio* (institution). — *Instructive*, adj. *utilis*; to make a conversation —, **sermone ad ea quæ sunt frugī deflectere*. — *Instructor*, n., see *Teacher*. — *Instructress*, n. *præceptrix*, *magistra* (*mag.* also in general; e.g. *custos* is the best teacher in the art to speak; *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*); or *magister* if the Latin noun to which the word — refers is a masculine noun (e.g. *experience* is the best master, *seus*, *egregius magister*).

— *Instrument*, n. (1) = tool, *utensiliū -ium*, n. (*utensils* in a household, and in general); furniture, *supellex*; vessels, culinary —, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasa -orum*, n.; tools, — for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (e.g. agricultural —, *rusticum*; hunting, shooting apparatus, *venatorium*; fishing apparatus, *piscatorium*; apparatus for bathing, *balnearium*); tackling, cordage, rigging, *armamenta -orum*, n. (*arma* for —, tools, is poetical), *instrumentum* (in general, also in a collective sense); some large, artificial —, machine, *machina*, *machinamentum*; an iron —, *ferramentum*; astronomical —, **supellex sideribus observandi*; physical —, apparatus, **physicorum instrumentorum supellex*; chiralurgical —, *ferramenta chirurgorum*; (2) = means contributing to an effect, applied to both persons and things, *membrum* (limb, e.g. the organs of the ear, *auditus membrum*); man, *minister* (fig.); to use any one as an — for any thing, *alqis operā alqd efficere*; to serve as an — to any one, **inseruire alqis consiliis perficiendi*; (3) a musical —, *organum* (*ὄργανον*, especially an —, a machine which is very complicated as regards its inner construction, hence the most proper to express a musical —, *Senec. Ep.*); a lute, a musical — with strings, *fides*; a horn, *cornu*; a double flute, pipe, *tibia*; a trumpet, *tuba*; to sing with the accompaniment of an instrument, *cantare ad chordarum sonum*, *cantare ad symphoniam*; an — maker, *instrumentorum opifex* (in general); a musical — maker, *artifex qui organa fabricat*; (4) in law and in general (a deed), *litteræ, tabulæ* (any thing in writing); to draw up any thing in writing, *litteris alqd consignare*. — *Instrumental*, adj. (1) = contributing aid; *utilis* (useful); *conducibilis* is not used in good prose; wholesome, *saluber*, *salutaris* (salutaris also with ad alqd); effective, *efficax*; convenient, *commodus*, *accommodatus*, *aptus*; to take measures that will be — in; etc., *salubria consilia intrare*. Adv. *utiliter*, *salubriter*, *commodè*, *accommodatè*, *apte*; to be — in; in rem esse: (2) = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tibiæ* (*nerorumque* or *nerorum et tibiæ*); — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus*, *vocum nerorumque cantus*. Instrumentality; n. *opera*.

— *Insuavity*, n. *insuavitas* (late), or by *suavis*. See *Unpleasantness*.

— *Insubordination*, n. *disciplina nulla* (no order, discipline); *immodestia*, *intemperantia* (e.g. of the army); = licentiousness, *licentia*, *nimia licentia*, *comb. intemperantia et nimia licentia*. *Insubor-*

dinatè, adj. *nullā disciplinā corripiens*; dissipated, *dissolutus*; licentious, *effrenatus*.

— *Insubstantial*, adj. *ad rem spām* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens*, *quod ad rem non pertinet*; foreign, *a re alienus*; foreign, derived from elsewhere, *adventicius* (opp. *proprius*).

— *Insufferable*, adj. *intolerabilis*.

— *Insufflation*, n. (= both the act of breathing on, and the act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body), *afflatus* (divine inspiration, *afflatus dei*), or by *aspirare ad alqm* (to breathe on any one), *afflare* (to breathe on any body or any thing, *alqm* or *alci*); and to breathe any thing towards any one, *alqd alci*).

— *Insult*, n. *injurīa*, *injurīa alci illata*, *ab alqo illata*, *offensio*, *offensa*, *ignominia*, *contumelia* (a disgraceful insult), *moestia* (troublesome insult); *injurīa acerba*, *offensio gravis*, *dolor gravis* or *acerbus*; without any —, *sine ulā contumelia*. To insult, *fidicare animum* (properly to stick or sting one's mind), *alci injuriā inferre*, *alci egre facere*, *alci animum offendere*; — in or by any thing, *alqm offendere in alqd re*; — any one to his face, *os alci ledere*; to attack with insult, *injurīā lacessere*; to be the first to insult, *priorem ledere*; to be insulted, *injuriam accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *anims mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in or ad contumeliā accipere* (to take as an insult); Insulting, *injuriosus*, *contumeliosus*; — words, *vores contumeliosæ*, *verborum contumelia*, *vores mordaces* or *aculeatæ*, *verborum aculei*; did any injurious word fall from his lips? *verbum eguod unquam ex ore istius exiit unde quisquam possit offendi*; to attack with bitter insult, *gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus alqm offere*.

— *Insuperable*, adj. *insuperabilis*, *inexsuperabilis* (lit. what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons); *insuperabilis* and *inexsuperabilis* are in this sense only used by poets; impregnable, *inexpugnabilis* (of places); —, in a fig. sense, *quod superari non potest* (e.g. obstacles, impediments).

— *Insupportable*, adj., see *Intolerable*.

— *Insurance*, n., see *Assurance*. *Insure*, v. tr. and intr. (= assure). **alci rei cautionem addibere*: *Insurer*, n. **qui caret de pro alqd rei*. See *Assure*.

— *Insurgents*, n., see *Rebel*. — *Insurrection*, n. (used with latitude for either sedition or rebellion), *seditio* (sedition); see *Disturbance*. — *Insurrectionary*, adj. *seditionis* (in a state of insurrection); revolutionary, *verum evertendarum* or *rerum novarum cupidus*, *rerum mutationis cupidus*; rising in rebellion against the conqueror, *rebellans* (of the people); turbulent; *turbulentus*, *comb. seditiosus ad turbulentum* (e.g. civis); to be rebellious, *novus res querere*, *novis rebus studere*; among each other, in *seditioe inter se esse*; to use r. expressions to any one, *seditiosis vocibus increpare alqm* (to frighten him); to hold revolutionary speeches, *seditiosa peroculus disserere*; the Gauls are an — people, *Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur*. Adv. *seditiose*, *turbulente* or *turbulenter* or *turbide*; to make the people revolutionary, *seditiosis agitare plebem*.

— *Insusceptibility*, n., by *Insusceptible*, adj. i. to be — of any thing, *alqd non sentire* (e.g. beauty, pleasure); not to be capable of receiving, *alqd non accipere* or *suscipere* (e.g. consolation); not to be affected by any thing, *non tangi alqd re* (e.g. by the beauty of form); I have become — of pain, *callum obtudi dolori*, *anims ad dolorem obtudit*; to be — of everything, to have no interest, feeling for any thing, *omni sensu carere*, *omnem sensum exuare*.

— *Intact*, adj. *intactus*; see *Untouched*. *Intactible*, adj. (= not perceptible to the touch) *quod sentire non possumus*.

Intaglio, n. (lit., a cutting or engraving, hence any thing engraved, or a precious stone with an engraving on it), *gemma intus emans*.

Intangible, n. (1) *quod tangere non licet*; (2) *quod sentire, sensibus percipere non possumus*.

Integer, n. = the whole of any thing, particularly an — in arithmetic, *totum, tota res, unum*; see Whole. Integral, adj. *integer* (i.e. unmutated), *totus*; see Whole, Undivided.

Integument, adj. *pars ad totum necessaria*. Int-igation, n. = the act of making entire, *refectio*.

Integrity, n. (1) = entrenchment (e.g. — of the empire), *integritas*; fulness, *plentudo* (e.g. of a syllable, *syllaba*, Hor.); wholeness, *absolutio*; to render any thing as complete as possible, *alqd pleni cumulateque perficere*; (2) = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas*; an abstaining from what does not belong to us, *abstinentia*; disinterestedness, *innocentia* (opp. *avaricie, avaritia*); the honesty of a thing, *iusta alci rei ratio*.

Integument, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (skin or —), *tegumentum* (a covering, protection), *relamentum, velum* (a covering, cloak), *intolucrum* (a wrapper).

Intellect, n. *intelligentia, intelligendi vis, intellectus* (not in the golden age); see Understanding.

Intelligence, n. (1) = understanding, which see; (2) = notice, *nuncius*; see Information; (3) = terms of intercourse, *consensio, consensus* (unanimity); see Understanding. Intelligencer, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuncius, legatus* (an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, n. newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*; see Newspaper. Intelligent, adj. *mente præditus* (gifted with understanding); one who has understanding and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus*; wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens*; to be of a sound mind, *sanæ mentis esse*; to be —, *sapere*; adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter*; with circumspection, *considerate, circumspecte*; judiciously, *iudicio*. Intelligible, adj. *facilis ad intelligendum* (after Cic.) in metaphysical writings also *intelligibilis*; clear, *perspicuus*; plain, not confused, *planus*; manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, n. v. of the speaker); distinct, *distinctus* (well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *atque distinctior Cicero, Tuo*); with a clear voice, *clarus*; — for all, *sensus ad popularium vulgaremque accommodatus, ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus*; to make —, *explanare, explicare*; to speak in an — manner, *perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui*; to pronounce the words distinctly, *plane et articulate loqui*, Gell. (*articulatum distincteque dicere alqd*, Cic., refers to the inner mode of explanation); in order that I may speak in an — manner, *ut ea quæ dicamus intelligantur*.

Intemperament, n. (= bad state, e.g. of an ulcerated part), *mala conditio*. Intemperance, n. *intemperantia*. Intemperate, adj. *intemperans*. Intemperature, n. *quod est intemperans* (some quality).

Intend, v. tr. and intr. = to mean, *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* or *spectare ut*, etc. (to look upon any thing); to seek, *querere*; I put pose, *propositum habeo* or *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with infin.); to think of doing any thing, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); to look forward to a thing, direct one's attention to, (*animo*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron. or with *ut* or with infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; to strive after, *tendere ad alqd*; to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut*, etc., *alqd agitare*; to pursue a plan, *sequi alqd*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intendebat, non efficere poterat*; to prepare any thing, *parare*; to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); to be about to, *nelle, cogitare, in animo habere* (all three with infin.); also very often by using the

conjugation by circumlocation, e.g. *nunc scripturus sum* (I am just about to write). Intense, adj. (lit., strained, hence close, e.g. — study), by *animum intendere ad alqd*. Intension, n. (= a straining, e.g. — of a musical string), by *intendere* (e.g. strings, *chordas*; the bow, *arcum*); or *con-tendere*; (2) = increase of power or energy (opp. *remission*), by *virum contentio*, or *omni studio incumbere in alqd*. Intensity, n. (1) = tenseness (of a musical string), by *intendere*, (2) = extreme violence (e.g. of heat), by circumlocation with the noun of whose — we speak, e.g. — of heat, by *calor increscens*. Intensive, adj. (1) = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensivus* (late), e.g. *intensiva acerbiora* (Privc.). Intent, adj. (lit., having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alci rei*. Intention, n. (1) = stretching of the mind, earnestness, *contentio*; (2) = design, *consilium, propositum*; (3) = aim, *finis*. Intentional, adj. *sciens, prudens*, comb. *prudens et sciens, haud ignarus* (of men, = one who knows what he is about); what is done intentionally, *quod consulto et cogitatum fit* (of things); a wilful, intended insult, *injuriam quæ consulto et cogitata fit*; adv. *consulto, cogitate*, comb. *consulto et cogitate* (with consideration); from one's own free choice, *iudicio*; with intention, *voluntate* (opp. *casu*), comb. *voluntate et iudicio*; on purpose, *datâ ut deditâ operâ, de industria*; spontaneously, uncalled for, without a cause, *spon-te*; I do a thing —, *consulte et cogitatum facio alqd*.

Inter, v. tr. *sepelire* (to bury in general; also *sep. dolorem* = *ponere*, e.g. *amorem*), *humare* (to cover with earth; b. h., especially *sepelire*, are used to denote the interring of a dead body, in particular the burning of dead bodies, like the Greek *θάπτειν*); to cover with earth, bury, *humo* or *terrá tegere*; to — in a vault, in *sepulchro condere*, or simply *condere*; to place a tomb-stone on a person's grave, *ossa alci tumulo contingere* (lit. to erect a hillock, mound over a person's grave); to — the mortal remains, body of any one in a grave, *corpus alci tumulo inferre*; to commit a body to the ground, *corpus terræ reddere* (lit., to restore a body to the earth); to carry out, away a dead body (to be buried), (*funere*) *efferre*, (*funere*) *efferre foras*; to follow any one to the grave, *exsequias alci comitari* or *prosequi*, or simply *alqm prosequi*; to — any one without rendering him the service over him, without rendering him the last honours, *infodere*; to — any one decently, *alqm sepulturâ afficere*; to — with pomp, *amplo funere efferre*; with great pomp, *apparatusso funere efferre*; with all due honour, *honesto funere humare, efferre*; in a plain manner, *sine ullâ pompâ efferre*; with all the religious rites, *alci* or *alci funeri iusta jacere* or *solvere*; with all the religious rites and with all the honours due to him, *magnifice iuste facere alci*; with military honour, the whole army following him to the grave, *militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humare*; to bury any one alive, *alqm sepelire vivum, alqm defodere vivum* (i.e. to throw any one into a pit and bury him alive, e.g. *Corneliâ, mazimum virginem*); to cover any one with earth, bury alive, *alqm vivum obruere* (through an accident; also *oblivione obruere*, or simply *oblivione, perpetuâ oblivione obrutum esse*); to remain unburied, not to be able to be —, *sepulchro carere*; not to allow any one to be interred, *alqm sepulturâ prohibere*; he left hardly enough to pay his funeral expenses with, *viz reliquit qui* (i.e. *unde*) *efferreretur*; here he N. N., *hic situs est, hic jacet N. N.*; to be buried with one's own family under the ruins of a house, *ruinâ domus cum suis opprimi* (*opprimere*, lit., to oppress, to cover, so that that which covers lies heavy on any one); to be buried in the sea (accidentally), *undin obruit, hauriri*.

Interact, n. (= interlude in a play), *embolium* (*ἐμβόλιον*, fig. *embolia amoris*, Cic.), *exodium* (*ἐξόδιον*, from *ἐξ* and *δοο*, old-fashioned and

laughable interludes in verses, inserted in other plays, but chiefly in the *Atellane*: *exodia consilia fabulis*, Liv., in the sense of *embolium*, or interludes played between the *Atellane*.

Intercalary, adj. — month, *mensis intercalaris* or *intercalarius*; — year, leap-year, *annus intercalaris*, *annus bissextus* (late); — day, *dies intercalaris*, *dies bissextus* (late). **Intercale**, v.tr. (term of the calendar), *intercalare* (to — days, months, etc., in the calendar); *interficere* (e.g. he inserted two other months between November and December, *interfecit inter Novembrem et Decembrem menses duos alios*); the first day of an — month, *calendae intercalares*; the first day of the first — month, *calendae intercalares priores*. **Intercalation**, n. *intercalatio*.

Intercede, v.intr. (1) = to pass between (e.g. a vast period); *intercedere*; (2) = to — with, interpose, *se interponere in rem*, *intercedere rei*; (3) = to plead in favour of one, *se interponere* (without a prepos., in matters of dispute; *se interponere pro alio* is nowhere found), *favere alci* (to patronise), *deprecari pro alio* (to — for any one, beg for any one to be freed from); to advocate a thing, *contendere pro alio*, *patrocinium alci rei suscipere*; to bring about, *conciliare* (e.g. a wedding, *nuptius*; peace among the citizens, *pacem inter civis*); to effect, establish, *componere* (e.g. peace, *pacem*; a treaty, *foedus*; a union, alliance, partnership, *societatem cum alio*); to settle, *dirimere* (e.g. a dispute, *controversium, litem*); to arrange matters, set aside, *minuere* (to diminish, so that any thing ceases gradually, e.g. a dispute, *controversium*); to — in a matter, *intercedere ut*, etc. (so that a thing is done); to hush the matter, *se interponere*, *intercedere*, *intercessionem suam interponere*. See **Intercessor**.

Intercept, v.tr. (1) = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere* (e.g. a letter, a messenger); to confiscate, *deprehendere* (dep. *alcis tabellarios*, to — any one's letter-carriers; letters, *litteras*; ships, *naves*); (2) = to obstruct. See **Interrupt**, **Hinder**.

Intercession, n. *intercessio*; through any one's —, *alcis beneficio*; *deprecatio* (praying earnestly to turn off some evil), on account of any thing, *alcis rei*; at any one's request, *alio deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for any one, *rogare pro alio* (so as to obtain something); to make an earnest — on behalf of any one (to prevent him being punished), *deprecari pro alio*; on account of any thing, *alci adesse* ad *alqd deprecandum*; with any one, *deprecari alqm pro alio*, *deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; to beg for any one on one's knees, *alci supplicare pro alio*; — by law, defence, *patrocinium, defensio*. **Intercessor**, n. *intercessor* (post-Aug.), *qui intercedit* (both for preventing and for accomplishing a certain thing, especially in contracting a loan); one who interferes between two parties that have a quarrel, *qui se* or *autoritatem suam interponit*; arbitrator, *arbitrator*, *qui arbitri partes agit* or *sustinet*; as interpreter and negotiator in the name of another party, *interpēs* (post-Aug.); speaker, *l.* one who presents an address and pleads the cause of a deputation, embassy, *orator*; one who brings about any thing, *conciliator alcis rei* (e.g. a wedding, *conciliator nuptiarum*); one who acts as a third party in presenting any thing, *quasi media quadam manus* (lit. and fig., e.g. *dum alia dicimus* (in an extempore discourse), *quæ dicturi sumus, influenda sunt, ita cum semper cogitata ultra id quod est longius quarit: quicquid interrim reperit, quodammodo apud memoriam deponit: quod illa quasi media quadam manus acceptum ab intentione, tradit elocutioni*, Quint.; *quæ mediæ quæ man. can.*, however, be used only when we wish to express, as in the example, that a thing is handed to a person though a third party); to borrow money through a third party, *per intercessorem mutuari*; *interuncius* (a messenger between two parties, a go-between); a pimp, match-

maker, *leno* (a go-between in a bad sense; but also in a good sense, e.g. *alcis rei conciliande*, in the sense of *legatus*, but this is only late and rare comb.); a covenant, *partor* (e.g. in establishing a union, connexion, *societatis*, Cic.); a matchmaker, or rather a share-broker, money-broker, general broker, *proxeneta* (post-Aug.) or, in pure Latin, *pararius* (post-Aug., in buying and selling); a negotiator of peace, *pacis interpres* or *interuncius*; to employ a negotiator, a third party in transacting a certain business, *pararium interponere*; a female employed as —, *interpēs* (in general); a matchmaker, if a female, *conciliatrix* (e.g. of a wedding, *nuptiarum*; also in a bad sense); a bawd, procurer, *lena*. **Intercessory**, adj. by verbs. See **Intercede**.

Interchain, v.tr. *uno vinculo copulare*; fig. to be linked together with any one, *alqm sibi derincire*. **Interchange**, v.intr. (1) = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by *mutare inter se*; see **Change**; (2) = to succeed alternately, *variare*, in any thing, *alqd re*; or by *per omnes in orbem ire* (e.g. the government, command). See **Alternate**.

Interlude, v.tr. = to shut from a place or course by something intervening, interrupt, *intercludere* (e.g. the road, *viam*, by trenches; fig. to cut off the enemy, *intercludere*, e.g. from the town, stores, communication; *intercludere* or *excludere hostem commedat* or *commeatibus*, from the army; to cut off, shut up every access to any one, *alci omnes aditus ad alqm intercludere*); to turn off the water, *flumen uertere* (by cutting trenches, also in order to cause a want of water among the enemy's army); to cut off the water from a town, *præcidere fistulas quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur*; of conditions, *præcidere alci alqd* (e.g. return, hope, freedom); to prevent the enemy from watering, *prohibere hostem aquâ* or *aquatione*; to stop up the navigation, *præcludere navigationem*; to cut off every opportunity, *præcludere ulci omnes causas*; every chance, hope, *spem adinere*, *auferre*. See **Interrupt**, **Hinder**.

Intercolumniation, n. (in architecture = the space between two columns), *intercolumnium*.

Intercommon, v.intr. (= to feed at the same time, to use a common with others), *una canari*; (to eat together); *una pasci* (of cattle).

Intercommunicate, v.intr. *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se* (e.g. sorrows, *sollicitudines*); to have communion with one another, *utilitatis communione sociatum esse*. See **Communicate**, **Communion**, **Community**.

Intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus* (frequent, especially as regards the use which we make of it); habitual —, *consuetudo* (also of parties that are in love together); —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus*; family —, *usus domesticus* or *consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris*, *familiaritas*; friendly —, *usus amicitie*; personal —, *conjunctio consuetudinis*; — with human beings, *convictus humanus*; to have — with any one, *alqm uti*, *habere alqm in usu* (both in general); to have love-affairs with any one (either of man or woman), *consuetudinem cum alio* or *cum alqâ*; I have — with any one, *est mihi consuetudo cum alio*; to have frequent —, *alqd multum uti*; to have familiar — with any one, *alqd familiariter* or *intime uti*, *conjunctissime vivere cum alio*, *usu cum alio conjunctissimum esse*, *consuetudine alqm implicitum habere* (in general); of men or women, to have familiar — with any one, *rem habere cum alio* or *cum alqâ*; to have friendly — with any one, *alci conjuncturam esse usu amicitie*; to have many years familiar — with any one, *multos annos uti alio*; to have frequent —, much —, with a great many people, to keep up many acquaintances, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to seek — with any one, *consuetudinem alci consecretari*; to begin to have familiar — with any one, *se alci in consuetudinem dare*, *se in alci familiaritatem dedere*; to avoid any one's acquaintance, to shun, avoid any one, *alci aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere* (one

phrase); *aditum alejs sirmonemque defugere*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere*, *fugere colloquia et catus hominum*, *omni ratu hominum carere*; to break off an acquaintance, the —, *consuetudinem intermittere*.

Intercurrence, n. = a passing or running between, *interventus* (of persons and things); *interjectus, interpositus* (both of things). *Intercurrent*, adj. *interveniēns*. See *Intervene*.

Interdict, v.tr. (1) = to forbid, *interdicere alicui* *aliquid* (in the golden age never *alci* *aliquid*) or with *ne*; see Forbid; (2) = cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church, to outlaw, *sacrificiis interdicere alicui*; see Excommunicate, Forbid, Prohibition, Excommunication.

Interest, v.tr. (1) = to excite an interest (e.g. a book), *jucundum esse* (lit. to be pleasing); to delight, *delectare*; to fascinate, *capere* (to prepossess); to — any one, *alci placere*; to attract, delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; to enlist any one's attention, *alqm tenere* (e.g. one's hearers through novelty, *audientium animos vocatē*); if it — you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quavis*; it does not — me, *nihil moror*; (2) = to have a share, to be concerned in; any thing —, concerns me, *alqd meā interest*, *alqd ad me pertinet*; any one's words —, concern me, *oratio a me pertinet*; I am less — in the matter, *minor res mea agit*; (3) = to give a share in; I — any one in any thing, recommend any thing to any one's consideration, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alqd gloriam alejs*); I — myself in any thing, *alqd ad me pertinere puto*; I feel an — in any thing, *alqd mihi curae* or *cordi* (but *curae cordiqe*) est; I promote any thing, *alqd fore* (e.g. *artes*); (4) = to — one's self; I — myself for any one, try to help him on, *cupio alejs causā*; I favour any one, *alci studio*, *alejs sum studiosus*, *alci faveo*; I — myself actively for any, *alci tribuo*; to have a share in any thing, take part in it, *participem esse alejs rei*; to be an accomplice in a bad action, *afinem esse rei* (lit. to be related to any one); to have a hand in any thing, *versari in alqd re*. Interested in, *particeps, consors*; — in a law-suit, *qui subscribit* (scil. *libellum*). Interest, n. (1) = causing interest, in general *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*; I have an — in any thing, *meā alqd interest*, *a me alqd pertinet*; any thing has an — for me, *non alienum alqd a me puto*; as he felt no further — in it, *quum ejus jam nihil interesset*; to be induced through any thing to take an — in a thing, *affici alqd re*; to join with any one in the carrying out of a certain object, to make any one one's associate, *alqm consilii socium* or *in societatem consiliū assumere*; attraction, *voluptas*; pleasantness, *jucunditas*; delight, *delectatio*, *oblectatio*; to cause an —; *jucundum esse* (e.g. *ejus convictio est jucundissima*); to afford a slight — to any one, *mediocriter alqm retinere*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alei rei*; (2) = advantage, the — any one has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *causa alejs*; advantage, *commodum*; use, *usus*, *utilitas*; emolument, *emolumentum*; the — of a state, *causa imperi*; the common —, *res* or *causa communis*, *communis omnium utilitas*; in any one's —, *ex usu alejs*; any thing is in my —, *alqd est e re mei*; to consider any thing to one's —, *rebus suis se consultum sperare*; what you consider to be in my —, *quod mihi intelligis esse accommodata*; my — requires it, *rationes meae astatunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi*, *ricis rationibus conducit*; a state in which all have, feel a common —, *respublica in qua idem conductum omnibus*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to unite one's self to the — of, *ad alejs rationes se adungere*; to defend any one's —, *alejs causam defendere*; to consider, study any one's —, *alejs rationibus consulere*, *prosperare* or *prosperare et consulere*, *alejs commodis servire*; he only thinks of your —, *rei tuae est an anti-inus*; to neglect any one's —, *alejs*

commoda negligere, to study one's own —, *harmere suo privato compendio*; never to consider any one's — but one's own, *omnia interius molumentis et commodis, omnia ad utilitatem revertere*; to do every thing for the sake of money, *omnia pecunie causa facere*; to study the — of both, *eandem utilitatem sequere*; to undertake any thing contrary to one's own —, *contra autem commodum aliquid suscipere*; to sacrifice one's own — for any one's welfare, *suas rationes alicui salutis anteposere*; not to divide the — of the empires, *civium eorumque non dividere*; (3) = *premium* paid for the use of money, *usura* or *usuræ* (the interest for money advanced, hence the — which the borrower has to pay for the use of the money); *fenus* (the interest at which money is lent out, referring to the lender); — added to the capital, *anatocismus* (*anatocismus*); — of —, *usura usurarum*; five per cent. per month —, *centesima quina*; quinquences *usuræ* (Jct.); one half per cent. per month —, or six per cent. per annum, *semissæ usuræ* (Jct.); to lend out money on —, *pecuniam dare fenori* or *fenori*, *ponere in fenore nummos*; to any one, *pecuniam alicui dare fenori* or *fenore*; to invest capital, *pecuniam apud aliquem occupare* (with and without *fenore*); to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi fenore occupare*; money lent on —, *pecunia fenorens*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *fenus alia*; to offer to lend any one money without —, *pecuniam alicui gratuitam proponere*; to advance to any one money without —, *pecuniam sine fenore alicui credere* or *expensam ferre*, *pecuniam alicui gratuitam dare*; to draw, to borrow money on —, *pecuniam sumere* or *accipere fenore*; to draw money at little — and lend it at high —, *pecuniam levioribus usuris mutuari et graviore fenore collocare*; to take, accept — from any one, *usuram ab aliquo accipere*; to pay the —, *usuram pendere* or *solvere*; to any one, *alicui fenus dare*; to pay money for —, *pecuniam usuris pernumerare*; to refund the capital, but without the —, *premiis creditas sine usuris accipere*; the — mounts up, *usuræ multiplicatur*; the — comes to more than the capital, *mutuant usuræ sortem*; the — is lower, *fenus deminuitur*; the — rises, *fenus augetur*; the income from the estates was not sufficient to pay the —, *beneficium prædiorum certant cum usuris*; the — gets —, *sors fit ex usuris*; to add the — to the capital *usuram perscribere*; to be ruined by high rates of —, *fenore cruciari*; to lay out a capital at one half per cent. — per month, *semissas usuras sortem*; in a fig. sense, the earth's soil never returns without — what she has received, *terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alicui cum ullo reddere*; to repay with —, *fenore*. Interdicts, adj. by quod ad se attahit or illicit (of a person), or by fenore aliquo (of a writer), or by multa non habere or nullo esse decretationis (of a book).

Interfere, *v.intr.* *see interponere*; *In any thing*, *alci rei or in alqd* [an arbitrator and otherwise], *to settle dispute*, *intercedere alci rei* [to prevent any thing]; *to — on any one's behalf* *h.c. w* [guarantee for any one], *intercedere pro alqd*. *Interference*, *n.* *interpositio*; *see* *Intercession*.

Interfluent, adj. **interfluens*, *interfluus* (post-Aug. and seldom).

Interfused, adj. = spread between (e.g. the ambient air wide —), **interfusa*.

[illegible]

few things about one's intentions, *pauca prius dicere de instituto suo*.

Interior, adj., see Inner.

Interjacent, adj. by *interjacere, intercedere*.

Interject, v.tr. *interponere, interficere*; see Interfere. Interjection, n. (in grammar) *interjectio* (gramm.).

Interlace, v.tr. = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intercere aliquid alci rei* or in *aliquid re* (also lit. = to embroider), *adintercere aliquid alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationis*).

Interlapse, n., by *verbus*; in the — of a year, after the expiration of a year, *anno circumactio* or *præterito, anno interjecto*; also *anno post* or *post annum*; after, in a few days, *interjectis aliquot diebus*; after ten days, *præteritis decem diebus*; in the course of a year, *anno certante*; in the course of time, *procedente tempore*; in the course of the speech, *oratione procedente* or *progrediente*; in the progress of the work, *procedente libro*; see Interval.

Interlard, v.tr. = to mix fat with lean, hence to insert between, mix, *illardere* (late); a larding-pan, *acus quæ illardat carnes*; see Mix.

Interleave, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis interficere singulas chartas puras*.

Interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (post-Aug.); = to correct, write between lines, *interlinere* (e.g. *testamentum*, Cic.). Interlinear, adj. by *interscribere*. Interlineation, n. by *interscribere*.

Interlink, v.tr. *internectere* (e.g. *crinem*); see Join.

Interlocation, n., see Conversation. Interlocutory, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), in *sermone*; to say often by way of conversation, *dictitare in sermone*; to make an — remark, *mentionem alcijs inchoare* (Liv.); to mention to any one by way of conversation, *alci in sermone iungere* (with *acc.* and *infin.*, Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an incidental remark, *inest mentio de aliquid re*.

Interlude, n., see Interact.

Interlunar, adj. (when the moon at or near its conjunction with the sun is invisible), *interlunus* (not classical, e.g. *nox squalida et interlunis*).

Intermarriage, n. *nuptia mutua*. Intermarry, v.intr. *mutuum matrimonium contrahere*.

Intermeddle, v.intr. = to interpose *alci rei* or in *aliquid*, *iudicium suum interponere* (especially as an arbitrator), *se admiscere alci rei*, *autoritatem suam interponere* or *inserere alci rei*; to —, *abesse* or *se abstinere ab aliquid re*; to — on public grounds, *autoritatem publicam inserere alci rei*; to — against any one's wish, *aliquid incito aspirare ad aliquid*; don't —, *ne te admisceas*; you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod vobis facies, ne nihil interponam*; to — in other people's affairs, *alienæ rei se immiscere* (aliena negotia curare, Hor.); in general to have to do with other matters that are not our own). Intermedial, adj. *intermedius* (Varr., before the classical age). Intermediate, adj. *intermedius*; or by Intermediate, v.intr. See Interpose, Intervene.

Interment, n. *sepultura, humatio*; place of —, *sepulcrum, locus sepulture* (spot), *sepulchrum* (cemetery); *monumentum* (monument, tomb), *humulus* (mound, tomb).

Intermigration, n. (= reciprocal migration), *migratio mutua*.

Interminable, adj. *infinitus*. Interminate, adj. *infinitus*.

Intermix, v.tr. *intermiscere alci aliquid*.

Intermission, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, *offitij*); see Interruption, Pause. Intermit, v.tr. *intermittere aliquid*; see Omit, Cease, Interrupt.

Intermittent, adj. and n., see Alternate.

Intermix, v.tr., see Intermingle; v.intr. *misceri, commisceri, permisceri*; = to cohabit, *coperni, misceri* or *commisceri*, *complexu teneri* (young); with any one, *concubare* or *conubare* (care, etc.), *convivere aliquid* (the latter of a man with a woman); never to have taken any notice of a female, *femina notitiam non habere*. Inter-

mixture, n. *mixtio, permixtio* (the act). See Compound.

Intermutual, adj., see Mutual.

Internal, see Inner.

Interrunio, n. (1) = messenger between two parties, *interrunio*; (2) = envoy of the Pope, *internunciatus*.

Interpellation, n. (1) = a summons, *vocatio in jus*, or simply *vocatio*; (2) = interruption, *interpellatio* (Cic., also an action before a court).

Interplead, v.intr. (in law = to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried), *perire per litteras aliquid* (to apply by letter for any thing); *litteris deprecari aliquid* (to petition against any thing), *causam deferre per litteras ad iudicem* (to appeal to the judge by bringing an action); = to petition any one, apply to any one by letter for requesting a thing, *libello* or *scripto adire aliquid*; = to send in a protest against any thing, *reclamare alci rei*; to appeal to a higher court, *provocare aduersus aliquid* (e.g. *aduersus sententiam* and *aduersus centionem*, Jct.); to send any one a writ, to sue, bring any one, *libellum dare de aliquid*, before the judge, *iudici*. Interpleader, n., by Interplead.

Interpoint; v.tr. = to distinguish by stops, *distingere* (in reading, e.g. *versum*), *spiritum suspendere*; in writing, *interpungere* (Senec.); but before Senec. only = to make points between the words).

Interpolate, v.tr. (= to insert, e.g. a spurious word, a law), *interpolare* (Cic., e.g. *togam*, also fig. *thura, satietatem epularem*), *supponere* (e.g. *aliquid in alcijs locum, puerum*; also of things), *subdere* (e.g. a child, puerum, also of things), *subijcere* (e.g. *testamentum subiungere* or *supponere* or *subdere*). Interpolated, *subditicius, subditus, suppositus, falsus*.

Interpolation, n. *adulteratio*; *interpolatio* (post-Aug.; *interpolamentum* not classical); = of a will, *falsum testamentum, falsa tabula*; accused of — of a will, *falsarum tabularum reus*; to accuse any one, bring an action against any one for — of a will, *falso testamento agere*. Interpolator, n. *interpolator* (e.g. *veritatis, sæculi*), *sem. interpolator* (both not classical).

Interpose, v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere, intericere*; v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem*. Interposition, n. (1) = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interiectus*; (2) (in general, mediation, anything interposed), *vis, efficientia* (influence), *impulsus* (instigation), *appulus* (approach, so that the influence of a thing is felt, e.g. of the sun); *opes* (political influence); to feel the influence of heat and cold, *appulus solis et frigoris sentire*; to feel the — of divine aid, *afflatus deorum* or *divinus*; by divine —, influence, *divinitus*. See Intercession.

Interpret, v.tr. (1) = to — for any one, *interpretari*; (2) = to unfold the meaning of any thing (e.g. a dream), *interpretari aliquid, esse interpretem alci rei* (e.g. the law, a dream); *interpretari aliquid* = to take any thing as a joke, or to be offended at any thing), *conjectura explanare aliquid, conjecturam alcijs rei facere* (to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); to take any thing that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); to explain, *explanare*; to — in a wrong sense, *misinterpret, detorque* (in (with accus.), *trahere ad* or in (with accus., *in* purpose); to — any thing that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare*; to get any one to — any thing for, *de aliquid re uti interprete*; to take any thing in good part, *aliquid in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari, sine offensione accipere aliquid*; to take any thing as an offence, in *malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari aliquid*; to take a thing more mildly, *ecolly*, in *miliorem* or in *mihorem partem accipere aliquid* or *interpretari aliquid*; to take a thing worse from, in *pejorem partem accipere* or *deterius interpretari aliquid*; to take every thing

worse than it is, *omnia in deterius trahere*; to — any thing in a malicious manner, *calumniari alqd*; to —, take any thing from any one as haughtiness, *alqd alci tribuere superbia*, *trahere alqd in superbiam*; as a mistake, *ritio alci alqd ducere* or *dare*; to — a thing in any one as a matter of conscientiousness, *in religionem trahere alqd*; as a sign of bad conscience, *in culpam certere*, *ad culpam trahere*; as an insult, as disgracing any one, *ad contumeliam accipere* or *in contumeliam convertere*; to — a thing differently from what any one said, *aliter alqd ad dictum erat accipere*; to — things sometimes in one sense, sometimes in another, *alqd illuc trahere interpretatione*. Interpretation, *adj. quod interpretari licet*. Interpretation, *n. interpretatio*, explanation (explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio*, *conjectura* (— of dreams by an hypothesis, etc.); = critical explanations of an author, *enarratio*; to be liable to have a bad — put upon, *in malam partem accipi* or *in deterius trahi posse*. Interpretative, *adj. quod explanat*. Interpreter, *n.*, an — of a foreign tongue, *interpretes*; to use an —, to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*; with any one, *cum alqo*; to converse with any one after the usual — have retired, *quotidianis interpretibus remotis per alqm cum alqo colloqui*; not to use an —, to speak without an —, *sine interprete loqui*.

Interpunction, *n. distinctio*, *interpunctio*; see *Interpoint*.

Interregnum, *n. interregnum*; lord-lieutenancy, regency, government of a province, a country, *regni administratio*; to entrust any one with the government of a country, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre*.

Interrex, *n. interrex*; lord-lieutenant, procurator imperii or regni (the governor of a country regent, plur. *amici regis*, *qui propter aetatem ejus in procuratore regni sunt*; to make any one into —, lord-lieutenant, regent, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre*; the dignity of a governor of the empire, of a lord-lieutenant, etc. *dignitas imperii* (Imperial Rome); to occupy the first rank in the empire, etc., after the sovereign, *secundum imperii gradum tenere*.

Interrogate, *v.tr.* and *v.intr.* *querere*, *exquirere*, *requirere* *ex* or *ab alqo* (in general, to make inquiry, then to investigate; *requirere* also = to make repeated inquiries); to endeavour to obtain information of any, *percunctari ex* or *de alqo*; to examine, *rogare*, *interrogare alqm alqd* or *de alqare*; to apply to any one for advice, *ad alqm referre de alqare* (to the god of an oracle, to the authorities, to seek advice, e.g. *ad Apollinem de majoribus rebus*; to consult any one, *considere alqm de alqare*, *alqm in consilium adhibere*; to ask any one his opinion, *rogare*, *interrogare alqm sententiam* (the presiding senator); **rogare quid alci videatur*, or *quid censet* (in general); to — any one as to the cause of any thing, *rogare alqm causam alci rei*; to inspect, consult the Sibylline oracles, *adire libros Sibyllinos*; to send ambassadors to Delphi to consult the oracle, *mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum*. Interrogated, *rogatus*, *interrogatus*, respecting any thing, *alqd*; they inquired as to the opinions (in the senate), *sententia interrogari ceptae*; to — a witness by applying torture, *tormentis interrogare alqm*, *tormentis querere* or *fiducialis exquirere de alqo*, *alci tormenta admocere* (to apply torture). Interrogation, *n. interrogatio* (the act of interrogating, hence any thing enounced in the form of a question, hence — as a figure of rhetoric). Interrogative, *adj. interrogative* (A-con. in Cic.; the *adj. interrogativa* is not classical, Prisc.). Interrogative, *n. particula interrogativa* (gramm.). Interrogator, *n. qui interrogat*. Interrogatory, *adj. by Interrogate*. Interrogatory, *n. interrogatio*. See *Ask*, *Question*, *Inquiry*.

Interrupt, *v.tr.* *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *somnum*; order, succession, or-

dinem); *interpellare* (lit., to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting, then in general to —, to disturb); = —, to rest, cease for a while from any thing, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incidere* (lit., to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); to speak whilst others are speaking, *interrumpi* alone, and *interrumpi alqm* (to — any one in speaking); = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem, praelium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — a game, *ludum incidere*; to — the silence, *rumpere silentium*. Interrupted, *adj. interruptus*, *interceptus*, *intermissus*; a plain — by hills, *planities collihus intermissa*; — intercourse, *interrupta consuetudo*. Interruptedly, *adv. interrupte*. Interruption, *n. interruptio* (— of one who speaks by others; then — in general, disturbance); (the act of speaking whilst some one else speaks) *interruptio*; (the act of ceasing for a while) *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *litterarum* or *epistolarum*; recess after the terms in courts, *forensis operae intermissio*); the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapedo* (e.g. in writing, *intercapedo scribendi*); without —, *sine interpellatione*; without any —, *uno tenore, sine ulla intermissione*; to make an — in writing, *intercapedinem scribendi facere*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilationes bellum gerere*; a day free from — (e.g. visitors), *diebus tacuis ab intercentibus*.

Interseind, *v.tr.* *interseindere*; see *Cut*.

Interseind, *v.tr.* *interseindere*; see *Interline*.

Intersectant, *adj.* (= dividing into parts, in heraldry) *by intersectare*. Intersect, *v.tr.* *secare* (lit. and fig.), *persecare*, *intersecare* (lit.); to cleave, divide, *seindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut right through, *percutere* (e.g. the air, *auras*; of a rod brandished over any one, etc.); to cut across, *decussare* (e.g. a line); right in the middle, *medium secare*; by ditches, *fossis seindere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land); roads intersected, *itineraria seindere*; *v.intr.* (in an elliptical sense), *se intersectare, seari*. Intersection, *n. sectio* (the act); the — of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio, decussis*; embrasure (archit.), *intersectio* (archit.); diameter, *diametros*, purely Latin *diemeters* (see *Diameter*); = incision, *incisura* (the place where any thing is cut through, e.g. a dike).

Interperse, *v.tr.* *interspergere*, *immiscere*; in any thing, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscere orationi*. Interperser, *n.* by *Interperse*.

Interstice, *n.*, see *Interval*.

Intertangle, *v.tr.* *conjungere* (to join in general); to connect closely, *copulare*; to unite, *connectare* (all three with *cum alqare*); to be interspersed with, *conjunctum esse alci rei* or *cum alqare*; to be mixed with, *mixtum esse alci rei* or *cum alqare*; to be full of, *plenum esse alci rei*; actions full of danger, *res periculorum plena*, *res periculosae*; see *Entangle*.

Intertexture, *n.* by *intextere alci rei* or *in alqare* (lit. and fig.), with any thing, *by contextere alci rei* or *cum alqare* (lit. and fig.), or *b. admiscere alci rei* (fig., e.g. *versus orationi*).

Intertwine, *Intertwist*, *v.tr.* *innectere alqd alci rei*; fig., to be — with, *alci rei affinem esse*, *alci rei participem* or *socium esse*.

Interval, *n. intervallum*, *spatium interjectum* (in general; *distans*, for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in *Vitr.*); — of time, *tempus interjectum*; to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *interrumpere*; after a brief —, *interfecto haud magno spatio*; a speech made in the —, **oratio interposita* or *interjecta*.

Intervened, *adj. *remis interjectus*.

Intervene, *v.intr.* *intervenire*; to come up, — suddenly, *supervenire* (of persons and things, e.g.

of the night, e.g. *innox praesidio intercessisset*, Liv., and of the rain, *quotiens imbres superveniunt*, both *intervenire* and *supervenire* with the dative; to — (as regards time), *incedere ex rei*, to — (of obstacles), *obici*. Intervention, *n.* *interpositus* (of persons and things); see *Intercession*.

Interview, *n.* *congressio* (the act), *congressus* (the — itself, friendly meeting, opp. *digressio*, *digressus*); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus*, a public meeting, *causis* (see *Assembly*, *Meeting*), an — at which many are present, *celebris conventus*, *celebritas*; a large number, *frequentia* (a large meeting); — amongst friends, *congressiones familiares*; to hold nocturnal — with any one, *congressus ob ceteros nocturnos cum aliquo habere* or *facere*, the place of the —, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*.

Intervolve, *v. tr.* by *involvere* *aliquid* *alici rei*; see *Intangle*.

• Interweave, *v. tr.* *intereare* *aliquid* *rei* or *in aliquo re* (lit. and fig.); see *Intertexture*.

• Intestable, *adj.* (a person legally disqualified for making a will) *intestabilis* (good Latin, although not to be found in Cic. and Caes.), or by circumlocution, *qui senatusconsulto nec testamentum facere potest, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis*; or *alici jactis testamenti nulla est*. Intestate, *n.* (a person who dies without making a will), *intestatum* (Cic.) or *intestato* (Cic.) *decedere*.

Intestine, *n.* *intestinum* (usually in the plur.), blind-gut, *intestinum caecum*, straight-gut, *intestinum rectum*; jejunum, *intestinum jejunum*, thick, thin —, *intestinum crassius, tenuius*, ileus, *intestinum ileum*; pain in the —, *dolor intestinum* (in general), *colon* or *colum* (κώλον, pure Latin *lownia -um*, *n.* (pain in the bowels). See *Bowels*.

Intestines, *n.* *intestina, viscera; exta* (all pl.); *adj.* *intestinalis*.

• Intithal, *v. tr.* (e.g. the Greeks intithalled by the Turks), by *in thionem suam redigere*; see *Subdue*. Intithalment, *n.* *servitus*; see *Servitude*.

• Intimate, *n.* *familiaritas, usus familiaris*. Intimate, *adj.* *familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *adv.* *familiariter* (e.g. to write, live, scribere, vivere), to be very — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime aliquo uti*, see *Familiar*. Intimation, *n.* *suspectio*; a threatening —, *denunciatio*; see *Hint*. To intimate, *v. tr.* (*intimare* is not classical), *significare* (in gen.); to indicate, indicate (both *aliquid*), to inform any one about a matter, *docere aliquem aliquid* (*indigare* and *innuere* are not recommended in this sense); to — by words, *voce significare*; to — in a round-about way, *aliquid circumvolutis plurimum verborum ostendere*; merely to —, hint at, allude to a thing (in discourse), *aliquid rei speciem et formam adumbrare* (as a prediction, a wonder), *peritendere aliquid*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denunciare*.

Intimidate, *v. tr.* *metum* (*timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem*) *aliquid* *impicere, incutere, metum* (*timorem, terrorem*) *aliquid* *asferre, inferre*, of *rei*, *aliquid* *in metum compellere, coercere*. Intimidated, *timidatus* (e.g. liberty). Intimidation, *n.* *by pavorem* or *metum* *aliquid* *incutere*.

Into, as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with *acc.* Used of place, it is the opposite of *e*, e.g. *influxit non tenuis quidam ex Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem* (there flowed a considerable stream out of Greece into that city). Hence the direction, *in meridiem*, southwards; *in Galliam*, towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, he will sleep till day break; *in multam noctem*, deep into the night; *in omni tempore*, for every time and place are united in the example, *ad canam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem*, he invited the man into his pleasure-garden to take supper the next day. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, down to old age; *mihi in mentem venit*, it occurs to me. *In*, as equivalent to *into*, may signify change or conversion, as in *lapi-*

dem verti, to be changed into stone, *in aquam solvi*, to be melted into water.

Intolerable, *adj.* *intolerabilis, intolerandus, intolerabilis, non ferendus* (of persons and things, e.g. woman, cold, pain), odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. you are odious to me, *odiosus mihi es*), disagreeable, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e.g. avarice, *avaritia*) — behaviour, *intolerantia, odium*; there is nothing more disagreeable than a rich woman, *nihil intolerantius quam femina dives*, *adv.* *intolerabiliter, intoleranter*, it is quite —, *hoc ferre* or *tolerare* *nequeo*; to bear uncomplainingly, *intolerantissime gloriari*; it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*, or by the noun, *intolerantia, odium* (both in this sense in Cic.) Intolerance, *n.* *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens*. Intolerant, *adj.* *moribus inmutis* (of a harsh disposition); intractable, difficult to deal with, obstinate, *difficilis*, in religious matters, *aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens*, *erga discentes in religione parum indulgens*.

Intonate, *v. tr.* = to sound the notes of the musical scale, *incipere* (to begin to sing, Virg.), *ecce praeire* (to lead, of a precentor, to sound the first note); to sound the note, key-note, with an instrument, *monstrare modos, praeire ac demonstrare modulos, cicare* (e.g. to bacche, *paenem*), *aliquid monstrare modos quibus debet intendi, aspirare aliquid* (on the flute, to accompany, e.g. of the chorus or choir, the flute, flute-player).

Intort, *v. tr.* *torguere*. See *Twist*, *Wind*.

Intoxicate, *v. tr.* *inebriare* (lit.). Intoxicated, *adj.* *ebrius*; see *Drunk*.

Intractability, *n.* by *intractabilis* (post-Aug.). Intractable, *adj.* *intractabilis*. See *Inhalable*, *Contumacious*, *Rude*.

Intransitive, *adj.* *intransitivus* (Prisc.). *Adv.* *intransitive* (Prisc.).

Intransmutable, *adj.* *quod immutari non potest*.

Intrench, *v. tr.* = to cut a trench, *munire, communire* (to fortify, in gen.), to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus seipere, operibus munire*, to surround with palisades, *vallare, obvallare, valla seipere* or *cingere* or *circumdare* or *munire*, to be encamped at a place, *aliquid locum munitionibus seipere, castrum in aliquo loco communire*. Intrenchment, *n.* by *Intrench*.

Intrepid, *adj.* *intrepidus*, see *Fearless*. Intrepidity, *n.* *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*, presence of mind, determination, *praesentia animi*.

Intricate, *n.* *implicatio*.

Intrigue, *n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *implicatio, dolus* (a trick played to do harm), a snare, *fallacia*; a deception, *fraus*, ambush, *insidia*, to make —, *dolum parare* or *commoliri, fallacias facere* or *ingere*; *fraudem moliri*; against any one, *aliquid dolum nectere, fallaciam in aliquid nectere*; love-affairs, *res amatoria*, *pl. amores*, famous by one's great many love —, *multorum amoribus famosus*, to have a love-affair, *amori operam dare*; to delight in —, *amores sectari*, whilst this love — is going on, *dum haec fabula inter amantes luditur*. Intrigue, *v. tr.* *fallacias fabricari* (*fabricare*, lit. to fabricate, e.g. a sword, *gladium*, lightning, *fulmina*, and fig.); *dolum commoliri* (to contrive, fig. a lie, *mendacium*), *coquere, concoquere* (e.g. *conspirator*, plot). Intrigue, *n.* *doli* or *fallaciarum machinator*, in love-affairs, *rebus genereis deditur, amator* (in a bad sense), *maechus* (μοιχεύς), or in pure Latin *adulter* (*adulterer*); see *Prostitute*. Intriguing, *adj.* *callidus et ad fraudem acutus, fraudulentus* (deceitful), cunning, crafty, *cafer*; malicious, *knaveish, malitiosus*, a crafty fellow, *veterator*; *adv.* *malitiose, fraudulenter*, in love-affairs, *amatorius, lasciviorum, laeviorum* (a girl, eyes, etc.), hence — eyes, *oculi lascivi, oculi limi* et, *ut sic dicam, renerei*, *adv.* *amatorie*; to live gay, *meretricie more vivere*.

Intrinsic, adj. with *intrinsecus*.

Introduce, v.tr. lit. *intechere, importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — on foot, *ducere, inducere, introducere* in, etc.; to — any one to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (to an audience, Curt.); to — any one to a person (for making his acquaintance), *alqm deducere ad alqm*; to — any one into, to a company, **alqm deducere ad conventum hominum*; to induce any one to an office, *alqm inaugurare, *solemnem more munus alicui demanare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — any one as speaking, *alqm loquentem or disputantem inducere, alqm loquentem facere, alicui sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuire*; of several, *inducere sermonem hominum, fictam orationem personis inducere* (the latter = to a fictitious person as speaking, Quint.); to —, bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere* (e.g. a fresh habit, fresh words into the Latin tongue); to — a custom, etc., *introducere*; to appoint, regulate, *instituire* (holidays, the census); to — a religion (from a foreign country), **religionem advehere*; to — foreign customs, rites, *peregrinos ritus asciscere*; to re-introduce an old custom, *antiquum morem referre*; to have —, *usu receptum esse*; that conversation was — by me in the following manner, *ad hunc modum sermo ille nobis institutus, et a tali quodam ductus ezordio*. Introduction, n. *infectio* (importations of goods, etc.), *inductio* (the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers into the circus, *inductio armatorum*; of a fictitious person, *fictae personae inductio*), — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. adolescentulorum nobilitum); an — to a book, etc., *institutio* (the act); preface, *ingressus*; say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca prafatus de senectute*; to say any thing without any —, *abrupte*. Introductive, adj. by *pramone're*.

Introit, n. (= a psalm sung whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar), *introitus* (Cic., but only = place of entering).

Intromission, n. *admissus* (e.g. *solis*), *aditus* (permission of entering, place of entering); the doors will remain open until ten o'clock, **ad decimam usque horam aditus patet*; I want admission, **peto ut intromittar or recipiar*. Intromit, v.tr. *intromittere* (good Latin, although not in Cic.). See Admit, Enter.

Introspect, v.tr. *intro aspicere, introrsus perspicere*; into any thing, *introspicere or inspicere alqd or in alqd* (*inspicere* also = to cast a glance into a book, *librum*).

Introvert, v.tr. (= to turn inward), *introrsus vertere*.

Intrudo, v.intr. (1) = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare alicui auribus* (in order that one may be heard, all of persons); to try to —, force one's self upon any one, *se alicui renditare*. Intruder, n. by *importunus, molestus*; adv. *importune, moleste*. Intrusion, n. *importunitas*; importunateness, *efflagitatio*. See Force, Enter.

Intrust, v.a. *fidei alicui alqd committere or permittere, iradere in alicui fidem alqd*.

Intuition, n. *contemplatio* (contemplation, consideration); poetical, philosophical —, *ratio*; to make clear, *ostendere*; to view every thing through the senses, *ad oculos omnia referre*; in order the easier to bring it (the condition of man) before our eyes, *quæ (natura hominis) quo facilius expressa cernatur*. Intuitive, adj. *aspectabilis, quod sub aspectum venit or sub oculos cadit (visibile)*; clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*; clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images); to appear clearly, *exstare atque eminare*; to become manifest, clear, *sub oculos cadere, sub aspectum venire*; to make clear, *oculis suadere, ante oculos ponere*; to make any thing perfectly clear, to give a lucid description of any thing, of a battle, etc., *alicui rei faciem ita ostendere ut non clavior futura fuerit spectantibus* (Quint., of a description in poetry, words).

Intumescence, Intumescency, Intumescence, n. by verbs, *tumescere, intumescere, extumescere* (in general); *turgescere* (of the human body, and the seed in the earth); *implere* (of the wind); so the people swell during their illness, *quibusdam in morbo tumores oriuntur*; a swollen limb, *membrum turgidum, tumidum*; swollen eyes, *oculi turgidi, turgiduli*; to cause to rise, swell, *tumescere*; to swell (in an active sense), *implere* (of the wind, of the dropsy); *tendere* (to extend, spread; of the wind). See Swell, Swelling.

Inumbrate, v.tr. *opacare, obumbrare, inumbrare*.

Inunction, n. See Anointment.

Inundation, n. *inundatio fluminis*. See Overflow.

Inurbanity, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas* (of courtified people).

Inuite, v.tr. See Accustom.

Inurn, v.tr. in urna condere. See Inter.

Inustion, n. (= the action of making by burning), by *inurere signum or notam*. See Burn.

Inutility, n. *inutilitas*.

Invalidate, v.tr. *irruptionem or incursionem facere* in, etc., *invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc.), either *invadere alqm, alqd or in alqm, in alqd*; also of an evil, *terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere*; of a large body of troops, in *terram infundi or influere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis*; the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium*; see Attack, Assault. Invader, n. *invasor*.

Invalid, adj. (1) = unfit for military and other service, *ad operas inutilis* (in general), *ad arma inutilis* (in particular of soldiers); (from old age) *cui ætas ad militandum gravior est* (of soldier-); in a general sense, *ad munera corporis senectutis invalidus* (*invalidus* only = *infirmus*, weak); completely —, *annis et senectute debilis*; — in hand and foot, *manus ac debilis*; of weak limbs, *claudus ac debilis* (all these also with *miles*); (2) in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (without legal force, *opprobriatus*, e.g. a will); fruitless, *inanus* (vain, without effect, of things), *comb. irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); unfit, *parum idoneus* (not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); to make any thing —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will); to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), *comb. rescindere et irritum facere or ut irritum et canum rescindere* (of a will); to rescind, revoke, repeal, *reficere* (lit., to tear off again any public announcement, e.g. laws, *legem*); to declare any thing null and void, *alqd tollere et irritum esse jubere*; to consider any thing null and void, *alqd pro irritum habere*; see Abrogate. Invalidity, n. by circumlocution, e.g. to effect the — of a will, **efficere ut testamentum irritum fiat*. See Weak, Infirm, Inability.

Invasion, adj. *irruptio, incursio*; an — on the right of any one, *injuria* (injustice, both which we suffer and commit ourselves); *damnum* (damage); to suffer great loss, *multis injuriis effici*; to guard any one from loss, *alqm defendere injuria*. See Attack, Hostile.

Invidious, adj. *acerbus* (bitter); malicious, malignant, *malicious*; morbid, sharp, *aculeatus, mordax*; reproachful, slanderous, *criminosus* (of a speech); sharp words, *orationis aculei*; a sharp letter, *litera aculeata*; sarcastic words, *verba mordax, et criminosa iambus*; to be bitter, *acerbere, aculeum habere* (speeches, writings); to be sharp in censuring any one, *acerbi in eum in reprehendo*; in scolding, in *crimen* (blame of persons); to be sharp with, bitter against any one, *pungere in alqm, mordere alqm aliquid*; to write to any one — terms, *aculeate ad alqm dare literas*; you are sharp, *maledixi*; see Attack, Offend. Invidious, n. (= a railing speech) *crimen* (of a sharp, pointed); *invidiosus* (e.g. *crimen invidiosum aculei*; *verbi invidiosus, maledictus*; to be bitter from any —, **omnibus verbis invidiosus*).

alincere; see *Satire*. *Invelch*, v.intr.; see *Blame*.
Scold. *Inveligher*, n. *ogjurpalar*. See *Railer*,
Scold.

Inveigle, v.tr.; see *Mislead*, *Seduce*. *Inveigler*,
 n. *corruptor*, *corruptela*.

Invent, v.tr. *invenire* (to come, hit upon any
 thing, the Greek *stipin*); *repere* (when the ob-
 ject found existed before, so that pains were re-
 quired to find it again, *discepiu*); to — (in the
 mind), *excogitare*; to contrive, hatch, *comminisci*
 (gen. something bad); to find out what was con-
 cealed, *detegere*; to — a lie (for some bad object),
emendari; to — an art, *artem invenire*; to —
 words, *parere verba*. *Inventive*, adj. *ingenious*
 (who has always new ideas); *sollers* (clever, who
 knows how to make use of, apply new ideas to some
 purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (who can conceive
 a thing in its depth); m — person, *ingenium ad*
excogitandum acutum; adv. *ingeniose*; *solliter*,
acule. *Inventor*, n. *inventor*, *repertor* (poet, and
 after the classical age); author, *auctor*, *architectus*
 (lit., architect), comb. *architectus et princeps*; the
 — of the art of sculpture, *figendi conditor*; the
 — of fresh words, *inventor notorum verborum*.
Inventorially, adv. *repertorialis*. *Inventory*,
 n. *repertorium*, *inventarium* (the latter the com-
 mon term, *repertorium* . . . *quod entis inventa-*
rium appellatur; both = a list of the effects be-
 longing to a house); to draw up an —, *repertorium*
or inventarium facere; = the fixtures belonging to
 a house, and which must be returned by the tenant,
 when he leaves the house, as he found them, *res*
acceptae et tradendae; the fixtures of a public-
 house, *instrumentum cautionum* (act.). To make
 an — of, *repertorium or inventarium facere*. *In-*
ventress, n. *inventrix*.

Invert, adj., *Inversely*, adv. *contra se* (on the
 contrary, not simply *contra*), *et contrario*. *In-*
version, n. *inversio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder,
versio; fig. destruction, *eversio*). *Invert*, v.tr. (1)
 = to turn into a contrary direction, *vertere*, *con-*
vertere (in general, to turn towards a point, e.g.
 the beak of a ring towards the palm of the hand,
palam apud ad palmam); to turn round, *inver-*
tere (e.g. the ring, *anulum*); the hand, *manum*;
 hence fig. to change entirely, e.g. the order of the
 words, *ordinem verborum*); (2) (= to place in a
 contrary direction) to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g.
 the constitution of the state, *symplicibus*);
 to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublice*
statum); in inverse order, *permutato ordine*); to
 upset completely, *vertere* (fig., e.g. the state,
republicam); to turn every thing topsy-turvy;
omnia invicere, summa vna miscece, omnia sursum
deorsum versare.

Invest, v.tr. (1) = to clothe; see *Clothe*; (2) =
 to — with an office, *munus alicui dare, mandare*,
deferre, *muneri alicui praeficere*; to — any one with
 the highest power, *deferre alicui summam imperii*;
 to be — with an honourable office, *honore affectum*
esse; with the priestly dignity, *sacerdotio pradi-*
ctum esse; men — with such high power, *viri tanta*
potestate praediti. *Investigable*, adj. by *Investi-*
gate, v.tr. *exquirere*, *indagare*; to — the true
 reason of any thing, *veram rationem alicui rei ex-*
quiri; the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*; we could
 not discover any thing further, *non nihil de eo per-*
specutionibus reperiebamus. *Investigative*, adj.
 by *inquire* in aqd, *persequari aqd* (to search
 through), *defusus in speculationibus* (sunk in deep
 meditations). *Investigator*, n. *investigator anti-*
quitatis (on the field of antiquities); — of truth,
veri ridendi cupidus; if there were any means
 whereby the studious inquirer could discover the
 truth, I should not shrink from making every
 effort, *cura non desset, si qua ad verum via in-*
quirentem foret. *Investiture*, n. = the right giving
 possession of any manor, office, or benefice, *ritus*
inaugurationis feudalis; to exercise the right of
 —, *inaugurandi ius exercere*.

Inveteracy, n. *perstinacia*; see *Obstunacy*. *Inv-*
eterate, adj. *inveteratus*, *confirmatus* (fig., deeply

rooted), *penitus defixus* (had habits), *penitus inui-*
tus (opinions); see *Obstinate*.

Invincible, adj. *invictus*; see *Envious*, *Odious*.

Intigorate, v.tr. *corroborare* (e.g. any one
 through constant work, employment, *aliquid ad-*
opere; any thing that strengthens the stomach,
aliquid corroborat stomachum) = to revive any one,
firmare; *confirmare* (e.g. the body through food,
corpus cibo firmare; health, *caliditatem firmare*
or confirmare; the memory, *memoriam firmare*;
 any one's mind, *confirmare alicui animum or alicui*
animus); to become —, *accorborari*, *et confirmare*,
et recreare or *cursu rescire* (to recruit one's
 strength, health); see *Animated*. *Intigoration*, n.
confirmatio animi; see *Animation*.

Invincible, adj. *invictus* (of persons, *insuper-*
abilis and *insuperabilis* poetical in this sense);
inexpugnabilis (impregnable, of places); *quod*
superari non potest (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedi-*
menta).

Inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men,
 sanctity, reverence), *et riminalis* (sacredness, of the
 souls and of every thing consecrated to them, v.g.
 temple, *integrity*; *incoluntia*). *Inviolable*, adj.
inviolabilis; sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus*,
et riminalis. *Involute*, adj. *integer* (of a thing
 remaining in its former state, opp. *fractus*); with-
 out having received any injury, unhurt, *absque*,
inviolatus (opp. *laesus*), comb. *integer atque in-*
violatus, *intactus inviolatusque*; unwounded, *in-*
violatus, comb. *intutus inviolatusque* (lit.);
 entire, undamaged, *incorruptus*; without any ac-
 cident, safe, *incoluntis* (opp. *afflictus*, *clivus*),
 comb. *integer inviolatusque*; safe, in safety, *salvus*,
 comb. *salvus atque incoluntis*; to send any one
 away, home safe, in peace, *aliquem intactum in-*
violatumque dimittere; to let nothing alone, *perpetuo*
nihil intantum neque quietum pili (Sall.).

Invions, adj. *invius*; see *Supersubtle*.

Invincibility, n. by *Invincible*, adj. *in-*
vincibilis or
aliquid cerendum or quem igitur, quod cerere et
videre non possumus, quem igitur, quod non po-
sumus oculis consequi (*invincibilis*, although not in
 Cic., may still be used whenever we wish to speak
 of it; it occurs already in Celsus, who wrote un-
 der the reign of Augustus or Tiberius, and Co-
 himself very often frames new words in Latin for
 shortness sake); an — eclipse of the sun, *adfectus*
solis quem in his terris portibus cerere et ridere
non possumus; the — world, *orbis terrarum et*
circumstantium terrestribus rebusque nostris
fugientis; to bring — things clearly before one's
 eye, in *conspetu* *panis animi ponere* *quod cerere*
et ridere non possumus; to be —, *certum ridere*
non potest; to be — for every body, a *nullo ridere*
 (of a person); to escape one's notice, not to be
 clearly conceived, *sub oculis non cadere*, *oculorum*
certum fugere, *oculorum certum fugere*; not to be
 seen, *se non apparere* (*oculare*), *non comparere* (not
 to appear, of persons and things); not to make
 one's appearance, in *conspetum non venire* (of
 persons); to make one's self — for (especially in
 order to escape from receding's suspicion; or being
 taken up), *alicui non comparere*; to become —, to
 more to be seen, *denique certum sol stare*; to be
 darkened, dimmed, *obscurari* (of stars); to steal
 away, elude, *clam se subducere* (of persons).

Invitation, n. *inellatio*; at your —, *inellatio* or
vocatus a te, invitatus or coratus tuo; to go to dine
 with any one invited, *ambare alicui alicui*; to
 accept an — to dine, *promittere ad conium*, *pro-*
mittere ad alium (but not *condicere ad conium*,
 which is = to invite one's self to dinner); to de-
 line an —, *abnuere*. *Invite*, v.a. (1) (in the
 usual sense) *invitare alicui ad aliquid* (any invitation,
 of persons and things); *vocare alicui ad aliquid* (the
 usual phrase in inviting any one to dinner through
 a slave or servant, called in this sense, *vocator*);
 then in general of an invitation to take part in any
 thing, e.g. *ad bellum*, *ad quietem*, etc.; to — any
 one to dinner, *aliquem invitare or vocare ad conium*,

or simply *alqm invitare*, or *alqm vocare*; to — any one to a banquet, a party, *rogare alqm ad convivium*; to — any one to a wedding, *invitare alqm ad nuptias*; to — any one to my house, to come here, *alqm invito domum meam*; kindly to — any one, who is on the point of going, to stay a little longer, *alqm invitatione familiari retinere*; to be — by any one to dine with him, *canare apud alqm vocatu ipsius*; to — one's self to dinner, *convivere ad cenam*, *condicere alci* (the latter in general in the sense, I'll be your guest); (2) = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fructum agrum invitare* (of old age, etc.); to — through its pleasing manner to read, *juvunditate quadam ad legendum invitare* (of a book, etc.); see Allure. *Inviter*, n. *vocator* (to dinner). *Invitingly*, adv. (in such a manner as to — or allure); see Allure, Entice.

Invocation, n. *invocatio* (supplication), *imploratio* (imploing), *testatio* (calling as a witness).

Invoice, n. *ratio* (**factura*), a word only found post-Aug., and very seldom, only = the act of making; framing any thing, e.g. *factura corporis totius*, Gell. and fig., *anima factura Dei est*, and is never to be used in good Latin); see Account.

Invoke, v.tr. *invocare* (to pray for), or *implorare* (to implore); to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare* or *invocare Deos*, *invocare atque obtestari Deos*, *comprecari Deos* (the latter especially = to pray for help); to — any one's assistance, *implorare fidem alcis*, *invocare subsidium alcis*, *auxilium alcis implorare et flagitare*; to — the mercy, justice of the judge, the court, *ad iudicis opem confugere*; to — any one's mercy, *alcis misericordiam implorare* or *implorare et exigere*; to call any one as a witness, *testari* or *testem facere alqm* (in general); to call on any one as a witness, *antestari alqm* (i.e. a bystander called on by the plaintiff to witness, that the defendant, after having refused to go quietly before the praetor, as he had been told to do, had now been duly summoned, as a sign of which the plaintiff touched the ear of the witness and dragged him into court; *antestari* in Cic. and the Roman lawyers); to — God as a witness, *Deum testari*, *Deum invocare testem*; to — heaven and earth, *testari* or *contestari Deos hominesque*; to call upon with a loud voice, *inclamare* (lit., to shout out to any one, in a good and bad sense).

Involuntary, adj. *involuntarius* (unwilling and forced, opp. *voluntate*); not at one's own free will, *non voluntarius* (not made to please us, e.g. death); unnatural, forced, *coactus*; hard, *durus*; a forced interpretation, *interpretatio*; an affected style of writing, *oratio contorta*; over-laden, *quasi exaggerata altius*; this might seem too affected, hard, *hoc videatur cuipiam durius*; affectedness (in the style), *morositas*.

Involution, n. = the action of infolding, **involutio* (Vitruv.), better by *Involve*, which see. *Involve*, v.tr. = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*, in any thing, in *algā re* (e.g. salt in a linen cloth, *sal in linteo*); to wrap up in paper, *chartā amiciret* (Hor.); to wrap up a child in blankets, *infantem involveris colligare* (Plaut.). See Envelop, Imply, Contain.

Invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Senec.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

Inwall, v.tr. *saxo conspire*.

Inward, adj. (1) = internal, interior, *interior*; see Inner; (2) = intimate; see Familiar. *Inwardly*, adv. *introrsus* or *introrsum*; bent —, *incurvus* (e.g. *statua senilis*; a leaf crooked, bent — on both sides, *folium constrictius*, where the parts grow closely together); to hold —, *ad palmam convertere* (e.g. the bezil of a ring, *palam anuli*). *Inwards*, n. plur. (= bowels); see Intestines.

Inweave, v.tr. *intexere alci rei* or in *algā re* (lit. and fig.). See Interweave.

Inwreath, v.tr. = to surround as with a wreath, or with something in the shape of a wreath, *coronare*; to crown with garlands of flowers, *sertis*

redimire (e.g. any one, a victim); to place a crown of flowers on any one's head, *coronam alci imponere*; to crown one's self with flowers, *se coronare*, *coronam sibi ad caput accommodare*; crowned with flowers, *coronatus*; with laurels, *laureatus*; with green herb, *verbenatus*; lit. = interweave; by *intexere*, *implectere alqd alci rei* (lit.), *intexere alqd alci rei* or in *algā re* (lit. and fig.).

Inwrought, adj. by *intexere alqd alci rei*. See Weave.

Irascible, adj. *iracundus*, in *iram praecipis*; adv. *iracunde*.

Ire, n., see Anger, Wrath. *Ireful*, adj., see Angry.

Iris, n. (1) = rainbow, which see; (2) = the flower-de-luce or flag-flower, *iris* (Greek, *iris*).

Irish, by *Hibernia* (Ireland).

Irksome, adj. *indignandus*, *plenus stomachi* (deserving of indignation); annoying, *gravis, molestus*; tiresome, *quod alqm pungit*; adv. *molestè, ægre*; nothing is more annoying, — to me than to, etc., *nihil ægrius factum est quam ut, etc.*

Iron, n. *ferrum* (also = a weapon, sword, a crimping-pin, etc.); a crimping-pin, etc., *calamister* or *calamistrum* -i, m., or *calamistrum* -i, n.; sword, *gladius*; horse-shoe, *solea ferrea* (see Horse-shoe under Horse); belonging to iron, *ferrarius* (e.g. *ferrarius negotiator*); of —, made of —, *ferrus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put any one in irons; to chain, *alqm in vincula conficere* or *mittere*, *alqm vinculis mandare*, *alqm vinculis astringere*; to have been many years in irons and chains, *multos annos ferro vinctum fuisse*; to deliver any one from chains, *alqm vinculis exsolvere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; — *matura dum libidina malet* (Ter., or also = to make hay while the sun shines); necessity knows no law, *necessitati parendum est* (Cic.), *ultimum ac maximum telum est necessitas* (Liv.); — dross, *scoria*; — mill, *officina ferraria*; railroad, **via ferro strata*; to construct a railroad, **viam ferro sternere*; a Jew's harp or a Jew's trumpet, *ferramentum fremens*. *Iron*; adj. *ferrus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument; — ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of stone, *ferrus essem*; oh, you with your heart of stone! *o te ferreum!* To iron, v.tr. = to smooth with an instrument of —, *complanare* (to make even), *levare* (post-Aug.), *levigare* (both = to smooth, which see).

Ironical, adj. **ironicus* (ειρωνικός); adv. *ironice* (ειρωνικῶς, Ascon. on Cic.). *Irony*, n. *ironia* (ειρωνεία, n. word which Cic. first borrowed from the Greek, and which was therefore retained by later writers as being the most appropriate); *ironia* is defined by Cic. de Or. as *urbana dissimulatio*, quum alia dicuntur ac sentias, and comb. *ironia dissimulatioque*, also *ea dissimulatio quoniam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant*, or simply by the Greek εἰρωνεία (Quint.); *inversio* (used by Cic. for *ironia*, = the use of a word in an opposite, equivocal sense).

Irradiancy, n. (1) = emission of rays of light on an object, by *lucem mittere*; (2) = beams of light emitted, *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgur* (lustre); see Beam. *Irradiate*, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *lucē suā collustrare* (of the sun, etc.). See Adorn, Illuminate, Animate, Shine.

Irrational, adj. *rationis expertus* (void of reason, opp. *ratione utens*); senseless, *brutus* (utterly stupid); *mutus* (dumb, void of reason, inasmuch as our words show whether we possess reason or not; these three of animals); silly; *demens* (of persons; also of that which shows silliness); mad, *insanus* (of persons, also in a wider sense = immense, e.g. building, *moles*; mountain, *montes*); immense, *immensus* (of size or quantity, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*); senseless brute, *bestia* (opp. *homo*). *Irrationally*, adv. *nulla ratione*; in a silly manner, *dementer*; extremely, excessively, *insane* (e.g. to feel hungry, *Comici*); extremely

rich, *dives insanum in modum*. Irrationally, *n.* by *rationi repugnans, repugnante ratione*.

Irreclaimable, *adj.* *irrevocabilis, in perpetuum ratus (doomed)*; unchangeable, *immutabilis*; *adv.* *in perpetuum, in aeternum*.

Irrecoverable, *adj.* (1) (e.g. of an — loss), *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam rescari potest*; (2) (of time) *irreparabilis, irrevocabilis*; the days pass away and are —, *fluunt dies et irreparabilia vita decurrit*.

Irrefragableness, *Irrefragability, n.*, by *Irrefragably, adv.* (e.g. the points were — proved); by *qui, quæ, quod refelli non potest*; very firm, *firmissimus* (e.g. proof, argumentum); unerring, *nunquam errans* (e.g. facts, res); an argument — proved, an irrefutable argument, *ratio quæ vim affert in docendo* (lit. so proved as to produce an effect); to prove —, *necessarii demonstrare*.

Irrelative, *adj.* **omnis relationis expert* (e.g. definition, *notio*).

Irreligable, *adj.* *cui mædri non possumus*.

Irreligious, *n.* *impietas erga Deum or Deos*; want of devotion, *Dei or Deorum negligentia*; see *Infidelity*.

Irreligious, *adj.* *impius erga Deum or Deos* (in general; *impius* can only be used in the connexion with other words, as *imp. cr. D.*, not *imp. alone*); desiring God (of persons), *negligens religionis, contemnens religionis, contemptor religionum, negligens Deorum ac religionum* (the first three expressions more particularly in reference to religious rites; the last expression also in reference to our reverence in the sight of God). See *Infidel*.

Irremediable, *adj.*, see *Incurable*.

Irremissible, *adj.* *necessarius*.

Irremovable, *adj.* *immobilis*; see *Immovable*; that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); *Irrevocable, irrevocabilis* (e.g. destiny, *casus*); doomed, resolved, *firmus* (e.g. a decree, *decretum*); it is firmly resolved, *certo constitutum est*; *stat sententia*.

Irremunerable, *adj.* *quod premio affici non potest*. See *Reward*.

Irreprehensible, *adj.* *non reprehendendus, non vituperandus* (blameless); as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); faultless, *ab omni vitio vacuus* (physically or morally, of persons and things); virtuous, good, *integer, sanctus* (of persons and their actions); a good life, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas or sanctitas*; to be blameless, *nihil in se habere quod reprehendi possit, a reprehensione ahesse, sine vitio esse, omni vitio carere* (to be without fault); to be spotless, free from guilt, *sine labe esse, omni labe carere*; to lead a holy life, *sanctæ vivere*; to lead a very holy life, *sanctissime se gerere*.

Irrepresentable, *adj.* *quod agi non potest* (of the actor), *quod adumbrari non potest*. See *Represent*.

Irreproachable, *adj.*, see *Irreprehensible, Blameless*.

Irresistance, *n.* *patientia, animus patiens* (patience); forbearance, *indulgentia*; gentleness, *facilitas*; tolerance, liberal views in religious matters, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus leniter ferens*, **indulgentia erga dissentientes in rebus divinis*. Irresistible, *adj.* *cui nullæ vi resisti potest*; hardly able to withstand, withhold any longer, *non tolerandus*; invincible, *invictus* (in-superabilis and insuperabilis in this sense are poetical); almost —, *cui vix ullo modo obisti potest*; prayers, that cannot be resisted, **preces, quibus resistere non possumus*; — eloquence, **eloquentia omnium animos permovens*, **incredibilis vis dicendi*; deeply to affect the minds of all one's hearers, to do —, **in omnium animos penetrare* (of a sermon, speech, etc.); to lead any one —, *aliquem rapere ad aliquid, aliquem præcipitem agere ad aliquid*.

Irresolute, *adj.* *dubius* (doubtful); — uncertain, *incertus*; to be —, *magnæ consilii inopid affectum*

esse; I am undecided what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I am undecided wh t to do, whether I shall go or stay here, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum, etc.* Irresolutely, *adv.* *dubitanter*. Irresolution, *n.* *dubitatio*.

Irrespective, *adj.* (e.g. the — will of God), *in quo nullius ratio habetur*; without at all regarding the rank of the individual, *in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur*; indiscreet, *immodestus*; saucy, —, *protervus*; *adv.* *irrespectively*, *nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso*; *irrespectively* of the rank of the person, *omnis auctoritatis*; *indiscreetly, immodeste*; *impertinently, proterve*.

Irresponsibility, *n.*, by *Irresponsible, adj.* *iniquissimus*; *adv.* *iniquissimo modo*.

Irretrievable, *adj.*, see *Irrecoverable*.

Irreverence, *n.* *contemptio* (contempt); *despectus* (= the looking down upon any one in a contemptuous manner), *comb. contemptio et despectus*; disdain, *fastidium* (especially towards our inferiors). Irreverent, *adj.* *incredulus, parum verecundus*; to behave irreverently towards any one, *reverentiam alicui non prestare*.

Irrigate, *v.tr.* *irrigare*. Irrigation, *n.* *irrigatio*; soaking, *maceratio*. Irriguous, *adj.* *irriguus* †, or by *rigare, irrigare*.

Irriision, *n.* *irrisio* (Cic.) See *Derision*.

Irritate, *v.tr.* (1) e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare*; (2) in a fig. sense, *aliquem irritare, aliquid iram concitare or irritare*; see *Provoke*. Irritation, *n.* *irritamentum* (means of irritating).

Irroration, *n.* (= the act of bedewing), by *aspergere* (= sprinkle), *conspergere, respergere*.

Irruption, *n.* (1) e.g. — of the sea, by *irrumperè*; (2) e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*. Irruptive, *adj.* by *irrumperè*.

Isinglass, *n.* *ichthyocola*.

Island, *n.* *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insula bello persequi*, Nep.). Islander, *n.* *insulanus* (Cic.), *insula incolæ*; the —, *si qui insulam incolunt*; also *insula*; = inhabitants of islands, *ii qui insulas incolunt*. Islet, *n.* = island. Islet, *n.* *parva insula*.

Issuable, *adj.* = that may be issued; see the verb *Issue*. Issue, *n.* (1) = the act of flowing out, e.g. — of blood, by verbs; (2) = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verbs; (3) = the — of a thing, *exitus, euentus* (Cic., *eventus est alciis rixus negotii, in quo quæri solet quid ex quoque re eveniret, eveniat, eventurum sit*), *comb. exitus eventusque, eventus atque exitus*; the end, *finis*; a chance, *casus* (incident, accidental result, e.g. *casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt*); to lead to a good —, *bonum exitum habere, bene evenire*; to lead to a happy —, *felicem exitum habere, prospere, feliciter evenire*; to lead to a desirable —, *optabilem exitum habere, ex sententia evenire*; not to have a desirable —, *hæud bene, minus prospere evenire*; any one's affairs lead to desirable —, *rebus alciis contingit exitum quem optavit*; this unfortunate (ill-omened) undertaking came to a good —, *id male commissum bene convertit*; to have a remarkable —, *notabili exitu concludi*; to suspect what will be the —, *de exitu divinare*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; I fear the —, *hæc quo sint eruptura timeo*; quorum hoc casurum sit vereor; see *End*, *Conclusion*, *Decision*; (4) = offspring, *filius, filia* (son, daughter); offspring, *progenies, stirps* (the latter lit. atom, in the sing. = children, — in gen.) one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e majoribus*); the descendants, *progenies or progenies liberorum, stirps or stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation) the later race, or in gen. posterity (beginning from the great-grandchild, opp. *maiores*); the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas* (*progenies* or *stirps*, in this sense, are poetical; also *proles* and

suboles, in the meaning of a child, offspring, descendant, are poetical; male issue, *stirps virilis*, *virilis sexus stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*, *ex se natos* (scil. *filios*) *relinquere*; to die without any male —, *viralem sexum non relinquere*; to lose one's numerous —, *magna progenie privari*; see *Childless*. To issue, *v.intr.* (1) = flow out, *effluere*, *emanare*; (2) = to go out, rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing where from, of buds, leaves, etc., also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*); *prorumpere*, *prorumpi* (to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, flames, tears, a violent disease, also of soldiers who sally forth and rush onward); to make a sally, *eruptionem facere*; to rush forth, *prorumpere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); to march out hastily, *provalere*, *evolare* (from, *ex*, etc.; with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*); to emerge, *emergere* (from, *ex*, etc.; lit. to dive forth, from under, e.g. from the earth, of the miner; in this sense, *quo hostes emergunt facturi essent*, where the undermining would emerge); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito coneripere*; the sun breaks forth from between the clouds, *sol nubes perumpit ac didicit*, *sol inter nubes effulget* (shines forth); (3) = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; (4) = end, *finire*, *terminari* (to come to an end); to cease, *desinere*; *v.tr.* (1) = to send out (e.g. money), *promere*, *depromere* (e.g. money from the treasury); (2) = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order), by *edicti* (to be published), *proponi* (by placards), *pronunciari* (heralds, public criers); to spread, become known among the people, *caire*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edicti*, *edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a writ, *sententiam dicere* (= to pronounce a verdict, of the judge); to — a written order to any body, *litteras dare* or *mittere ad alium*; (3) = to deliver for use; to — voting papers, voting tablets, *dirigere tabellas*; who does this, *dirigitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispenser, the manager of the house); to — a book (i.e. to begin to expose it for sale), *libri exemplaria dividere*, *dicere*, *distrabere*.

Isthmus, *n.* *isthmus* (ἵσθμος); on the —, *isthmus* (ἵσθμος), seldom *isthmicus* (ἱσθητικός). It, *pers.* pron. (1) as a demon, pron. (e.g. out of it, you, etc.), by *hie*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; (2) before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*.

Italian, adj. *Italicus* (e.g. *ius*, *genus*, *oppida*, *philosophi*), *Italust* (in prose after the classical age, e.g. *sermo Italus* = the Roman, Latin tongue). Italianize, *v.intr.* *Italicum fieri*. *Italica*, *n.* *litterae tenues* or *paulum inclinatae*, *litterae cursivae*.

Itch, *n.* (1) as a disease, *scabies*, *scabrities*; any one gets the —, *scabies alci corpus inhaedit*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; (2) = sensation caused from that disease, *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *formicatio*; full of itching, *pruriginosus*. To itch, *v.intr.*, lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin; all three of parts of the body); my skin itches, *cutis prurit mihi* (also to have an itching for doing any thing wrong), *cutis formicat*; my ear itches, I have, feel an itching in my ear, *auris verminat mihi*; to scratch one's self, *scabere*. *Itchy*, adj. *scabiosus*; to be —, *scabio laborare*.

Item, adv. (= also; used when something is to be added); see *Further*. *Item*, *n.* (1) in an account, items of expenditure, *rationes sumptuariae*; (2) in a gen. sense, = article, *pars*, *caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *conditio*, *caput*; — in a peace, *lex*, *conditio*, *caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; (3) = hint, *significatio*; see *Hint*.

Itinerant, *n.* and adj. *itator*. *Itinerary*, *n.* *itineris descriptio*, *itinerarium* (Veget. Mil.). See *Travel*, *Traveller*.

Its, pron. by *usus*, *cjus*, *illius*; see *His*. *Itself*, see *It*.

Ivory, *n.* *ebur*; of —, *eburneus*, poet. *eburnus*, *eboreus* (post-Aug.); laid in with —, *eburatus*; as white, shining as —, *eburneust*; a carver of —, *eborarius* (late), *artifex eboris*. *Ivory*, adj. *eburneus*, poet. *eburnus*, *eboreus* (post-Aug.).

Ivy, *n.* *hedera*, **hedera helix* (L.); creeping —, **helix*, species *hedera sterilis*; of —, like —, in the manner of —, *hederaceus*; full of —, *hederosus*; decorated with —, crowned with —, *hederatus* (e.g. a cup, upon which — is engraved with a chisel).

Jabber, *v.intr.* = to utter with confused sounds (e.g. to — French), *confabulari*; see *Prattle*. *Jabberer*, *n.*, see *Prattler*. *Jabbering*, *n.* see *Chatter*.

Jacinth, *n.*, see *Hyacinth*.

Jack, *n.* (1) = a nickname or diminutive of John, **Joannes*; little —, **Hansallus*; proverb. in *teneris discere multum est* (Virg. Geo. = what is not learned in youth will not be learned in age, or you can teach no old dog new tricks, or an old dog will learn no tricks); —, in a contemptuous sense, i.e. = a paltry fellow, *homo*, *homuncio* (the fellow, contemptuously), *mirum caput* (a foolish fellow), *homuncio lepidus*, *caput lepidum* (a queer fellow), *homo stultissimus*, *homo stultior stultissimo*, *stultus bis terque*; see *Fellow*, *Fool*; (2) = an instrument to pull off boots, **furca excaleandis pedibus*; (3) = a pitcher of waxed leather, *uter* (a small pitcher of leather for the reception of liquids); *culeus* or *culleus* (a large pitcher of this kind, in which paricides and matricides were pitched to be drowned, e.g. *plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari*); see *Pitcher*; (4) = a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers, *conus*; (5) = an engine to turn a spit, or an engine for raising great weights of any kind, or for sawing wood, by *machina* (e.g. a sawing-jack, *machina serratoria*; kitchen-jack, *rota*, **machina quā utimur ad assum circumagendum*); (6) = part of a musical instrument called a virginal, **pinna*; (7) — of all trades, *ad omnia aptum esse*; — (= servant), *serrus*; see *Servant*; a jackanapes, *homo stolidus* (a coxcomb); to be a regular —, *hiolare* (i.e. to gape, stare in all foolish manners); — pudding (= buffoon), *maecus* (in *Atellanis Osciis*), *sannio* (any clown in a comedy or pantomime); — sauce (= a saucy —, an impudent fellow), by *nasutus* (post-Aug.); arrogant (arrogant); adv. *arroganter*; to be a — sauce (= to answer in an impudent manner), *arroganter et aspere verbis vultuque respondere*.

Jackal, *n.* **canis aureus* (L.).

Jacket, *n.* *palla Gallica*; a covering for the breast, doublet, *thorax*; a comforter of wool, *thorax laneus*.

Jactitation, *n.* = a tossing of the body, restlessness, by *sjactare* (not by *jactitare*, which is = to utter).

Jaculate, *v.tr.* *jaculari*; see *Throw*, *Shoot*. *Jaculation*, *n.* *jactus*, *missus* (the act of sending off), *jaculatio* (the act of shooting an arrow), *conjectio* (the act of shooting at one point, e.g. of the arrows, *telorum*); see *Shoot*.

Jade, *n.* (1) = a poor horse, *equus* (in gen.); a jaded horse, *equus strigosus*; (2) (= a mean woman, or a young woman, ironically), *mulier*; what an old — you have married! *quid mulieris uxorem habes!* *vetula* (an old woman, in a contemptuous sense). To jade, see *Fatigue*, *Weary*.

Jag, *v.tr.* = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (to make incisions), *insecare pectinis*

(pectinum) modo (to indent like the teeth of a comb; *striare*, from *stria*, a convex running between two channels on a column, could not be used in this sense, for it is only = to make *stria* on a column); see *indent*. Jaggy, adj. *dentatus*, *denticulatus* (with jags); *serratus* (with teeth like those of a saw); *laciniosus* (laciniated, crumpled); large leaves with an indented margin, *folia lata serrata ambitu*.

Jail, n., see Prison, Gaol. Jail-bird, n., see Prisoner. Jailer, n., see Gaoler.

Jakes, n. (= dung-hill, mows), *sterquilinum*, *janitum*.

Jam, n. = a kind of preserve, by *condire*. To jam, v.tr. *comprimere*, **ei immittere* (to wedge in); to press, get in, *coactare* (e.g. all into one book, *omnia in unum librum*, Plin.).

Jamb, n. (in architecture, = the side or vertical piece in any opening or aperture in a wall), *postis*.

Jangle, v., see Quirrel.

Janitor, n. *janitor*, a *januſ* (sell. puer), *ostiaris*; fem. *janitrix*, *a porta*.

Janizary, **janissarius*, **statarius miles Turcicus*; the Janizaries; **milites Turcarum statarii*; **cohortes praetoriae* or **praetorianae imperatoris Turcici* (as guards of the Sultan); a — officer, colonel, **janissaris praefectus*, *cohortibus praetoris praefectus* (as commander-in-chief of the guards of the Sultan); — music, **symphonia Turcica*.

January, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

Japan, v.tr. (1) = to varnish in the manner of the Japanese, **laccā obducere alqd*, **laccam inducere alci rei*; (2) = to black and gloss, *cerare*, *ceram inducere alci rei* (= to put wax on a thing), *candelis abigere* (to rub with a wax-candle), *atramentum inducere alci rei* (to varnish with Indian-ink); to be, besmeared with wax, *ceraturam pati*. Japaner, n. (1) lit. *qui laccā obducit res*; (2) shoe-blacker, **calceos detergens*.

Jar, v.intr. = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (to whiz), *absonum esse*, *absonare* (late), *dissonare*, *discrepare* c.

Jar, n. (1) of sound, *crepitus*; of a loud noise, *strepitus*; of a roaring noise, *sonitus*; (2) = a vessel of earth or glass, *utens* (in general); *urna* (lit., a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*hōpia*), in pure Latin, *situs* and *situla* (a water-pot; also used as a lottery-box), *cylindrus* (in Greek, *κλίστρον*, where *κλ* implies something hollow; it is either the small ladle, by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl, *κραττήρ*, into the drinking-cup, or, according to others, the cup itself; *amphora*, *ἀμφορέα*, a large vessel of a foot square, usually with two ears or handles, especially used for the wine); to draw out the wine into a pitcher, *vinum in uceum expromere*; Prov., oft goes the pitcher to the well, but at last comes broken home, *nemo se tuto diu periculis tam crebris offerre potest*; or *quem saepe transit casus, aliquando invenit*.

Jargon, n., by *perplexus*; adv. *perplexe* (e.g. to talk, loqui).

Jasmin, Jasmine, Jessamine, n. **jasminum* (L).

Jaundice, n. *icterus* (*ίκτερος*, as technical term of modern medicine); in pure Latin, *morbis regius* or *argutus*; *fellis suffusio*, *suffusio bilis luridae*, *bilis suffusa*; white —, **icterus albus*; black —, **icterus niger*.

Jaundiced, adj. *ictericus* (*ίκτερός*); in pure Lat., *argutus* or *felle* (or *bile*) *suffusus*.

Jaunt, v.intr. (= to wander here and there, ramble), *circumcurrere huc illuc*; to run up and down, *discursare*, *concursare huc illic*; to fumble about, to trot about (anxiously), *trepidare et currere curam prorsus*, *trepidare concursare*, to run about everywhere, *omnia circumcurrere*; to run about in or at a place, *discurrere*, *discursare alqd loco* (e.g. in the whole town, *tota urbe*); to roam, wander about in all directions, *alqm locum circumcurrere* or *circumcurrere*; to wander through,

etc., *alqm locum percurrere*; see Ramble. Jaunt, n.; see Walk, Ramble.

Jarelin, n. See Dart.

Jaw, n. (1) *maxilla*; belonging to the —, *maxillaris*; (2) jaws, *fauces* (the larynx), *rietus* (the mouth wide open); to tear out of the —, *eripere e faucibus* (lit. and fig.).

Jay, n. **corvus glaucarius* (L.).

Jazel, n. **gemma caerulea*.

Jealous, adj. (1) *emulus* (rival); envious, *invidiosus*; to be — of any one, *emulari alci*, or *cum alqo, obtracere, incidere alci*; to be — of any one's privileges, *angi alieno bono quo ipse careas*; to be — among each other, *obtracere inter se*; I am not so — of my glory, that I should not share it with you, *non ita gloria mea facerem, ut tibi societatem ejus invidiam*; (2) in love-affairs, *amoris stimulis agitatus* (Liv.); *zelotypus* (*ἐλδοτυπος*, post-Aug.); to be —, *amoris stimulis agitari, zelotypum esse*; be not —, *noli esse zelotypa*; see Suspicious.

Jealousy, n. (1) in general, *emulatio* (Cic. Tusc., *emulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit: nam et imitatio virtutis, amulatio dicitur; et est emulatio, aegritudo, si eo quod concupierit, alius potitur, ipse, careat*); *obtracatio* (*ἐλδοτυπία*; Cic. Tusc., *obtracatio est ea quam intelligi zelotypiam volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potitur eo, quod ille ipse concupierit*; of a similar meaning to *invidia*, hence often comb. *invidia et obtracatio*; *zelotypia* never used in this sense, at least not written in Latin characters); there exists a jealous rivalry between them, *inter eos infensa emulatio exercetur*; there was a noble emulation between them, but no —, *inter eos laudis erat emulatio, nulla intercessit obtracatio*; to feel no —, *abesse ab obtracatione invidiæque*; to do away with the — existing between two persons, *dirimere emulationem inter duos*; (2) — in love-affairs, *amoris stimuli* (Liv.), *zelotypia* (when any one does not return the love, but is in love with somebody else, e.g. *Nympha zelotypia erga Herculem mortua*, because Hercules did not return her love, but loved another). See Suspicion.

Jeer, v.tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere alqd* (e.g. at religion, *res divinas in ludibrium vertere*, Tac.); the people — at any thing, *alqd in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); to deride any thing or any one, *ludibrio sibi habere*, *ludificari, deridere*; to mock, *irridere*; to cavil, *cavillari* (all *alqm* or *alqd*); a caviller, *cavillator*; to — at the misfortunes of others, *ludificari aliena mala*; to mock any one bitterly, *acerbis facietis alqm irridere*; to upbraid any one with any thing, mock, *per ludibrium exprobrare alci alqd*. Jeer, n. *ludificatio, cavillatio*. See Derision, Mockery.

Jelled, adj. by Jelly, n. **jus gelatum*.

Jennet. See Genet.

Jeopard, Jeopardize, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *deferre* or *adducere*; *alqd discrimini committere*, *alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*; to risk the success of so many years within one hour, *tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen*. Jeopardy, n. See Danger, Adventure.

Jerk, v.tr. e.g., to — one, with the elbow, *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*); to give a hard push, *fodere alqm* or *alqd* (on purpose, e.g. with the hand, elbow; *per fodere* in this sense only in poetic prose); with violence, *perculere alqm* or *alqd alqd re*. See Hit, Beat.

Jerk, n. (1) *impetus*; see Hit; (2) a sudden spring; see Leap.

Jerkon, n. (1) = a jacket, which see; (2) = a kind of hawk, *accipiter*.

Jersey, n. (1) = fine yarn of wool, **lana pecta quadam subtilis cui nomen est Jersey*.

Jest, v.intr. *jocari, joco uti*, *joca uere cum alqo, joculari*; at any thing, *jocari in alqd*; at any body, *jocosa dicta jactare in alqm*. Jest, n. *jocus* (more in words; in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci*, Liv. and afterwards); a joke, amuse-

ment, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; fun, wit, facetia; a smart reply, *sales*; a little joke, *joculus*; an ordinary, insipid —, *jocus frigidus*; a rude —, *jocus illiberalis*; an impertinent —, *jocus petulans*; in —, *per jocum*, *per ludum et jocum*; for fun, *per ridiculum*, *joco*, *joculariter* (e.g. to upbraid any one with a thing, *alci objicere alqd*); in earnest or in —, *per ridiculum aut severe*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocone an serio hoc dicis?* to say a thing in —, *jocari alqd*, *dicere alqd per jocum*; without —, no —, *amolo* or *remoto joco*, *amolo ludat*, *omissis jocis*, *extra jocum*; without any —, 'he was indeed a fine man, mehercule, *extra jocum*, *homo bellus erat*; but without any —, *sed ridicula amissa* (scil. *faciamus*); it was only my —, *jocabar*; to induce any one to impertinent —, *irritare alqm ad jocorum petulantiam*; to make fun, *joculari*, *joca agere*, with any one, *cum alqd*; to make a —, *jocari*, *joco uti*, about any thing, *jocari in alqd*; to make — of any thing, *jocari de alqd re*; not to take a —, *jocum* (or *quod per jocum dictum est*) in *serium convertere* (to take in earnest what is meant as a —); to be easily vexed, *facile irasci*; I understand no —, *hanc impune me verablis*; to carry the — too far, **illiberaliter jocari*; to indulge in vulgar —, *descendere in lusus*; for the Greeks it is a mere — to swear a false oath, and a mere trifle to give false evidence, *Græcis jurjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus*; it would be a mere trifle to learn that, *hæc perdiscere lusus esset*; it is fun for me to, etc., *jucat me* (with infin.); as long as it amuses, *quantum jucat*; does that amuse you so much? *itane lepidum videntur!* to put a — upon any one, *ludere*, *ludificari alqm*. Jester, n. *homo jocans*, *homo multi joci* (full of fun); *homo ridiculus* (one who makes others laugh, amuses them by his jokes).

Jet, n. (1) as a fossil, *bitumen*, *pissaspphaltus* (= mixed with tar); (2) = spout, **aguradius*. To jet, v.intr. (1) = to project, *projici*, *projectum esse* (e.g. in *altum*, of a town, etc.), *prosilire* (lit., to jump forth), *procedere* (to extend), *procurrere*, *excurrere*, from any thing, *ab alqd re*, or into any thing, in *alqd* (e.g. into the sea, of peninsulas, etc.); (2) = to toss the body in haughtiness, *superbire*, *insolentius se offerre*, *magnum sibi sumere spiritus*; to boast with any thing, *jaclare alqd* (to be very conceited); to glory in any thing, *gloriari alqd re* or *de alqd re*.

Jetsam, Jetson; Jettison, n. lit. = the throwing of goods on board, in order to lighten a ship; hence these goods themselves, **res naufragio ejectæ* (in general, goods driven on shore, shipwrecked); merchandise, *merces naufragio ejectæ*. Jetty, n. See Dam.

Jetty, adj. **gagatæ similis*, *piceus*, *piceus*, *omnium nigerrimus* (in general, quite black).

Jew, n. *Judeus* (lit.); *homo sordidus* (fig.); to become a —, *Judaum fieri*; the Jews, *Judæi*; Jews' tax, **vectigal Judæis impositum*; the Jewish synagogue, *synagoga* (Eccl.). Judaism, **Judaismus*, **religio Judaica*, *doctrina Judaica*; the Jewish doctrines, *Judaica læ*; — worship, *cultus Judaicus*; — rite, *ritus Judaicus*; — ceremonies, *sacra Judaica*; to renounce Judaism, *negare se esse Judæum*; a persecutor of the Jews, **populi Judæici vexator*, **religionis Judaicæ insectator*; the persecution of the Jews; **populi Judæici vexatio*; a Jewess, n. *Judæa*, *mulier Judaica*. Jewish, adj. *Judaicus*; adv. **Judaice*, **Judeorum more*; to live after the manner of the Jews, *Judaicam vivere vitam*. Jewry, n. (1) (= Judæa), *Judæa*; (2) (= a district inhabited by the Jews, e.g. in London), *Judæi*.

Jewel, n. *gemma*; set with precious stones, *gemmatiss*; a — (in a fig. sense), *ornamentum* (ornament in general); a trinket, *res magni pretii*, *res pretiosissima* (any thing very costly); *res pulcherrima* (any thing very beautiful); a pearl, *margarita*; all our precious toys come into the hands of our successors, *margaritæ gemmæque ad heredem transeunt*; she wore with her ear-rings

that extraordinary specimen of the wonders of nature, *gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare illud et vereunicum nature opus* (namely, a pearl); the crown-jewels, *insignia regni* (imperi).

Jig. See Dance.

Jilt, v.tr. and v.intr. (= to trick in love, to frustrate the lover's hope, of a woman); by *extrahere alqm* or *alqd* or *alqm elidere* atque *extrahere* (e.g. *eludi atque extrahi se multitudinē putare*, Liv.), *alqm caris frustrationibus differre* or *caris dilationibus frustrare* (to put off any one from one day to another); to delude any one with false hopes, *lactare alqm et spe falsâ producere*; also by *trahere* (e.g. *Servilius prolongavit suam vitam cum spe traheret animam*).

Jingle, v.intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (to ring), also to rattle with money, e.g. I expect that Dolabella will pay something, come out with some money, *expecto maxime eequid Dolabella tinniat*, Cic.; and fig., to give a false sound, e.g. *virī speciem dignoscere entes, me quo suberat mendosum tinnit auro*, *tinnitum celerē*; to —, rattle on a musical instrument, **fidum tinnitibus sonare*; by —ing on a brass pan, *tinniendo ære* (Varr.); the bell, *tintinnabulum*; the bell rings, *tinnit tintinnabulum* (in the modern sense, hence in reference to the door-bell or the bell in a room, or the bell in the theatre; the ancients however called it *osium concneput*, i.e. the door creaks, namely, when any one is coming in or goes out, or also *pulsantur fores*, some one knocks at the door waiting for it to be opened for him to come in; and in the theatre they called it *scabellæ concneput*, i.e. the seats creak, from the momentary noise of the spectators, when the curtain fell); the bell does not ring, go, *tintinnabulum mutum est, tacet*; to ring the bell, *tintinnabulum movēre*; to ring or knock (at the door), *pulsare fores* or *januam* (in the sense of the ancients, who only used to knock); in the modern sense *movēre tintinnabulum forum* (to touch the bell, to ring); to ring the bell for any one (to come); **avis tinnitū alqm accessere* (lit.); the act of ringing, ringing noise, *tinnitus* (*tinnitus æris*, the tinkling on brass); a knock at the door, *forum pulsato* (in the ancient sense); see Ring, Sound, Tinkle. Jingling, n. (1) = a clinking sound, *tinnitus*; (2) = a — of words (either to cause a correspondence of sound in rhyme, or in prose, in a bad sense), *tinnitus* (e.g. *tinnitus Gallionis*, Tac.); **nigra canina* (tuneful, jingling trifles, Hor.), *inanis verborum* (Cic.); to make a jingling of words, *inani voce sonare*.

Job, n. (1) = work, *opus*; (2) = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see Work, Performance; (3) = work carried on unfairly, by circumlocutions according to circumstances. Jobber, n. (1) = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (one who assists, servant, labourer; also in a fig. sense, in reference to the mind — to one who does a thing merely by rote, mechanically, a tool, as of a preacher or teacher, e.g. *hos quos nos oratores vocaremus, nihil esse dicebat nisi quosdam operarios linguæ celeris, et exercitatis, qui operas fabriles præbet*, at a building); an assistant in general, aid, help, minister, administrator, *satelles*, *minister et satelles*, fem. *ministra* (fig. — an accessory, abettor); the assistants, hands, *opere* (always fem.); also fig. = accessories, e.g. the — of Clodius, *opere Clodianæ*; abettors, *manus*; (2) (= a stock-jobber), see Broker, Usurer.

Jockey, n. (= a man that rides horses in a race), *equus*, or by **certare* (or *concurre*) *equitandi velocitate*; see Rider, Race. To jockey, v.tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (to surround, fig., to take in), *illudere et destituere* (to make a tool of); to play a trick, *fraudem facere alci* or *alci rei* (e.g. the law, legi).

Jocose, adj. *jocosus* (of persons and things); *jocularis*, *jocularius* (both of things); *ridiculus* (of persons and things); laughable, *ridendus* (of

things): jocular mood, *hilarus animus et ad jocundum promptus*; to be very.—, *multi joci ease* (of persons and things); it is quite laughable, *joculare vult quidem*; adv. *jocose, joculariter*; see GAY, Merry. *Jocunditas*, n. *hilarus animus et ad jocundum promptus*; of things, *joci qui admixti sunt alci rei* (jokes interspersed in any thing, e.g. a speech, etc.); see Jester. *Jocunditas*, n. *hilaritas, latitudo, alacritas, lascivia*. See Merry.

Jog, v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm.* or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); to push out, *prohibere* (e.g. *de domo*); v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promoveri*. *Jog*, n. (1) = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio; pulsus externus, impulsio* (the impression from without); a violent —, *impetus*; (2) = a rub, difficulty, *hesitatio* (hesitation in speaking); to speak without stopping, *enitere verba*; to speak distinctly and without hesitating, *plane et articulate loqui* (of a dumb person, who begins to speak all on a sudden); to read any thing off at once, *ad oculo legere alqd*; a speech that is delivered without interruption, *oratio fluens et volubiler, fusa*; a speaker who speaks without interruption, *orator volubilis*; a difficulty, in general, *offensio*; doubt, hesitation, *hesitatio* (in this sense only post-Aug.); *ambitio*; any thing that has happened inconveniently, *offensio, offensio*; a difficulty, *difficultas*; offence, cause for offence, *offensio, offensio*; any thing bad, improper that gives offence, *res mali or pessimi exempli*; to give any one offence, *offendere alqm. or apud alqm.* in *offensionem alci* *incurrere or cadere*; I have given any one great offence, *in magnam offensam apud alqm.*; to give great ones offence through one's mode of living, daily habits, *esse pessimi exempli*; to find any thing to say against any one or any thing, in *alqm. or alqd. re offendere*; to be hurt at any one or any thing, *fastidire alqm. or alqd. or in alqd. re*; not to be free from objection, *non ratur offensio*; to avoid giving offence, *offensionem effugere*. *Jogger*, n., see above. *Joggle*, v.tr. (= to give a sudden but slight push); see PUSH, SHAKE.

Join, v.tr. (1) lit. = to bring one thing in conjunction with another, *jungere, conjungere* (in general); *nectere, connectere* (to connect, lit. and fig.); to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqd. re* or *alci rei*); to glue together, cement, fig. to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. words, verbs); to tie, fasten together, *colligare*; v.intr. (1) e.g. two bones —, *conjugi*; see MEET; (2) = to be contiguous (e.g. two houses); see NEAR, ADJOIN; (3) = to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, society, etc., *se jungere* or *conjungere cum alqd.* *societatem inire or coire* or *facere cum alqd.* to have entered into partnership with any one, *societatem habere cum alqd.* to have been married to any one, *matrimonio alqm. secum conjungere, matrimonio alci jungi*. *Joinder*, n. = a joining, *junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio*. *Joiner*, n. *lignarius* (scil. *faber*; with the ancients both — and carpenter); cabinet-maker, *intestiniarius* (late Lat.). *Joinery*, n. *opus intestinum*. *Joint*, n. (in anatomy) = the joining of two or more bones); *commisura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, articulus* (the — by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together; *artus* in the ring, not before the late poets in the silver age), comb. *commisura et artus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebrae* (also in general any turning — of the body; Plin. distinguishes it thus from *articulus*, a small joint, *talus rectus* in *articulo pedis centre eminent concavo, in vertebra ligatus*); the joint of the back-bone, spondyli or spondyle, *spondylus* (*exordolus*); a — a chain, *annulus*; a joint of a beast, *clunius*; a small joint, *clavicula*; (3) (in architecture and joinery), a binding or tying together (in architecture), *colligatio, verticilla* (to cause motion); with —, *articulatus*; (in joinery) *conjointum, conjunctio, compages, compactura, junctura* (post-

Aug., the joining in general); the Curullan chair gets disjoined, *sellor curulis compages laxatur*; joint, hinges, *involutio* (the winding of a machine), *heliu* (u — of a screw, &c.); a clue, *glomus*; any thing wreathed or contorted, **spira*; a link in a garland of flowers, the whole garland, *scrtum*. *Joint*, adj. (as in — property, or as in — heir), *communis*; see COMMON. *Joint-heir*, n. *coheres, collega* (only in the connexion of a sentence in Lat.); to make any person a — with any one, *alqm. coheredem alci facere*; scribe, institute; to have —, *coheredes habere*; to be a —, *coheredem esse*, with any one, *alci*; in hereditary part, *habere*; to have a legacy to receive, *legatum in testamento habere*; to exclude any one from the will, *excludere alqm. ab hereditate*. *Joint-tenant*, n. **conductor communis cum alqd.* *Jointure*, n., *en estate* in lands or tenement, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, perhaps **domus ad requiescentium etatis otio ridua data* (a widow's seat), or by *alci praeberi annuum* (to settle an annuity upon any one).

Joint, n. *tignum transversum or transversarium, transtrum*; a small —, *transilla*. To lay joists, *alqd. materiam jugamentare*.

Joke, see JEST. *Joker*, n. *homo jocosus or multi joci, homo ridiculus* (see MERRY); a balloon, *coprea*; a jester (one who amuses others by his wit), *securra* (chiefly at the tables of the rich).

Jole, n. (1) in the phrase cheek by — (= tête-à-tête), by *sermones familiares, secreto cum alqd. colloqui, solus solum alqm. concutere, concubare, una, simul*; (2) = head of a fish, **piscis caput*.

Jolt, v.intr. (e.g. the carriage —), by *offendere alqm.* *alqd.* (to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in alqm. or in alqd.* (to run violently against any one or any thing, of persons and things; hence to fall in with any one); *illidi alci rei* or *in alqd.* *allidi ad alqd.* (to be knocked, to dash upon any one or against any thing so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parietem illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allidi*); see SHAKE. *Jolt*, n. *pulsus* (the effect, with the gen. of the object, e.g. *pulsus remorum*, the push of the oars, and the gen. of the thing against which one jolts, e.g. *pulsus ostii*, a knock against the door); a violent concussion, *percussio* (with the gen. of the object that is hurt, e.g. *percussio capitis*); *ictus* (a blow, a wound by means of a pointed instrument); a violent blow (that may sometimes cause a dangerous wound), *plagu* (hence a stroke of calamity); *petitio* (a blow aimed at any one, whether it hits or not).

Jostle, v.intr. *offendere alqm.* See PUSH.

Jot, n., not a —, *nihil, ne minimu quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*.

Journal, n. (1) = diary, *ephemeris idis*, f. (*ephemeris*), or, in pure Lat., *commentarii diarii* (a diary, in which all the income and expenditure in a house was put down, as well as any remarkable incidents; *ephemeris mathematica*, Plin., a kind of astrological almanac, in which all the lucky and unlucky days were marked); to enter any thing in a — or diary, *alqd. in commentarii diurnos referre*, *alqd. in libellum memoria causa referre*; (2) in commerce, in general, *columen rationum* (Lat.), *rationes* (accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabula* (a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); the waste-book, *adversaria* — *orum*, n. (from which every thing is entered in the — or ledger, *codex, tabula*, e.g. *quomodo sibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria facti quomodo, etc.*, here follows a sum of money, in *codice accepti et expensi non sunt?* Cic.); to keep a cash-book, *rationem or codicem instituire, tabulas conficere*; to put down in the —, in *rationes* or in *codicem* or in *tabulas* or in *adversaria referre*; (3) = log-book, **ephemeris nautica*; (4) = newspaper, *acta diurna* — *orum*, n., *acta publica*, or simply *acta* — *orum*, n.

(among the ancient Romans = a sort of state-gazette), *acta diurna populi Romani* (state-gazette in ancient Rome); the political newspaper (of the present day), **diurna quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant*; to be, to be reported in the newspapers, in *actis vulgatum esse*; to report, insert, announce in the newspaper (local or other), *diurnis actis urbis mandare*; to cause to be inserted in the papers, in *acta mittere*; a register, blue-book, *rationarium imperii*, *rationes imperii* (a list, containing everything respecting the number of the legions and men of war, the state of the public finances, etc., during the times of Imperial Rome); (5) a periodical, a literary review published at certain times, a flying paper, *commentarii* (short sketches, like Chambers' Journal), *libelli* (supplement to a newspaper, for light reading); any short newspaper (either daily, or weekly, or monthly), **plagula diurnorum*; an article in a newspaper, **nuncius diurnorum*, **nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the business of an editor, the editorship of a paper, or a news-vender, **diurnorum edendorum cura*; the editor's office, *ades ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna*; the intelligence in a paper, **nuncius diurnorum*, *nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the deliverer of a newspaper, *famigerator* (post-man), or **diurnorum diribitor*. Journalist, n. **qui ephemeridem, etc., scribit*, **diurnorum scriptor*.

Journey, n. *iter* (to a place); *via* (the way, road); the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself, e.g. *ea mihi itinera* [and not *ea mihi profectio*] *octo amplius dies abstulerunt*); the act of travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *peregrinatio*; a voyage, *navigatio*; on account of a —, *itineris faciendi causâ* (e.g. *decedere e provinciam*); to make preparation for a —, *iter parare* or *comparare*, *ad iter se parare* or *comparare*, *profectionem parare* or *præparare*, *parare proficisci*, *itineri se parare*; to have a — before one, *iter habere*; to set off, commence one's —, *rite se committere*, *viam* or *in viam se dare*, *iter ingredi* or *intro*; to set off abroad, *pergre proficisci*; to be on a —, *esse in itinere*; to travel, be abroad, *peregrinari*, *peregrinatum abesse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; to make a short —, *minuta itinera facere*; to undertake long —, **longinqua itinera suscipere* (in gen.); into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to make the — anywhere by land, *alio iter terrâ petere* *contendo*, *terrestri itinere alio contendere*; to make the voyage round the earth, **terras ab omni parte uacti circumcehi*; to direct one's — anywhere, *iter alio concertere* or *dirigere*; my — is to Rome, my destination is Rome, *iter mihi est Romam*; where are you for? *quo cogitas?* or *quo tendis?* or *quo iter inceptas?* to continue the —, *iter pergere*, *iter reliquum conficere pergere*; to finish the —, *iter conficere*; to put off the —, *profectionem intermittere*; to give up the —, *faciendi itinere consilium* or (with regard to the departure) *profectionis consilium abicere*; did the — come off well? *bene ambulasti*? I wish you a happy —! a happy return! *bona umbra*! *bene rem gere* (both together); adventure, event during a —, **quæ eveniunt in itinere*, **itineris pericula* (dangers); medicine-chest, **medicamenta viatoria*; narrator of a —, **itineris* or *itinerum scriptor*; description of a —, **itineris descriptio*, *itinerarium*; travelling-bed, *hijonula* (i.e. *lectus qui in itinere bajulatur*, a *bajulando*, *id est*, *deportando*); a kind of sedan-chair adapted for travel long, a *sella bajulatoria*, from *bajator*, i.e. to carry, something heavy), **lectus quem iter faciens secum gerit* (a bed, couch, which the traveller carries with him); a carpet-bag, *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (a bundle); to pack one's carpet-bag, *sarcinam* (or *sarcinulam*) *alligare* or *constringere* (in the lit. sense), *sarcinam* (*sarcinulam*) *colligere*, or *expedire*, *sarcinam aptare itinere* (to get ready for the —); ready for the —, *paratus ad proficiscendum*, or for the voyage, *paratus ad navigandum*; to get ready (for the

—), *omnia quæ ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; *parare proficisci*, *profectionem præparare*, *itinere se præparare*, *sarcinam aptare itinere*; a flask (for the —), **lagena iter facientis*; travelling-companion, *socius* or *comes itineris*, *convector* (follow-passenger, in the coach or on the vessel); if by sea, *navigantis socius*; *sem. itineris socius* or *comes*, and by sea, *navigantis socius*; travelling expenses, *viaticum* (stipend, allowance), *sumptus itineris* or *vivæ*; a small allowance (for travelling expenses), *viaticulum* (late); to allow a sum of money to any one for the —, *alci viaticum dare*; to stipulate an allowance for, etc., *viaticulum in sumptum alci destinare*; to provide any one with money for his expenses during the —, *alqm secedentem ritatio persequi*; to be provided, etc., *viaticum secum habere*; provided with, etc., *viaticatus*; the cost, expenses of a —, *itineris impensæ*; don't forget to allow me for my travelling expenses, *vide ut mihi viaticum reddas quod impendi*; travelling apparatus, *itineris instrumentum*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply, *instrumentum* (Cic.); travelling utensils, *vasa viatoria* —orum, n.; the company any one meets with during the journey or voyage, *itineris socii* or *comites*; *viatores*, *rectores*, *conectores*; traveller, *iter faciens*, *viator* (who travels on foot), *vector* (passenger by a vessel), *perëgrinator*, *perëgrinans* (one who travels abroad), *hospes* (a stranger, one staying as a guest at one's house), *advena* (one who has arrived in a town); travelling-hat, *petasus*; with a travelling-hat on, *petasatus* (see Hat); travelling-cap, *pileus* (of felt, see Hat); with a travelling-cap on, *pileatus*; a travelling-coat, *penula*; with a travelling-coat on, *penulatus*; a mantle for travelling, *abolla*, *penula* (see Mantle); desire, fondness of travelling, **itinera faciendi studium* (in gen.); **peregrinandi studium* or *cupiditas* (abroad); pleasure, enjoyment during the —, **itineris voluptas*; plan of a —, **itineris consilium* (intention); *profectionis consilium* (intention of starting); *ratio itineris* or *itinerum* (route); to give up the plan, *itineris*, or, with respect to the departure, *profectionis consilium abicere*; travelling-stick, *baculum*; a pouch, a leathern bag (to carry victuals or money in), *pera*; a travelling-coach; carriage, *rheda* (in gen.), *carruca* (a phaeton with four wheels, and for the more wealthy class, hence it was richly decorated); a light carriage with only two wheels, a gig, *cisium*; to have good weather (during a journey), *tempestatem ad proficiscendum*, or (during a voyage) *ad navigandum idoneam nunciisci*; a march; *iter* (in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter* (the Romans always pitched a camp after the completion of each day's journey, and therefore they sometimes counted their different days, during which the troops were on their march; according to the encampments; hence the first, second, third, fourth, fifth day's — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra* (n. pl.); after the completion of this day's march, *confecto justo itinere rursus diei*; to let the legions follow by easier marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubere*; to get, arrive at a place after a march of five days (of troops), *quintis castris venire, pervenire alio*; a day's voyage, *cursum, navigatio* (in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. one day's —, *diei iter* or *cursum* or *navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursum* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter*, *cursum, navigatio*); this place one puts up at, during the night (during a —), inn, *mansio* (a — of so many days was likewise calculated by *mansio*); to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere*, or *cursum* or *navigacione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatio* or simply *bidui abesse*; to be separated from any one or a place by an eight days' —, *ab alio loco octo mansionibus distare*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo silvæ patet novem dierum iter*; the distance was about a

ten days' —, *via diem fere erat dicem*; to be already many days advanced since, etc., *jam multum diem etiam progressum esse*, quum, etc.; see March. To journey, *viare*, see Travel, March.

Journeyman, n. (1) in a trade, *operifex* (artisan); *operifex socius* (one who works for an artisan); *operifex operis suus locans* (one who receives wages); *operifex operas præbens* (who assists); *operifex* or *fabri famulus* (of the men of a master tradesman); the —, hands, *operæ fabrorum*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *operæ*; (2) = daily labourer, for daily wages, *in diem se locans*; *mercenarius*; (of a woman) *in diem se locans*; *mercenaria* (in d. se loc., one who goes out to work by the day, *mercenarius*, a workman hired, engaged by the day); a jobber, *operarius* (also fig., one who does every thing only mechanically), pl. the hands, *operæ mercenaria*, or simply *operæ*; to hire, engage daily labourers, *operas mercenarias conlocare*; to work for daily wages, to be a daily labourer, jobber, *operas præbere*; he made his living as a —, *ex operæ vita erat*; wages, *manuum merces* (a workman's wages); daily wages, *quæstus quotidianus* or *diurnus*; to live upon one's daily earnings, *diurnum victum quærere*; to live barely, to live upon one's daily wages, *diurno quæstu famem populosare*; he lived upon his day's wages, *ei operæ vita erat*; the day's work, *labor quotidianus*, *labor diurnus*, *opus diurnum*; one man's daily work, *opera*; any one's work for the day (what he or she has determined to get through), *actus diurnus*; the task, *pensum* (the quantity of wool which the slave had to spin every day, hence = task in general).

Jove, n. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis* (as god and planet).

Jovial, adj., see Merry. Joviality, n. *voluptas*, *delectatio* q; public sports, amusements, *voluptas populo data* (by the state); in a gen sense, outdoor sports, **voluptas quæ omnes frui possunt*.

Joy, n. *gaudium* (the state of the mind, i. e. *cum ratione animus moretur placido atque constanti, tum illud gaudium dicitur*, Cic.), *lætitia* (when we show it outwardly, *lætitia gestiens*, Cic.); the sensation of —, pleasure, *voluptas* (*idem esse voluptatem diem, quod illi hævny, et quidem sæpe quæsum verbum Latinum per Græco, et quod idem valeat: hic nihil fuit, quod quærerem. Nulium interiri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce, quam declarat voluptas. Hunc verbo omnes, qui ubique sunt, qui Latine sciunt, duas res se hinc inde, laetitiam in antro, commotionem videri quæritatis in corpore, hence voluptas is a lower degree than either gaudium or lætitia. The Stoics define voluptas as sublationem animi sine ratione, optinatum se magno bona fuit; the difference between the three, non dicitur lætitia nec gaudium in corpore; in eadem voluptas, omnium lætiæ iniquitatem more ponitur, cum percipitur ea quæ sensum aliquem movent, jucunditas); comb. lætitia ne voluptas; delight, *delectatio* (the object of —; poets use also gaudium and voluptas in this sense); a lively, great —, *lætitia gestiens* (expressed in our countenance and in our movements); any one gives me great pleasure, satisfaction, *voluptati est mihi aliquid*; he is a source of —, great pleasure to me, *gaudium ex eo est aliquid*; to afford a pleasure to any one, *gaudium or lætitiam alicui afferre*; to gratify any one, *gratificari alicui* (by a present, etc.), you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, *be, etc.*, *magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.* he wants also others to partake of his affluence, *de suo, quod ei supererit, aliis gratificari vult*; it gives me great pleasure, *aliquid mihi gaudium, lætitiam, voluptatem est; delectatio aliquid re, aliquid mihi in deliciis est*; any thing is quite a treat for me to look at, *passo oculis aliquid re* (I feed, also of some horrible sight, etc.); any thing gives me great pleasure, *magnum lætitiam, magnum gaudium me afficit aliquid, aliquid mihi mihi voluptatis est: magnum gaudium, magnum lætitiam voluptatemque capio* (periculis) *ex aliquid re*; although I was highly delighted when I re-*

ceived the letter of my beloved father, *per me — rose to the highest pitch when I got your very interesting letter, quum maximam optinens lætitiam ex carissimis patris epistola, tum vero tunc jucundissimè litera cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt*; although your glory (success) afforded me the greatest pleasure, yet I must confess that my — rose to the highest pitch, when, etc., *etsi satis ex gloria tuâ magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capiebam, tamen non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc.* (Cic.); *cumulum gaudii alicui afferre, quædam aliquid cumulare*, can only be used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to laugh in one's sleeves, *in sinu gaudere*, to have a useless pleasure, *usurâ falsi gaudii frui*; to dispose one's mind to feel pleasure, *animum ad lætitiam excitare*; to cause any one in vain to feel rejoiced, *frustra alicui conjungere in lætitiam*; to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere*; to break forth in loud expressions of —, *rumpere gaudium*; to embitter one's — through grievances, *gaudium contamine agitudine*; to sing with —, *lætitia exultari ad canendum*; to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *laetitiam se afferre, gaudium exultare, exultare*; to be delighted with —, *lætum esse omnibus lætitia* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often); to be almost frantic with —, *inimò gaudio pene desperare*; I don't know for —, where I am, *per gaudium, ubi sum, nescio*; to accept any thing with pleasure, *lucubenter aliquid accipere*; on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *cum advenientem læti omnes acceperunt*; the pleasures of drinking and of a good table, *voluptates vini et epularum*; to indulge in the pleasures of love, of Venus, *venerecæ voluptatibus frui, ribus veneris itis*, expressions of — to any one, *lætitia, gratulatio*; to receive any one with expressions of —, *lætiis clamoribus plausibusque aliquid excipere*; eyes of —, *oculi læti, nullus lætus*; scarce of —, *voluptate carnis, voluptatis expertis*; a joyless life, *læti sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta*; a bringer of joyous news, *lætitia auctor, ferax* of —, *hilaria-num, n* (in honour of Cybele); dry of —, *dies læti*; one who ferrets, revels in an evil hour, at a bad season, *male feriat*; a bonfire, *ignis festis*; giver of —, *lætitia auctor, lætitiæ dator* (of Bacchus); shouts of —, *clamor, et gaudium, clamor lætus*; — at the accomplishing of the work, *clamor alacritate perfecti operis sublatus*, to receive any one with shouts of —, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto aliquid excipere*; hater of —, *homo tristis*; a life full of —, *læti jucundissima, læti voluptatum omnium varietate conferta*; a song of —, *carmen lætum*; a joyous feast, a banquet, *epulæ quæ sunt ex lætitiâ*; land of —, *felicitas celestis*; a day of —, *dies lætus*; that was a day of — for the country, *lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit*; tears of —, *effusa gaudii lacrimæ, elicta gaudii lacrimæ*; to shed tears with —, *gaudio lacrimare, gaudio lacrimis effundere or profundere*, I shed tears of —, *gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant or cadunt or eliciuntur*; signs of —, *significatio gaudii*; to give at last a sign of —, *rumpere gaudium*; excessive —, *frantic* —, *lætitia exultans, lætitia elata*; to moderate, check one's frantic —, *lætissimum exultantem comprimere*; full of —, *voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus, lætus* (cheerful in general), *jucundus*; mad with —, *lætitia gestiens, elatus*, to be mad with —, *per gaudium eir sui esse comitem, resolutus in gaudia mentis, merrimus, lætitia, cheerfulness, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris*; to bear any thing cheerfully, *cum lætitiâ ferre aliquid eo volentate*. See *lucio*, *Concratulate*. Joyous, adj. (1) = glad, *læti*, *hilaris* or *hilarus* (in a merry humour); *luberus* (with pleasure); *aliquid lubenter*; (2) = giving joy, *lætus, laetabilis*; *gratus* (as regards any thing, for which we ought to be thankful); *pensum, jucundus, dulcis*; welcome, *exultans*, it is pleasing to me, *gratulus*,

gratum et acceptum mihi est; I am pleased to hear, **latus* or *lato* animo audio.

Jubilant, adj. = rejoicing, by *lætitiâ* or *gaudio* *exultare*, *lætitiâ* or *alacritate* *gestire* or simply *gestire*, *exultare* et *gestire*, *lætitiâ* se *efferre*, *lætitiâ* *efferi* ac *gestire*, *lætari* et *triumphare* (to triumph), *lotos tollere clamores* (to raise shouts of joy), *jubilare* (to shout), *strepere* (to be noisy, with joy); *exultant* joy, *lætitiâ exultans*; see *Exult.* Jubilee, n. (1) among the Jews and Roman Catholics, *annus jubileus*; (2) = a season of great public joy and festivity, **festi dies lätissimæ*, a festivity celebrated every 50 or 100 years, **solemnia* or *sacra semisecularia* (50 years' —), *solemnia* or *sacra secularia* (100 years' —); the year, **annus qui est quinquagesimus* or *centessimus* post rem *gestam*; the day of —, **dies quo quis sacra semisecularia* or *secularia facit*, or, in the middle of the sentence, simply *dies festus ac sollemnis*; — coin, medal struck on the day of a —, **munus in memoriam sacrorum semisecularium* or *secularium usus*; — of a wedding, **solemnia nuptiarum post quinquaginta annos repetita* (n.pl.); the person that celebrates it, **senex sacra semisecularia faciens*; to congratulate any one on the occasion of one's — (after having been 50 years in office), **muneris sacra semisecularia gratulari alicui*; to celebrate a very splendid —, **sacra semisecularia* or *secularia splendidissime facere*.

Judice, adj., Judicium, n., Judicare, v.i. See Jew. Judge, n. (1) in the ordinary sense, *judex* (also of woman), *assessor*; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui judicium exercet* or *qui est judicaturus* (when he is about to —); arbitrator, *arbitrator*; delegate, *recuperator*; judge of the circuit, *questitor* (lit. of criminal offences); a mediator, umpire, *disceptator* (fem. *disceptatrix*); the mayor, the highest magistrate, *magistratus summus* (e.g. in a village, among the Jews); to be the —, *judicem esse*; about any thing, *de aliquo re*, *judicem sedere*, *judicium exercere*, *judicio præses*; to appoint any one as a —, *aliquem judicem constituere*; to have any one as a —, *aliquem judicem habere*; to bring any thing before the —, *aliquid ad judicem deferre*; the office of the —, *judicandi munus*, *judicatus*; to confer upon any one the office of a —, **aliquem judicis præponere*, **alicui summum magistratum committere*; the authority of the —, **judicis auctoritas*; verdict, sentence of the —, court, *judicis sententia*, *judicium*; a decree, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the court, **open petere a judice*, *ad judicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *judicialis*; belonging to the forum, court, *forensis*; (2) *judex*, *arbitrator*, *existimator*, *comb. existimator et judex*, *ensor* (critic); see *Critic*. To judge, v.intr. *judicare*, about any thing, *aliquid*, about any one, *de aliquo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere judicium*, about any thing, *alicui rei* or *de aliquo re*, about any one, *de aliquo*; to think, *existimare* (have an opinion), about any thing, *aliquid* or *de aliquo re*, about any body, *de aliquo*; to think well, have a good opinion of any one, *bonum judicium facere de aliquo*, *bene existimare de aliquo*; to have a bad opinion of any one, *secus* or *male existimare de aliquo*; to — wrongly about any thing, *male judicare aliquid*; to — according to one's feelings, *de suo sensu judicare*; to judge equitably, think reasonably, *ex aequo judicare*; to — impartially, *sine odio* et *sine invidia judicare*; to — independently, *suo judicio uti*; to — in the same manner about any thing as somebody, *de aliquo re idem sentire quod aliquis*; others may — about it, *hoc alii videant*; I cannot — about it, *hoc non est mei judicii*; you may — about it, *restra sit existimatio*; v.tr. (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de aliquo* (not *aliquem*), *judicium edere in aliquem*; to — any one equitably, *equum judicem se alicui præbere*; to — any one unjustly, inequitably, *iniquum esse in aliquem judicem*; some one is judged, *judicium fit de aliquo*; to — rightly, according to the laws, *ex legibus judicare*. Judgment, n. (1) = the process of examining

facts by the mind, and in court, *judicium*; to try a cause (in a single instance), *judicium facere*; to administer justice, *dare* —, *jus dicere*, *agere*; to conduct a trial, *judicium exercere*; to try causes, *querere et judicium exercere* (as Judge of the Circuit, at certain times and at certain places, e.g. of the governor in a province); to try any one, any one's case, *judicium facere de aliquo*; to try a certain case (about a thing), *jus dicere de aliquo re*; to hold a sitting in a court about any thing, to hear witnesses in evidence, *cognoscere de aliquo re*; see *Court*; (2) as a faculty of the mind, *judicium*; quick, acute —, *judicium subtile*, *judicii subtilitas*; very great —, *judicium acere*, *perhære*, to show, *habere*; a very correct —, *crisissimum judicium*, to show, *habere*; somebody has sufficient —, *alci satis est judicii*; see *Understanding*, *Criticism*; (3) the determination of the mind, *judicium* (= of a judge; — based upon mature reflection); sentence of an arbitrator, in general, determination about any thing, *arbitrium*; decree, *decretum* (in the time of Imperial Rome, = — given by the Emperor if any one had appealed to him); opinion, *sententia* (= any one gives, both in ordinary life, and as a senator, judge, etc.; very often we render it in this sense by *sentire*, e.g. to be indifferent about the opinion of other people, *negligere quid quisque de se sentiat*; the judges pronounce their verdict candidly, *judices quod sentiant libere judicant*); the opinion which any one forms, after having first inquired into the greater or less value of any thing, estimation, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Cic.), the good or bad opinion which the people entertain about any one); a candid opinion, *judicium liberius*; to give one's opinion, *sententiam dicere* (the author, senator, judge); to give —, *decide*, *facere judicium*, about any thing, *alicui rei* or *de aliquo re*, about any body, *de aliquo* (implying impartiality), *sententiam ferre*, about any body or any thing, *de aliquo* or *de aliquo re* (to give a vote, an opinion, of the judges in banco); to pronounce a verdict, *sententiam pronunciare* (of the Chief Baron, or when the judges sit in banco, and when the former, after the latter have each given their opinion, pronounce the verdict; *sententiam pronunciare* is therefore the sequel of the *sententiam ferre*, at a sitting of the judges in banco); to pronounce sentence of death over any one, *aliquem damnare* or *condemnare capitâ*; to cancel, quash, dismiss a verdict, *rem judicium libellâ factæ*; to take any one's opinion about a thing, *quid placeat alicui de aliquo re exquirere*; to act in accordance with the verdict, *judicatum facere*; by rights, *judicio ac disceptatione*; in my opinion, *meo judicio*, *quantum ego judico*, (or *ex* or *de*) *meâ sententiâ*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; to form, have an opinion of one's own, *suo judicio uti* (opp. *aliorum judicio stare*); see *Decision*; day of —, *dies qui dabit exitu terras*; in the connection of the sentence, also *dies notissima* or *annua*; they belied it the day of — was come, *a tertium silentiâ notissimamque noctem mundâ interpretabantur*; — seat, tribunal, *judicium*; to bring one before the —, *aliquem in judicium adducere* or *vocare* (by no means *ad* or *ante judicium vocare*), *aliquem accusare*, *aliquem judicio arcescere* (in criminal cases); to bring any thing before the —, *aliquid* (e.g. *aliquid forentum*) in *judicium vocare* (Cic.); that does not belong, come before my forum, *de hac re alii videntur*; no crime will find pardon before your —, *te judice nemo nocens absolvitur*.

Judicature, n. *jurisdictio*, *juri dictio* (the power as they have no —, *non sunt fora litæque*); to be subject to any one's —, *sub alicuius juri et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *jurisdictionem meam esse*; this does come under my —, *hoc meum est, hujus rei potestas pene me est*. Judicial, adj. *judicialis* (e.g. *causa*); belonging to the judge, *judiciarius*; what belongs to the forum, *forensis*, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones, causa*), *comb. judicialis et forensis* (e.g. *oratio*); — eloquence, *judicialis dicendi generis, eloquentia* or *rhetorica*.

forensis; --style, *foreuse dicendi genus, eloquentia* or *rethorice forensis*; a -- opinion, *sententia*; a -- decree, *edictum*, to make, *constituere*, to publish, *edere* or *proponere* (*prop.* = to announce by placards); injunction, *interdictum* (of any thing prohibited by the prætor, until the cause was tried); a giving up by virtue of a -- decree, *in jure cessio*; a legal will, *testamentum jure perfectum*, also *testamentum nuncupatum* (before witnesses, the maker of a will proclaiming aloud the names of the heirs); a bond, -- contract, **syngrapha judicis auctoritate confirmata et comprobata*; -- evidence, **profectio apud judicem* (or *coram judice*) *edita*; to demand a -- in jury against any one, *judicium postulare in alqm, judices p-tere in alqm*; to give a -- opinion in favour of the accuser, *laudationem judicalem dare*; lawful, *legitimus, justus*; adv. judicially, *jure, lege*, e.g. to proceed -- against any one, *lege agere cum alqo*, *jure or lege experiri cum alqo*; to give evidence in court, *proferri apud judicem or coram judice*; to deposit in court, **apud judicem (or magistratum) deponere*. Judicious, *adj.* acutus (sharp), acer (scaurbing, of a deep mind), *peracix* (penetrating), *subtilis* (subtle, fine), *argutus* (sophistic, minute), *sagax* (sagacious), *peraculus*; *peracer* (very sharp); to be very --, *acutissimo or acerrimo esse ingenio*, *ingenii acuminem valere*; adv. acule, acriter, subtiliter, argute, sagaciter; very --, *peracule, acule arguteque*.

Jug, n., see Jar.

Juggle, v. (1) in the lit. sense, *prastigias agere*; (2) see Deceive. Juggle, n. (1) = trick by legerdemain, *prastigia*; tricks of a conjuror, *circulator prastigia*; prodigies, unnatural charms, portents (e.g. portenta *Thessalia ridea*); idle wonders, *tana miracula*; fable, comedy, farce, *fabula* (which any one plays to deceive others, e.g. Cornelianus again played his old tricks, *Cornicinus ad suam referre fabulam rediit*, namely, throwing himself at the feet of his son-in-law); see Artifice; (2) deception, *deceptio, destitutio* (the act), *error* (mistake), *prastigia* (moon-shine); fallacy, treachery, *fallacia*; simulation, *simulatio, dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is); deception of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; deception of the sight and the ear, *ludibrium oculorum auriumque*; deception of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against deception, *ne fallaris rite*. Juggler, n. (1) lit. *prastigiator* (in general), fem. *prastigiatrix*, *circulator* or *planus* (a conjurer that travels abroad, the former exhibiting snakes); different kinds of --, *pillarius* (who played with balls), *ventilator* (who made stones, dice, etc., disappear in presence of the spectators, *engastrator* or *engastrator*); (2) see Deceiver. Juggling, *adj.* by *circulatorius* (belonging to a conjurer), *prastigiatus* (late, full of tricks), *fallax* (deceitful). See Deceive.

Jugular, *adj.*, -- vein, *vena jugularis*.

Juice, n. *succus* (in gen. *succi*, pl. = a large quantity, e.g. *juergantis pectora succi*, pectoral --, *succus* also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); poison, *virus*; gore, *sanguis* (then also -- of the spider, *mixer*, olive); -- of the blossoms, *meligo* (also the urtipe -- of berries, e.g. of grapes); in a medical sense, *essentia* *alis*, n. (*essentia*); the -- of the grape, *succi* *alis* (in gen.), *meligo* *alis* (when still urtipe) -- of the *mixer*, *estrum* (*Gorgopis*), pure Lat. *succus purpureus*; to become --, *ire or exire in succum*; fig. without energy, --, *exanguis*, *jejunus*, *aridus* (of men and of speech); we have lost all strength, *succus or sanguinem amissimus*. Juicy, *adj.* *succulentus*, *succosus* (full of --); *succidus* (with juice in).

Julap, n. *potio refrigeratrix*.

July, n. *Julius, mensis*, in the times of the republic, *Quintilis mensis*.

Jumble, v. tr. *miscere, permiscere*; to make a regular --, *omnia miscere, omnia miscere de turbare*; see Confound. v. intr. *permisceri*. Jumble, n. *mixtura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices,

mixtura villorum et tirtutum); mixture of different kinds of corn, *sarrago* (also of the contents of a book, *sarrago libri*); -- of words, *sarrago*; confus of different things, *colluctio, colluctio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluctioe omnium gentium, colluctio illa nationum*); a confused mixture, *variatio* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscere*, e.g. *bona mixta malis*; a mixture of feelings, *varius quo pectus miscetur motus*, or *varii animi motus*; a mixture of hope and fear disturbed their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscerat animos*. See Mix, Disturb.

Jump, v. intr., lit. *salire* (also of birds); to exercise one's self in jumping, *salendo se exercere*; -- up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio, exsilire or exsultare*; to -- upon or into, *insilire in alqm*; to -- from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transillare*; to -- over any thing, *transilire alqd or trans alqd, super alqd salire*; to -- down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*); to come jumping, *accurrere*; to --, dance on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltuatiim currere*; to -- upon any thing, *insilire supra alqd*; see Jolt, Leap. Jump, n. (1) = leap, *saltus* (if high), *exsultatio* (with joy); to make a --, *salire, saltum dare*; (2) = a lucky chance, *fortuna, fortuna* (accident); a lucky accident, *fortuna, casus secundus*. Jumper, n. *qui salit, saltator* (of a horse) a hunting horse, *equus admissarius*.

Junceate, Junket, n. (1) = cheese-cake, **placenta caseata*; (2) = any kind of delicate food, *panificium, opus pistorium, pistorum opera* (in general, pastry, cakes), **opus dulciarium* (of sugar). See Dainty.

Junction, n. *conjunctio*. Juncture, n. *status*; -- of affairs, *tempora uni*, n.; happy --, *temporum felicitas*; often a happy -- will take place when, etc., *incidunt sæpe tempora quum*, etc.; to conform to circumstances, *seruire tempori or temporibus*.

June, n. (*mensis*) *Junius*.

Junior, *adj.* and n. *junior* or *minor* or *inferior* *etate*, *annis inferior*, *etate posterior* (not in age); the --, *natus minor*, or generally simply *minor* (the younger of two brothers); the younger one of two sons, the --, *minor natus e filiis*.

Juniper, n. *juniperus*; the berry of the --, *juniperi bacca*; juice of the --, *juniperi succus*.

Junk, n. (= pieces of old cable to make oakum from), by *funis, rudens*. See Cable, Rope.

Junquet, n., see Junceate; v. intr. = to feast in secret; see Feast.

Junta, n., see Assembly.

Jurat, n. (1) = a magistrate in some corporations in England, **scabinus*; see Juror. Juridical, *adj.*, see Judicial. Juriconsult, n. *juris peritus, juris or jure consultus, juris sciens, in jure prudens, juris interpres*; a great, distinguished --, *juris peritissimus or consultissimus, juris scientissimus, juris antistes*; to be a great --, *juris intelligentis præstare, magnam prædicationem juris civilis habere*; to be considered as a great --, *valde juris consultus rideri*; to be a practical lawyer, *de jure respondere*; see Lawyer. Jurisdiction, n., see Jurisdiction. Jurisprudence, n. *juris civilis prudentia*; any one's knowledge in --, *juris civilis scientia*. Jurist, n., see Juriconsult. Juror, n. (1) as judge, *judices jurati*; *judices selecti* or *turba selectorum* (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. equites, and the *tribuni ærarii*); to bring a cause before a jury, *ad alqd venire judices ex turba selectorum*; (2) as cen-sors, to give an opinion, *juratores*; see Juror.

Just, *adj.* = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *æquus* (equitable, plain-onable, of persons), *legitimus* (lawful, of things); to have just claims upon a thing, *jure suo* (or recte) *postulare alqd*; adv. *juste, jure, legitime, jure et legitime, recte* (properly, duly, righteously). See Due, Proper, Regular, Righteous. Adv. (1) = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't -- tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); (2) in reference to a particular moment, *commodum, commode*; --

now, *tantum quod (tantum quod quum, — when); —* now, that moment, for the present, in *presentia* (e.g. to have — now no cash, *numeratam pecuniam non habere*); only — lately, *modo, proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam proxime scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with *ab* or *ex* and *ablat.*, or simply by the local *ablat.*, e.g. a foal of an ass only — born, *pullus usinivus recens a partu*; Vellejus which had — come from the press, **recens a prelo Vellejus*; to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *a provincia recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romā recentēs*; (*recens*, as adverb, not found in classical prose, hence we cannot say with Plaut. *puer recens natus*, but only *puer recens a partu* or *puer modo natus*; nor can we say *recens advena*, a fresh comer, but *qui modo advenerat*); — accidentally, *forte, forte fortunā* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); (3) in comparison, — as, *aque, perinde, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eadem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem, juxta, eodem* or *pari modo* (— in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, in *eandem sententiam disputare*; to love any one — as much, *aque amare alqm*; — as old and quite as strong, *nec atate nec viribus dispar*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse atate et gratiā*; — as well . . . as . . . , *aque . . . ac (atque, et, ut), perinde . . . ac (atque, ut, quasi), proinde . . . ac (quasi), similiter . . . ac (atque, et, ut), item . . . ut (ut, quemadmodum, quasi), itidem . . . et (quasi), juxta . . . ac (atque, quasi, cum [with the *ablat.*, of the persons to whom we compare any one]); non *secus, ac*; *ut . . . ita, non minus . . . quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis . . . qualis, is with qui* following (if — as . . . as, — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as); — as if, *aque (pariter, perinde), ac si*; *similiter, ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta, ac si*; — as well . . . as, *tam . . . quam, item . . . ut*; — as well . . . as any one else, *tam . . . quam qui maxime*, also *ita, ut quum maxime*; not . . . as little, non . . . non *magis, non . . . nihilo plus* (or non *plus*), — as little . . . as, non *magis . . . quam* (no more . . . than); non *plus, quam*; nec . . . nec, or *neque . . . neque* (nec *inferendo injuriā, nec patiendū*; *aque minus* *ac* would be bad); as much . . . as, non *magis . . . quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), non *minus . . . quam*; — as great, large, *tantusdem, idem* (e.g. *eodem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem, tantundem* (. . . as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *totidem* (. . . as, *atque, ac*, or the correlative *quot*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem, naves, par narium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hic idem, hic is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); *is ipse, idem hic ipse, hic is ipse* (if in any emphatic sense = just he and no one else); from — the same father as I, *eodem mecum patre genitus*; most an educated person praise the same thing as the common people? *num, quod probat multitudo, hoc idem doctis probandum est?* that was — the cause of the war, *ea ipsa causa belli fuit*, — at the same time, when, *eo ipso tempore* (e.g. *centre*) *quo, etc.*; — at the same hour, *eā ipsā horā*; — on that account, *eandem ob causam, eādem* or *eā ipsā de causā, ob id ipsum*; — then, *illā ipso tempore*; — now, *nunc ipsum*; — there, *ibidem*; — at the same place, on the same spot, *eodem loci*; — on the same road, *eādem* (*scil. viā*); — from there, — thence, *indeidem*; to come — from the same place as, in *eadem cum algo terra genitus*; — in the same direction, *eodem*; (4) to express emphasis, *imprimis, potissimum, maxime, praesertim, praecipue* (see Particular); certainly, *quidem*; indeed, *atque, sane*; you have not — [exactly] neglected the exercises in elocution, but still you have given philosophy the preference, *oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuiti*; why should I — be chosen? **cur**

ego potissimum destinor? one needs not — to be rich, **non atque divitem esse oportet*; — as I wish, **sane placet*; — now, *nunc quum maxime*, or simply *quum maxime*; — at that time, *tum quum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea [simulacra] praefata, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud* or *non, parum* (not so very); not — very great, *haud ita magnus*; not — honourably, *parum honeste*; it is not — necessary, *non ita necesse est*; not exactly; but, etc., *imo, imo vero, imo enimvero*; — that, which, *id, quod*; exactly, *quidem*; I do not exactly, — wish that, *hoc quidem nolo*; I do not —, exactly refuse, *non equidem recuso*; but this is exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; that is — what he wished to say, *quod maxime dicere voluit*; I am — engaged with the vintage, *ipse quum maxime vindemias colligo*; what is exactly necessary, *praecipue necessarium*; who is coming? and — at this hour? *qui convenit?* *id praesertim temporis?* with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*.

Justice, *n. iustitia* (the virtue itself, and the love of —); equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); right, law, *ius* (that which is considered right); privilege, *beneficium, privilegium* (post-Aug., see Privilege); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with *acc.* and *infin.*); to exercise —, *iustitiam exercere* or *colere*; to administer —, *promovere et exercere iustitiam*; impartially and equitably, *iuris aequabilem exercere rationem*; to see — done to any one, *alci ius dare* or *reddere* (in court); *en quae alci debentur tribuere* (in general, in daily life, to give any one what is due to him); **iuste* or *recte* *de algo iudicare* (to give any one credit for so and so, in pronouncing an opinion respecting him); to give praise to whom praise is due, *alci fructum, quem meruit, retribuere*; to find —, *iustitiā frui*; to commit any one to the hands of —, **alqm iudicibus tradere*; in —, *iure*; see Right, Law, Judge, Justiciary, *n. *qui iure dicundo contentus circumit, or praetor urbanus*; to make any one into a —, *alci liberam iurisdictionem concedere*. Justifiable, adj. *justus*; lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see Lawful. Justify, *v.tr.* (1) in the ordinary sense, *purgare alqm* or *alqd* (to prove one's innocence, either not to have done any thing wrong, or that that which one may have done is not wrong); to excuse, *excusare alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. that any thing was not done on purpose, that any thing was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); to free from guilt, *alqm a crimine liberare*; to — any one on account of, *alqm a purgare de algo re*, seldom *alci rei*; *culpam alci rei demovere ab algo, alqm defendere de algo re*; to — one's self, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — one's self before any one, *ea purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before any one, *facti sui rationem alci probare*, in order to — one's self, *se purgandi causā*; (2) (in a theological sense), etc. Absolve. Justification, *n. purgatio, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept any one's —, *excusationem or satisfactioem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causā*.

Juvenile, adj. *puerilis*, or by the gen. *pueri* or *puerorum*, *adulescentis* or *adulescentium*, *quod adulescentia fert, juvenilis* (see Youth); to err through — rashness, *adulescentia inductum peccare*; adv. *pueriliter, puerorum* or *adulescentium* *mora, juvenilibus*; see Young. Juvenility, *n.* (1) = youthfulness age, see Youth; (2) youthful carelessness, *ineantibus adulescentia rillum*. See Carelessness.

Juxtaposition, *n.* by verbs, e.g. *una ponere*.

Killow, *n.* *fuligo*; full of —, *fuliginosus* (late).

Kila, *n.* See Store, Oven.

Kimbo, *adj.* See Crooked, Curve.

Kin, *n.* See Relation, Relative.

Kind, *n.* *genus, species* (the single species of the genus); *forma* (characteristic form, feature, e.g. orationis, eloquentia, dicendi, loquendi, etc.); in logic, *species, forma, pars* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis, congener*; things of the same —, *genus hoc eorum*; of all kinds, *omnis generis, omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*); to arrange every thing according to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; Theocritus is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; a — of, sometimes by *pars* (a piece, part of, etc.); to talk much about death is a sort of cowardice, *plura de extremis loqui pars est ignavia*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of a republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*); Prov., true blood will always show itself, or, bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh, *sit fere malum malo aptissimum* (Liv.); see Race.

Kind, *adj.* *benignus* (in character and in actions); charitable, *beneficus*; liberal, *liberalis*; obliging, *comis*; humane, affable, *humanus*; gentle, mild, *clemens*; well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods; sometimes, but seldom, of the higher towards the lower); adv. *benigne, liberaliter, comiter, clementer, leniter, indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with any one kindly, *habere alqm*); you are too good! very —! *benigne! benigne dicis! perbenigne!* also *recte! bene vocas!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table), *jam gratia est!* you are very — (thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Kindness, *n.* See Goodness.

Kindle, *v.tr.* *accendere, inflammare* (both to make light and to burn); *incendere, inflammare et incendere, succendere* (even., from below), *alci rei ignem inficere, inferre* (to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem subicere, subdere* (to put fire under any thing); *incendium excitare in alqd* (to set any thing on fire); to make a fire, *ignem accenderet, ignem facere* (e.g. *ignes fieri prohibuit*); to get a light from the fire, *ignem ab igne capere*; to light a candle, *lumen accendere*; to light a candle by a candle, *lumen de lumine accenderet*; to — torches, *torcas accendere* or *inflammare*; to burn sacrifices, *adolare bestias* or *adolare altaria hostijs*; first to set a town on fire, *initium incendii facere*. See Inflammare.

Kindred, *n.* See Relation, Relative.

King, *n.* *rex* (or any one in the place of a —, e.g. *rex mensa*, the chairman at a dinner party; *rex sacrorum* or *sacerificus* or *sacerificulus*, the priest who performed the sacrifices in the place of the kings, who in the oldest times were in the habit of discharging these duties; *regulus* never used in this sense); a prince of a small territory, *regulus*; the — of kings, *rex regum* (among the Greeks, the king of Persia was so called, among the Romans the king of the Parthians); to be —, *regem esse, regnum obtinere, regiam potestatem habere*; to be — more by name than in reality, *nomine magis quam imperio regem esse*; to make one's self into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare, regni nomen assumere, regium ornatum munusque sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); to make any one a —, *alci regnum, regnum et diadema deferre, summum eorum ad alqm deferre*; to make — and dethrone them, *regna dare et adimere*; somebody becomes —, *alci rex fit, alqs regem adipiscitur, regnum for imperium ad alqm transit, regnum eorum alci deferunt*; to act the part of a —, *dicere et imperia ludere*; I shall be as happy as a —, if, etc., *rex ero, si, etc.*; kingdom, *regnum*; king's evil, *tumidum* or *tur-*

gidum guttur (not *struma*, = glandular swelling); with the —, *gutturousus*; kingcraft, *imperi* or *regni* or *dominatus cupiditas* (desire to usurp the throne), *regni amor* (desire to rule, insatiabilis, insatiable), *dominandi cupiditas* or *studium*; — fisher, *alcido* (not *alcion*).

Kinsman, *n.*, see Relative.

Kiss, *v.tr.* *osculari, suariari, bastare alqm*; to — a stranger, *osculis alqm excipere*; to — any one repeatedly, *alqm excusculari, alqm dissuaviari* (mouth, hand, cheeks, etc.); to — any one's hand, *manum alcis ad os referre, dextram alicuius osculis appetere*; repeatedly, *manum alcis excusculari, dextram alcis osculis fatigare*; to — the ground, *ferram contingere osculo*; to — each other, *osculari inter se, oscula jungere*; *labella cum labellis comparare*; give Attica a — from me, *Attica mea meis verbis amicum dei*; the act of kissing, *osculatio, suariatio, basatio*; repeated —, *exosculatio*; a mouth made for kissing, *ad oscula paratum*; to throw a — hand to any one, *manum a facie jacere*; in the plural, *oscula jacere, basia jacere*; Kiss, *n.* *osculum* (lit., a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suarium* (a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *basium* (a fond —, an indecent —, a — which the master gives to his favourite slave, or of one man to another man); to give any one a —, *osculum* or *suarium* or *basium alci dare*; *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre, basium* or *suarium alci imprimere, osculum alci applicare*; *osculum alci ingere* (unnoticed and against any one's will); to give any one one — after the other, *suaria super alci dare, aristissima basia alci imprimere*; to take a —, *osculum sumere* or *capere*; to steal a —, *osculum alci rapere, suarium alci surripere*.

Kitchen, *n.* (1) place for cooking, *culina*; (2) preparation of the dishes, the table; to prepare the table, *cenam parare* (said of one occasion at the time), of a man who has always this duty, *vicarius quotidiani administrum* (or of a woman, *administrum*) *esse*; (3) the dishes themselves; see Cook; to keep a good table, *laute convivere*; (4) the domestics in the kitchen, *culinarii*; the office of the cook, *ministerium culinae*; servant in the —, *vicarius quotidiani administrum, pur. culinarius*; — materials, *res culinariae* (in general); respectable, *olus -eris, n.*, or in the plur. *olera -um, n.*; the cheapness of — materials, *vilis rei culinariae annona*; — garden, *hortus olivarius*; — chimney, *focus culinae*; — boy, *pur. culinarius*, plur. *culinarii*; a small — herb, *helethia*; dog Latin, **Latinitas in culinis nata, *Latinitas culinarum redolens*; — maid, **culinaria* (scil. ancilla); woodcock, *archinagirus* (*agxindycos*); — knife, *coquinarius culter*; — receipt, *culinarium receptum*; — salt, *sals popularis*; — apron, **culinaria culum culinarius*; — door, **janua culinae*; — table, **mensa culinaria*; — orders, **index culinarum*.

Kite, *n.* *milvus vulgaris* (L.).

Kitten, *n.* *catulus felis*. To kitten, *v.intr.* *felis procreare*.

Knap-sack, *n.* *pera* (Ibaz), *mantica* (partman-tean).

Knave, *n.*; see Rogue. Knavery, *n.*; see Deception. Knaveish, *adj.* *perfidus* (treacherous), *fraudulentus* (fraudulent), *decepsalis*, *levissus* (full of tricks).

Knead, *v.tr.* *depicere, concipere, rugare* (to mix, work the bread well with the hands); kneaded bread, *panis depicatus*; the act of kneading, *subactio, subactio*; kneading-trough, *rugis -idis*. See Baker.

Knee, *n.* *genu, genuculus* (also in general any thing bent in the shape of a knee, e.g. a piece of timber); to bend the —, *genua flectere* or *curvare* (in general), *flecta genua subactare* (as a mark of respect), before any one, *alci*; to fall upon one's knees, *in genua prostrare*, or simply *prostrare* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as supplicant); to fall upon one's —

speak about a real knowledge of any thing, nor about having the means of doing any thing, *scire*, etc., cannot be used, but the Present or Imperfect of the main verb, e.g. he has learnt to bear his misfortune, *sciam adferam equo animo fert*; I cannot remember, *non memini*; he understood how to manage it, that, etc., *perferit, ut, etc*; he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene tuebatur*; I do not want consolation, I can console myself, *non ego medicari, me ipse consolator*. To —, in the sense of to be acquainted with: (1) to have a clear idea about any thing, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere* (in general), *aleis rei notitiam habere* or *tenere* (to have received information), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *ridicisse* (through outward perception), *tenere* (to hold), *intelligere alqm* or *alqd* (with regard to a thing, to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc., opp. *ignorare*, e.g. Socrates was but little understood by the people in his time, *parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur*); to learn to —, *noscere, cognoscere* (especially through experience); *discere* (by study, inquiry, *paidia ev*), *percipere* (to obtain a clear perception), *pall* (to learn to — a person as regards his bad qualities, with the accus. of the person and the accus. of the quality, e.g. Philippus knew the Athenians to be his bitterest enemies, *Philippus Athenienses infestissimos passus fuerat*); to get a taste of any thing, *deguſtare* (fig., to get a knowledge of any thing, e.g. *ingenium aleis*); to learn to — each other, i.e. to become acquainted with each other, *se inter se noscere*; accidentally, *incidere in alqm*; to become more acquainted with, to learn to — any one better, *propius inspicere alqm*; to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosce*; to — any one very well, *alqm bene, optime, pulchre, probe* (not *probius*), *penitus nosce* (in general); *pulchre callere alqm* (as regards a person's character); *qui cit et quantus sit altissime inspexisse* (a person's intellectual faculties and moral qualities); to — any one better, *alqm penitus cognoscere*, *alqm cognoscere et intelligere*; to — every inch of a person, *penitus insperire*; *pernosce alqm qualis sit*; *intus et in cute nosce*; *nosce tanquam unguis digitorum tuorum*; to — any one very intimately, and from his earlier years, *alqm penitus et domi inspexisse*; they knew each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*; to — one's self thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosce*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosce*; not to — any one, *non nosce alqm*, *alqm mihi est ignotus, ignorare alqm* (seldom); not to know any one personally, generally, *alqm non intellexisse* (i.e. not to understand him); to be so angry as hardly to — one's self, *iræ impotentem esse, iræ indulgere*; to be so proud as, etc., *magnum sibi sumere spiritum*; (2) = to recognise, *cognoscere*: in order that no body might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; to — a person or any thing by, from, through a certain thing, *cognoscere alqd re*, *ex* or *ab alqd re* (e.g. *non dubis signis*; by his marks, *ab insignibus*); *agnoscere ex alqd re* (e.g. any one by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscat alqd re* (e.g. any by the voice, *ore*; by his countenance, *facie*); (3) = to recognise, in the sense of to disapprove of a thing, *abhorrire ab alqd re* (e.g. a quietus consultis, peaceable measures); *non abhorrire ab alqd re* (not to dread, fear, e.g. a periculis); to — of no greater blessing than, etc., *se jlicem dicere hoc, etc.*; to — no bounds, limits, *nihil pensi neque moderati habere*; worth knowing, *cognitione dignus*; *dignus qui cognoscatur*; to be well worth knowing, omnium cognitione dignus; to — how, *notitiam alei rei habere, peritum esse locorum or regionis*. Knowable, adj. *insignis*, by any thing, *alqd re* (e.g. arms), *conspicua alqd re* (conspicuous, e.g. arms); to make a thing — by, *alqd inquirere alqd re* (e.g. *notā*); to make any thing — by, *alqd notata alqd re* (e.g. *columnas cretā*);

to make any thing —, intelligible by words, *alqd describere*; to make any one — by pointing with one's finger at him, *demonstrare alqd conspicuumque facere*; in order that they might be better known, he had uncovered his head, *quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat capiti tegmen*. Knowing, *v.* = knowledge, *scientia*, *notitia* (information, knowledge), *cognitio* (the act of learning to know); like objects of knowledge, *et res que sciuntur*; our knowledge is piecemeal work, *certosciuntur potest*; without my —, *me inscio, imprudenti lapsus* (e.g. *si quid fecerim imprudenti lapsus*, if I should have erred unknowingly); without my — and contrary to my will, *me inscio et invito*; but whether it was done with the knowledge and according to the wishes of the authors, I don't know, *sed an hoc auctores voluerint, nescio*; according to my knowledge, *quod scio, quod sciam*; a thing comes to any one's ears, *notum fit alei alqd, alqd certior fit aleis rei* or *de alqd re*. Knowingly, *sciens*, *prudens*, comb. *sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing —, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulo et cogitatum fit, quod de industria fit* (on purpose); an intended insult, *que consulo et cogitata fit injuria*; *injuria qua de industria fit*; adv. *consulto* (with consideration, calmly); *de industria* (on purpose); to — in wilfully, —, *scientem peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens or sciens prudens*; *quo facti consulo or de industria feci*. Knowledge, *n.* (the substance which comprises our knowledge); *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, *ars* (art, —); a branch of learning, *doctrina*, *disciplina*; sciences, literature, doctrine, discipline, *disciplina studia -orum*, *n.* (but not *scientia*, which can only be used in a subjective sense); the fine arts and sciences, *liberales doctrinae atque ingenia, liberales disciplinae, liberalissima studia atque artes, ingenia studia atque artes, artes elegantis et ingenue, artes honestae* (but not *studia humaniora* or *litera humaniora*, for which we have no authority in classical writers); the higher branches of learning, *studia altiora*; to reduce matter to a systematic form, bring it under certain principles, *alqd uti concludere, alqd ad artem et praecepta reducere*; a certain class of knowledge has been brought under a more scientific form, *disciplina in artis perceptis a certis ordinatae modum tenet*; to study a science, branch of —, *doctrinā or disciplinā indui or erudiri*; to devote one's self to the higher branches of —, to go through a higher course of study, *litteris se tradere or se dedere, litterarum studio se dedere, animum ad studia referre*; to study the higher arts and sciences, *altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere*; (2) = the acquaintance with a matter; information, *notitia aleis rei*; to inform any one, bring any thing to his —, *alqd in notitiam aleis perferri, alqm notitia aleis rei instrui*, *alqm certicrem facere aleis rei, docere alqm alqd or de alqd re* (to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (to instruct), comb. *alqm erudire atque docere*; to make personal inquiry about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; if through another person, *mittere qui cognoscat de alqd re*; if through spies, *per exploratores cognosci jubere*; without inquiring, *inexplorato*; after having made inquiry, *explorato*; to be informed about any thing, *certiorum fieri de alqd re, doceri alqd*; the — of any thing spreads to, reaches, *audire alqd*; to take no notice of any thing, *alqd non noscere, alqd ignorare*; what he has done before — I leave unnoticed, *quod antea fecit, nihil ad me attinet*; a clear perception, *notitia aleis rei*; *notio aleis rei* (the idea which we have of any thing, e.g. the — of God, *notitia or notio Dei*); the knowing about any thing, *scientia aleis rei*; the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia aleis rei* (in the silver age, *intellectus*); clear perception, hence caution, *prudencia*; — about the past, *memoria praeitorum*; about the future, *prudencia fidurorum*; a theoretical — of any thing,

ratio alcijs rei (e.g. of political science, politics, *ratio civilis*; of oratory, *ratio dicendi*); the — which we have (in a collective sense), general —, *cognitio, scientia* (with and without *rerum*), also *cognitiones* (but never *scientia*) *rerum*, comb. *cognitio et scientia*; — of, in any thing, *scientia* or *cognitio* or *prudētia alcijs rei*; practical —, referring to daily life in general, *arts quæ ad rectam vivendi riam pertinent*; in learning and literature, *literarum scientia* (in general), *doctrina, eruditio* (learning), *disciplina* (— acquired by instruction), *studia -orum*, n. (studies), *literæ, artes* (arts and sciences); higher —, *interiores et reconditæ literæ, artes reconditæ*; to have — in any thing, *notitia alcijs rei habere* or *tenere*, *alcijs rei scientiam* or *prudētiā habere*; to have gained an insight into, *intelligere aliquid* (e.g. in many languages *multas linguas intelligere*); to know, *scire aliquid*; to have had instruction in, be informed in, *instructum esse aliquid re* and *ab aliquid re*, *doctum* or *eruditum esse aliquid re*, *alcijs rei non ignarum esse*; to be versed in a thing, *peritum esse alcijs rei*; to possess a better — of a thing (than another), *melius scire de aliquid re* (e.g. in the art of giving laws, in the art of legislation, *de legibus instituendis*); to possess an accurate — of, in, *aliquid penitus nosse* (but not *habere* in *aliquid re*, to be at home in any thing); to know nothing of, *aliquid nescire*, *aliquid tyronare*, *alcijs rei ignarum esse*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *primoribus labris* or *litteris attingisse aliquid*, *primis labris gustasse aliquid*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *aliquid re* ne imbutum quidem esse; to possess no accurate, but only a superficial — of, *aliquid re* se non perfruisse, sed inficisse; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huic rei ratio aliqua*; to possess — in history, *completes historias novisse*; in mental and moral philosophy, *philosophos diligenter audivisse*, a philosophy instructed in esse; in drawing, *graphidos peritum esse*; in geometry, *eruditum esse geometriā*; in music, *musicam scire*; in the law, in jurisprudence, *responsa juris consultorum nosse*; in the art of playing the lute, *fidibus canere*) *scire*; in astrology and astronomy, *astrologium calique rationes cognitas habere*; to endeavor to increase one's — through, by any thing, *feri studere alcijs rei prudētiā doctorem*; through practical experience to acquire a great deal of — in military matters, **stipendii multis ad magnam rei militaris scientiam erudiri*; arts which require a higher, deeper —; *artes quibus prudētia major tūet*; branches of learning which suppose — of a great many minutum and recondite matters, *studia quæ reconditis in artibus versantur*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *literarum expertus*, non *litteratus*, *illiteratus*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.); ornis eruditissimus *expertus*; well informed, *multarum rerum cognitione imbutus*, *summā scientiā* (in gen.); with regard to learning, *summā disciplinā eruditissimus*, *præclarū eruditioe atque doctrinā ornatus*, *optimis artibus eruditus*; a well-informed, a literate person, *homo in quo sunt multe literæ* or *in quo est copia et varietas studiorum*; a very learned, intelligent man, *homo summo ingenio et disciplinā*; (2) in a philosophical sense, the act of conceiving with the mind, *cognitio* (in gen.), *perceptio* (perception), comb. *cognitio et perceptio*; the conception, understanding of any thing, *perspicientia* (e.g. *veri*); *notitia*, *scientia* (idea); *intelligentia* (the faculty of conceiving); the fact itself which we have conceived, *comprehensum*, *cognitum*, *perceptum*, *constitutum*; a complete understanding, a clear conception of things, *expleta rerum comprehensio*; the act of seeing a mistake, *error agnitus*; an opinion, *sententia*; decretum; the diagnosis (in medicine), *diagnosis*; the narrow conception of the human mind, *angusti hominum sensus*; according to my —, idea, (ex or de) *meā sententiā*, *quantum equidem judicare possum*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; to

come to know better, **meliora* or *veriora cognoscere*; to bring any one to a — of his sinfulness, to acknowledge his sins, **facere, efficere ut videret* (intelligat) *aliquid se peccasse*.

Knuckle, n. (1) = joint; *articulus*; (2) *talus* (ankle); what goes down as far as the ankle, *talarius* (e.g. *tunica*); legs without — and joints, *crura sine nodis articulisque*. To knuckle, v.tr., see Bend, Yield. Knuckled, adj. *articulos habens*.

Koran, n. **Koranus*.

Label, n. *scida*, (written also *scheda*, *σχῆδᾱ*, a strip of papyrus, a strip or leaf of paper; dim. *scidula* or *schedula*; hence our English Schedule), *lessera* (a square, a square piece of stone or wood; = a token, e.g. *lesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt*, they gave him a token of friendship).

Labial = letter pronounced by the lips, **littera labrorum*. See Lip.

Labour, n. *labor*, *opus*, *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (task); to undertake a labour, *laborem suscipere*; to go to —, *ad opus aggredi*; full of labour, *servet opus*; to rest from —, *ex labore se reficere*; to wear down with labour, *se (alios) labore conficere, frangere laboribus*; to pay by labour, *pecuniam debitam operâ eua pensare* or *compensare*; learned labours, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; labours at spare time, *opera subseciva*; sedentary —, *opera sedentaria*, he who performs them, *sedentarius*; loaded with, *laboriosus*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; past labours are sweet, *acti labores jucundi*; as you labour, so you will be rewarded, *ut semenem feceris ita metes*; a labour (that is, the process or skill), *opus*; a vessel of excellent workmanship, *vas præclaro opere factum*; what is produced, *opus*, *opusculum*. To labour, v.tr. *facere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); intr.: to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere literis*; — on or at any thing, *laborare in re*, *operam dare rei*, *incumbere in aliquid*; to be employed in —, *opus facere*, in *opere esse*, *laborem subire*; — day and night, *opere continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; a labourer, *qui opus facit*, *operarius* (in plural *operæ*); — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —, *hand labourers*, *conducere operas*; skilled labourers, *artifices*; one without labour, *non occupatus*, *vacuus negotiis*; a superintendent of labour, *operis exactor*; laborious (that is, enduring labour), *laboris patiens*, *laboribus sustinendis par*; house for labour (slaves' house), *ergastulum*; a labourer's basket or bag, *calathus quasillus*; payment of labour, wages, *mercedis pretium*, *manupretium*; avoidance of labour, *laboris fuga*; place for (learned) labour, study, museum, day for labour (work-day), *dies negotiorum*; beasts of burden, *pecus operarum*; tools, instruments; engaged in labour, *negotiorum*, *laboriosus*, *laboris plenus*; a work of great labour, *magni operis*, *immedi laboris*; to be in labour (as a woman), *parturire*, *partum edere*, *parire infantem*; a woman in —, *puerpera*; the condition, *puerperium* (*puerpera verba*, a charm supposed to assist labour); that which is brought forth, *partus*; a lying-in hospital, **lochodochium*; midwifery, **ars obstetricia*. Laboratory, n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*, *officina medicamentorum*.

Labyrinth, n. *labyrinthus*; fig. *difficultates summae res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, in *summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, in *summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*; to get out of —, *ex turbis se expedire*. Labyrinthine, adj. *labyrinthicus*, *labyrinthinus*.

Lace, n. *limbus* (a border, fringe; *limbus obit chlamydem*); having —, *limbatus*, *segmentatus*

(e.g. *amictus*, *paginae* *Tullianae segmentatae auro*, edged with gold); a — maker, *limbolaris*; gold —, *limbus auro tectus*.

Lacerate, v.tr. *scindere*, *discindere*, *discerpere*, *lacerare*, *dilacerare*, *laniare* (to tear in pieces); fig., e.g. — the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alius animum*. *Laceration*, n. *laceratio*, *laniatus*. See *Rend*, *Tear*.

Lachrymose, (1) = much inclined to tears, *lacrimabundus*; adv. *lacrimose*; (2) = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina*, *voce*); causing tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *funus*, *carmen*, *funera*, *bellum*). See *Tear*.

Lack, n. = not having, *defectio*, *defectus* (defect), *inopia* (without means), *penuria* (*πείρα*, hunger); an entire —, *omnium rerum inopia*. To *lack*, v.tr. *carere*, *egere*, *indigere* re, *inopiā rei laborare* or *premi*, *deesse*, *abesse*, *deficere*, *desiderari*; — nothing, *nihil deesse alci*; to allow nothing to —, *nihil deesse pati*, *suntipibus non parcere*; — much, *multum abest*; — little, *pauillum abest* *quin*, etc. *Lack-a-day!* *ah!* *o!* *proh!* generally with acc., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!*

Lacker, v.tr. *laccā obducere* alqd, *laccam inducere* rei. *Lacker*, n. *lacca*.

Lackey, n. *pedissequus*, *famulus*, *puer a pedibus*.

Laconic, adj. *laconicus*.

Lacten, adj. *lacteus* (e.g. *humor*, = *lac*). See *Milk*.

Lad, n. *puer* (Lass contracted from *Ladess*, *puella*); to become a — again, *repuerascere*. See *Boy*.

Ladder, n. *scalā*; belonging to a —, *scalaris*; wood for —, *tignum scalare*; the steps of —, *scalarum gradus*, *scala*.

Lade, = to load, v.tr. *onerare*; — any one, *onus imponere alci*; — with baggage, *sarcinis alqm gravare*; — with labour, *laboribus injungere alci*. *Laden*, *onustus*, *oneratus*; — with debt, *cre alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*.

Ladle, = large spoon, *cochlear*, *cochlear magnum*.

Lady, n. *domina*, *hera*, *materfamilias* (lady of the house).

Lag, v.intr. *cunctari*, *cessare*, *morari*. *Lagging*, n. *mora*, *cunctatio*; there is no —, *nulla est mora*; without —, *sine morā*. *Laggard*, n. *cessator*, *cunctator*.

Liko, n. *laci* (stem *lak*, as in *lakos*; compare *lacuna*); a small —, *lacusculus*.

Lamb, n. *agnus*; a she —, *agna*; a small —, *agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; lamb-like, *placidior agno*. To *lamb*, *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

Lame, adj. *claudus*, *maneus* (short of a limb), *debilis* (feeble); to be — of a wound, *culnere debilitatum esse*. To *lame*, v.tr. *alqm debilitare*; — in the loins, *delumbare alqm*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; the whole affair is —, *tota res vacillat et claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; *claudic*, *mutile* naves, injured ships; *iste claudus pilam*, a bungler. *Lameness*, n. *claudicatio*.

Lament, n. *lamentatio*, *ejulatus*, *quiritatus*, *threni*, *nenia*; — over a dead body, *lessus*, *ejulatio*. To *lament*, v. *lamentari*, *ejulare*. *Lamentation*, n. *cantus flebilis*; a day full of —, **dies miseriarum plenus*; a place —, **locus miseriarum plenus*; full of, adj. *querulus*; the Lamentations of Jeremiah, *Threni* (Eccl.). *Lamentationes Prophetiae Jeremiae* (Eccl.). See *Dirge*.

Lamp, n. *lampas* (*λαμπάς*, every light-giving body, a light; a torch), *lucerna* (e.g. *lucernas fraudare olivo*); to light a —, *lucernam accendere*; a small —, *lucernula*.

Lampoon, n. *libellus famosus*; to publish a — against, *libellum ad infamiam alci edere*; a writer of —, *libelli famosi scriptor*.

Lamprey, n. **petromyzon marinus* (L.)

Lance, n. *lancea*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum alqo*; fig. *certare*, *contendere*, *cum alqo*; skilled in the use of the —, *hastæ periti*

us; a — bearer or lancer, *equus hastatus*; a contest with lances, *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*; a blow from a —, *ictus hastæ*; to receive —, *hastā vulnerari*; the handle of a —, *hastile*.

Lancee (or little lance), *scalpeltum*, *sagitta*.

Land, n. (1) opposite to the sea, *terra*; the dry —, *aridum*; the firm —, *continens*; on —, *terrā*; to go by —, *pedestri itinere proficisci*; — by water, *navem conscendere*; of the —, *ex terrā*, a *terrā*; to gain the —, *terrām capere*; to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to sail along —, *orāre legere*; to be on the —, *terrestrem esse*. To land, v.intr. *exire in terram*, *naci egredi*; (2) a fruit-bearing country, *ager*, *fundus*, *solum*, *terra*, *rura* (—um, n.); a cultivated —, *arcum*; to cultivate, *agrum colere*; to leave — untilled, *agros deserere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarius*; growing on the —, *agrestis*; he who possesses much —, *agrosus*; (3) a particular part of the earth, *terra*, *regio*, *provincia*, *ager*, *pagus*, *civitas*, *patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, in *Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere*, *in exilium pellere*, *agere alqm*; your own —, *domi*; to remain in —, in *patriā manere*; to go out of —, *peregre proficisci*; to keep out of —, *peregrinari*; to dwell out of —, *peregre habitare*; in this —, in his *regionibus*, *apud nos*; out of what —? *cujas*; out of our —, *nostros*; labour on the —, *opus rusticum*; to carry on —, *opus facere*; landed gentry, **nobilitas ruri citens*; the law of the —, *lex (publica)*; the boundaries —, *finis*; the chief —, *princeps*, *rex*; relating to —, *principalis*; the dominion —, *imperium*, *potestas*, *ditio*; the products —, *quod in terrā gignitur*, *terra fructus*; the government —, *administratio rerum publicarum*; the religion —, *sacra publica*; the debt —, *as alienum publice contractum*; the custom —, *mos patrius*, *institutum et mos civium*; the speech —, *sermo indigena* or *patrius*; a land-crab, **cancer terrester*; — journey, *iter terrestre*; to take a —, *terrā iter facere*. *Landing*, n. *exscensio*, *egressus*, *appulus litoris*; to make a —, *naci exire*; to forbid any one a —, *alqm nari egredi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus*. *Landlord*, n. *dominus praedii*, *agrorum possessor* (proprietor), *caupo* ("mine host"); to be a —, *cauponare*; landmark, *terminus*, *lapis terminalis*; land-measuring, *agrorum mensura*; the science of —, *mensurarum ratio*, *geometria*; belonging to —, *geometricus*; to understand; mens. *rationem nosse*. *Land-scape*, *regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabulā picta*. See *Country*.

Lane, n. *angiportus*. See *Street*.

Language, n. (1) the faculty of speech, *vox*, *oratio*, *lingua*; to be without —, *mutum esse*; to deprive of —, *alci usum linguae auferre*; — failed a person, *vox deficit alqm*; (2) the act and manner of speaking, *vox*, *lingua*, *oratio*, *dictio*; the — of common life, *sermo quotidianus*; — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to use lofty —, *superbe loqui*; a living —, **lingua quæ etiam nunc utuntur homines*; a dead —, *lingua mortua*; to speak a —, *algā linguā uti* or *loqui*; to translate into the Latin —, in sermonem Latinum convertere; a peculiarity of —, *proprietas*, *idioma* —atis, n. (idiom); the power of —, *dicendi facultas*; a failing in —, *vitium oris* (in the organs of speech), *ritium*, *error*, *solacismus* (a fault in diction); readiness in —, *linguæ volubilitas*; a student of —, *grammaticus*; science of —, *ars grammatica*; a usage of —, *usus loquendi*; learning in —, *grammatica —orum*, n.; a proficient in —, *qui multas linguas intelligit*; a knowledge of —, *multarum linguarum scientia*; a master of —, *præceptor grammaticorum*; an innovator in —, *qui verba novat*; innovation in —, **verba novandi studium*; a law of —, **lex dicendi*; a richness of —, *copia et ubertas linguæ*; purity of —, *sermo emendatus et purus*; a purifier of —, *emendator sermonis usitati*; purification of —, *emendatio sermonis usitati*; correct in —, *purus*, *emendatus*; not —, *vitiosus*; adv. pure, *emendate*; a corruptor of —, *qui consuetudine sermonis usitati*

vitiose utitur; corruption of —, *loquendi consuetudo depravata*, a corruption of —, *linguinarum inter se comparatio, the — of the eyes, *oculi arguti*.

Languid, adj. *languidus*, *lassus* (weary), *fissus* (worn out), *depressus* (worn down), to become —, *languescere*, to make —, *fatigare*, *defatigare*, to be —, *languere*, fig. *languidus*, *iners*, *frigidus* (of style); — in colour, *color lentus* (faint); to become —, *canescere*, n. g. *languidus pectus*, *homo languidus* n. g. *languida senectus*, *languida ignis*, l. color, l. *venarum lentus* (a low pulse), l. *ventus* (a gentle breeze), *languida aqua* (gently flowing), l. *gines* (sleep), *languida humna* (weak eyes), *languidus philosophus* (powerless), *languida colubitas* (unnerred). *Languidness*, or *Languor*, n. *languor* (e.g. *deambulatio me ad languorem dedit*, *languore se desudare dedit*). To languish, v.intr. *languere*; — in prison, *in carcere vitam miseriam trahere, — for, *perdere amare*, *deamare* alqm (so munera); *languishing eyes*, *oculi egrediuntur*.

Link, adj. *procerus*, *gracilis*, *tenuis*. *Linkness*, n. *proceritas*, *gracilitas*.

Lantern, n. *laterna* or *lanterna*, a — bearer, *laterarius*.

Lap, n. *gremium* (bosom), *sinus* (properly a fold of the gown), to sit in 2 person's —, *sedere in alicuius gremio*, fl. *alci esse in gremio* (to be a bosom friend), *alci esse in dilectus*.

Lappet, n. *panniculus*.
Lapidary, n. *gemmarum sculpsitor*.
Lapse, n. *lapsus* (a gliding or fall, so fig., e.g. *quum sint multi caruigi lapsus popularis*), *estigi lapsus* (a false step), to make —, *estigi falli*; fig. *lapsus*, *error*, *peccatum*, *delictum* (a running out, expiring), *hereditas quae alci venit* (of an inheritance). To lapse, v.intr. *labi*, *defluere*, *decidere* (to go wrong); more than six years have lapsed or elapsed, *amplius sunt sex anni*; to have —, *exantius esse*.

Larceny, n. *furtum* (a theft), *furtum* (to commit —, *furtum facere*; — in literature, *anctorem ad rebum transcribere neque nominare* (to be a plagiarist)).

Larch, n. *larix*.

Lard, n. *adeps* *sullus*, *lardum* (bacon, also *larida* *caro*), a seller of —, *lardarius*. To lard, v.tr. *illudare*, fig. *marcipum replere* (to fill your pouch or belly); a well-larded purse, *marcipum bene lardatum*; to lard = flatter a person, *blandiri alci*; = to corrupt or mislead, *corruptare* (*pecunia*, *donis*, etc.). *Larder*, n. *armarium promptuarii*.

Large, adj. (1) = of great size or bulk, *largus* (e.g. *quum sol terras arga luce compleverit*, so with *ignis*, *imber*, *inc*, *vinum*, *munus*); (2) of heart (liberal), *largus* (e.g. *largus homo*, *largus animus* or *promissus*); (3) broad, *amplus*; (4) great, *magnus*, *grandis*, 2 — assembly, *contentus celebris*, too —, *nimius*; the largest, *maximus*; twice as —, *duplo major*, as —, *instor*; — hearted, *magnus et excolus*; a — deed, *factus praeclarum*; largeheartedness, n. *magnitudo animi*, *animus magnus et excolus*. *Largeness*, n. *magnitudo*, *amplitudo*, *proceritas* (tallness), *altitudo* (in height), *ambitus* (in girth), *spatium* (in surface). *Largess*, n. *largitas*, *liberalitas*, *munificentia* (the quality of mind), *largitio* (the gift, e.g. in miles).

Lark, n. *alauda*; to catch —, *alaudas retibus venari*.

Larynx, n. *arteria* (ἀρτηρία), *arteria aspera*.
Lascivious, adj. *lascivus* (playful, e.g. *lascivior haedo*), to be —, *lascivire* (*agnus lascivit*), *impudicus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*; to be —, *libidines consecrari*. Adv. *parum caste*, *impudice*. *Lasciviousness*, n. *lascivitas* (playfulness), *impudicitia*, *libidines*.

Lash, n. (1) a whip, *flagrum*; (2) a blow or stroke, *verber* (*hinc homini punita erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera lingue*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae* (so *remorum*, e.g. *remorum in*

verbera perstant); (3) a wheel, *ribes*; (4) a thong, *loium*. To lash, v.tr. *flagellare* alqm, *teberrare*, *cadere*, *ingā* (a rod) or *ingis cadere*. Lashed, *flagellatus*. Lashing, n. *teberratio*.

Lassitude, or *Weiriness*, n. *lassitudo* (e.g. *amorum equitandus*; so *itinerari*, from trivelling, *luding*, etc.); sine *lassitudine* *im* *figoris sum* *perpessus*, I bore the cold without exhaustion.

Last, adj. *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *proximus*, *summus* (the highest), *noctissimus* (with *histris*, *acies*, *agmen*, *tempus*); (when used of two) *posterior*, *superior*, to the last, *ad ultimum*; the — of the letter, *epistola extrema*; — will, *suprema voluntas*, *supremum testamentum*, to show the — respect, *iusta solere alci*, *adv. nuper*, *nuperrime*, *noctissime*. To last, or endure, v.intr. *durare*, *manere*, *permanere*, *stare*, *longum* or *diuturnum* esse. *Lasting*, *firmus*, *solidus*, *duraturus*, *stabilis*, *diuturnus*, not —, *fragilis* (faint), *caducus* (fading), *fluvius*. Lastly, *postremo*, *postimum*, *ad extremum*, he came last, *ultimus* *venit*.

Latch, n. *ansa* (handle), *ansa ostii* (the iron handle in a door). *Latchet*, or shoe-tie, *corrigia*, *habena*.

Lite, adj. *serus* (in time or opportunity, used with *giatulatione*, *bellum*, *actus*, *factus*); as a noun, *serum*; so *rem* in *serum* *trahere*, *serum* *diei*, the evening, *serum* *noctis*, *late* at night, *adv. sero*, I went away late, *seri* *abui*, *seri* *studiorum*, persons who begin study late in life, in Greek *ὀψιμαβετε*, too late repentance, *sera* *penitentia*, *tardus* (slow), *serotinus* (late coming or growing, e.g. *hinc*, *pura*, *pulli*), the *late*, *defunctus* (post-Aug) = *mortuus*. The later, or later, *posterior*; — writers, *scriptores aetate posteriores*, too —, *sero*, *post tempus*, *nunc* *sero*, *sero* *admodum*, — in the day, *multo* *die*, — at night, *multa* *nocte*, *later*, *posterior*, *postea*, three years —, *trennio* *post*.

Latent, adj. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *se-*

lateralis, adj. *lateralis* (relating to the side, e.g. *dolor*, *laterarius* (belonging to the side, e.g. *signa*, *lateralis* beams); *laterensis* (in the side).

Lath, n. *asser*, *assula* (a plank), *asserculus*, *cantertus* (a rafter).

Lathe, n. *machina tornatorium*; to work at the —, *tornare*, *detornare*, *ad tornum fabricare*, *torno* *facere*; one who —, *tornator*; the work of —, *opus torno* *factum*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*; not good —, *parum Latinus*, the —, *latinitas*, *oatio* or *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *alqd in Latinum* (*sermone*) *vertere*, *alqd Latine* *reddere*, to compose a book in —, *librum Latino sermone conficere*; to know —, *Latine scire*, *linguam Latinam callere*; to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*, to be able to speak —, *Latine loqui*; *posse*; learned in — or a Latinist, *Latine* or *Latinus* *litteris doctus*, *Latine lingue peritus*, a good L, *Latine bene doctus*. *Latinity*, *latinitas* (good Latin, e.g. *secutus sum non dico Caecilium, malus enim auctor latinitatis est, sed Terentium*, Cic.) *Latinism*, *Latina locutio*. Adv. *Latine*.

Latitude, n. (1) breadth, *latitudo*; in —, in *latitudinem*, fig. — of speech, *latitudo* *verborum*; (2) liberty; *licentia* *Latitudinarian*, * *regulae fides* *deserit*, * *qui liberas proficitur sententias*.

Laud, n. *laus*, *laudatio*, *prædicatio*. To laud, v.tr. *laudare*, *laudem* *alci* *tribuere*, *prædicare* alqm or *de* alqm. *Laudable*, adj. *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *dignus* *est* *qui laudetur*. Adv. *laudabiliter*. *Laudableness*, n. *laus*, *decus*. *Laudation*, n. *laudatio*, *laudes*, *prædicatio*, *præconium*. See *Præse*.

Laugh, *Laughing*, or *Laughter*, n. *risus*; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; n. horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus*, *derisus*; a — to scorn, *derisus*, a — stoic, *ludibrium*, *deridiculum*; to be a —, *esse alci ludibrio*. To laugh, v.intr. *ridere*, *risum* *edere*; — at, *arridere* *alci* (to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. *non alioquo amico, ex notis familiariter arridere, quando mihi fortunæ ariserit hora*),

deridire, irridere alqm, obridere alci (offensively); to burst into —, *in risum effundi, cachinnari*; you are laughed at, *ridetis*; to withhold —, *risum tenere*; to — yourself to death, *risu emori* or *rumpi*; — weary with —, *defessum esseridendo*; to make —, *risum movere* or *elicere alci*; to try to —, *risum captare*. Laughable, *adj.* *ridiculus, ridendus*; that is —, *hoc ridiculum est*. Laughter, *n.* *ridens, risor, irrisor, derisor*. See Smile.

Launch, *v.tr.* *nacem deducere* (litore, *in aquam*; the opposite is *nacem subducere*), *nacem moliri ab terra* (to get off the land), *nacem solvere* (to set sail; so *navis solvit*, the ship weighs anchor). To launch out, *in æquor effriri*; — in praise of, *alqm effrere laudibus*. Launching, *n.* *navis deductio* (opp. *navis subductio*).

Lauder, or Washer, *n.* *lotor*; laundress, **mulier lintea lavans*. Laundry, **ædificium linteis lavandis*.

Laurant, as poet-laurent, **laureatus* (so *lictore lauratus*).

Laurel, *n.* *laurus* (-i and -is); belonging to —, *laureus, laurinus*; branch of —, *laurus, laurea*; chaplet of —, *corona laurea*; (fig.) *gloria, laus, honos*; decorated with —, *lauratus*; to strive for, *lauream* or *gloriam cupidum esse*; to win new laurels in war, *gloriam bello augere*; a garden of —, *lauricetum*.

Lava, *n.* *massa ardens, saxa liquefacta*; dry —, *massa sulphurea*; stream of —, **massa ardentis vis*.

Lave, *v.tr.* *lavare* (to wash), *ablueri* (to wash off), *irrigare*.

Lavender, *n.* **lavendula* (L.).

Lavish, *adj.* *prodigus* (e.g. *aëris, animæ*; *prodigus suæ alienæque pudicitiae*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitus*); so in a good sense with *mens, homo*. To lavish, *v.tr.* *profundere* (e.g. *omnes profusi vires animi mei*), *prodigere* (e.g. *suum, aliena*). Lavishment, *n.* *prodigialis*.

Law, *n.* *lex* (*lego, λέγω*), *regula* (a rule), *norma* (a standard); to make a — to one's self, *sibi legem scribere*; proposal of a —, *lex, edictum, institutum*; the existing —, *leges et instituta*; to devise a —, *legem meditari*; to draw up —, *legem scribere*; to give —, *legem condere*; to pass — on, *legem jubere, lege sancire de re*; to forbid by —, *legem ferre ut* (ne); to propose —, *legem ferre* or *rogare*; to publish —, *legem promulgare*; to receive a — well, *legem recipere*; to refuse —, *repudiare*; to abrogate —, *antiquare*; to overturn —, *excitare*; to break —, *violare*; to evade —, *legi fraudem facere*; to obey —, *legibus parere*; to act by —, *lege agere, lege uti* (to appeal to). I live by my own — (or custom), *meâ lege utor*. *Lex* is also used in a wider sense, as our law, e.g. *versibus est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio* (to or by this model); *pauci data in has leges* (on these conditions); *homines ad lege natos* (on this condition). Lawful, *adj.* *legitimus* (according to —, used with *dies, controversia, hora, potestas,etas, pœna, conjur, liberi, crimen, imperium*) —, *uses, legitima-orum, n.*; *legalis* (relating to the —, e.g. *pars civilatis, vita, conformabile* to —). Adv. *legitime, legaliter*. Lawyer, *n.* *jurisperitus, jurisconsultus, causarum actor*. Lawgiver, *n.* *legis* or *legum lator*; the giving of —, *legis latio, legum datio*; law-book, *leges scriptæ, codex juris* (a code); knowledge of —, *legum scientia*. Lawless, *adj.* *exlex, legibus solutus* (bound by no —), *legibus carens, sine legibus* (having no —). Lawlessness, *n.* (*effrenata*) *licentia*; contrary to —, **legi contrarius, repugnans*; adv. *contra legem, prater jus*. Lawn, or fine linen, *n.* *lindon, carbâsus, carbâsa lina*.

Lax, *adj.* *solutus, laxus* (loose), *segnis* (idle), *tyrannus* (sluggish). Laxity, *n.* *lencia* (morally), *alci* (or *centris*) *prolucies*; to make lax, *laxare* (to enlarge, loosen, used of *forum, manipulos, stramina*; also to open, e.g. *vincula cystula, claustra, intestina congesta*). Laxative, *cathartica*; to give —, *dare, purgatione alcum sollicitare*.

Lay (as a layman, oppo-ed to clergyman, *clericus*), *laicus* (Lecl.); a — brother, **cœnobii ingulinus*; — sister, *cœnobii ingulina*.

Lay, *n.* (1) = song, *cantilœna* (*cantilenam raudem canis*, you are always harping on the same strain; so in Greek, *τὸ αὐτὸ φθεῖν ᾄσμα*); (2) = meadow land, *pratium*; (3) = position, *positio, locutur, situs*.

Lay, *v.tr.* *ponere, locare, collocare*; — down, *deponere*; — on one side, *seponere, reponere*; — on, *imponere*; — i; — under, *supponere rei*; — to, *apponere rei, admostrare rei*; — out under the sun, *exponere alqd in sole*; to lay fuel on the fire, *materiam igni præbere*; — eggs, *ova edere, facere, parere*; — yourself down, *cubare, recumbere*; — on, *recumbere in re*; to — down, as an office, *ex munere abdicare*; to — even with the ground, *æquis aquae* or *exæquare*; — hands on, *manum alci in-jicere, admostrare*; — hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere, arripere*; — out or expend, *insumere, ut-pendere*; he has laid out his money badly, *male pecuniam collocavit*; — open, *patfacere*; — your ears to flatterers, *patfacere aures assentatoribus* (is *patfactum nostris legionibus esse fontem, qui ante Populo Romano ex omni auditu clausus erat, Cic.*); — a stake or bet, *pignore contendere* or *certare*.

Layer, *n.* (1) = a graft, *propago*; (2) = a succession of even surfaces, *stratâra, strata* (so *lecti mollia strata*), *tabulation* (table-work; so *turris quatuor tabulatorum*, of four stories; so *tabulatum*, in lay ers).

Lazar, a leper, *elephantiacus, elephanticus*; to become —, *elephantiacâ contagione maculari*. Lazaretto, *calcudinarium* (military).

Lazy, *adj.* *piger, ignavus, segnis, otiosus* (having leisure, e.g. *nunquam se minus otiosum* [unoccupied] *quam quoniam otiosus* [free from ordinary labour or duty] *esse, Cic.*; compare *sotius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere*). Laziness, *n.* *ignavia, segnitas, otiositas* (so *otiositates edere*, to publish the literary results of leisure).

Lead, *v.tr.* *ducere, agere*; — an army, *exercitum ducere*; — a fleet, *navem regere*; — with yourself, *secum portare, ferre*; to — away, *abducere*; — out, *educere*; — to, *adducere*; — through, *perducere*; — into, *inducere*; — through the forest, *trahere silvam*; — out a colony, *deducere*; — away the mind (relieve), *mentem a rei tractantia combinatione distrahere*. To lead = to be at the head of, *primus ire, præcesse* (to command). A leader, *dux, agitator, princeps*; — back, *reductor*; a leading, *ductio, ductus, administratio, cura*; to be under —, *alqd ducere*.

Lead, *n.* *plumbum*; of —, *plumbens*; rich in —, *plumbosus*; to cover with —, *plumbare, plumbare*; to pour — into, *implumbare*; a vein of —, *plumbi vena*; a worker in —, *plumbarius*; black —, *stibium*; red —, *rubrica, rubrica terra, minium*; white —, *cerussa*; solder of —, *ferramen*; of the colour of —, *fulidus*; the ore of —, *plumbago, molybdæna* (μολυβδæνα); the — for sounding, *catapropates* (= *quod kata præputat militatur*); the leads of a building, **lectus plumbi obductum*.

Leaf, *n.* (of a tree) *folium, frons, frondes* (foliage); to come into —, *in folia exire, frondescere*; to have —, *frondere*; full of —, *foliosus*; forward with —, *foliaceus*; a — of paper, *secula, charta, plagula, pagina, charta*; (of metal, wax, etc.) *bractea, lamina, tabula*; by leaves, *per pagina*; leafless, *foliis carens* or *nudatus*; to run over the — of a book, *paginas in libro præterire*; leaf-work, *foliatura*. Leafed, *foliatus*; broad —, *folia habens, latifolius*.

League, or three miles, *stena* (late, properly a Gaulish mile, or 1500 Roman paces).

League, *n.* *foedus* (treaty), *pacis agreement*, *societas* (alliance or union); to make a —, *foedus facere, ferre, icere, sine tui alci*; to receive into —, *foederi accipere alqm*; in alliance —, *foedus accipere, foedere stare, in foedere esse*; to —, *foedus accipere*; to break —, *foedus violare, sum-*

facultatem ad agendum omittere; — thus pass, ut sita omittamus; (5) = to allow, sinere, pati, concedere, permittere alicui; — not, care, e.g. let him not go out, *cave ne exeat*; my business, will n. a — me, per acquitum mihi non licet; (6) = to lend or give the use of, e.g. to let a farm, *prædium fideiuciarium alicui dare*; — a piece of work, *locare sibiham faciendam*; — so domum ædificandam; — your labour, *operam suam*; — yourself, *se*; — your money, *pecuniam*.

Lethargic, adj. *retentivus, celeratus* (sleepiness, heaviness; *retentio consensere*, Cic.); — mind, *retentivus animus*; — mode of utterance, *retentivum dicendi genus*; *lethargicus* (*lethargos*), *Lethæ*; *lethargicus morbus*, the sleep disease or morbid somnolency; *torpidus*; to become —, *torpescere*; to be —, *torpere* (e.g. *frigere ad torpere senis consilia*, Liv.). *Lethargy*, n. *lethargia* (sleepiness), *torpor* (e.g. *torpor intellectus*, opp. *vigilantia* *respirantia*; *sordes omnium ad torpor*).

Letter, n. (of the alphabet) *littera*, *littera forma*; capital —, *littera grandis*; a small —, *litterula*; to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad litteram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; use of letters, *litterarum usus*; to learn your letters, *ordinare syllabas litterarum*; an epistle, *litteræ*, *epistola*; an autograph, *litteræ manu alicui scriptæ*; to write —, *scribere*; to send —, *litteras ad aliquem*, *mittere litteras alicui*; to address —, *inscribere alicui epistolam*; to fold —, *complicare*; to open —, *explicare*; to receive —, *accipere*; to seal —, *signare*, *obligare*; to treat by letter, *agere cum aliquo per litteras*; to correspond, *epistolarum commercium cum aliquo habere*; a letter-carrier, *tabellarius*, *qui litteras perferit*; letter-paper, *charta epistolaria*; an envelope, *litterarum involucrium*; by letter, *litteris*, *per litteras*; a packet of letters, *fasciculus litterarum*; in the form of a letter, *in epistolarum formam*; redacted; letter-writing, *epistolarum scriptio*; a letter-writer for another, an amanuensis, *qui est alicui epistolæ; epistolary style*, *epistolice sermo*, *epistolice sermonis genus*; a portfolio, *litteræ, scrinium epistolarum*; the post, *cursum publicum perferendis epistolis*; postage, *merces litterarum perferendarum*; a man of letters, *homo doctus*, *homo præclare doctus*, *homo eruditus*, *litteratus*, *doctrinæ ornatissimus*, *artium et linguarum præsidis instructus* (*instructissimus*), *omni liberali eruditione ornatissimus*, *omnis disciplinæ eruditus*, *præclare (eximie) litteris perpolitus*, *magnopere eruditus* or *præclare eruditione et doctrinæ ornatissimus*. *Liters* = learning, doctrine, erudition, art, science, politeness, humanitas, *litteræ*, *intelligentia*, *verum humanarum diuturnæque cognitio*, *disciplina*; to letter a book, *libri titulum in dorsum inscribere* or *imprimere*; lettered, *litteris inscriptus*.

Lettuce, n. *lactuca*; young —, *lactucula*.

Levant, n. *orientis, solis ortus*; towards —, *ad orientem*; to lie or run towards —, *ad orientem egerere*.

Levee, n. *verba mane salutantium*; to be at —, *matutinis salutationibus alicui præstare*.

Level, adj. *æquis* (as if from *aqua*, an even surface), *planus*, *comb. æquis et planus* (æquis et planus locis &c.). A level, n. *æquum* (e.g. in *æquum descendere*), *planities*; a carpenter's —, *alio*, *alieu*; a water —, *libra æquaria*; to be on — with, *pari esse conditione cum aliquo*, *pari esse alicui*; to put one's feet —, *se alicui æquare* or *æquare*. *Level*, v. tr. *æquare*, *cœquare*, *æquare*; — mountains, *montes cœquare*; — with the ground, *solis æquare*; — with the level, *ad æquum æquare*; — with the water level, *æquum torere*; to — a gun, *ad scopum collinere*; — at one, *aliquem petere*. A leveler, *complanator* (late); — vocally, *qui superiorem ferre nescit*. A leveling, n. *æquatio*; — at, *petitio*.

Lever, n. *rectis*.

Leveret, n. *lepusculus*.

Levithan, n. *dracus æqualis*, *crocodilus*, *balæna* (a whale).

Levitic, n. *Levitic*. *Levitical*, adj. *Leviticus*; *Leviticus* (the biblical book so called), *Libri Leviticus*, *Hebraice Vayikra* (Ecc.).

Levity, n. (1) = lightness, *levitas* (opp. *gravitas*, e.g. *levitas armorum*); (2) = in character, *inconstantia*, *levitas* (with *hominis*, *animi*, *opinionis*).

Levy, v. tr. *sollicitus*, *milites scribere*, *milites conscribere*; — tribute, *tributum imponere*, *præstare cogere*, *rectigal exigere*. A levy of soldiers, *delectus*; to make —, *delectum habere* or *agere*.

Lewd, adj. *impudicus*, *cupiditatibus serrens*, *libidinibus delictus*, *ferdissimum citam agens*. *Lewdness*, n. *impudicitia*, *impuritas*, *libidines*, *res venereæ*; to be given to —, *libidinibus indulgere*, *rebus venereis deditum esse*. Adv. *impudice*, *parum caste*.

Lexicographer, n. *lexicographus*. *Lexicon*, n. *lexicon*, *onomasticon*; a large —, *thesaurus verborum*; to write a —, *lexicon condere*. See *Dictionary*.

Lex, for washing, n. *liricum*.

Liabie, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *ira*, *hælo*, *morbo*, *periculo*; *seculi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii*, *expositus* (exposed to); to be —, *cadere in* (e. g. *cadit erga in bonum hominem mentiri*! Cic.; *non cadit in hoc moris suspicio*, Cic.).

Libation, n. *libatio*; one who makes a —, *libator*; to make a —, *libare* (lit., to take a little of or from, e.g. *libare gramina dentibus*); — a feast to the gods, *libare diis dapies* (so *uram*, *frugem* *Cereris*; also with abl., as *libare lacte*, *rimo*).

Libel, n. *libellus* (properly a law document), *libellus famosus*, *carmen famosum* (in verse); to publish a —, *libellum ad infamiam alicui edere*; to libel, *aliquem scriptis infamare*, *alicui famam scripto lardere*, *scriptis male dicere alicui*, *probrum carmine diffamare*. *Libeller*, n. *famosorum carminum scriptor*. *Libellous*, adj. *famosus*, *probrarius*.

Liberal, adj. *liberalis*, *largus*, *munificus*, *benignus*; very —, *perbenignus*; too —, *prodigius*, *profusus*; the —, *artes liberales*, *artes ingenue*. *Liberality*, n. *liberalitas*, *munificentia*; adv. *liberaliter*, *munifice*, *benigne*; to give —, *largiri*, *claripiti*.

Liberate, v. tr. *liberare*; see *Deliver*. *Liberator*, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patriæ*), *vindex* (an assuiter, e.g. *habet sane populus tabellum quasi vindicem libertatis*).

Libertine, n. *homo dissolutus*; *dissolutissimus* *hominum*, Cic.

Liberty, n. *libertas*; mental —, *lingua mensque libera*; — as in a free state, in civitate *liberè sentire* *que velis et que sentias dicere licet*; too much —, *licentia*; = leave, *copia*, *potestas*; — of will, *arbitrium*, *liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; to be at —, *nemini mancipium esse*; you are at — to do it, *nihil impedit quominus facias*; I am not —, in manu mea non est; to live —, *suo more vivere*; to sit —, *liberare*, *custodiri* or *vinculis emittere*, *eximere*, *expedire* in *libertatem vindicare* or *assuere*; to restore —, *libertatem reducere*.

Library, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *hona libraria copia*; a costly —, *bibliotheca multorum voluminum*; a small —, *bibliotheca*; to form a —, *bibliothecam instituire*; to fill —, *bibliothecam explere*. *Librarian*, n. *bibliothecarius*; to be a —, *bibliothecam præstare*.

License, n. = permission, *copia*, *potestas*, *venia*; = liberty, *licentia* (e.g. *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*, the liberty which a person takes to himself, *licentia*, e.g. *licentiam sibi sumere*; also license in the bad sense, e.g. *licentia hujus sæculi*; *licentia Sullani temporis*; *licentia militum*; *magna gladiatorum est licentia*). To license, v. tr. *aliquem privilegio munire* or *diplomate donare*. *Licensing*, n. *privilegii donatio*. *Licentiate*, n. *licentiatu*. *Licentious*, adj. *dissolutus*, *libidininosus*; adv. *per licentiam*, *dissolute*. *Licentiousness*, n. *libido*, *libidines*, *vita dissoluta*.

Lick, v. tr. *lingere* (from *lingua*), *lambere* (as a flame, e.g. *flamma properat lambere tectum*, Hor.); to beat, *pugnare*; — with the fist, *suste*

alqm cadere or contrudere; = to conquer, *alqm vincere, alqm depugnare*. A licking, *n. linctus*; *verberatio, verbera*, pl.

Lickerish, *adj. gulosus* (*nihil est gulosius Santrâ*; one who is, *gulo, gourmand*), *delicatus* (particular in eating, e.g. *libidinosus et delicatus juvenis*, Cic.); to be —, *ligurire*; — eating, *cupedia -orum*, *n.*; one who prepares —, *cupedinarius*. Lickerishness, *n. liguritis, gula*.

Licorice, *n. glycyrrhiza -æ, f.* (γλυκύριζα, lit. sweet root), pure Latin, *dulcis radix*, Plin.

Lid, *n. operculum, tegmen*; — of a pot, *ollæ operculum* (so *arcula*); — of the eye, *palpebra*; relating to —, *palpebralis*; the quick moving of the eyelids, *palpebratio* (late).

Lie, *n. mendacium, commentum* (a device), *figmentum* (a fiction); a little —, *mendaciumculum*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alci de alqâ re*; to live without —, *sine mendacio vivere* (uprightly); a barefaced —, *mendacium impudens*; a polite or white —, *mendacium honestum*; it sounds like a —, *fidei absolum est*; nothing should induce me to tell a —, *ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facio*; what I say is no —, *factum non fabula est*; to invent lies, *mendacia componere, fingere*; to catch a person in a —, *mendaci alqm prehendere*; to give a person the —, *mendaci alqm conquire*; to make a — against, *in alqm mendari*; full of —, *fabulosus, ex mendaciis confusus*. To lie, *mentior* (e.g. *mentitur hypochrète, nec ita ut mendacio fallere velit, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris*); — openly, *palam mentiri*; — against, *adversus alqm*; — to, *alci in or de re*; *falsa* (pro *veris*) *dicere, mendacium dicere*. Liar, *n. (homo) mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus*.

Lie, *v. intr.* to be in a certain place or position, *jacere* (e.g. *jacere hæret, to lie or be on the ground*; so *jacere in gramine, jacere ad alcijs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per clas*); *cubare* (in bed, e.g. in *lectica extans*, Cic.; so *cubitu ire*, to go to bed; *cubitu surgere*, to rise, also *cum alqâ or alqo*); *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as — in me, *quantum est in me (te, cobis, etc.)*, *pro viribus meis (tuis, etc.)*; there — the great matter, *hic labor, hoc opus est*; the glory of Rome — at stake, *agitur populi Romani gloria*; I will make thy tongue — still, *ego tibi istam comprimam linguam*; to — in bed, *lecto tueri* (of sick persons = to keep their bed); to — in, *puerperio cubare* (of women in childbirth); to — in one's arms, *hærire in alcijs complexu*; to — at a person's knees, *alci supplicem esse*; to — at hand, *ad manus esse*; to let —, *sincere, non auferre, abicere* (to cast away), *omitte, intermittere alqd*; the snow —, *nives non liquescunt*; my money — useless, *pecunia otiosa mihi jacet*; business — still, *inercatui a jacet*; to — near, *adjacere, tangere, attingere locum*; — opposite, *e regione or ex adverso alcijs loci situm esse*; — towards, *tergere or spectare in or ad*; — beyond, *jacere supra*; — around, *locum ambire*; — close under, *jacere sub radicibus montis*; — near, *prope abesse*; — far from each other, *magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse*; — a similar distance, *puri intervallo distare*; to — in garrison, *in presidio esse*; — before a city, *urbem obsidere*; — at home, *domi decidem jacere*; — in quarters, *statuta habere*; — in the field, *in castris esse*; to — in this, *situm esse, versari, erri, nisi in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where — the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — against, *objacere*; — before, *præjacere*; — between, *interjacere*; — down a, *procumbere, decumbere, quieti ac dare*; — in the art, *in luto hærrere, in cæno procoli*; — hid, *latere*; — still, *quiescere*; — to, *avocumbari*; — under an obligation, *alci gratia derinctum esse*; — scandal, *male audire, conciliis proximi*; — in wait, *alci in insidiis esse*.

Lie, *v. p.* I had a lie, *orge habens velim, mædli*; — die as endure it, *non tuum me quærit, ut patiar malum*.

Lice, *adj. imperio or ditioni alcijs subiectus, or parent, abluens alci*; to be —, *esse in alcijs diti-*

one, parere alci; to become —, *sub alcijs imperium cedere*.

Lieu, in lieu of, *pro, loco, vice*. Lieutenant, *n. subcenturio*; the lord-lieutenant of a country, **præfectus provincie*; the — of the tower, **arcis præfectus*.

Life, *n.* (in opposition to death) *vita, anima, spiritus*; physical —, *vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vitâ esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; scarcely to retain —, *animam rix retinere*; to lose —, *vitam amittere, interfici*; to remain in —, *in vitâ manere*; to put an end to —, *mortem edi*; *consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam alci adimere*; to plot against —, *vitæ alci insidiari*; to condemn to lose —, *capitis damnare alqm*; to despair of (as a physician), *agri salutem desperare*, to punish with the loss of —, *capitis supplicio afficere alqm*; to give —, *procreare, parere alqm*; to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere*; to preserve —, *conservare alqm*; to owe — to some one, *natum esse alqo, alcijs beneficio vivere*; to get off with — and limb, *salvum cadere*; to atone for with your —, *capite luere*; my — is at stake, *caput agitur*; he can scarcely sustain —, *rix habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of life, *victus*; — in public duty, *in republicâ gerenda*; private —, *vita quotidiana*; in the usages of —, *in vitæ consuetudine, vulgo*; to lead a happy —, *vivere feliciter*; — a wretched —, *vitam tolerare inopem*; in regard to time of life, *vita, ætas*; to describe or portray the life of any one, *alcijs vitæ inaginem exprimere*; to review your own —, *vitæ memoriam recollere*; truly to describe —, *similitudinem alcijs effingere ex vero*; (as a word of affection) *mea vitâ / mea lux*; there is no — here, *omnia hic frigent* (or *jucent*); — is not in living but in liking, *non est vivere sed valere vitâ*; while there is — there is hope, *agrotulo dum anima est spes est*; in his — time, *dum adhuc viveret or superaret ætate*; in my —, *in vitâ meâ, dum vivo, me vivo*; he was in danger of his —, *pauli interit*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or reducere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *ad vitam redire, reditum esse* (Eccl.); to lay down his — for, *vitam pro alqo profundere*; to give — to, *animare, revivificare* (Eccl.); — giving, *vitæ habens utilitatem*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum dare*; as if her — and honour, *inquam famâ discrimen agatur ei vitâ*; to cost a person his —, *morle stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to be tried —, *capitis periculum dare*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; I lived a city —, *vitam urbanam æreus auris*; to flee for one's —, *fugâ salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuisssem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad eicem*; full of —, *ritidus, regalis, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animum facere or addere*. Lifeless, *adj. exanimis, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*), *frigidus, jovius, languis* (cold and dull). Lively, *adj. eruditus*; to be —, *rigire*; to grow —, *rigescere*; to make —, *revivificare*; — courage, *virtus animæ*. Livelihood, *n. rigor, vitæ, rictus vitæ*. Livelihood, *n. victus, alimentum*. See Live.

Lift, *v. tr.* tollere, attollere, extollere, locare, allectare; — a person or husband, *alqm in equum abicere*; to — up again, *alqm relevere*; — one's self, *or efferre*; — on high, in sublime tollere; — upright, *erigere*; he — his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; lifted up, *levatus, allectus, arrectus*; — with pride, etc., *superbus, superbi cundus, etc., elatus*. A lift, or aid, *n. subsidium*; to give one —, *alci auxilium or subsidium prestare*; to help at a death —, *latrans alci subterranæ*. A lifting-up, *n. elatio, elevatio*.

Licent, *n. licentulum*.

Ligature, *n. ligatura*.

Licht, (l) = luminous matter, or the result of

(as day-light) *lumen*, *lux* (*lumen* = the source or cause, a lighted body; *lux* = the operation and result; — of the sun, *solis*; — of the moon, *lunæ*; — of the day, *lux diurna*); with the light, *cum primis luce*, *die illucescente*, *sub lucis ortum*; the — of the new moon, *luna recens*, *luna nova*; — full, *luna plena*, *plenilunium*; the — of the eyes, *lucina oculorum*, or merely *lucina*; — of a precious stone, *lux gemmæ*; to give —, *lucem edere*, *fundere*; to see the — of day (or be born), in *lucem edi ex-uscipi*, *nasci*; to grant — (let live), *alri lucis usuram dare*; to come to —, *exire supra terram*, in publicum prodire, in *lucem proferri*, *protrahi*, *detegi*, *patet fieri* (to be uncovered, made manifest); not to —, *lucem non aspicere*, publico carere, *jacere*, in tenebris latere (to remain concealed, used of things); to bring to —, *supra terram educere* (of subterraneous objects), in *lucem proferre*, *protrahere*, *aperire*, *patet facere*, *detegere*, *manifestum facere*; — out of darkness (obscurity) into —, in *lucem vocare e tenebris*, *illustrare et excitare* (of things, e.g. philosophy); to bring again —, *alqd in lucem revocare* (e.g. *reterrescriptores*); the thing appears in a clearer —, *res purior et diucidior evincitur*; to give — to, *lucina immittit alicui rei*, *alci rei lucem afferre*, *alqd illustrare*, *explanare*; — to any one respecting a thing, *edocere alqm alqd or de alqd re*, *explicare alci alqd*; a chamber is light, *culicium illustret*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, *alcjs ralo or luminibus officere*, *obstruere*, *obstare*, *alci offerre*, *obesse*; — your own —, *sibi or utilitati sue or commodis suis male consulere*, *sibi deesse*; to go from —, a sole recedere: to place in a good —, *alqd in bono lumine collocare*, *alci rei lucem afferre*, *alqd lucis alci rei offerre*, *alqd commendare*, *laudare*; — in the clearest —, *alqd clarissimis luce circumfundere*; to place in an odious —, *alqd in turidum adducere*, in *summam turidum*, *adducere*, *alci rei adficere incidium*, *alqm deformare*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci iudicio ridere*; (2) in painting, as opposed to shade, *lumen*; to preserve the — and shade, *lumen et umbras custodire*; light and shade set off a picture, *lumen et umbra commendat pleturam*; (3) = lamp, light, *lumen* (in general), *lucerna* (especially a lamp), *candela* (a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (a wax taper or torch), *obducia* (of fat); small —, *minuta lucina*; to make candles, *candelas sebare*; to light —, *lumen*, *lucernam*, *candelam accendere*; the time when first lights are lighted, *prima lucina*; to seek for, *lumen quærere*; to bring —, *lumen afferre*; to pour — into a person's eyes, *oleum luminis instillare*; my — goes out, *lucerna me deserit* (in writing, etc.), *candela consumpta extinguitur*; with —, *cum lumine or lucerna*, *ad lucem* (*lucina*) or *lucernam*, *luminibus accensis*, *lucernis allatis* (lights being brought); to how marble by —, *ad lucernam* (*lucernas*) *marmor cadere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam* (*cum lucernis*) *scribere*, *alqd lucubrare or elucubrari* (e.g. *epistolam*), *ad lucernam conficere*, *conscribere alqd*; — to study, *lucubrare*; a study by —, *lucubratio*; without —, *sine lumine* (e.g. *exire*). Light, adj. (1) as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (light in itself), *illustris*, *lucidus* (light-spreading), *luminosus*, *albidus* (white), *candidus* (dazzling), *pellucidus* (shining transparent). See Dark, Sun, Luminous.

Light, adj. (as opposed to heavy, *levis* (opp. *gravis*); a — burden, *onus levis*; — armour, *armatura levis*; — clothing, *cutus levis*; — weight, *pundus levis*; — lighter than usual, *pundus vulgari levis*; adv. *leviter* (e.g. *cadere*, to fall); fig. *levis*; a — crime, *crimen levis*; — food, *cibus levis*, *cibus facilis* (of consequent duri); — garment, *vestis levis*; — soil, *solum levis*; — inconceivable, *levis* (opp. *gravis*, weighty), *parvus* (opp. *magnus*); a — wound, *vulnus levis*; — disservice, *mordus levis*; to suffer under —, *leviter agrotare*; — pain, *dolor levis* or *parvus* (slight); adv. *leviter*; — wounded, *leviter laniatus or vulneratus*; to take a thing —, *alqd levi habere*, *negligere*; light-armed infantry,

equites levis armatura; — troops, *milites levis armatura*, or merely *levis armatura*, *milites leces*, *velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rovatis*), *milites expediti* (all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armatura*); light clad or armed, *expeditus*, *nudus* (one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — foot-soldier, *pedes expediti*; — of foot, *velox* (opp. *tardus*), *pernix* (nimble); — step, *ingressus tener*, *tener ac mollis*; he is very — of foot, *inest in eo præcipua pedum pernicitas*; to represent in — sketches, *alqd adumbrare*; a — mind, *animus velox*; adv. *velociter*; to dance lightly, *membra molliter movere*; to speak —, *solute dicere*; light-hearted, *curis rancius*, *curis liber solutusque animus*; I am lighter at heart, *animum recipio*; to make one —, *alqm agilitatem or curis lecare*; — one's life —, *alqm lecare molestias*; a — movement, *motus ad usum expeditior*; it is something light (trivial), *nihil est negotii*, *id nihil habet negotii*, *id facile effici potest*; light of digestion, *facilis ad concoquendum*; — of disposition, *petulans* (forward, impertinent); — minded, *levis*, *levitate præditus*, *canus*.

Lighten, v.intr. *fulgurare*. Lightning, n. *fulgur*. Lightsome, adj. *hilaris*, *alacer* (cheerful). Light-someness, n. *lactitia*, *hilaritas*.

Like, = similar, *similis*, *consimilis*; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; he is no longer like what he was, **prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is like him, *hoc dignum est illo*; adv. *similiter*, *simili modo*. Likeness, n. *similitudo*, *analogia*; it broke out like a storm, *eruit nubis erupit*; you act — the rest, *facis in quidem omnium more*.

Like, v.tr. *amare*, *diligere*, *carum habere alqm*, *delectari alqd re*; I — that, *hoc mihi placet*, *gratum est mihi hoc*, *hoc arripit mihi*; I do not —, *improbatur*, *displicet mihi*; to — one's self, *sibi placere*; to make yourself — a thing = acquiesce, *patienter ferre alqd*; — all things, *quidvis pati*; that pleases me, *libet mihi* (with infin. following); I — it well, *magnopere proba*; I do not — their manners, *displicent eorum mores*; I — the house, *arripit aedem*; if you —, *si istud tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo*. Liking, n. *amor*, *voluptas*, *arbitrium*, *libido*; to one's —, *gratus*, *acceptus*, *genuendus*; with the good — of all, *magnus cum assensu omnium*.

Lily, n. *lilium*; especially the white lily, *album candidum lilium or argentum* (also *rubens*); or from —, *lilaceus* (e.g. *oleum*); the blue —, *iris*; — of the valley, *lilium concallium*; — water, *nymphaea*.

Limb, n. *ora*, *margo* (the edge), *membrum*, *artus* (a member). To limb, or dismember, *membratim discerpere* (so *cadere*).

Limber, or flexible, adj. *flexibilis*, *mollis*, *lentus*; to become —, *lentescere*. Limberness, n. *lentitia*.

Limbo (from *limbus*, an edge, in scholastic theology a place bordering on hell, as *limbus infantium*), *limbus*, *pars quædam inferorum* (Eccl.).

Lime, or lime-stone, n. *calx*; to burn —, *calcem coquere*; quick —, *calx viva*; slaked —, *calx extincta*; — with sand, *calx arenata* (*calx* is sometimes masculine); a — kiln, (*fornax*) *calcaria*; — burner, *calcararius*; a tanner's — pit, *puteus coriis subigendis*; bird —, *risum*; a — twig, *virga ruscata*, *calamus aucupatorius*. To lime, v.tr. with bird-lime, *risco illinere*; limed, *riscatu*. Limy, adj. *glutinosus* (e.g. *terro*, *pus*).

Limit, n. *terminus*, *finis*, *limes*. To limit, or set bounds, v.tr. *limitare* (to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (to put an end to), *certis limitibus or terminis circumscribere*. Limitation, n. *limitatio*; relating to —, *limitarius* (on the borders, e.g. *ciuitas*, *milites*). Limiting, n. *determinatio* (fixing a boundary), *circumscriptione*, *definitio*. Adv. *definite*, *definitive*.

Limn, draw or paint, v.tr. *delineare* (to make an outline), *depingere*, *coloribus ad picturam exprimere*. Limner, n. *pictor*. Limning, n. *pictura*.

Limp, adj. *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus*. Limpness, n. *languor*.

Limp, v.intr. *claudicare, claudum esse* (to be lame); it is a limping story, *claudicat oratio*; tota res vacillat et claudicat. See Lame.

Limpid, adj. *limpidus* (another form of *liquidus*, e.g. *lacus, vox, aqua, vinum limpidissimum*). Limpidness, n. *limpiditas* (e.g. *aquae*). To make limpid, *limpidare* (late).

Linch-pin (of a wheel), *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον), *rota paxillus* (dimin. of *paxus*).

Linden-tree, n. *tilia*; of oi pertaining to —, *tilagineus*; a walk of —, *ambulatio tilis utrimque septa*; a grove of —, *silva tiliarum*.

Line, n. *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea*; curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrentis*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere*; to the —, *ad lineam*; a — in the face or hand, *linea*; the equinoctial —, *equinoctialis circulus*; to pass —, **in regionem trans circulum equinoctialem sitis eire*; a — (as a measure), *pars duodecima digiti*; a boundary —, *finis*; a — (as a standard), *linea, ordo*; in a straight —, *recta linea, recta via*; a — (in poetry), *versus, versiculus*; — of soldiers, *acies*; to draw up the army in three —, *aciem triplicem instruere*; a — in genealogy —, the ascending, *linea superior*, the descending, *linea inferior*; in the father's —, *a patre*; in the mother's —, *a matre*, to be connected with one in the direct —, *arctissimo gradu contingere aliquem*; a — (in litigation), *opus, fossa* — to put a — round, *circumvenire aliquem*; a soldier of the —, *miles legionarius* or *gravis armaturae*; troops —, *legiones, milites gravis armaturae*. To line (or draw lines), v.tr. *lineas ducere per aliquid* — with soldiers, *multitudo manare* — a garment, *vestem lineo*, etc. (*intus*) *munire*. Line = a thin rope, n. *junculus*; a carpenter's —, *amussus, linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea (piscatoria)*; a plumb —, *perpendiculum*; by —, *ad amussum, ex amussum*. Lineal, adj. *linealis* (e.g. *ambitus*). Lineament (from *linea*), used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (the lines, or features, of the face; *cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum decorem lineamenta et formas, Cic.*; *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*).

Linens, n. (as the material), *linum* (λίον, flax, *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in telis est, Cic.*), *linteum, lintea-orum*, n. (properly of linen, that is, linen-cloth, e.g. *vestis, tela*); a dealer in or linen-draper, *linarius*; a — towel, *lintheum*; clad in —, *lintheatus* (e.g. *senex*); a — weaver, *qui lintea texit*; the — trade, *negotium lintheum*; — cloth, *vestis lintea, pannus linteus*; fine —, *carbasus, sindon*; made of —, *carbasus*.

Linger, v.intr. *cessare* (*quis cessas, puer? sharp! no loitering!*), *morari, cunctari, harere, moras necere*; — out, *procrastinare, rem differre, producere, lente rem agere*; to — long in sickness, *dies regrotare*; to kill by a lingering death, *lentā tunc consumere*. Lingerer, n. *cessator, cunctator*. Lingerer, n. *cessatio, cunctatio, mora*; adv. *cunctanter, tarde*.

Lingvist, n. *grammaticus, linguarum multarum intelligens*.

Liniment, n. *unguentum*; a seller of —, *unguentarius*; a shop for —, *taberna unguentaria*; to conduct the business —, *internam unguentariam exercere*; to prepare —, *unguentarium facere*.

Link, or toreh, n. *fax picea*; a small —, *facula*; a — boy, *qui facem praefert ardentem*; a — of a chain, *catena annulus (a ring)*. To link, v.tr. *connectere, conjungere*; — in friendship, *amicitiā consociare, jungere, decinire*; linked in affinity, *affinitate conjunctus or constrictus*. Linking, n. *conjectio, conjunctio*.

Linnets, n. *fringilla cannabina* (L.).

Linsced, n. *semen lini*; — oil, **oleum lini*.

Lint, n. *linteola carpta*.

Lintel, n. *linen superum or superius*.

Lion, n. *leo*; *lioness, leona*; of a —, *leoninus*; a lion's foot, **pes leoninus*; a park of —, **citarium leonum*; a cave —, *caelum leonum*; a — skin, *pellis leonina*; a — claw, *unguis leoninus*; — tail, *cauda leonina*; — keeper, **custos leonum*; — tooth, **leonodon taraxacum* (L.); — voiced, *bene robustus in clamando*; — coloured, *juleus*; — heartedness, *summa animi fortitudo*; a lion's whelp, *catulus*; a sea —, *leo marinus*.

Lip, n. *labrum* (connected with *lambo* and our lip; compare to *lap*); the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (the tip of the lip), *gustasse*, to get a taste of; *labrosus*, having great lips; *labium* (root *lap* = our lap, as in "the dog laps"), *labia demissa*, hanging lips; to touch with the —, *labra admove-re rei*; the name is on my —, *nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris*; lip-wisdom, *ritio tenuis sapientia*; the lip of a wound, *vulneris ora*.

Liquid, adj. *liquidus, fluens*; to grow —, *liquescere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere, liquere*; the liquids, *consonantes liquide* (gram.). Liquidness, n. *liquor, humor*. Liquid, n. *liquor, humor, succus* (juice); full of —, *succi plenus*; without —, *exsuccus* (*orator exsuccus, Quint.*); in —, *ebrius, temulentus*; good —, *bonae note potus*; *potus generosus*; strong —, **liqueores generosi*.

Lisp, v.intr. *balbutire* (properly to stammer); he lisps, *est illi blasa lingua*. Lispering, n. *blasa lingua, blasmus sonus*.

List, n. *ora panni, limbus* (of cloth), *index, album* (catalogue), *numeri* (of soldiers), *cupido* (desire); a — to fight in, *arena*; he enters the —, *in arenam descendit*; to fight in a —, *certamen in seipso committere*; from the — to the goal, a *certus* *ad metum*. To list, v.intr. *vellere, ludere*; as you —, *ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo*; even as I —, *utique animo collibitum est meo*. To list, or enlist, v.tr., — soldiers, *milites conscribere*; to — or become a soldier, *nomen dūre* (militia). A listing of soldiers, *delectus*. Listless, adj. *torpidus, stupidus, languidus, piger*; to be —, *torpere*, to become —, *torpescere*. Listlessness, n. *torpor, socordia*.

Listen, v. *attendere* (animus) *ad rem or alci rei* or *aliquid*, *auscultare aliquid*, *aures praebere alci*, *aures erigere*, *attente bonaque cum venia audire*, *avidis auribus animadvertere, animis* (animus) *adesse, mentem adhibere*. Listener, n. *auscultator*. Listening, n. *auscultatio*.

Litany, n. *litania* (Λιτανεία: compare *litare*, to make an offering); to worship in the —, *litamus facere* (Eccl.).

Literal, adj. *literalis* (properly belonging to a letter of the alphabet); to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpretes*; the — sense, *propria vis*; adv. *proprie*, *ad literam, ad verbum*. Literary, adj. *literarius* (properly relating to reading or writing), *litteratus* (lettered or learned, e.g. *Ciculus nec infacetus et satis litteratus, pueri litteratissimi*); — leisure, *otium literatum*; — monuments, *litterarum monumenta*; — history, *historia litterarum*. Literature, n. *litterae, litterarum monumenta*; to entrust to the care of —, *litteris mandare* or *consignare*; to learn from —, *litteris percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abest historia litteris nostris*; those who are fond of —, *qui litteris delectantur*; the study of —, *litterarum studium*; the knowledge of —, *litterarum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *litteras scire*; one who is —, *litteras scire*; to be without —, *litteras nescire*; he gave some time to —, *non nihil temporis tribuit litteris*; a — journal, **commentarii litterarii*.

Litharge, n. *molybdatris* (μολυβδαίρις), *lithargyros* (λίθαργυρος, literally stone silver).

Lithe, adj. *molles, flexibiles*.

Lithographer, n. **lithographus*. Lithography, n. **lithographia*. Lithographical, adj. **lithographicus*.

Lithotomy, *n.* *gemmarum sculptura* (in art); *calculi exsectio* (in medicine).

Litigate, *v.* *litigare cum aliquo pro aliquo, inter se de aliqua re* (noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.), *lites agere*; the litigants, *litigantes*: Litigation, *n.* *litis, litigatio*. Litigious, *adj.* *litigiosus* (full of strife, given to law-suits), *rixosus* (quarrelsome); to be —, *litibus et jurgis delectari*. Litigiousness, *n.* *litium et jurgiorum amor*.

Litter, *n.* *lectica* (a small bed from *lectus*, a palanquin, carried by slaves called *lecticarii*; to carry one in a —, *aliquo lectici gestare*); a small —, *lecticula* (a small, soft, portable bed); *setura, fetus, scholes* (a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; — of puppies, *catuli uno partu editi*; — for cattle, *stramentum*; — conflation, *turbæ*; to make a —, *res turbare*; what a — about nothing, *quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili*. To litter, *v. tr.* *parere, fetum edere*.

Little, *adj.* *parvus, parvulus* (dim.), *exiguus, minutus, modicus*; *adv.* *haud multum, paulum, paululum, parum* (too little); less, *minor*; least, *minimus*; coins often rendered by diminutives, as little (small) coins, *numuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; is used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paulum lucri*; also by aliquid, e.g. a — pride, *aliquid superbia*; a — man, *homo brevis staturæ*; to be — in stature, *brevis esse staturæ*; — letters, *literæ minutæ*; to cut in — pieces, *minutim concidere, comminuerè aliquo*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *dicendere*; a — boy, *puer infans*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for —, *parumper, paulisper*; in —, *brevis, paulo post*; by — and —, *paulatim, sensim, gradatim, minutatim*; to begin when —, *a parculo incipere*; to have got on from —, *ex tenui principio se promovere*; the great and the —, *summi et infimi*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that shows a —, *illud pusilli animi est*; there is a — difference between us, *est quædam inter nos parva dissensio*; I count myself — worth, *parvi memet existimo*; a — way off, *exiguo intervallo distans*; there is but — difference, *discrimen tenue intercedit*; a — matter serves me, *mihi quidvis sat est*; wait a —, *mahe paulisper*; not a —, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquantum ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — troublesome to me, *nonnulla molestia hæc sunt mihi*; many a — makes a mickle, *adde parvum parvo, magnus accerescit*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; if he fail never so —, *si vel minimum erraverit*; how —, *quantillus, quantulus*; for —, *quantillo*; — soever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; it lacks but —, *parum abest*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum absuit quin occideretur*; — and pretty, *scitulus*; little = poor, mean, *minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus*. A little, *parvum* (e.g. *parvum sanguinis, contentus parvo*). Littleness, *n.* *parvitas*. Less, *minor* (e.g. *Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia*; si pecunia non minor esset facta); minus *nihil*, less than nothing. — Least, *minimus* (e.g. *minimus, very little*), *cibus*; *minimus natus horum omnium Timæus*, the youngest); *minimum*, at least; *minimum valere*, to have no influence; *non minimum commendat*, not a little; *ne minimum quidem*, not in the least.

Liturgy, *n.* *liturgia* (properly a service); *sacra* (Eccl.).

Live, *v. intr.* *vivere, in vita esse, spirare*; yet to —, in *ris esse, superstitem esse*; — no longer, *mortuum esse*; — again, *reviviscere*; to let one —, *aleis vita parcere*; cannot — without, *aliquid vivere non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum quoad vivo*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I — I ita vicam! by my life, *ne vicam* (ne saltem sim) ut; to — so as to please some one, *alci morem gerere*; — for health, *valetudinem suam curare*; — for a thing, *decurum esse rei*; — in a, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *secum (sibi) vivere*; to — on any thing, *vivere re* (for de re), *vesci re, ali re, citant sustentare, victum querere re*; — miserably, *citum tole-*

rare re; to — luxuriously, *laute vivere, liberaliter sibi indulgere*; — poorly, *parce ac duriter vivere*. To live at or in a place, *vivere, esse, versari* (in) *aliquo loco*; — in society, in *circulis esse or versari*; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere or degere*; — happily, etc., *bene, feliciter, misere*, etc., *vivere*; — safe and at peace, *sine injuriâ et in pace vivere*; he knows how to —, **in communi vitâ nec hebes est nec rudis*; remember how short a time you have to —, *vite memor quam sis vi brevis*; as good a man as —, *ipso homo non melior est*. Living, *n.* *vita* (life), *rietus* (food); he gets his — by his brow, *alimenta arcu expedit*; a man's — or estate, *hereditas, bona -orum, n.*; = an ecclesiastical benefice, **beneficium ecclesiasticum*. See Life.

Liver, *n.* *hepar -atis*; *n.* (ἥπαρ), *pure Latin jecur*; of the —, *hepaticus*; liver-grown, *cujus jecur solito majus increvit*; diseased in the —, *hepaticus*; — complaint, *morbus hepaticus* (late).

Livery, *n.* **vestis familiaris, *cultus familiaris, *vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt*; — servant, *famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis*; a liveryman of a company, *sodalis, *qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incedere*; livery and seisin, **mancipatio, *adfectio, *consignatio fundi in alienam possessionem*; to give —, **emancipare, jus in alium transferre*; to keep horses at —, *equos meritorios or eccelegias alere*.

Livid, *adj.* *lividus* (used with rancori, corago, dens, brachia, ora); a — colour, *livor*.

Lizard, *n.* *lacerata*.

Lo, *en, ecce, aspice, ecceum†, ellum†, f. ecceam†, ecceillum†*.

Load, *n.* *onus* (e.g. *merces et onera, tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, onus ciborum, onus navium, onus centria*), *sarcina* (from *sarcio*, I fill, I stuff; a bundle; baggage; *sarcinas projicere*, to throw away bag and baggage; *legionem sub sarcinis adoriri*); a cart —, *rehes*; a horse —, **quantum equus ferre or trahere potest*; a load on the mind, *tristitia, molestia, animi dolor or agrytudo*.

To load, *v. tr.* *onerare, gravare* (properly to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. *membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati*); he — the people excessively; *nimum oneris plebi imponat; opprimere* (to press down or oppress); *Loaded, onustus, oneratus*. Loader, *n.* *qui onerat*. See Burden.

Load-star, or Lode-star, *cynosura* (κυνόσουρα, dog's tail, the constellation of the North Pole); belonging to —, *Cynosuris -idis, f.*

Loadstone, *n.* *lapis magnus, or magnus*; relating to the —, *magneticus*.

Loaf, *n.* *panis*; *forma panis, collyra* (a round cake); a sugar —, **sacchari meta*.

Loam, *n.* *lutum*; loamy, *lutosus*.

Loan, *n.* *res mutuata or mutua data or commodata*; — of money, *versura, pecunia mutua or credita*; to effect a —, *versuram facere ab aliquo*; to put out to —, *aliquid alci mutuum dare or credere*. See Borrow, Lend.

Loath, *adj.* *incitus*; to be —, *gravatim or agere aliquid facere*; I am —, *piet me* (so referre piget me, piget me dicere); I was very — to do it, *animum haud facile inducere potui, perinritus feci*. To loathe, *v.* *fastidire, nersari, abhorrere a re, alienissimum a re animum habere*. Loathsome, *adj.* *molestus, fastidium pariens alci, fastidiosus*. Loathing, *n.* *fastidium, tadum, nausea*; to cause —, *alci fastidium creare or movere, nauseam facere*. Loath-omeness, *n.* *fastiditas*.

Lobby, *n.* *vestibulum*.

Lobe of the lungs, *n.* **lobulus pulmonum*.

Lobster, *n.* *cammarus* (κάμπαρος).

Local, *adj.* by the genitive *loci, regionis*, etc. (e.g. *locorum difficultates*; local difficulties; *loci opportunitas*; a local advantage or convenience). Locality, *n.* *locus, or loci natura or situs*.

Lock, *n.* *claustrum* (properly a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, *esse sub claustris*

or clavi; a pad —, **claustrum pensile*; a pick —, *clavis adulterina*; a — smith, *faber claustrarius*; — of a gun, **ignarium*; a — in a river, **septum*, **emissarium*; — of hair, *cirrus*; — of wool, *flocus*. To lock, v.tr. *obsistere* (with *adificium*, *ostium*, also *aures*); lock the door on the inside, *obsistere ostium intus*; to — in, *claustrum includere*; — out, *claustrum foras excludere*; — up, *alqm concludere*; — a waggon, **rotas stringere*. A locker, or cupboard, n. *armarium*. Locket (of gold), *collare aureum*.

Locomotive, n. **machina quæ cum habet se movendi*.

Locust, n. *locusta*.

Lodge, n. *casa* (a cot), *tugurium* (a hut); a small —, *casula*, *tugurium*; a porter's —, *janitoris casa*. A lodging, or temporary abode, n. *deversorium*, *deversorium*. A lodger, n. *deversor*. To lodge, v.intr. *deversari apud alqm* (so in *domo alicj*); v.tr. *hospitio excipere*, *tecto recipere*, *deversorium alicj suppeditare*.

Loft, n. *tabulatum* (a story); a cock —, *cænaculum superius*; hay —, *fanile*; corn —, *granarium*, *cella penaria*; fruit —, *pomarium*.

Lofty, *celsus*, *excellens*; a — mind, *animus excelsus*, *magnus animus et excelsus*; a man of a —, *vir excelsus et magnus*, *vir celsus et erectus*; — of a — spirit, *vir olati ingenii*. Loftiness, *celsitudo* (corporis, tallness, height), *excelsitas* (montium, fig. animi). See Elevation, High.

Log, n. *caudez*, *stipes*, *truncus*; a little —, *trunculus*.

Logarithm, n. **logarithmus*.

Loggerhead, n. *caudez*, *stipes*, *fungus*; to fall to —, *concertare*, *inter se decertare*.

Logic, n. **ars logica*; logical, **logicus*; a — arrangement, *dispositio*; adv. **logice*. Logician, n. **qui artem logicam proficitur*, **artis logicæ peritrus*.

Loin, n. *lumbus*; a little —, *lumbulus*; of lamb, etc., **lumbus agnus*, *otinus*, *porcinus*, *vitulinus*; having his loins broken, *delumbis*, *elumbis*; a sirloin of beef, **lumbus bovinus*.

Loiter, v.intr. *cessare*. See Linger.

Loil, v.intr. *inniti*, *recumbere*, *recubare*; — in bed, *lecto indulgere*, *nidium tepidum facere*; to — out the tongue, *linguam exserere*.

Lonely, Lonesome, Lone, adj. *solus*, *solitarius* (e.g. *cæna sola*, *vita solitaria nihil amat*), *desertus*. Loneliness, n. *solitudo*, *solitas* (late).

Long, adj. (1) = extension in space, *longus*, *procerus* (tall), *promissus* (hanging down); very —, *perlongus*; somewhat —, *longulus*; exceedingly —, *prælongus*; a very — (tall) fellow, *longurio*; a — garment, *vestis talaris*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; to defer for a — time, in *longinquum tempus differre rem*; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative, e.g. six feet —, *longus pedes sex* or in *longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis*, *pedem longus*; half a foot —, *semipedalis*; two feet —, *bipedalis*; a cubit —, *cubitalis*; (2) = extension in time, *longus*, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*; — before, *ante multos annos*; the longest day, *dies solstitialis*; — night, **nox brumalis*; a — syllable, *syllaba longa*; to make a syllable —, *syllabam producere*; the time appears to me —, *mora lenta me offendit*; during a — while, *dum*; a — time before, *multum ante alqd*; a — time after, *multum post alqd*; for or during three years, *tres annos*, *per tres annos*; for many — years I have not been at Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*; long-armed, **longis brachiis*; — legged, *longis cruribus*; — haired, *comatus*; — hands, *longis manibus*; — feet, *pedibus longis*; lasting —, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*, *diutinus*; longer, *diutius*, *longius*; — than a year, *amplius anno*; — than six months, *sex menses sunt et amplius*; too —, *longum est, jam diu est*; not so —, *haud diudum*; by a — way, *longe*, *multo*; he is — from being an orator, *multum abest ut sit orator*. Long = slow or dilatory, *tardus*, *lentus*, *egnis*, *piger*; a — business, *lentum negotium*. Long ago, *jampridem*, *antiquitus*, *olim*,

multis sensibus or *annis abhinc elapsis*, *jamdiuturnum*, *præteritis temporibus*. Longitude, n. *longitudo*. Longitudinal, adj. in *longitudinem*, *per longitudinem*.

Long for or after, v.tr. *desiderare* (to feel or regret the loss or want of, e.g. *desiderant ut oculi mei, quum tu esses Cyrenis*, Cic.) *alqd* or *alqm*, *alqd ab alqm*, *alqd in alqm*; *desidero alicj rei tueri* or *flagrare*, *summo perecere alqd*, *concupiscere* (to desire); he — to be at play, *gessit puribus colludere*; to set one a longing, *desiderium alicj facere*; I long to be at Athens, *desiderium Athenarum me cepit*; *esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum*; you make me — for you greatly, *me tanto desiderio officis*; adv. *cupide*, *flagranter*, *ardenter*.

Look, n. *aspectus* (oculorum), *obtus*; to direct a — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convertere* or *conferre in rem*; — at a person, *intueri*, *aspicere alqm*; to throw a — on yourself, *oculos in se convertere*; to be the object of people's looks, *conspicuum esse*; = appearance, *cultus*; a severe —, *ultus severus*; a penetrating —, *mentis* or *ingenii acies*; to throw — with the eyes, *oculo loqui*, *signa dare*. To look, *videre*, *spectare*; — at. *aspicere*, *intueri*; — into, *inspicere*, *oculis difigere*; to — on, *aspicere*, *contemplari*, *servare oculis*, to show by your looks, or look like, *præ se ferre*, *prodere*, *significare*, *apparere*, *ostendi*, *videri*, *speciem habere*; see how I —, *contemplamini vultum*; — what you do, *vide quid agas*; let him — to that, *ipse viderit*; they — as if they had run away, *speciem fugæ præbent*; to — glad, *vultu lætissimi præferre*; — confused, *ore confuso esse*; to — before, *prospicere*; — back, *respicere*; — round, *circumspicere*; — down, *despicere*; — big, *se magnifice jactare*; — cheerfully, *frontem explicare*; — for, *querere*; — for = expect, *expectare*, *præstolari*; — to, *curare*; — after, *custodire*, *curam habere*; — up, *aspicere*; — wistfully on, *intentis* or *flagrantibus oculis alqm conuertere*; — wantonly, *lascivis oculis alqm aspicere*; — upon, = esteem, *magni facere*; — well or ill, *bonam* or *incommodam valetudinem ore* or *vultu prodere*.

Loom, n. *jugum tertorium*.

Loom, v.intr. in *conspicuum dari*.

Loon, n. *homo nihili*, *nequam*.

Loop, n. **linea in laquei speciem collecta*, **foramen per quod linea transeunt*; a — hole, *foramen*, *fenestra* (an opening), **fenestella* (for ordnance). Looped, in *laquei speciem collectus*.

Loose, adj. *fluxus* (flowing), *laxus*, *remissus*, *flaccidus*, *resolutus*, *exsolutus*, *dissolutus* (wicked), *nequam* (worthless), *remissus* (careless); a — young man, *adolescens discinctus* or *perditus* atque *dissolutus*; a man of — principles, *vir nullâ fide* or *pravus moribus*; a — tooth, *dens mobilis*; to break —, *claustra perfringere*, *se expedire*, *auferre*. To loose, or loosen, v.tr. *laxare* (to loosen internally, e.g. *littera se laxat in cortice*), *solvere* (to loosen from outward bonds or restraints, e.g. *solvit corollas de nostrâ fronte*, a corpore *brachia*, *vinculum epistolæ*). Looseness, n. *laxitas*. Loosening, n. *laxatio*. Loosely, adv. *laxe*.

Lop, v.tr. *tondere*, *dētondere*, *amputare* (vines), *putare* (to prune), *deputare*, *cadere*, *deacuminare* (to cut off the top or head of a tree, late).

Loquacious, adj. *loquax*, *garrulus* (chattering).

Loquacity, n. *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*.

Lord, n. *dominus* (from *domus*; with *adificii*, *navis*, *insularum*, *ædium*, *equi*, *gentium*, etc.), *dynastes* (ὀδυστάς); titular lords, **domini honorarii*; made a —, **ad baronis dignitatem erectus*; the lords (or peers of England in the House of Lords as-embled), **principes Angliæ*; the House of —, **conventus principum*; my — I vili illustres I to lord it over, *dominari in alqm*. Lordly, adj. *fastidiosus*, *elatus*, *imperiosus*; adv. *magnifice*. Lordliness, n. *fastidium*, *arrogantia*. Lordship, n. *dominatus* (*dominatum occupare*, Cic.), *dominatio* (*dom. unius*, monarchy or tyranny), **principatus* (territory), *provincia*, *terra*, *ager*.

Lores, n. eruditio, doctrina.

Lose, v.tr. amittere, perdere, jacturam rei facere, priuari, orbati re; — one eye, altera oculo capi; — the leaves (of trees), folia nudari; — the head, titia priuari; — your mind, a mente deseri; — hope, spe excludere; — patience, patientiam rumpere; — time, tempus perdere; to have no time to —, morandi tempus non habere; without —, sine mora; — the road, decurrere itinere; — the course, cursum non tenere; — sight of land, c. conspectu terra auferri; — of one, alqm c. conspectu amittere; never to — sight of, alqd nunquam dimittere; — much by one, magnam in algo jacturam facere; — a thing, magnam detrimentum capere ex re; to be lost, amitti, perdi, perire, absumi; to give up for —, desperare de re; the sick give up all for —, agros salutem desperant; to lose yourself, amitti; — (of colours), transire; to be lost in thought, in cogitatione deficiunt esse; the mountain lo-est itself in the plain, mons in planitiem se subducit; I am lost, perii; the ships were — at sea, merse sunt naves (in) mari; the goods — by shipwreck, bona naufragio interierunt.

Loser, n. qui damno afficitur; he was a great —, ei pactione magni damno affectus est. Losing, n. amissio. Loss, n. damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium; to sustain a —, damna pati, calamitates subire, incommoda affici; it was a — to me, damno mihi fuit; without the — of one ship, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus; to repair a —, damnum rescare; I am at a —, animus hæret mihi, animus pendet.

Lot, n. sortis, sortitio, sortitus; by —, sorte, sortito; to determine by —, ad sortem revocare, sorti committere alqd; to draw —, sortem ducere, sortiri, sortitionem facere; — lot, sortiri alqd; — among one another, sortiri inter se; I have a happy —, bene mecum agitur; — unhappy —, citam mihi a. n. dego. Casting of lots, n. sortitio, sortitus; an urn for —, urna, hydra; divination by —, sortilegium. Lottery, n. alea sortium; to buy in the —, sortem redimere; a — ticket, tessera alearis; to draw the —, sortes ducere; 'tis all a —, nihil interfluit est.

Loat, adj. clarus (clear), magnus (strong); a — noise, strepitus; — cry, clamor, magnus clamor; — voice, vox clara, vox magna; to speak —, clamare, vociferari; — louder, vocem attollere; adv. clare, clara voce, magni or summi voce. Loudness, n. claritas vocis, vocis magnitudo, vox clara.

Lounge, v.intr. agne otium terere, nihil agere. Lounger, n. homo desens, iners, cunctator. Lounging, n. desidat.

Louse, n. pediculus; a small —, cimex; a wood —, asellus; a dog —, ricinus. To louse, v.tr. pediculis alicui legere. Lousy, adj. pediculosus, pediculis oblitus; the — disease, morbus pedicularis. Lousiness, n. pediculorum eis magna or copia, sorat.

Lout, n. homo rusticus, stipes, caudex.

Love, n. amor, caritas, pietas, benevolentia, studium; — towards, amor erga alqm, voluntas or studium in alqm; to confess one's —, narrare alicui amorem suum; to be given to — (in a bad sense), rebus ceteris creditum esse; out of —, propter amorem; for —, precamore; to show — to, affectum prestare alicui; love = a favourable disposition, studium alicui rei; to have —, alicui rei amicum esse; sick of —, æger amore; worthy of —, amandus, amore dignus; a character —, mores amabiles; a declaration of —, amoris sui declaratio, verba amorem sententia; a showing of —, significatio amoris; books of —, oculi amorem facientes; a — letter, epistola amatorie scripta; a service of —, officium; a — poem, c. carmen amatorium; the joys of —, gaudia amoris; a — story, res amoraria, amores; n. — conversation, sermo amantium; — chat, c. susurrus amantium; the fire of —, amoris incendium; the god of —, deus amoris, Cupido, Amor; the goddess of —, dea amoris, Venus; my —! mea voluptas! meum cor! Loves, a. amores; to pursue —, amores sectari. Loving,

n. amatio. To love, v.tr. amare (with natural affection), diligere (as friends), carum habere alqm, studere alicui, amore complecti alqm, amare prout qui alqm, amore alicui teneri, amore alicui captum esse; — very much, alqm mirifice diligere, alqm in oculis gestare; — above all, unico diligere alqm; — letters, literarum studiosum esse; to love = to be wont, solere. Loved, curus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis; very much —, percurus. Loving, amans, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens. Lovely, adj. amabilis, cultu gratiosus, ad aspectum venustus, blandus.

Low, adj. (not high) humilis (opp. to altus); demissus, depressus (sunk), humilis et depressus. Adv. humiliter; to flow —, tenui aqua fluere, depressore esse (of rivers, streams, water); in a low place, in loco demisso (depresso); to be —, stitum esse, depressum esse. Fig. a low voice, gravis vox; — of price, tilis, pretium vile (or parvum); a lower price, pretium rilius (minus); to buy for —, parvo or tili (pretio) alqd emere, paucos are alqd emere; (in regard to condition) low, humilis (humble), ignobilis, obscurus (as to the birth and ancestors), tenuis (as to property); lower, inferior (in position); very low, infimus (in position), sordidus (as to origin); of low birth, humilis or ignobilis, obscurus or tenui loco ortus, humilis fortuna ortus; of the lowest —, infime conditionis et fortuna; infimus, sordido loco ortus; of the lower orders, tenuioris ordinis, tenuior; the lowest of the people, infima plebs; the lowest class of men, ultime sortis homines, infimis ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum; having a low tone or method of thinking, humilis, illiberalis (unworthy a gentleman), abjectus (despicable, employed with animus). Adv. humiliter, illiberaliter, algere; to think —; humiliter sentire; to act —, humiliter (illiberaliter) se præbere; (in style) as low or humble, oratio pedestris (prose, as opposed to poetry), plebeius sermo (the language of the common people). Lowness, n. humilitas (trees, vessels); (of the voice) gravitas; (of the price) rilitas; (of the condition) humilitas (generis); (of the mode of thought) humilitas, illiberalitas; (of expression) humilitas. To lower, v.tr. demittere (to let down), submittere (e.g. fasces, se ad pedes animas, to allow the courage to sink); — the price, pretium rerum imminuere.

Low (as an ox), v.intr. mugire, boare. Lowing n. mugitus.

Lower, as the brow lowers, frontem capere contrahere, corrugare; the sky —, caelum nubibus obducitur. Lowering, n. tristitia.

Loyal, adj. fidus, fidelis, obsequium præstans. Loyalty, n. fidelitas, obsequium; proved —, not et explorata fidelitas; a person of great —, speciatissima fidei vir; to show —, fidem præstare, servare, conservare.

Lozenge, (1) = geometrical figure, rhombus; (2) = a small cake, massa medicata.

Lubber, ignarus, signis; adv. pigre, segnitèr.

Lucid, adj. lucidus, clarus. See Bright, Clear.

Lucifer (= the morning star), Lucifer, Phosphorus.

Luck, n. fortuna, fors, sors, casus; good —, fortuna secunda, res secunda; bad —, adversa fortuna, res adversa; blind —, fortuna cæca; good — to it! bene veritas! to have —, fortunâ uti i re; — in gambling, prospera alea uti; — in war, prosperè pugnare; to have no —, fortunâ desertu esse. Lucky, adj. felix, fortunatus, faustus; ad fauste, feliciter, ex animi sententiâ, auspicate.

Lucre, n. lucrum (gain), questus (acquirement for lucre's sake, lucri causâ. Lucrative, ad lucrum, questuosus.

Lucubration, n. lucubratio (properly a night study, lucubrationem meam perire); a slight —, lucubratiuncula.

Ludicrous, adj. ridiculus, perdidiculus, ridendus deridendus.

Lug, or carry, v.tr. trahere, echere. Luggag n. impedimenta —orum, n.

Lukewarm, adj. *tepidus, tepens*, to be —, *tepeſce*; to grow —, *tepeſcere*; = indifferent, adj. *lentus*, *emissus*, *negligens*. Lukewarmness, *tepor* (e.g. *maris*), *frigus*, *animus alienatus*.

Lull, n. *sopor*. To lull, *sopire, delinire*; — a child, *cantando sopire infantem*, the tempter is lulled, *tempeſtates (so tenti) sopiuntur*. Lullaby, *lallum* or *lallus* (late), to sing n —, *lallare* (to sing lalla, e.g. *u alius mammae, lallare iecusas*).

Lumber, n. *scruta-orum*, n.

Luminous, *luminosus* (having light), *lucidus* (giving light); a — arrangement *lucidus ordo*; — variation, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*, the thoughts of, etc., are not —, *sententia auctoris lucem desiderant*; to set forth arguments in a — way, *argumenta sermone dilucido et distincto dicere*. Adv. *lucide, dilucide, perspicue, aperte, plane*, comb. *aperte atque dilucide, dilucide et perspicue*. See Light, Sun.

Lump, n. *massa, gleba* (especially of earth, a soil); — of flesh, *caro*; a small —, *massula, glebula*; a large —, *mollis*; a round —, *globus*. To be lumped, *conglomerari*. Lumpish, adj. *hebes, stupidus*, to grow —, *hebesce*.

Lunar, adj. *lunaris* (with *cursor, coitus*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*; the — light, *lumen lunae*; — spots, *maculae lunae*; — month, *mensis lunaris*; — eclipse, *luna defectus, luna deficiens*. Lunar, n. *lunaria* (L). Lunation, n. *menstruus lunae cursus*. Lunatic, adj. *lunaticus*. A lunatic, n. *lunaticus*. Lunacy, n. *morbus lunaticus, insaniamus*.

Lunch, n. *gustatio*; (in the evening) *merenda*. See Eat, Meals.

Lung, n. *pulmo*; lungs, *pulmones, latera -um*, n., to have good —, *bonis lateribus esse*; to shout with all your —, *magna voce clamare*; infl. inflammation in the —, *inflammatio pulmonum*, dis-ease in the —, *cutum pulmonis* or *pulmonum*; the disease of the —, *morbus pulmonum*; an ulcer in the —, *pulmonis (pulmonum) ulcus*.

Lupine, n. *lupinus, lupinum, lupinus albus* (L).

Lure, n. *illicebria*; to entice by —, *illicere*, to be under the lure of pleasure, *illicebis excitari concupiscentis*, to surrender to —, *cedere se vitiorum illicebis*.

Lurid, adj. *luridus* (of the colour of a corpse, used with *sol, pellis, dens*, etc.).

Lurk, v. int. *latere* (*λατῶμαι, latet anguis in herba*), *latitare* (intensive of *latere*), *latescere* (to begin to lurk or to hide one's self). A lurking-place, n. *latebra*.

Luscious, adj. *prædulcis, luxuriosus*. Lusciousness, n. *dulcedo*.

Lust, n. *libido, turpis cupiditas, fæda voluptatis appetitio, libidinis æstus, appetitio inhonestior, venereus ardor, concupiscentia* (Eccl.). To lust after, *concupiscere* (to desire earnestly), *ardere libidine alius*.

Lustration, n. *lustratio* (a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*).

Lustre, n. *nitro, fulgor, splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alius rei*. Lustrous, adj. *splendidi, splendens*, to be —, *splendere* (e.g. *splendet pontus, non toga splendet*), to become —, *splendescere*, to make —, *splendidiare* (lute).

Lusty, adj. = full of vigour, *valens, validus, corporis validus*; = large and stout, *robustus* (opp. *imbecillus*, e.g. *robusti et talentis satellites, juvenis robustissima*), *lactosus, obesus*, to be —, *rigere, corpore rigere*, to grow —, *rigescere*. Lustiness, n. *vigor, corporis vigor, corporis robur*.

Lute, n. *lyra, barbitant*; the strings of a —, *chordæ, nervi*; to play on —, *lyd canere*; a player —, *lyricen, lyristes*.

Luxurious, adj. *luxuriosus, sumptuosus, mollis, delicatus*, adv. *luxuriose, delicate, molliiter*. Luxury, n. *luxus, luxuria, cultus effusior* or *delicatus*; articles of —, *res ad luxuriam pertinentes, merces delicata, deliciae*.

Lynx, n. *lynx* (*λυξ*, e.g. *lynxes Bacchi iariæ*).

Lyric, n. *lyra* (*λυρα*). Lyricist, adj. *lyricus* (e.g. *soni, oates*), a — poem, *poema lyricum*; — poet, *poeta lyricus* or *melicus*. Lyrist, n. *lyricen*.

MACERATE, v. tr. (1) to make lean, *ad maciem perducere* (in an absolute sense); anything, *aliquid ad maciem perducere* (e.g. *corpus*, of the medical man), *aliquid extenuare* (to make thin, e.g. *corpus alius, se*); quite macerated, *tegrandi mare torridus*; to become —, *marescere* and *marescere*, *emacrescere* and *emacrescere*, to waste away, *corpore amittere* (of a person, in reference to his physical strength, opp. *corpus facere*, to make blood), to fall off, away, *decidere* (in the feet, etc.), to consume, wear out, *excedere*; the fever — the body, *febris depascitur* (Virg.), to pine away, *tabescere* (through desire, *desiderio*, through grief, *dolore*, (2) = to steep almost to solution (e.g. food is — in the stomach), *marescere* (e.g. flax, fish), see Soak, Thin, Soften. Maceration, n. by the above verbs, the act of soaking, —, *macratio* (of flax, fish), *perfusio* (pouring much water over anything).

Machinal, adj. **machina similis* (in a lit. sense, of things), adv. *machina instar* (in a lit. sense). Machination, n. *concilium* (in general), a secret, malicious design, *machina, machinatio, conatus*; to make secret —, *clandestinus consiliis operam dare, consilia clam mure*, to make —, *consilia coquere* or *concoquere*; to plan out a scheme for any one, *consiliis auctorem esse alius*; why did you make such an abominable — against me? *quo meo merito tantum facinus in me cogitasti?* to do a thing through any one's —, *aliquo auctore facere aliquid, alio instigante* or *impulsore, alius impulsu facere aliquid*. Machinate, v. tr. *facere* (in general), *patiari* (to accomplish), *moli*; (to form some difficult plan and try to carry it out, to contrive, e.g. *bellum in animo*, to meditate misfortune against any one, to aim a blow at any one's happiness, at the prosperity of the country, *alici calamitatem, republicæ pestem*), *machinari aliquid* (through intrigues, e.g. *bellum*, misfortunes for any one, *alici calamitatem, pestem in alium*); *coquere* (to concoct, e.g. *bellum*), to — a conspiracy, *conspirationem facere*, to — revolt, *seditionem concitare*. Machinator, n. *auctor*; see Instigator. Machine, n. *machina* (*μηχανή*), *machinatio, machinamentum* (machinery), *compages* (lit. commissure; in the golden age, *pegma*), the — fabric of the human body, *compages corporis*, also *figura corporis*, man is a mere —, **homo non movetur nisi externo pulsu*, of a man that is a slow — (at his work), *lentum negotium*, workmanship of a —, *artificium, artis opus, opus arte factum* or *effectum* or *perfectum, res artificiosa* (in general). Machinery, n. *machinatio, machinamenta -orum*, n., *machina*, building of —, **fabricatio machinarum*, knowledge of —, *scientia machinalis*. Machinist, n. *machinator*.

Mackel, n. *scombe*.

Mactation, n., by *mactare*.

Mad, adj. *mente capto, abalienatus* (not right in the head), *iracundus* (furious), *insanus* (not right in the head, one who acts, speaks as if he was), e.g. *homo, meeting, concio*, what shows madness, e.g. *cupiditas*, *ira* (of unsound mind), *delirius* (delirious), *rigens, raving, furens*; one who has a fit of madness, *rabidus* (of animals, e.g. dogs, then of persons that have the same madness, e.g. when bitten by a — dog), *furius, furiosus, rabiosus* (*furiosus*, of persons; then also of things, e.g. *cupiditas*, *ira*), *insanus*, of the degree of madness, and of animals that are mad, then also of persons that have the same madness as animals, then of things that show madness, e.g. *furivum*, *furibundus*, going on like a madman; *bacchans* (running about as one distracted), *mirus*

(strange, e.g. *mira*, curious stuff); to make, drive any one —, *ad insaniam adigere aliquem*; in *furorē impellere aliquem*, *amentem facere aliquem*, in *rabiem agere aliquem* (of animals, and men in a state of animal madness); *ad insaniam redigere aliquem*, *ad insanitatem adigere*, *efferrē* (all those of men; = to provoke to madness); to go —, in *furorē verti* or *impelli*, *amentem fieri*, in *insaniam incidere* (of actual madness), *ad insaniam venire*, in *rabiem agi* (of animals, and of men bit by animals), *mente alienari* (to go out of one's mind), *furorē efferrē*, *efferrē* (both = to fly into a passion, of men); I am fit to go —, *ex mei compos sum*, *ex animi et mentis compos sum*; to go almost — about a thing (through violent desire), *ad insaniam concupiscere aliquid*; like a — man, *furibundus*, *furētilis similis*; to be —, *mente captum*, *mente alienatum esse*, *delirare* (all three = not to be in one's right senses), *rabidum* or *rabiosum esse*, *insanire* (the latter term of actual madness, through illness; all of men and animals), *furere* (to be in a rage); a — dog, *canis rabidus* or *rabiosus*; a — man, *homo insanus* (one who acts without sense), *homo iracundus* (of a passionate man); a — undertaking, *amentia*, *insania*; are you —? *satin sanus es?* *sanus es?* he won't be —, *non insaniatur illum puto*; to be — against any one, *vehementissime irasci* or *succensere alicui*; to love any one to madness; *insane amare aliquem*; (in a fig. sense) of any thing —, *insanus* (e.g. *substructiones*, substructures; *moles*, building), *furiosus*, *rabiosus* (frantic, e.g. *libido*); *effrenatus* (ungovernable, e.g. *libido*), *acerrimus* (very violent, most exasperating, e.g. *guin*), *ingens* (immense, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*). Madhouse, * *domus quā continentur homines insani* or * *domus in quā curantur mente capti*; he is only fit for bedlam, the —, *huic kelleboro opus est* (Plaut.), *naviget Anticyram* (Hor.). Madman, *homo insuriosus* or *insanus*; one who is bold to madness, madheaded, *homo stolidus feror*; one who is mad with rage, passionate, *homo iracundus*. Madness, *n. rabies* (especially the wild outbreaks of —, both in men and in animals), *furor* (fury of passion); *amentia* (lunacy), *insania* (if any one acts in direct opposition to sound reason, — as the consequence of illness or of violent passion), *lymphaticus metus* (from groundless, absurd fear or fright, *qui sine mente sunt*, instead of being simply *sine ratione*); to love to —, *perdite* or *missere amare*; boldness approaching, verging on —, *stolidā audacia*; *temeritas*.

Madder, *n. rubia*.

Magazine, *n. (1)* = store, and — in ships, *horreum* (barn), *receptaculum alius rei* (repository for corn, goods, etc.); a safe to keep eatables in, *armarium promptuarium*; larder, *cella promptuaria*; to establish —, *horrea ponere*; *ordicare*; at certain places, *horrea certis locis constituere*; the key to the —, *clavis horrei*; clerk to the —, * *ab horrei rationibus*; managor, governor of the —, *horrearius* (Jct.); see Granary; (2) = pamphlet, index (an Index), * *promptuarium* (a catalogue, handbook of literature); see Journal.

Maggot, *n. (1)* = a worm, *vermis*, *vermiculus* (in general); a wood worm, *teredo* — *inis*, *f. (teredo)*, or *tarmes* (tarmes also a worm that eats flesh, *opry*), *ascūris* — *idis* (L.); (2) = a whim, see Whim. Maggoty, adj. *terminosus*; see Whimsical.

Magi, *n. magus* (μαγος). Magic, *n. ars magica*, *magice* (μαγικη, post-Aug.), *disciplina magica* (as a science); adj. *magicus* (μαγικός); (fig.) *venustissimus*, *amoenissimus* (of scenery); a — power (in a fig. sense), * *mira quaedam vis*, *vis magica*; a — sentence, formula, of —, *carmen*, *canticum*; — words (pronounced as a matter of form); *cantio*, *vocabulum magicum*; to recite — words, formulae, *incantare carmen*; — song, *cantus magicus*; — riddle, * *cingulum magicum*; the cestus or girdle of Venus, *cestus* or *cestos* — *i. m. (aeorō)*; a — herb, *verberna*; — lantern, * *laterna magica*; — hieroglyphics, *linguae magice*; — remedy, *cenenum*

(poison); (as the preparation of charms and — draughts), *veneficium*; u — rod, *cirga* or *virgula divina*; — rotation, *rhombus* (ῥόμβος); juggler's tricks, —, *praestigiae*; an amulet, spell, preservative, *amuletum* (φουλακτήριον).

Magistracy, *n. munus magistratum*. Magistrate, *n. magistratus*, *is* (in the sing. of one person; in the plur. = town-council); town-council, civic authorities, *senatus*; by order of the —, *edicto*.

Magnanimity, *n.*; see Generosity. Magnanimous, adj.; see Generous.

Magnet, *n. quod ad se attrahit, allicit*. Magnetic, *Magnetical*, adj. * *magnesium* (e.g. *magnesia saxa*, *Lucret.*); * *magneticus* (e.g. *magnetica gemma*; *Claud. de Magn.*); — power, * *attrahendi quae dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), * *mira quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). Magnetism, *n. magnetismus* (technical term); animal —, * *magnetismus animalis*; compass-needle, or — needle, * *acus magnetica*. Magnetize, *v.tr.* and *intr.* * *vi magnetica aliquid induere* (in a lit. sense); in a fig. sense, * *manuum contractione mulcere, permulcere*.

Magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (of any thing grand and splendid in its outward appearance, e.g. houses, instruments, banquets, games, also of deeds, actions, etc.), *splendidus* (splendid, of a thing imposing through its beautiful exterior), *comb. splendidus et magnificus*; *præclarus* (eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent, e.g. *bestia*, *factum*, *indoles*), *comb. magnificus et præclarus*; *lautissimus* (very wealthy made, arranged, exquisite, e.g. instruments, utensils, banquet), *comb. magnificus et lautissimus*; *amēnus* (pleasant, delightful, e.g. part of a country, buildings, etc.), *egregius* (lit. distinguished, of a thing, person, among its fellows, in comparison with others); *eximius* (distinguished through peculiar advantages, e.g. *ingenium*). Adv. *magnifice*, *splendide*, *præclare*, *lautissime*, *egregie*; to live in a — style, *largiter se invitare* (as regards eating and drinking), *magnifice vivere* (as regards outward appearance, show), *luzuriose vivere* (of luxurious and dissipated habits); the matter went off magnificently, *prorsus ita res*. Magnificence, *n. magnificentia*, *splendor* (outward splendour; *splendor* also = inward excellency, which shows itself outwardly, e.g. *animi*), *res magnifica*, *splendida* (a splendid thing), *dignitas* (the beauty of any thing, derived from external grandeur, so as to excite admiration), *cultus* (splendours regards dress and costly household-utensils), *lautitia* (of an expensive mode of living), *apparatus* (a great set-out, splendid preparations, e.g. on some particular occasion), *comb. lautitia omnis apparatusque*; *luxus*, *luxuria* (luxury; *luxus* = state of dissipation, *luxuria* = inclination to indulge in expensive habits, especially of a more refined nature); *granditas* (grandeur). See Splendour.

Magnifier, *n. (1)* = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in general), *fem. laudatrix*; one who magnifies, praises others in a loud and public manner, *prædicator*; a herald of any one's praise, *prælo*, *buccinator* (*bucc.* lit. = one who trumpets forth, in a contemptuous sense, e.g. of any one's fame, *alcis existimationis*); also simply by verbs, to be the — of any thing, *laudare aliquid*, *prædicare aliquid* or *de aliquid*; to tell one's own praise, *se ipsum laudare*, *prædicare de se ipsum*, *sibi ipsum plaudere*; (2) = a glass that magnifies; see Microscope. Magnify, *v.tr.* (1) = to make great (e.g. of a microscope), *multiplicare*; (2) in a fig. sense, *augere* (lit. e.g. to increase the number of prators, *numerus pratorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense *comb. amplificare et augere*); *amplificare* (to make greater in extent, e.g. a town, *urben*; the property, *rem familiarem*); then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is, or = to represent a thing in words greater than it is, *opp. minuire, infirmare*, e.g. any one's authority, *aliquid gratiam dignitatemque*;

any one's fame, *alejs gloriam*); *multiplicare verbis* (*multiplicare* = to multiply by the same kind, e.g. interest, *usuras*, hence *multiplicare verbis*, to multiply by words, exaggerate the number of any thing, e.g. the number of troops, *copias*); *verbis exaggerare* (to make in words too much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augere, in majus (verbis) extollere* (to impair the truth by exaggeration); *in falsum augere* (to exaggerate falsely); *exasperare verbis* (to make, represent a thing worse than it is); *in majus accipere* (to take a thing in a greater light than one ought); *in majus celebrare* (to praise a thing more than it really deserves); rumour magnifies every thing, *fama omnia in majus extollit*; rumour had greatly magnified the battle at Dyrrhachium, *fama praelium Dyrrachinum multis partibus auxerat*. Magniloquence, *n. jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio* (*venditatio* *quoddam atque ostentatio* (all used also with the gen., *alejs rei*); self-ostentatiousness, *ostentatio sui, jactantia sui* (*fact. sui, Tac.*). Magnitude, *n. magnitudo* (in general, both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (great extent, also fig. = importance of any thing and high authority of a person), *proceritas* (tallness), *longitudo* (length), *altitudo* (height), *ambitus, spatium* (circumference, extent of a thing in general, whether small or great), *majestas* (dignity), *modus, modulus* (the measure which, or the limits within which a thing is or ought to be); *quantitas* (quantity, in an arithmetical sense), *claritas* (celebrity).

Magic, *n. pica*.

Mahogany, **lignum quod Mahogani dicunt*.

Mahometan, *n. *Muhamedi sectator*; adj. **Muhamedanus*. Mahometanism, *n. cultus Muhamedanus*. Mahometanize, *v.tr. *Muhamedanum facere*, **ad Muhamedi cultum alejs animum convertere*; a persecutor of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexator, *religionis Muhamedane insecutor*; persecution of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexationes*; to live like a —, **Muhamedanam vivere vitam*.

Maid, *n. (1) = an unmarried woman, see Girl, Virgin*; (2) = a servant, *dispensatrix* (kitchen-maid, cook, house-maid), *cubicularia* (Inser., chamber-maid); a — servant (in general), *ancilla* (house-maid), *puella, famula*; concerning the — servants, *ancillarum*. Maiden, adj. *virginus* (pertaining to virgins), *virginalis* (peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *verecundia*).

Mail, *n. (1) armour, lorica, thorax*; (2) the hard covering of an animal, *thorax*; (3) a letter-bag, see Portmanteau; hence = the conveyance itself in which the letters are forwarded, **cursus publicus perferendis epistolis*. Mail-coach, *vehiculum publicum, rheda circusalis* (Imperial Rome.)

Main, adj. *primus, princeps*; see Chief, Principal, Great; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (first part), *generalis pars* (general part, opp. *species, specialis pars*), *caput* (chief point); — section, *caput generale* (opp. *speciale*): his — intention is, *id maxime (præcipue) sequitur or agit or spectat*; this, I think, must be the — intention of those who, etc., *mihi videntur huc omnia referenda iis qui etc.*; — artery, (a) in the head, **vena cephalica, *arteria cephalica*; (b) the principal artery; **vena maxima, *arteria maxima*; chief altar, *ara maxima*; — point, **summa res, *res magni momenti or magni discriminis, caput alejs rei or summa, or by præcipue aliquid spectare or sequi, quo res maxime continetur; res omnium gravissima or maxima or summa, res magna or gravis; propositum, res (question), or summa questio; in quo causa certitur, or questio veluti principalis, or simply questio (in a matter of dispute); the — point, the — question is, *summa questio or questio est, id maxime queritur, queritur de, etc.* (in a metaphysical question), *agitur de* (metaphysics and the law), *cardo alejs rei* (hinge), *momentum* (point, critical point); to give, state only the — points of any thing, *summatim aliquid exponere*;*

summas tantummodo attingere; to review briefly the — points, *per capita discutere*; the — points were, *quæ maxime rem continerent erant*; what I have already done as regards the — point, *quod jam in maximo re feci*; that is the — point, *hoc caput est, hoc maximum or primum est*; what is the — point in law-suits, *quod est in causis politicis*; to stray, wander from the — question, a *proposito aberrare or declinare*; to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti or redire, ad rem redire*; to make any thing the — point, *omne studium in aliquid ponere, præceteris aliquid agere or spectare*; as regards the — point, summarily, in a summary manner, *summatim*; the principal attack (upon the enemy), *summa et impetum in hostes facere, impetus summis copiis factus* (a great storm); the principal attack they made upon that side, *hunc præcipue locum petebant*; the — anchor, **ancora maxima*; — care, request, **cura maxima*; the chief annals, records, *annales maximi*; the principal ringleader, *caput* (e.g. of the disturbances among the Greeks, *Græcorum concitandum*); chief instigation, **causa quæ ulum imprimis impellit ad aliquid faciendum*; — work, *labor præcipuus* (particular exertion), *magnum opus et arduum, *res magni operis* (i.e. a work that requires much time), *artis præcipuus opus* (of work of particular skill); — beam, *trabes perpetua* (which run through the building); — building, *domus* (in opp. to side-buildings); — condition, *conditio prima, lex prima* (Cic., e.g. *prima est historia lex, ne, etc.*); — event, *res maxime memorabilis* (very remarkable), *res magni momenti* (very important); — idea, *caput* (e.g. *ad caput referre*, to trace back to), *summa alejs rei* (substance); chief; — occupation, **studium* (**politicissimum*; this is his — occupation, **hoc præceteris tractat, in hoc summum studium ponit*; — element of a thing, *quo res maxime continetur*; — argument, *maximum argumentum, gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum, magnum signum* (a great sign), *firmamentum alejs rei* (the chief reason from which any thing is recommended); — entrance, *maxima janua*; — entrance to the camp, *porta decumana*; — event, *res summa*; only to touch upon the — events, *tantummodo summas attingere*; — incident, **res maxime memorabilis*; — fortress, *oppidum munissimum, locus munissimus*; — lode, **vena principalis*; — dish, *pompa, caput cæne, comb. cæna pompa caputque*; the — dish of the whole dinner was a plate of lentils, *ejus cæna fundus et fundamentum omne erat olla lentis*; — cause, *causa prima* (the first and most important cause), *fontis* (the principal cause), *maximum argumentum, gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum*; — corps, **major pars exercitus, summa belli moles* (bulk of the army); — obstacle, *maximum impedimentum*; — doctrine, *caput doctrina*; — defect, *summa inopia, quod maxime desideratur*; — feature, **forma or imago totius operis*; — sentence, clause (opp. subordinate clause), *sententia prima or principalis*; — clause, *caput argumentum* (containing the substance of the argument); — shaft, *foedera prima*; — road, *via militaris, vicus platea, via*; — roads and by-ways, *viae atque angustia*; — portion, *caput or summa* of any thing, *alejs rei*; chief study, *principale studium*; — loss, *maximum or gravissimum damnum or detrimentum, gravissima factura*; — property, *caput patrimonii*; — guard, *cohortes prætorie, prætorium* (the body-guard of the general or of the emperor); — thing, *caput, res magna or maxima*; —, chief work (of a writer), *opus politicissimum*; — witness, *gravissimus testis*; — object, *finis*, to make any thing one's — object, *omnia ad aliquid referre or reoccare*; his — object is, *id politicissimum spectat or sequitur*; — trait, **maxime insigne oris lineamentum* (of the countenance), **maxime insigne lineamentum animi* (of the moral character); (2) = the great sea, *sc. Ocean*; (3) = main-land, *(terra) continens*; (4) = a great pipe, — pipe, **tubus principalis*. In the —

ceram rei rationem exigit, vera (in reality); in the —, *denique*. Mainly, adv., see Principally, Uncommonly.

Maintain, *v.tr.* (1) e.g. to — a certain degree of heat, *nutrire, sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through any thing, *aliquod re; servare, conservare* (to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to *vare*); *tueri* (to see that any thing is in a good condition, e.g. a building, hence to —), *comb. (tueri et conservare; alere* (by care and nursing; then in general to preserve), *comb. alere et sustentare, sustentare et alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valitudinem tuam*; to — one's self in any thing, *aliquid tuum, oblinere*; to —, restore any one's credit, *fidem suam tuam, expellere*; to — one's self, *se servare, se conservare, salutare suam tuam, alii, nullius, se sustentare*; by any thing, *aliquid re; tentare, oblinere* (of a nation); (2) = not to lose or surrender, *tentare, retinere, oblinere, servare* (opp. *relinquere*); to — a post, *manere in magistratu* (opp. *magistratu abire*); (3) = to support with food, see Nourish; (4) = to — an argument, see Assert. **Maintainable**, *adj.* *mutabilis, firmatus* (fortified), *firmus* (firm, durable); lit. and fig., not easy to be overturned), *stabilis* (stable, fig., unalterable), *comb. stabilis et firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (= but does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit); a — place, *locus satis mutabilis*; a — entrenchment, *firmum munimentum*; a — ground, *ratio firma, stabilis firmaque, ratio idonea* (lit.), *causa et ratio probabilis* (likely); a — opinion, *sententia stabilis*; not to go upon very — (strong) arguments, *argumentis alimodum resistere*; to render —, *mutare* (lit., to fortify), *firmare* (to make impregnable, e.g. *munitionibus*); to be —, *ratio inanimata esse* (lit., of towns, etc.). **Maintainer**, *n.* *creator, conservator, salutaris auctor* (who restores, raises), *alior* (who nourishes), or by verbs. **Maintenance**, *n.* (1) *ritus* (food for the necessary support of the body), *alimenta* (food in general); then in the meaning of the Law, what any one subsists on, subsistence; to plev to any one his —, *aliquid ritum or alimentum praebere*; *aliquid constitutum et cetera quae opus sint ad ritum praestare* (including food and clothing); to get one's — by any thing, *ritum quodritore aliquo re* (e.g. by spinning and weaving, *luna non tela*); to get a bave — by any thing, *ritum tolerare aliquo re* (e.g. by agriculture, *oprum colendo*); to get a poor — by, *paupertatem sustentare aliquo re* (lit., to sustain one's poverty, e.g. by selling gariands, *coronas vendendo*); (2) = protection, see Defence; (3) = continuance, *conservatio, cultio* (the act), *salus, incolunitas* (the state of being preserved), *sustentatio* (let., daily support).

Major, *adj.* *augustus, sanctus* (very reverend), *imperatorius* (commanding, imposing), *splendens, magnificus* (splendid); a — countenance, *forma augusta* or *imperatoria, habitus augustus*. **Majesty**, *n.* *maiestas* (of God, also later of the Roman emperor, then also as a title of the latter), *numen* (high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *maiestatem* (of the people, *populi*; of the emperor, *imperatoris*) *minuere* or *ledere*; then it pleased his subline — to jest in this manner, *tum sic jocata est tanta majestas dulcis*; your — *maiestas tua* (late) Your Imperial — *divina pietas tua* (of numen, *imperator Caesar* (at the same time a kind of panegyric upon the high understanding of the emperor and his subline will).

Major, *adj.* (1) (= greater in number, extent, e.g. — part), *major* (e.g. *major pars*), see More; (2) (in music, the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*. **Major**, *n.* (1) = a military rank, *praefectus stationum*; brigade —, *caterva* or *ala praefectus*; drum —, *lympanistarius militarium praefectus*; flü —, *flutulatorum* (on a reed-pipe) or *fluticinium* (on the flute) *praefectus*; sergeant —, *optio* (assistant to and immediately under the cen-

turio), *compti doctor* (an instructor of the soldiers in military movements, evolutions), *praefectus stationum*; (2) in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris, sui potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *sui tutela* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (one who can do as he likes, e.g. *domi liber, domi vel potens sui potens*, etc.), *superior maturus* (to be of full age to ascend the throne); to become —, *sui juris, etc.*, *fieri, in suam tutelam transire* or *pervenire*; to declare a son —, *filium emancipare*; (3) in logic, *propositio, quod ponitur, quod ponitur*. **Major-domus**, *n.* = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat, dispensator* (who has the management of the income and expenditure), *dispensator principis* (the same in the prince's household), *securis* or *principis a supellectile* (hence, the manager of the emperor's household, household property), *cellarius* (who has the management of the provisions, butler), *atriensis* (a principal slave, who had the care of the atrium, i.e. the hall, court-yard), *stati rei familiari* (principle propoitus (who has the management of the entire property of the prince or sovereign), *praepositus sacri cubiculi* (in the later times of the Roman empire = upper groom of the emperor's bed-chamber), *pistaria equopis praepositus* (head-butler). **Majority**, *n.* (1) = the greater number, *maior pars, major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), *multitudo* (in general a larger number), or *plures* (several), *plurimi* (most); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ut plurimum plurimi valeret*; — of votes, *sententio longe plurima* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia* or *puncta longe plurima*, *n.p.* (of the citizens in the comitia); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *vulture* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum vulture, longe plurimum puncta ferre, magna suffragia superare*; to be acquired by a great —, *sententia fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *maior pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in eandem sententiam erat*; (2) = full age, *etate pubes*, *etate iuxta naturam* (full age for ascending the throne); he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *reipsum et commodum quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*; (3) = commission of a major, *locus praefecti stationum*.

Make, *v.tr.* (1) (= to form, in the ordinary sense, to — any certain thing), in general *facere*; to accomplish, *conficere, effigere*; (2) = create, create (of God and nature); made for, *ad aliquid factus, aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus, comb. aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus facturus* (opp. as regards persons, *ad aliquid doctus* or *instructus*); made for a general, *imperator factus* (opp. *rei militaris rudis*, Cic.); a spot almost made for an ambuscade, *locus militum nata*; (3) (in an arithmetical sense), *effigere* (to —), *res, fieri* (to come to, e.g. multiply three twos into six together, and we shall get, or the result is, 60 times 100 = 5000. One half of three is 1500, and this portion makes the twelfth part of an acre and a scruple; has duas scannas in se quatuordecim, quinquages centum sunt quinquaginta. *Horum pars dividit duo milia quingenti, quae pars figneri jugerum* = an acre, *ad quod, mensura ex ducentis et quadraginta pedibus in longitudinem, centum et viginti in latitudinem, i.e. 240 feet in length, 120 feet in width, or 240 × 120 = 28,800 square feet) scannas (meia = the twelfth part of any thing, hence one-twelfth of a jugerum = 2400 square feet) et scrupulum (= a scruple, i.e. one-twenty-fourth of an uncia of land, or the 288th part of a jugerum, i.e. 100 square feet) effigere. Column: the declaration of the territory of Leontium is taken at about 30,000 arroes. This = about 60,000 medimni, that = a 100,000 pecks of wheat; *profectus rei agris Leontini ad jugerum XXX milia. Haec sunt ad tritici medimnum**

XC, to est; *critici modium DL milia*; [*medimnus*, the principal dry measure of the Greeks, especially for corn, = six Roman modii, or pecks]; (4) = to make by art, *arto imitari* or *affigere alqd* (to — artificially); *per artem quærere alqd* (to endeavour to obtain artificially); *figere* (to invent, feign); *simulare* (to simulate); *mentiri*, *ementiri* (to pretend falsely); (5) = to do, to perform, *facere*, *agere* (*agere*, the Greek *ποιεῖν*, to act without reference to the result; but *facere*, the Greek *ποιεῖν*, at the same time, with reference to the result of our acting; see Do, Act); to —, choose any one as one's model, *auctore uti alqd*; the ambassadors — hâte to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam profecti maturavit*; (6) = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — *man proud*), *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere alqm* (with the acc.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — any one useless, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — any one better, *alqm meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilized beings, *homines ex feris miles reddere* or *homines feros miles reddere*; very often, however, the verb “to —,” with its acc. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb, e.g. to — one appear ridiculous, to ridicule, *alqm deridere*; to — equal, *aquare*; to — any one more courageous, *alqm confirmare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — something of a person, *alqm pulchre erudire* (to give any one a good, an excellent education); *alqm producere ad dignitatem* (to get any one on in his career, to get any one a place); see Promote; to — much, a great deal of a person, *alqm magni facere* (to esteem), *multum alicui tribuere* (to think very highly of any one), *alqm colere* (to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere*, *existimare* (to value highly), *alqd in honore habere* (to honour); not to — much of a thing, to — light of a thing, *alqd haud in magno pretio ponere* (not to value much); *alqd negligere* (to disregard, neglect), *de alqd re non laborare* (not to mind, fret about); to — much, be very fond of, etc., *aleis rei esse appetentissimum*; not to — much of, etc., not to be very fond of, etc., *non esse aleis rei appetentem*; (7) = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere*, *instituere* (to appoint to an office), *constituere* (to institute any one as), *creare* (to create, elect) *alqm* (with acc., e.g. to — any one the heir, *heredem alqm facere*, *instituere*), *alei titulum nominis aleis addere* (to give any one the title of, to — any one into a, etc.); (8) = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiam*; a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus*; *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare*; *eum algo*, between the citizens, *conciliare pacem inter cives*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (to cause discord), *causam iurgii inferre*, *iurgia excitare* (to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; (9) = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, in *alqm locum migrare*, in *alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare*, in *alqm locum immigrare* (to go to live in, to remove to), in *aleis domum migrare* (to remove to any one's house), *contubernium inire cum algo* (to occupy the same apartments together with any one), *sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare* (to settle in a place, become resident), *sedem stabilem et domicilium habere*, *locum*, *sedem sibi delegisse* (to live, reside, be a resident at a place); (10) = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world); to — a man, *alqm gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare* (to get any one forward); *aleis fortune auctorem esse*; (11) = to gain (e.g. to — money of), in *nummos redigere* (e.g. *patrimonium*, to — money out of the pro-

perty); see Money, Gain; (12) = to discover, to —, *lunda*, *terram invenire*; see Land; (13) = to reach, to — the harbour, *ex alto inveni in portum*, *decurrere in portum*; (14) = to gain by advance, to — little way, *iter facere tarde*; to — one's way to, = to arrive at, to penetrate, advance, which see; (15) = to put in place, to — a difference, *discrimen facere* or *seruare*; (16) = to convert, *facere*, *uti* (e.g. to — anything an instrument of, etc.); (17) = to represent by, *aleis partes agere*, *aleis personam sustinere* or *tueri* (to act any one's part on the stage; *aleis personam agere* is bad Latin); *agere alqm* (to conduct one's self badly, like some body), *simulare algo* or *alqm* (to pretend to be what we are not, e.g. to — one's self poor, *simulare pauperatatem*; to — one's self ill, *simulare egrum*); (18) = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; (19) = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere*, *scribere*, *fundere*; see Compose; (20) = to make dry, to — hay, *fenum secare*, *cadere*, *succidere*; Mike, v.n. (1) to — for a place, *se vertere* or *convertere*, *verti*, *vertere*, *convertere*; I made from Minturne for Arpinum, *verti mea Minturnis Arpinum versus*; I made for, proceeded to Rome, *Romam versus profectus sum*; I made for this place, *huc declinabam* (with the idea of leaving the proper road); he made with his troops for Ruspina, *Ruspina cum capiti convertit*; to — for the territory of Picenum; *in agrum Picenum fecere iter*; (2) = to contribute, (e.g. this argument — nothing in his favour), *aleis momenti esse* (to matter); (3) = to rise, the tide — fast; *aeus crescit*; see Tide. To — amend, *compensare alqd*; see Compensate; to — a thing another man's, *vendere et alienare*; see Alienate; to — arrangements, *parare*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *præparare*, *adornare alqd*, *facere*, *compos. parare et facere*, *se comparare* or *præparare ad alqd*; to — arrangements for a banquet, *convivium apparare* or *comparare* or *instruere et parare*; to — arrangements for public games, *ludos apparare* or *facere* or *edere*; to — arrangements for the war, *parare* or *apparare bellum*; for the defence of a town, *parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum*; for a siege, *quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent administrare*, *se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis*; to — earnest preparations for, *diligentissime*, *acerrime parare alqd*; to — every preparation for, *omnes res ad alqd comparare*; all the arrangements have, every arrangement has been made, *omnia provisæ sunt*; the act of making arrangement, *apparatio* (e.g. of public entertainments, *munerum*), *apparatus* (all that is necessary for the apparatus, i.e. the apparatus; e.g. *apparatus epularum*, for a banquet; *ludorum*, for public games); I have made arrangements for, etc., *rem ita institui ut*, etc.; to — an assignation with one, *alqm adesse* or *venire jubere*; to — an appointment for meeting a person in Rome next spring, *in illo vere Romæ alqm adesse jubere*; to — an appointment for any one to come again, *alqm ad se reverti jubere*; to — an appointment with another to meet at such and such a place, *convenire inter se de algo loco*, or *alqm locum condicere* (to agree to meet, etc.); to — away with, *consumere*, *conficere*; *profundere*, *effundere* (to throw money away); *abigere* (to spend in eating and drinking, in sweats), *lacrare* (to ruin, get through, e.g. one's property, *rem suam*; the father's property, *patris bona*); to — over property, *tradere alicui alqd* (to entrust to one to take care of, etc.; e.g. to — over an estate to a person, *prædium alicui proprium tradere*), *reddere alicui alqd* (to receive any thing in order to hand it over to the proper party or the proper authorities), *deferre alqd ad alqm* (to hand any thing over to any one in the name and at the request of a third party), *perferre alqd ad alqm* (to deliver any thing to its proper address, e.g. *tradere* or *reddere* or *deferre* or *perferre litteras*, *epistolam*), *dare alicui alqd* (to deliver a thing to any one, e.g. *dare litteras* or *epistolam alicui*, but not in this sense *dare litteras* or *epistolam ad*

alqm, which is = to write, address a letter to any one), *rem de manu in manum reddere*; to — over part of any thing to, etc., *partem alqis rei cedere alci*; see *Transfer*, *Surrender*; to — complaint, *queri* or *conqueri alqd* or *de alqā re*; to a person; *cum alqo* (in Cic. *novor apud alqm*), *expostulare de alqā re cum alqo* (that, etc., 'with acc. and infm., or sometimes quod'); see *Complain*; to — means, *arte, artificia alqd petere, artificium ex-cogitare*; to — merry, *se oblectare* (to amuse one's self), *facere sibi suavit; benigno se tractare* (to have, give one's self a treat, in general), *largiter se invitare, largiter se invitare cibo vinoque* (with eating and drinking), *corpus*, or, in a ludicrous sense, *jelliculum* or *cudem* (*bene*) *curare* (to take good care of one's self, referring to 'eating' and drinking), *diem festum agere* (to — holiday), *jucunde vivere cum alqo* (together with any one); we will — merry to-day, *hauram hunc sumemus diem*; to — merry with one, *alqm ludibrio habere, alqm illudere* (to — a fool of any one), *deridere*; to — nothing, *nihil proficere, nihil moerere*; to — something of (= 'to produce an effect, to obtain a result'), *facere, efficere, proficere* (to get on with a thing); not much, *non multum proficere*; much, *pollere, multum posse* or *valere, largiter posse* (= to have much influence); through entreaties, *precibus alqd moerere*; to — something of a person, to accomplish an object with a person, obtain from, *impetrare alqd ab alqo*; in any one's affairs, in *alqis causis alqd efficere*; not to be able to — any thing of a person, against a person, *nihil agere contra alqm*; to — out, *inquirendo reperire* (to get at the truth by inquiring), *perspicere* (to — out the meaning of certain words by the use of the understanding), *expedire, solvere* (a riddle, a problem); to — out nothing, *nihil expedire*; to — out by conjecture, *conjecturā consequi*; to — out any one's account, **rationem, rationes cum alqo deputare, *rationem perscribere* (as we say, *perscribere senatus consultum*), or *calculum ponere cum alqo, putare rationem cum alqo, alci rationem reddere* (the last three expressions = to render, give an account), or *alqm vocare ad calculos* (to see how much a person is indebted to one); I cannot — it out, **verbis dicere non possum, haud intelligo*; — your dinner, *largiter te invites, quaso* (pray, help yourself), *largius appetas* (with the accus. added, e.g. oil, oleum); to — one out of one's wits, *perurbare, conturbare, exanimare* (the latter = to frighten one out of wits); to — a pen, **pennam temperare, calamum temperare*; to mend a pen, **calamum* or *pennam escuere*; to — sail, *vela pandere*; to — a speech, *orationem habere* or *agere* or *dicere* (in general), if before an assembly, before a meeting that has been called, *conciari, concionem habere* (e.g., in presence of the people, the soldiers); to — a speech before any one, *verba facere apud alqm*; to — a speech before the people, the inhabitants, *orationem dicere ad populum*, on a subject, *de*, etc., or *verba facere apud populum* (in general), if as plaintiff or defendant, *ad* or *apud populum agere*; he made the following speech, *verba ita fecit*; to — a written speech, *orationem de scripto dicere*; to — sure of, *certo sperare* (to consider as certain, as beyond doubt), *confirmare alqd, fidem facere alci rei* (to — sure of a thing, before entering upon it); to — sure of any thing, to get it into one's possession, *potiri alqd re* or *alqd* or *alci rei* (to take possession of); the genit. with *potiri* is, besides the phrase *verum potiri*, = to usurp the throne, only used, at least in good Latin prose, when the thing or object we are aiming to achieve or to get into our possession, is a person, whilst we use the abl. when it is an inanimate object, and the accus. In speaking of a place, a town, etc.), *occupare* (to conquer, occupy; also fig. in speaking of certain dispositions of the mind, e.g. to overcome one's fears, etc.), *capere* (to catch, a person, etc., to take a place, etc.), in *ditionem* or *sub potestatem suam redigere* (to bring into one's own possession), *alqd*

in se trahere (e.g. to — sure of the public offices, *munia senatus*); to — sure of a person, *capere*, (in arresting him) *comprehendere, arripere, alqm*; to — sure of a thing in advance, beforehand, *præ-occupare alqd*; to — sure of foreign possessions, in *alienas possessiones involare*; to — sure of the victory, *victoriā potiri*; to — up, = to collect into a sum (e.g. to — up the amount of rent), *componere* (to bring together things, e.g. arms, arms), *conferre* (to concentrate, collect in great quantity at one point, things, e.g. corn, *frumentum*; especially also = to — up a sum of money for a special purpose), *congerere* (to gather together, things, e.g. arms; outfit for a journey, voyage, *viaticum*), *cogere* (lit. to drive, bring together at one certain point, things and persons), *colligere* (to collect, things and persons), *conficere* (to procure, things and persons; both *cogere* and *conficere* with *copias, exercitum*), *efficere* (u.g. *novem legiones*; a great many leaders, *magnum numerum scalarum*), *conflare* (lit. to blow together, hence fig. to bring together, persons and things; *conficere, efficere, conflare* also with *pecuniam, exercitum*); to — up a good deal of any thing, *magnum alqis rei multitudinem conficere*; = to reconcile, *equare, equare* (to — equal), *pensare, compensare alqd alqd re* (to balance gain and loss, equalize them, compensate), *parum calculum ponere cum alqd re* (to — up for a present received); to — up matters with a person, reckon together (in a general sense), *paria facere* or *paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alqis rationibus* (so that two persons get straight the one with regard to the other), *remunerari alqm quam similimo munere* (to — presents to any one in return, to as to — up for presents received before), or with regard to inanimate objects, by *equari, exequari, compensari*; = to shape (e.g. to — up a mass into pills, to — up a letter), *complanare* (to fold, of any thing pliable, *puatilis*); *componere* (to compose, put together in a proper form), *expedire* (to hold, have in readiness); to — up a letter, *litteras obsignare*; see *Letter*; to — up one's account; *rationem cum alqo putare* or *disputare, insituere, conferre, rationem* or *calculum ponere cum alqo, alqm ad calculos vocare, paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alqis rationibus*; to — up an account, *rationes conficere, consolidare*; to — up a payment, **rationem ad munum expedire, solvere* or *insolvere*; to — up one's mind, *se parare, se comparare, res necessarias parare, quibus opus est rebus providere* (to be prepared for, etc.); to — up a salad, *acetarium* (a salad mixed with oil and vinegar) *concinare* (by artificial mixture) or *componere*; to — up goods, **merces condere in alqd* or *alqd re*; to — up an inventory, *inventarium facere*; to — use of, *uti alqd re* (to use), in *rem suam convertere alqd* (to — good use of any thing), *fructum capere ex alqd re* (to get a profit by, e.g. *ex agro*, from an estate); to — good use of one's time, *tempus* or *horas non perdere, tempus rei gerendæ non dimittere* (not to lose sight of the right moment for carrying out an undertaking), or *non alqd prætermittere* (e.g. an opportunity, occasionem); an opportunity for praising any one, *locum laudandi alqis*, or *omittere* (to let the time go by, because one does not think proper to use it, e.g. the remainder of the time; the time that remains, *religuum tempus*), or *dimittere* (to neglect a thing because one thinks it is not necessary; e.g. *occasionem*), or *amittere* (to neglect from carelessness, and therefore not to be able to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; *alci rei* (the proper, right moment, *tempus*), or *desse alci rei* (not to be present, on the spot, not to seize, e.g. *occasioni, fortunæ*), or *perdere* (to lose, e.g. *tempus, horas*); to let the time, opportunity pass without making use of it; *desse occasioni temporis*; a *fortuna datum occasionem dimittere*; to prevent any one from making use of a thing at the same time, *alqm ab usu alqis rei excludere*; to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *alqd re. uti alqd alqd, alqd conferre ad alqd* (e.g. *iudos aut luctum*); to

endeavour to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *querere alqd ex alqā re* (e.g. you try to — use of it, namely, the letter, to incriminate Sulla, *ex eā crimen alqd in P. Sullam queris*); to — water, *urinum reddere or facere*; my own confession — against me, **ipsa mea rei confessio contra me facit*; to — at one, *alqm petere, aggredi, impetum facere in alqm, acri impetu invehi in alqm* (also on horseback), *in alqm irruere, se immittere in (e.g. in hostes; all these in a hostile sense); to — at, rush against e-ch other, concurrere* (in general), *confligere* (of soldiers); to — away, *se ducere*, from a place, *ab alqo loco* (Comic), *clam se subducere*, to steal away secretly (e.g. from a company, *de circulo*); to — away quickly from the town, *facessere prope ex urbe*; — away! *abi hinc!* amove te hinc! to — away with one's self, mortem sibi consciscere, manus sibi afferre, vim sibi afferre, suapte manu se interficere, se intermere, se occidere, durius vitā suā consilere (the latter as a milder term); to — for, *velle* (without tre, e.g. to — for Rome, *Romam velle, cogitare*), iter alqo movere or dirigere, *cursum suum alqo dirigere, eam alqo habere*; (fig. = to be to one's advantage), *alci conducere*; to — off, *abi* (in general, = to go away, opp. *redire*, from or out of, *ab* or *ex*, very seldom with the abl. without a preposition; also of an actor, when he leaves the stage during the performance, opp. *prodere*), *abscedere, discedere loco* or *in loco* or *de* or *ex loco* (to take leave of a place, depart), *decedere alqo loco* or *de* or *ex alqo loco* (to leave a place where one resided hitherto, hence also of a public officer or magistrate who leaves his province, *loco* or *de loco* or *ex loco proficisci* (to set off, also of armies and ships), *excedere alqo loco* (to go out of a place); to — out, *succedere* (= to have success in any thing); to — out of a harbour, *e portu solvere* or *navigare* or *proficisci* or *exire*; to — over (= to go, cross over), *transire* (in general, also to another party, to another avocation), *transgredi, trajicere, transmittere* (a river, a mountain), *transcendere* (to surmount, in a lit. sense), *transmigrare* (to transmigrate to another part, to live there); to — over a river on a bridge, *transmittere amnem ponte*; to — to some port, *appelli ad portum*; to — up to or towards one, *alqm petere* (on foot), *equum in alqm concitare* (on horseback); — quickly, *concitato equo vehi ad alqm, iter dirigere ad alqm* (with a carriage; towards a place, *alqo*), *cursum dirigere ad* or *in alqd* (with a ship); to — up for a deficiency, **quod deest explere*; to — up for a loss, *incommodum acceptum sanare*; to — up with one, *componere* (to settle amicably, e.g. a dispute, *controversiam*; a law-suit, *litem*); in private, out of court, *infra parietes peragere*; in gratiam reconciliare (to reconcile two persons); to — up with, to settle differences between each other, *componere, componere et transigere* (e.g. of heirs), *transigere de controversiis* (to settle matters in dispute), *pacisci inter se* (to come to an arrangement), to the effect that, etc., *ut*, etc.; to — friends again, in gratiam *redire* (of two parties); *amicitiam de integro reconciliare, transigere cum alqo* (to settle old grievances), *pacisci cum alqo* (to agree with any one; about a thing, *alqd*), *cum alqo in gratiam redire* (to become reconciled with any one). Making, n. (= the act), by verbs, or opus, opus quod arte or manu factum est. Make, n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura* or simply *corporis figura*, *corporis conformatio* constitutivus, *corporis confirmatio et figura*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; — bate, n. *turbator* (in a country, *alqis terra*), *homo turbulentus, seditionis, homo seditionis et turbulentus* (who is fond of causing riots), *homo importunus* (one who through his importunity disturbs our quietness), *conjuratus* (a conspirator), *ir factionis* (one of the rioters); — peace or peace-maker,

pacificator, pacis auctor, pacis reconciliator (if a female **pacis reconciliatrix*); to act as — peace, **personam pacificam tueri*; to use, employ any one as peace-maker, *reconciliatore pacis et d'arbitratore de iis quæ in controversiâ cum alqo* (e.g. cum populo Romano) *sunt, uti alqo*; if in the way of arbitration, *pacis arbiter, pacis arbiter et decisor* (between two parties in controversy) *sunt* (between two belligerent parties); *interpares arbitrage concordie civium, arbiter civilis discordia* (between the citizens); if in the negotiation of peace in times of war, *pacis interpres* (mediator), *pacis internuncius* (go-between); peace-making, *pacis arbitrium, pacis conditiones, leges* (terms of a treaty of peace); — shift, *quo or quid non unquam nisi necessario coacti utimur, auxilium ultimum, ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, **edictum ad tempus propositum*; government for the time being, *imperium fiduciarium*; an appointment pro tem., **munus ad tempus delatum*; a commander pro tem., *dux ad tempus lectus*; to appoint a judge as a — shift, *ad interim, ad tempus deligere qui sus dicat*); — weight, (1) **pondera cumulo avela*; (2) in a ludicrous sense, *homo pusillus, frustum hominis* (Comic.). Maker, n. (1), see Creator; (2) — of any thing (of watches, etc.), *opifex, fabricator alqis rei* (the gen. of the thing must always be added), *artifex* (— of artificial things), *textor* (weaver), **magister opifex* (master of a factory); (3) — of images, *sculptor, plasticus* (sculptor, a sculptuary), *sigillarius* or *sigillarius* (one who moulds in wax, *κοροιδάβος*, Inscr.), — of the mind, of the moral character, *formator ingenii, morum*; one who arranges, disposes, puts into order, *ordinator, dispositor* (post-Aug.), *qui alqd ordinat, disponit, digerit*; (4) n. — of compliments, **homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus*; — up, **qui fasticulus* (parcel) or *doliolis* (cask) *alqd condit*.

Maladministration, n. *administratio mala*.

Malady, n., see Illness.

Malapert, n. *petulans* (e.g. *linguâ*, of persons and things), *procerax* and *procerus* (saucy, insolent, saying too much), *levis* (frivolous, volatile, of persons), *parum recrudens* (not very discreet, e.g. *verba*), *lascivus* (full of frolics, lively, especially in love-affairs, not in any bad sense before Augustus; but after Aug. = libidinous, obscene, of persons and things); —, frivolous jokes, *joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia*; adv. *petulanter, parum recrudens, lascive*; to answer —ly, *absurde et asperis verbis vultuque respondere*; *nasutus* (post-Aug.), *arrogans* (in a pet, arrogant), adv. *arroganter*. See Insolent, impudent, Forward.

Malconformation, n., see Misproportion.

Malcontent, n., *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novarum* or *rerum extendarum cupidus* (in a state), *inimici principis, regis* (enemies of the King; male or non contenti would be barbarous in this sense).

Male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *masculus, masculinus* (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *seus virilis* (of men), *seus masculinus* (both of living beings; the latter generally of animals), *genus virile, masculinum* (in the grammar); — member, *pars virilis, virilia* — sum, n., *penis*; chives, filaments, capillaments, stamens of flowers, **stamina* (opp. *stilla*, **pitilla*); — rhythm, **homotelenon virile*. Male, n. *mas, masculus* (opp. *femina*, in speaking of a man), by adjs. or by nouns, e.g. a — child, *puer*.

Malediction, n. *exsecratio, imprecatio* (imprecation, post-Aug.), *dira verbum, i. (curse)*; to heap — upon any one, *alqm exsecrari, male et mala alci recari, diras alci imprecari* (to invoke curses upon any one). See Curse.

Malefactor, n. *malefactor* (perpetrator of a wicked act); *sceleris* (a condemned criminal, or one who is guilty of a crime or offence), *sceleris, sceleris* (a author, instigator of a bad action), *seus reus, nocuus*

reus, noxæ reus (under examination, neither malefactor nor benefactor) is found in the writers of the golden age. Maleficent, *n. malitia* (tendency in any one to be a rogue, especially in law proceedings), *improbitas* (wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *malignitas* (malignity, jealousy, as feature in a person's character, opp. *benignitas*); see *Malice*. Malefic, adj. *malus* (of persons and things), *malitiosus* (roguish, especially in law proceedings), *improbus* (wicked, of persons, opp. *probus*), *malignus* (evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*); — by nature, naturally wicked, *naturâ improbus* adv. *improbo*; see *Injurious*. Malevolent, adj., see *Malice*, *Malicious*. Maltreat, *v.tr. aliquem nimis asperè tractare* (too roughly, harshly). Maltreatment, *n. vexatio* (an act), *injustia, contumeliosa (i)nominis*, the greatest —, *acerbissima vexatio*.

Malice, n. (1) = anger, *iracundia*, *furo* (rage; c.g. *iracundiæ exardescere*, *effreri* to be led away through rage to, etc., out of rage to, etc.); to do a thing out of —, *iracunde facere alqd.*, not to know what to do in one's rage, in the height of —, *præ iracundiâ non esse apud se*, (2) = grudge, rancour, *odium oculumque in oculum*, (3) = envy, *invidia*; from —, *invy*, *maligne*, *invidiose*, (4) = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (society, especially in law proceedings, explained by Cic. *versuta et fallax nocende ratio*, = craftiness, knavery), *improbitas* (unfairness, of a person that does not act in a straightforward manner, dishonesty; *præritas* is not used by Cic. in this sense), to act maliciously, *alqd. malitiose facere*; (5) = a wicked act, *scelus*; to bear —, *scelus anhelare*, *scelera moliri*; to commit an act of —, *scelus admittere*, *committere*. Malicious, adj. *iracundus*, *vehemens*, *scelus* (in a rage), adv. *iracunde*, *acce*; evil-disposed, *malitosus*, *malecolus* (delighted when others are injured, malevolent; *malignus* never used in the sense of —, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *subdolis* (deceitful), *insidiosus* (insidious), to bear malice against an one. *alci succensere*, adv. *malitiose*.

Maligner, n. *alienis malis gaudens, malevolus*.
Malignity, n. *malevolentia* (Cic.), *voluptas ex malo*
alterius sine emolumento suo (Cic.), or **gaudēre*
alienis malis.

Mallet, n (1) = a large heavy wooden beetle, *fistula* (for driving any thing with force), *pacifica* (a rammer, to beat the floors of houses, in order to make them plain and hard), *fustus* (a club), *mal-teus* (a mallet, hammer, to drive the chisel, a swing-staff), *pistillum* (a pestle to pound with in a mortar, used also for mixing lace), *tudes -itis*, *m*, or *tudicula* (a little mallet to bruise olives with).

Mallard, n. *anas mas* or *masculus*.
Malleability, n. by Malleable, adj. *quod extendi potest, lentus* (rough, hence pliant, slow, e g. of lead).

Mallow, n (a plant), *malache* (μαλάχη), or commonly *moloché* (μολοχή), **malva* (L.), of the colour of —, *molochinus*, one who uses that colour or dye, *molochinarius*.

¹ Malmsey, n. (the name of a sort of grape, and of a certain kind of sweet wine made in Madeira), *vinum Malvasense*, *vinum arvisium*, *aromatites vinum* (in general, all wine mixed with spice).

Malt, n. **hordeum tostum* or *frictum*, *fermentum* (corn in a fermented state), to dry —, **hordeum aquâ perustum* or *hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde friggere*, — loft, **tabulatium quo hordeum tostum siccant*; — kiln, **crates in quibus hordeum frigit*, — house, **œdificium quo hordeum frigit*. To malt, v. **hordeum (aquâ perustum) igne torrere et deinde molis frangere*; v. intr. *succari*. Maltster, n. by the verb.

Mama, Mamma, n *manima*
Mammiform, adj *papillæ instar.* Mamillary.
adj. *ad papillas pertuens.*

Mammon, n. *divitiæ, opes*; see Riches.

21. In, n (1) (in a wide sense), *homo* (in a general sense, also with the secondary idea of a being that is not infallible), *mortalis* (a mortal being, man with the idea of his imperfection, prose, especially in the historical writers [more particularly in those after Sallust, 86 till 34 a v, but seldom Cic.], generally used to express *muli, omnes*, in *cuncti mortales*, i.e. all, many mortals, almost all mankind, or *quasi mortales*, almost every, any mortal), —, *men*, in a collective sense, *homines*, *genus humanum*, *hominum universum genus* (the whole human race), a young —, (*hon o*) *adolescens*, —, quite a young man, (*homo*) *adulescentulus*, what — is that? *quid hoc hominis?* what — is that there? *quid illic hominis est?* who is that —? *qui hic (or iste) est homo?* an abominable fellow *monstrum hominis*; to live among men, *inter homines esse*; never to go among society, never to come in contact with people, in *publicum non prodire*, *publico carere* or *abstinere* (to avoid coming in contact with people), to hate the intercourse of men, *odisse celebratorem*, *hominum celestem stitem fugere*; to be much in society, to be frequently in contact with men, to see much of the world, in *celebrata versari*, in *magna celebrata vivere*, very often — is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with *adjs.*, and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e.g. many men, people, *multi*, there are — who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc.; *non desunt qui*, etc., *inveniuntur* or *reperiuntur*, *qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined, but the subjunctive mood, when the subject, i.e. the class of men are described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification); there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicant* (i.e. = who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = who assert, i.e. in a positive manner), no —, *nemo, nullus* (no one, nobody), he is not a — (i.e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnino humanitas exprobat*, they are certainly — of the very highest character, but still they are human beings with flesh and blood, *summi enim sunt, sed homines*; he that would strip — of every thing that is human, seems to hate nature, *hominem ex humane exiens naturam odisse videtur*; to respect any one in the way in which he deserves it both as a — and as a states —, *aliquid tanti facere quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat*; to become quite a new man, to turn over a new leaf, *novum ingenium sibi induere*, to have become a different — altogether, *plane alium factum esse*; — in a contemptuous sense, *homunculo*, *homullus* (*homunculo* implies pity, *homullus* contempt), *homunculus* (— in his weak state, in opp. to the Deity, nature, the universe, etc.), to act as one —, i.e. to act jointly, *iunctis viribus rem gerere*, (2) = a male individual of the human race, of adult growth, (a) *homo* (in general, in his capacity as an imperfect being, hence with different *adjs.* expressing imperfections), *vir* (a grown-up person of the male species, opp. *mulier*, as regards the race, whilst *femina*, one of the female sex, is the opp. to *mas*, one of the male sex; but more particularly in reference to his moral and physical strength, courage, etc.); hence with *adjs.* expressing praiseworthy qualities, *miles* (warrior, soldier), a young —, *adolescens*, a — in his best years, *juvenis*, in this sense the word — is sometimes not rendered in Latin by a special term, e.g. fortune favours, assists the brave or the brave —, *fortem fortuna adjuvat*; or it is rendered by a different turn, e.g. to learn to know any one as an honest — though, in any thing, *fidem alci in aliquid perspicere*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic*; (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis), the common —, *culgus* (= the common people, mass of the people, see *Crowd*); — by —, every man, *virum* (to every — individually, e.g. to distribute any thing, *grunt, tribuere* or *dare, legere*); altogether, every one up to the very last, *universi, ad unum omnes* (only up

(Colum.); to — matters, **adute (or callide) alqd inelluere (or aggredi)*. Manageable, adj. (1) = easy to be used, e.g. cannon, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or transl. by verbs; (2) = that may be controlled (e.g. a horse), **facilis ad institutundum*; — (3) = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.), *tractabilis* (fig., of persons); *mollis* would be one who is too easy; see Flexible. Management, n. (1) = manner of carrying on, *administratio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticæ curæ*); under any one's —, *alqd ducere, alqis ductu*; the — of any one's affairs (in his absence), *procuratio*; (2) = cunning contrivance, (*agendi*) *ratio* (the mode of acting). Manager, n. (1) = one who has the direction of any thing, *negoliorum curator*, *procurator* (of a business); to be the — of any one's business, *alqis ratione negotiorum procurare, alqis rem or negotia gerere*, *præfetus* (who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), *magister* (principal of an establishment, director of a company), *antistes* (— in general; in this sense only in the silver-age; in good Latin = high-priest); to appoint any one as — of, *alqm alci rei proficere or proponere*; to be the — of, *alqis or alci rei præfetus esse, alci rei præpositum esse, alci rei præfere*; the office of —, *præfectura*; the — (if a female), *quæ præfuit alci rei* (in general), *magistra* (of an establishment); (2) = a person who conducts business with economy, transl. by *attentum esse ad rem, rei familiaris rationem habere, rei familiari operam dare* (all these more particularly with regard to a household, opp. to be a bad —, transl. by *pauilo omissiorum esse ad rem, rem familiarem negligere*).

Mandatory, n. (1) = one who has received a mandate for his ecclesiastical benefice, **beneficiarius*; (2) = one to whom a command is given, *qui mandatum habet ab alqno*. Mandate, n. *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere or edicere, ut, etc.*).

Mandible, n. *maxilla*. Mandibular, adj. *maxillaris*.

Mandrake, n. *mandragora*, **atropa mandragora*; the fruit of the —, *mandragora mala*.

Mane, n. *juba*, *coma* *cereicium* (of the lion); with a —, *subatus*; — comb, *stirilis*.

Mances, n. *Mænes*; at last the — of Virginia found rest, *Mænes i virginie tandem quiescerunt*.

Manganes, n. **magnesium*.

Manger, n. *præsepium, præsepis, præsepium*.

Mangle, n. **machina quâ linea aut pannus tectantur*; — tormentum, *quod phalangis subiectis innoxiorum*. To mangle, v.tr. = to smooth clothes with a —, *terigare*; **linea tormento, quod phalangis subiectis innoxiorum, premere*.

Manifest, adj. *apertus* (open before one), *manifestus* (apparent), comb. *apertus et manifestus, perspicuus* (clear), comb. *apertus et perspicuus, evidens* (evident), *testatus* (shown, proved by witnesses), *notus, cognitus* (known); quite —, *lucet clarior* (clearer than daylight, e.g. sign, *signum*); — ruin, *perniciis aperta or ante oculos posita*; a — crime, *facinus manifesto compertum et deprehensum* (when any one is caught in the act); lest there should appear a — desire after rejoicing, *ne quædam inuicem delectationis manifesta deprehensum appareret*; it is —, *patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrit*; it is quite —, *lucet or omni luce or solis luce clarior est* (but not *meridiana luce clarior est*), *perspicuus est* (not *obvius*); to make —, *aperire* (to open), *patefacere, palam facere* (to make publicly known); to become —, *patefieri, a leuâbris erumpere* (to come to light, e.g. of a conspiracy), *ulgere* (to become generally known); adv. *aperte* (in an open manner, in a subjective sense; hence with verbs like *mentiri*, to tell a lie; *adulari*, to flatter; *alci facere*, to favour any one, etc.), *manifesto* (palpably, in an objective sense), *palam* (open before every one's eyes, e.g. it is manifestly false, *palam falsum est, eidenter* (evidently), *actetur* (of course, ironically), also by

manifestum est [e.g. he is manifestly a fool, *manifestum est cum esse stultum*]. Manifesto, n. *edictum* (especially of a magistrate, a public notice); upon the issuing of this —, *hoc proposito edicto*. To manifest, v.tr. *aperire* (to open), *patefacere* (to make clear), *manifestum facere* (to make —); *manifestare* not used in good Latin prose, in medium *proferre*, or simply *proferre* (to make generally known, in a good sense), comb. *proferre et patefacere, enunciare, erulpare, disculpere* (to divulge); *cum omnibus hominibus communicare* (to communicate to all men, to reveal of God, in which sense the Ecclesiastical writers only use *revelare*); it manifests itself, by *patefieri* (to become —), *manifesto apparere* (to appear —), *inmaderet* (to be observed).

Manifest, adj. *multiplex* (opp. *simplex*; the absolute term *multifarius* we only find again in Ad. Gell.), *varius* (lit., of different colours; then fig., various, in which sense it most not be confounded with *diversus*, i.e. different), also comb. *multiplex, variusque, varius et multiplex*; — may also be rendered by *varietas* with the gen. following, e.g. — learning, *varietas doctrinarum*; — sounds, *varietas sonorum*; to possess — learning, *multiplici varietate doctrinâ esse*; adv. *varie*; or it may be rendered by *multi* (many), *escher* (frequent); adv. *multum* (much), *sepe* (often); at the — requests of, *sepe rogatus*.

Manliness, n. *animus virilis, fortis; ingenium virile, confirmatum*; — of speech, *habitus orationis virilis* (manly deportment), *nerri orationis* (— in the delivery, energy). Manly, adj. *virilis* (in general), *masculus* (like a man, showing one's self a man), *fortis* (able, brave), *gravis* (earnest); — courage, *animus virilis, animus fortis*; to show a somewhat — courage, *fortitudo se præbere*; a — character, *ingenium virile, confirmatum*; a — speech, *oratio virilis*; the — Sappho, *mascula Sappho*. Adv. *viriliter, fortiter, animo forti, constanti*.

Manner, n. (1) = way of performing, *ratio* (systematic mode of proceeding, in which one appears to be guided by the understanding; then the relation, proportion of different things to each other), *modus* (mode, gauge), *via* (way, sure mode), comb. *ratio et via, ratio et modus; genus* (mode of proceeding, e.g. *argumentandi genus, mode of arguing; dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); (2) = custom, habitual practice, *ratio, consuetudo* (custom, according to which one is wont to act), *ritus* (mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), comb. *ratio et consuetudo*; (3) = sort, kind, *genus*; (4) = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*, in a —, in like —, *eodem or pari modo*; (5) = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in general), *mos* (— in general, distinct mode), *mores* (the whole — of a person); to adopt, follow any person's —, *alqis mores induere*; that is now my —, *hic est meus mos*; any body's general way, —, *ingenium alqis moresque* (character); that is my —, *ita sum, ea sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, in your —, *sicut meus est mos, ut tuus est mos, also meo, tuo more, ex or pro consuetudine mea, tua, consuetudine mea, tua, in nostrum modum*; it is not my —, *non est mee consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *in more or suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui ille mos est?* You know his —, *noti ejus consuetudinis*; after, in the — or way of, etc. (— like), *more aliqis* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum, ferarum, torrentis, fluminis*); in manner alqis (e.g. in the — of cattle, in *more pecudum*), *ritu alqis* (e.g. in the — of robbery, women, beasts, *ritu latronum, mulierum, perudum*), *modo alqis* (e.g. in the — of slaves, *modo serorum*; to be slaughtered after the — of sleep, beasts, *serorum modo trucidari*), in *modum aliqis* (e.g. in the — of a south-wayer, in *rationantis modum*; in the — of slaves, *sericem in modum*); in this —, *hoc*

mundo, hac ratione, ita or sic (thus); in an equal —, pari modo; in a different —, eare; in a manifold —, multis modis; in any and in every —, omni modo or a ratione, omnibus modis or rationibus; to write two letters in one and the same —, duas epistolas in eadem ratione scribere; in a good —, bono modo, commode, opte (in a proper —); in a new —, novo modo; to enrich one's self in a lawful —, rem suam honestis rationibus augere; (6) = style, stilus (of a writer), manus (of an artist, painter), e.g. written in the Attic —, Attico stilo scriptus; to resemble the — of Plautus, Plautinum stilum respicere; paintings in Rembrandt's —, tabulae Rembrandti quasi manu pictae; a certain — in modulating the voice, flexiones cantus, (Cic.) Manners, in the pl. (established customs), mores; good —, boni mores; a person of good —, homo bene moratus, modestus; to follow any one's —, alicui mores induere or imitari; the — sank more and more, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt; = decent deportment, mores; refined, elegant —, morum elegantia, mores elegantes (in general), urbanitas (courteous —), humanitas (gentlemanly —, — that show a man of good education); one who has gentlemanly —, elegans, urbanus, humanus; to have no —, in communem vitam et vulgari hominum consuetudine et hebetem esse et rudem; to possess, show gentlemanliness in one's —, omni vita atque cultu exultum atque expolitum esse (Cic.); without —, rudis et moris omnis ignarus (rude and ignorant), vitae communis ignarus (one who knows nothing of the rules of society), rusticus (rude, rough, clumsy), imurbanus (without refinement), humanitatis expertus, inhumanus (not a gentleman, without any superior education, training, e.g. non essem tam inurbanus ac pene inhumanus, Cic.), comb. homo et humanitatis expertus et vitae communis ignarus; incultus (without breeding), rusticus (countrybred). To mannerise, v.tr. aliquid ad humanitatem informare. Mannerist, n. pictor qui tabulas quasi manu aliqua or alicui pingit. Mannerly, adj. and adv. moratus.

Manœuvre, n. (military and naval), decursio, decursus, decursio campestris or campi, decursus ludiorum (the two first in general = evolution, the latter as exercise or for the sake of amusement; decursio always as the act of manœuvring, decursus, the — itself); a sham-fight, simulacrum pugnae ludicrum, simulacrum praelii voluptarium, certamen ludicrum, imago pugnae (all for the sake of exercise and amusement; field exercise, meditatio campestris (in preparation for the ensuing battle, referring to the commander who holds it); n — at sea, simulacrum navalis pugnae; to hold a —, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indicere (to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —), milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to let the troops march out for a —, V.get.), certamen ludicrum committere, also in the connexion of the sentence praelium equestre et pedestre committere (to hold a sham fight, Sueton., all of the commanding officer, = to let —); to —, in decursionem exire (to march out to a —), in armis decurrere, or simply decurrere (to make evolutions for exercise), inter se in modum iustae pugnae concurrere (to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); to hold a — (at sea), praelium navale committere (of the commander); to have a — (at sea), agilitatem navium simulacro navalis pugnae experiri (of the troops); to be present at a —, decursum militum or certamen ludicrum interesse (of one who takes a part in it), or adesse (in reference to one who is merely a spectator). (2) see Scheme, Trick.

Manor, n. fundus; the lord of the —, dominus directus (Jct.); the right of the —, jus fundi (Jct.); the —, upon which a person has a right to shoot, regio ubi aleis venatur.

Mansion, n. (1) (in general), oedus -ium, f.; (2) = the house of the lord of the manor, fundus.

Mantle, n. amiculum. Mantelkitt, n. palliolum, sagulum.

Mantiger, n. mantichora, mantichora (μαντιχώρα, μαντιχώρας), *simia patianus (L.).

Manual, adj. (1) (= performed by the hand), manu mra, sua, etc., factus; — labour, opera (opp. ars, e.g. liberales, boridii questus mercedum, quorum opera, non quorum artes emulant, Cic.); I get my living through my — labour, opera mihi vita est; to get one's living through — labour, operas (fabrils, etc.) praebendo vitam tenere, sometimes — labour may be rendered by manus, e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, manuum mercede inopari tolerare; to employ one's self in — labour for the sake of exercise, per manus exerceri; artisans and countrymen have nothing but what they get through their — labour, opificum agrorumque res fidesque in manibus sita sunt.

Manufactory, n. (the building), officina, fabrica sedes. Manufacture, n. (operation of manufacturing), artis opus, opera fabrica; — is at a stand-still, jacet; — the article — d, opus quod arte or manu factum est; v.tr. fabricare. Manufacturing town, urbs officinis nobilis (known by its manufacture), confectura locus (place of manufacture, e.g. An article derives its name from the place where it is manufactured, nomen alicui rei datum est a confectura loco). Manufacturer, n. opifex, fabricator (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), artifex (— of artificial objects), textor (a weaver); *magister opifex (master of the works, also manager).

Manumission, n. missio (in general), manumissio (of a slave); to put a check upon, limit the — of slaves, manumittendi modum terminare. Manumit, v.tr. aliquid manu mittere; one who manumits, manumissor (Jct.).

Manuscript, n. (1) any thing in one's own handwriting, see Handwriting; (2) (= intended for recital or for the press), chirographum (χειρογραφον), idiographus liber (ιδιογραφον βιβλιον, Gell.), autographum (αυτογραφον, Symm.); also simply libellus (any work in one's own handwriting, the — of a sermon, etc.); (3) (= a written work, that has not been printed), *liber (manu) scriptus, codex (manu) scriptus (manuscriptum is bad Latin); among the (ancient) —s, *librorum (manu) scriptorum; the knowledge of (ancient) —, *codicum legendorum ac didicandorum doctrina (in an objective sense), or scientia (in a subjective sense).

Many, n. nulli; haud pauci (see Much); — a one, nonnemo (of persons), aliquis, aliquid (in a vague sense, of persons and things); — a thing, — things, aliquid, nonnihil (of things), nonnulli, aliquot, quidam (some), sunt qui . . . (e.g. there are — who think, sunt qui credunt; see about the mood after sunt qui under Many); how —, how — a one, quotusquisque; — a time, nonnunquam (now and then), interdum (sometimes); he has rendered me — acts of kindness, *haud pauca or multa beneficia in me contulit; — times indeed, perhaps, aliquando; too —, ser too Much; too — by half, by dimidius major; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), non multa, sed multum; — ways, — ways, varie, vario modo, multis modis; these — years, abhinc multos annos; to make — words, verba facere, longiuscres; — men, — minds, quot homines, tot sententiae (Tr.), or quot capitula sunt, totidem studiorum millia; — leaved, e.g. the — leaved rose, centifolia rosa; with — branches, multis ramis, multiramis (poetical); — things, varietas; with — eyes, *multos oculos habens; of — men, *eius res multiplex est (of words), ambigua (ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, verbum; an oracle, oraculum), or res multiplex, ambigua (ambiguity, e.g. of a word, of an oracle); — corners, with — corners, polygonus (polygonus, Vitruv.), in pure Latin, multangulus (Lucret.); to have — corners, plurimum angulorum formam exhibere; — coloured, multorum colorum; *multicolor (poetical); with — feet, multis pedibus, n. niferus (poetical); a millepede, i.e. an insect with —

lect, centipeda, millepida; of — shapes, *multa-
rum formarum, *multas formas habens, multi-
formis (poetical); with — hands, *multas manus
habens; with — skins, *compleures cutis habens;
of — years, *multorum annorum (e.g. in-
struction, doctrina); distinctus, distinctus (of long
duration, e.g. war); of, with — ties, knots, *mul-
torum nodorum, *multos nodos habens, multinodus
(poetical); — headed, *multorum capitum, multa
capita habens; with — sufferings, multa or per-
multa patiens or perperiens; with — holes, multis
foribus (multiforis or multiflorus are poetical),
plenus rimarum (full of holes; chinks); — times,
sepe, saepenumero (often), crebro (frequently, re-
peatedly), per sepe, sapissime (very often), ite-
rum atque iterum (again and again), etiam atque
etiam (once more and again once more, once and
for all, urgently, see Request, etc.); how — times,
quoties; so — times, toties; as — times, . . . ut,
toties . . . quoties; however — times, quotiescum-
que; — times greater, multiplex; after having re-
minded you — times, me saepissime memento, sepi-
sime a me monitus; after having been requested a
great — times, sapissime or etiam atque etiam ro-
gatus; with, having — names, multa or complura
nomina habens (not multi nominis); — oared,
*multos remos habens, multis remis instructus;
with — strings, *multas chordas habens; with —
pillars, columnas, *multas columnas habens; with
— sides, complurimum or multorum laterum; — of
attainments, acquainted with — arts and sciences,
multiplex (manifest); also of persons as regards their
abilities, attainments, carius (of different kinds;
also of persons as regards their learning, etc.), comb.
rarius et multiplex (lit. and fig., of one who has
studied — things, e.g. Plato), multiplex variusque
(e.g. learning, doctrina); one who has read —
books a good deal, multis literis artibusque politus,
pluribus disciplinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus,
variâ eruditione repletus; to have read — books,
to know a good deal, *magna scientiâ magnâque in
suis studiis caritate et copâ esse; to be considered
as being acquainted with — arts and sciences, mul-
tiplici variâque doctrinâ censeri; acquaintance with
— arts and sciences, varietas (variety), scientia, with
pluribus studiis variisque eruditionibus ornata
(knowledge which any one possesses), studiorum
varietas et copia (multiplicity of studies, subjects);
— cleft, *multis nodis fissus, in modum digitorum
spinosus (clove-like fingers, cloven-footed, both of
animals), multifidus (poetical = multifidous); with
— seats, multa sedilia habens; of a carriage drawn
by — horses, multis jugis, multijugus or multijugis
(poetical); — stalked, multis caulibus, multicaulis
(poetical); of — parts, multiplex (opp. simplex);
with — gates, *multas portas habens; one who is
learned in — things, a polihistor, pluribus disci-
plinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus (the word
polihistor is only found as the title of a well-known
work of Solinus, about the year 235 A.D., namely,
Collectanea rerum memorabilium or C. Julii Solini
grammatici Polihistor ad ipso editus et recognitus);
with — roots, radicosus; of — lines, verses,
*multas versus habens; — tongued, fig., multiplicis
linguae or bilinguis, bislinguis (both poetical).

Map, n. tabula (in the middle of a sentence, e.g.
Peloponnesiae civitates ornaes maritimae esse, ho-
minum non negamus, et etiam tuo iudicio probati,
Dionarchi, tabulis credidi, Cic.); buta — by itself
is called, *tabula geographica; a small —, tabella
(in the connection of the sentence), but by itself
*tabula geographica; a — of a certain part of a
country, a — of a country, regio (e.g. in Germania)
in tabula or in membranis (of parchment) or in
charta (on paper) picta or depicta; a — of the
globe, orbis terrarum in tabula or in membranis de-
pictus. To map (to draw —), terrarum situs pi-
gere; one who draws —, qui terrarum situs pigit.
Mappine, n. graphis-idea, f. (typogr.), *ars deli-
nendi et deformandi.

Marauder, n. sine commentu vagus miles, vagus
et lascivus per agros miles, miles palans per

agros; moratores et palantes per agros (stragglers
of all sorts); to be a marauder, *sine commentu
vagum in faciat, in hostico errare, *vagare et
lascivire per agros, palari per agros (travelling
casual (the latter of small parties of soldiers)).

Marble, n. marmor (— stone); —, of —, mar-
morean, marmoreus; from Hymettian —, Hymet-
tius (e.g. columnae); as hard as —, marmoreus;
eased, covered with —, marmoreus; to break —,
marmor cadere; to chip the —, marmor scâre; to
cut the — into plates, slabs, shards, marmor in
crusta scâre; to cover with —, marmoris crustis
operire, marmorare (late); velus in —, assula
marmoræ; work in —, opus marmoreum; —
cutter, faber marmorearius; in plur. marmorearii;
kind of —, genus marmoris; like —, marmoreus;
*marmoris similis; — basin, labrum marmoreum;
statue, bust in —, signum marmoreum; — block,
gleba marmoris; in the connection of the sentence
also simply gleba unius lapidis, — pit, — quarry,
lapidicina marmoris; soil of —, — soil, solus
marmorum; — stones (as they come from the
quarry), camenta marmorea; — roof, telum
marmoreum, tegula marmorea (— tile); — colour,
color marmoreus; — house, palæce, aedes mar-
moreæ, domus marmorea; — slab, crusta mar-
morea; (if for the roofing of a house) tegula mar-
morea; — column, columna marmorea; of Hymet-
tian —, columna Hymettia; piece of —, frustum
marmoris; — table, crusta marmoris, marmor (for
roofing a house, tegula marmorea); temple of —,
aedes ex marmore constructa; to build a temple of —,
aedem ex marmore struere or moliri; wall of —,
paries marmoreus, paries marmoris crustis operius
(wall eased with —). To marble, v.tr. (= to
grain), *marmoris maculoso simile facere alqd.

March, v.intr. (1) ambulare (in general), incedere
(to be marching, of —ing exercise, and in war); to
— out, set out, progredi, proficisci; to be —ing,
on the —, iter facere; to — off, forward, = de-
camp, castra movere, promoverè, or simply mörere;
to — three men abreast, triplici ordine incedere;
they were —ing thirty men abreast, triginta ar-
matorum ordines ibant; to — slowly, placide pro-
gredi (in general), iter reprimere (to slacken one's
speed, during the —); to — quickly, celeriter pro-
gredi (in general), raptim agmen agere (during the
—); to be —ing quicker, to accelerate one's —,
accelerare iter; to — night and day, dies noctesque
iter facere, die nocteque continuare iter, diurnis
nocturnisque itineribus contendere; to a place,
algo; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the
rear, agmen claudere, cogere, *ordinem claudere (of
the last man in a band of soldiers); to — to, in the
direction of, towards a place, proficisci, iter facere,
intendere algo; to — down, up the river, secundo,
adverso flumine progredi or iter facere; to — into
a country, etc., proficisci in, etc.; to — past a
place, præter locum transire; with the army,
præter locum exercitum transducere; over, across
a mountain, montem transire, superare; to — very
quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate re-
gionem percurrere; ready for —ing, instructus
paratusque; to get ready, prepare for —ing, quæ
ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare; — pro-
fectionem or iter parare (to make the necessary
preparations for —ing), sarcinas itinere aptare (to
pack the baggage); to give orders to prepare for
—ing, iter pronunciare; —ing route, iter; to take
another —ing route, to alter the —, iter commutare,
iter or eiam sceltere (to — on a bye-road); (2) (= to
walk in a deliberate manner), incedere, trans-
ecki (of cavalry); transecki dicebantur Equites
Romani cum solemniter recedebant, to pass in
review); to — up solemnly, solemnem pompam du-
cere; to — up and down, precipitantly, with a
view to make show of dress, incedere; to be —ing
up and down in a strutting sort of manner, miro et
insolito cultu incedere. March, n. (1) (in a military
sense), (= movement of soldiers) iter profectio
(the marching off); on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he
was killed, occisus est), in itinere (whilst the troops

are in the act of —ing, *ex itinere* (from the —, i.e. whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, *iter facere, conficere*; to direct the — to a place, *iter alio facere, contendere, convertere, intendere*; to change the route of the —, *iter mutare, commutare, iter or viam flectere*; to give the signal to commence the —, *signum projectionis or proficiscendi dare* (of the commander); the troops on the —, *agmen*; to continue the —, *pergere in itinere, iter conficere pergere*, seldom *iter pergere*; without interruption, *iter continuare, non interrumpere*; not to allow the enemies to continue their —, *prohibere itinere hostes*; to continue the — in haste, to accelerate the —, *iter maturare pergere*; (2) (= solemn walk), *incessus*; see *Walk*, *Pace*; (3) (= signal to move), to sound the —, *classicum canere* (to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) *procede!* (for one); *procedite!* (for several); (4) (= of intellect); see *Progress*; (5) (= a day's journey) *iter*; one day's —, *iter unius diei, castrum* —, *urn*, (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a three days' —, *trinis castris*; after a five days' —, *quintis castris* (e.g. *Cæsar Gorgiam percussit*); to make a double, a two days' — on one day, *iter diei duplicare*; to make, forced —es, *magnis itineribus contendere* (in general), *dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter* (day and night); to gain a day's — upon the enemy, *alei iter præcipere, prævenire alium*; a —ing column, *pars ezei: citis* (division of the army), on the march, *agmen*; the first column on the —, *primum agmen, primi agminis cohortes*; the second or middle —, *medium agmen*; the last —, *extremum agmen*; or *ordo primus, medius, extremus* (of the soldiers in their ranks); to form the vanguard, *agmen agere* (of a troop of soldiers); to — in the rear, *agmen claudere or coger* (of a whole division, e.g. the cavalry), **ordinem claudere* (of the last man in a small body of troops); the first column in a line of battle, *prima acies*; the third column in a line of battle, *tertia acies*; in two, three columns, *divisis bifariam, trifariam copiis, diviso in duas partes or in tres partes exercitui, bipartito, tripartito* (e.g. to make an attack, *signa inferre*); to — up in three columns, *tripartito agmine or diviso in tres partes exercitui incedere*; to approach, attack in three columns, *triplici acie instructi venire*; to — out in three columns, *triplici acie instructa proficisci*; in close columns, *sub signis* (to lead the soldiers to the devastation of the territory, *milites ducere ad populandum agrum*); to divide the troops into three columns, *dividere (bifariam) trifariam copias*; the soldiers of the levions — in the 1st column, *primæ legionariæ cohortes ibant*; a — in columns, *agmen longum*.

Murch (the month), *x. mensis Martius*; the first of —, *Calendæ Martiæ*; the seventh of —, *Nonæ Martiæ*; the fifteenth —, *Idus Martiæ*; new moon in —, **interlunium Martis* (technical term); — violet, sweet violet, *viola odorata* (L.).

Mare, n. *equa*; in the middle of the sentence also simply *femina* (opp. *mas*).

Margarite, n. *bellis hortensis flore pleno*.

Margine, n. *margo*. Marginal, adj. (1) *quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine*; (2) — notes, **cerba margini ascripta*; — notes of a letter (written across the sheet), *versiculus transversus* (Cic.); as a note of censure or as a correction, *cerula miniatura* (lit. with red chalk, then as a joke and in general, e.g., *nostrum opus tibi probari lator; ex quo ante ipse posuisti quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo iudicio; carulas enim tuas miniaturas illas extimescebam*); to make — notes, glosses to any thing, *cerula miniatura notare aliquid* (in a lit. sense, to mark red), in a fig. sense = to criticise, *destringere* or *perstringere aliquid* (in a bad sense).

Marigold n. **calendula* (L.).

Marine, adj. (1) = belonging to the sea, *marinus*, *ad mare pertinens*; — shell, *concha marina*; (2)

(= doing duty on the sea), a — officer, *centurio classiariorum* (post-Aug.). Marine, n. (= mariner), *navita*. Maritime, adj. *maritimus* (situated near the sea); — state, *civitas maritima* (situated near the sea), *civitas or gens multum mari potens, civitas or gens navibus or classe permultum valens* (powerful at sea, having a large navy), *classe potens populus* (a — nation, having a navy); to be a — state, *classe (classibus) valere, multum mari pollere*.

Marjoram, n. *amaracanthus, samscichum*.

Mark, n. *nota, signum* (*signu et nota*, Cic., *medium ferme sinum velut nota distinguit*, Liv.) = aim, *scopus*; to make a —, *notam ducere*; the marks and traces of crimes, *notæ ac restigia scelorum*; to set a — on the cattle, *signum imprimere pecori*, Virg.; to be quite from the —, *longe errare*. To mark, v.tr. *signare, notare, insignire*; = to take note of, observe, *animadvertere*; — or mind, *animam advertere, attendere*; — with a hot iron, **cauteriare* (Ecl.); to put a — on, *appondere notam*; do you — their silence? *ecquid animadvertis horum silentium?* mark, I pray you, *quasdo, animam advertite*, Ter.; let this be your —, *hic tibi sit scopus*.

Market, n. *forum rerum venalium* (Faccia, *forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*), *emporium* (ἐμπόριον), *nundinarium* (oppidum or forum; *nundina*, the nine days' market, or fair); *oppidum ubi est forum rerum venalium*; to attend —, *nundinas obire*; the cattle —, *forum boarum*; the vegetable —, *forum olitorum*; fish —, *piscarium or piscatorium*; *mercatus* (frequens, a full market); to go to —, *ad mercatum proficisci*.

Marl, n. *marga*; loose —, *calcareous earth*, **terra calcarea*; — pit, *puleus ex quo eruitur marga*. To marl, v.tr. (= to manure with —), **murgā stercorare*.

Marmalade, n., perhaps **succus (matorum) cydoniorum or mala cydonia decocta* (of quinces); — of different kinds of fruit, perhaps **fructus decocti*.

Marmoset, n. *simiulus*.

Marmot, n. *mus Alpinus*, **aretomis marmota* (L.); variegated —, **aretomis citellus* (L.); — fish, **sparus dentex* (L.).

Marquis, n. **Marchio*; referring to the marquis, **Marchionalis*, or by the genitive, **Marchionis*. Marquisate, n. **Marchionatus*.

Marriage, n. (1) wedlock, union, *conjugium* (συνγία, in reference to those, *qui coniugio conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistunt uniter apte*, in a physical sense, of two married people, or of a man and a woman, then also of two animals); *matrimonium* (the state of living in wedlock); *nuptiæ* (the lawful —, *iustæ nuptiæ*, between a Roman citizen and a Roman woman-citizen, both of the same rank, a — considered strictly lawful because the bride was married her face covered with a veil, *nudare*); *connubium* (i.e. *uxoris jure ducentæ facultas*, Ulpian., lit. the lawfulness of contracting a Roman —, which depended upon the *Patria potestas*, upon the degrees of consanguinity, upon the condition of both parties being the legal offspring of Roman citizens and of the same rank, and in the case of two persons having lived together as man and wife for a whole year, *usus*, after which time if the woman consented, she would become virtually in *manu viri*, this consent on both sides was also equivalent to a —, or a *connubium*; hence c. is also = to a strictly legal —, *nuptiæ*); *concubinatus* (after the passing of the *Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa*, about b.c. 18, = a legal cohabitation, a permissive concubinage, after a formal declaration and consent on both sides [hence different from *stuprum*, *adulterium*, and *incestus*, = legal offences, on the one hand, and *contubernium*, on the other hand], established by the cohabitation of a free man, *homo liber*, or *sui juris*, and an *ingenua* [i.e. a woman

animus ab uxore ducendū alienus (of a man); — or matrimonial matter, *res uxoria*; as a law-suit, *rei uxoria actio*; promise of —, **conjugium promissum*; an offer of —, e.g. to make an offer of — to any one, *petere alqm in matrimonium* (to a girl), *petere filiam alqis in matrimonium* (to the father of a girl), *virginem conditionem alci deferre* (to a man, by the father, uncle, etc., of a girl); a written document, letter relating to —, **litteræ conjugii testes*; fit for —, *jam maturus or matura nuptiis* (fit to be married), *adultus or adulta* (grown up, a *pubes*, both of the man and the woman), *jam matura viro* (ready for a husband), *nubilis* (one who is old enough to be married, both the latter only in reference to females); proposal of —, to marry, by *virginem alci conditionem deferre*; witness of a —, *auctor nuptiarum*; (3) (— in the modern sense = to a feast made on the occasion of a —), the — ceremony (in a religious sense), *nuptiæ, nuptiarum solennia iusta*, n.p.l., *ritus nuptiales, sacra nuptialia* (τὰ νυμφώεα τῶν γάμων); to celebrate a —, *celebrare solennia nuptiarum*; a — present, *donum or munus nuptiale*; — cry, *vox nuptiarum*, *Talassio* or *Talassius* (among the Romans, i.e. *vox quæ apud Romanos sponsi sponsi domum ingrediente, magnâ voce clamabatur, quemadmodum in itinere res illi præcelesti pueri, a quibus deducebatur, tremendentibus vicissim pueris puellisque, clarâ voce concinebant Hymen, o Hymenæe*; according to some a *carmen nuptiale*, according to others the — God, *Hymen*; who was believed to be present, or the *Deus virginitatis*). Marriageable, adj. *pubes -eris* (in an age of puberty, of both sexes), *matura viro or marito or nuptiis*, or in the context simply *matura, nubilis*; to become —, *pubertatem ingredi*. Marry, v.tr. (1) to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, **solennibus dictis connubium sancire*; to be, get married (by so and so), **ritu solenni matrimonium inire* (both in reference to a couple); the solemnization of a marriage, by **solennibus dictis connubium sancire*; (2) = to dispose of, properly applicable to females only, *collocare in matrimonium or in matrimonio, nuptum dare or locare or collocare*, or simply *collocare* (a female); *nuptui dare or collocare* instead of *nuptum dare or collocare*, which seems to be confirmed by the best manuscripts in Val. Max. and in Col., is not so good); to — to any one, *matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum algâ* (also *cum algo*, in general), *alci nuptum collocare* or simply *alci collocare algm, alci nuptum dare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere* (a woman to a man); to — a girl into a very high family, *virginem in amplissima familia matrimonio collocare*; (3) = to take for husband or wife, in general, *matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum algo* or *algâ*, in matrimonium accipere or recipere *algm*; to — a woman (of a man), *ducere algm uxorem in matrimonium*, or simply *ducere algm uxorem* and *ducere algm, matrimonio algm secum conjugere, algam uxorem sibi adjungere*; to — a man (of a woman), *nubere alci, in manum convenire alci* (the act, *conventio in manum*); to — a woman of the plebeian order, of the lower classes, *ducere de plebe*; to — each other, *matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi*; to — into a different family, class of society, *sanguinem et genus miscere cum algo*; to — again, *novum matrimonium inire*; not to — again, in general, *novum matrimonium non inire*; of widowers, in *calibatu remanere or permanere*; to — a second time, in *secundas nuptias transire or venire or pervenire* (in general); of a female, *secundo nubere*; not to — a second time, *abstinere a secundis nuptiis*; to — to advantage, **virginem bene dotatam ducere* (of a man), in *luculentam familiam collocare* (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem ducisse*; to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*; to be married to a woman, *algm habere in matrimonio*; to be married to a man (of a woman), *nuptam esse alci or cum algo, tenere alqis matrimo-*

onium, est alci matrimonium cum algo; to have never been married before, *nunguam uxorem ducisse* (of a man); *nunguam viro nupsisse* (of a woman); to have been married often, several, many times, *multarum nuptiarum esse*; a woman that has been married many times, *multarum nuptiarum, multivira* (late); v.intr. (= to enter into the conjugal state), *uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere* (of the man); *nubere viro* (of the woman); to — according to one's rank, *pari jungi* (in general), *connubio cum virgine coire*; to — below one's rank, *enubere ex ordine suo, e gente aut* (of the woman); to — for money, *dote moveri*; any one does not look for money in marriage, *uxor eligitur, non pecunia*; he did not — for money, **indotatam duxit*; to — into a family, *filiam or virginem ex domo algâ in matrimonium ducere* (of the man), *nubere or in-nubere in algm familiam or domum* (of a woman); to have married into a family, in *algâ domo nuptam esse* (of the woman); to wish to —, *conditionem querere or circumspicere* (of the man); to be desirous to —, of marrying, by *nuptiarum appetens, nuptias cupere, de nuptiis cogitare* (in general), *nupturire* (of the girl, post-Aug.); not to be desirous to —, to have an aversion against —ing, *abhorreere ab uxore ducendâ or a re uxoriâ* (of the man), *nunguam de nuptiis cogitare* (of both sexes); the act of marrying, *nuptiæ* (in general), *es uxoria* (connection between man and wife); the act of marrying out of one family into another, *gentis enuptio* (Liv., the right of marrying out of her family or rank); to think of marrying, getting married, *de nuptiis cogitare*; married people, *vir et uxor* (a man and his wife), *mariti* (those who have been joined in marriage), *conjuges* (the married couple; in prose only post-Aug.); a new-married pair (on the wedding day), *sponsus et sponsa* (bridegroom and bride), *novi mariti, novus maritus et nova nupta, or nova nupta et novus maritus, nova nupta cum novo marito*.

Marrow, n. (1) (the fat in the bones), *medulla* (the — in trees); the spinal —, *medulla spinalis*; — in the animal body, in plants, etc., *medulla*; (2) (= the essence, the best part of any thing), *medulla* (seldom in this sense, e.g. *medulla cerebri*, Aul. Gell.), *flos* (the best of any thing); the — of eloquence, *flos delibatus populi suadacque medulla*; to drain, exhaust any one to the very —, *alci medullam perbibere, percipere* (of hunger, etc.); the — bone, **os medullosum*. Marrowy, adj. **medulle similis*. Marrowy, adj. *medullusos*. Marrowless, adj. *sine medulla*.

Marsh, n. *pulus* (moias), *terra uliginosa* (miry soil); *Marshy*, adj. *paluster* (swampy), *lutuosus, cænosus* (miry).

Marshal, n. **marescallus*; a —, who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., **duetor pompæ*; a —'s staff, *imperii insigne*.

Martial, adj. *militaris, bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; he has a — look, *est formâ imperatoris, inest in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris* (he has the look of a real warrior); — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the plural *jura belli, lex belli* (laws of the war), *jus imperatorium* (right, authority of a general in times of war); to try by — law, *jus or jura belli servare*, against any one, in *algm*; not to apply the — law against any one, *onnc jus belli algo abstinere*; according to the — law, *jus or lege belli, jure imperatorio* (e.g. to appropriate, confiscate any thing, *auferre algâ*); — law, in its theory, *leges militares*; the carrying out of the — law, *jurisdicção castrensis*; to punish according to the — law, *militarij punire algm*.

Martlet, Marten, n. a wall-swallow, **hirundo apus -oides* (L.).

Martyr, n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, **pro algâ re mortem occumbere*. Martyrdom, n. (= death of a martyr), *martyrium* (Eccl.); to suffer —, **pro re Christianâ mori or vitam profundere*; the crown of —,

**merces constantibus rei Christianae propugnatoribus proposita*. Martyrology; **historia martyrum*.

Marvelous, adj. *stupendus, admirabilis* (astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens, immensis* (very great, e.g. *immanes pecuniae*); adv. *stupendum in modum* (in an astonishing manner); *valde* (very), *vehementer* (violently).

Masculine, adj. *masculus, masculinus*; n. *masculinum* (Gramm.).

Mask, n. (1) (= cover for the face), *persona* (*larva*, *σποδαιον*, *σποδαριον*, the entire —, which covered the whole head but was not tied, but merely drawn over the head, in order to give greater force to the voice; hence in the commentators to Aulus Gellius called *indumentum illud oris*), *os, oris* (half the —, e.g. *Gorgonius*), *larca* (a — to frighten, used at funerals, also in pantomimes; e.g. in Hor. *nil illi larca* [i.e. *pietâ personâ*, Polyphemus' *vultu et capite referente*] and *tragicis opus esse cuthurnis*, the words of the Cyclops qui *pastorem rogabat uti saltaret*); a —, a person in a —, *homo personatus* (never *persona* in the classical writers); to put on a —, to any one (in a lit. sense), *personam alci aptare* or *alcis capiti imponere* or *alcis capiti adjicere*; to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam inducere*, *larcam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; to take any one's — off, *alci personam demere*, *alcis capiti personam detrudere* (lit. and fig.); (2) fig. = pretence, to put on a different —, *alienam personam sibi accommodare* (lit., to be two-faced); to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* (not to show one's true character); to assume the — of any one, *personam alci induere* (to play any one's part), *speciem* or *simulationem alci* or *alcis rei induere* (to pretend to be, etc.), *simulare alqd*; to unmask one's self, take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, *alci* or *alci rei personam*, *demere et reddere suam* (to show a person or thing in its true character, e.g. *quid vides accidere pueris, hoc nobis quoque majusculis pueris evenit; illi quos amant, quibus assueverunt, cum quibus ludunt, si personatos vident, exarscunt; non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus demenda est et reddenda facies sua*), *evolvere alqm integumentis dissimulationis nudare* (fig., to strip off the —, which any one wears and show him in his real light), **alcis animum nudare* (to lay open a person's character); to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*; to betray any one under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodere*; to deceive any one under the — of honesty, *alqm per fidem fallere*, *decipere*, *circumvenire*; to conceal great wisdom, understanding under the — of silliness, *summum prudentiam simulatione stultitiae tegere*; (3) = masquerade, **concentus quo homines personati discurrent*. To mask, v.tr. (1) (lit.), *personam alci aptare*, *personam alci capiti imponere* or *adjicere*, *relare* (to cover with a veil); to — one's self, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam inducere*, *larcam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; *se relare* (to cover one's self with a veil); people — themselves, *personam capiti adjicere*; to be —ed, *personam* or *larcam gerere*, *personam ferre*; —ed, *personatus*; (2) fig., *tegere* (to cover, with any thing, *alqd re*), *occultare* (to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

Mason, n. (1) *cementarius*; (2) a free —, **laidnus*. Masonry, n. *opus saezum, saza-orum*, n. (of free-stones), *(opus) cementicium* (of quarry-stones), *(opus) latericium* (of bricks), **structura testacea* (of mortar mixed with bruised potsherds); *solid* —, *solida structura*.

Mass, n. *massa, moles, corpus, summa*; a great — of silver, *magnum pondus argenti*; the — of the army, *moles exercitus*; to heap together a — (of words), *turbam congregare*; — of objects, *silia rerum*; — of event, *rerum moles*; *Mass* = Roman Catholic service, **liturgia sacra*; to perform

—, *sacra procurare*; to say —, *Deo supplicare*; to hear —, **liturgia sacra adesse*; a priest who performs —, *sacerdos qui sacris operatur*.

Massacre, n. *caedes, trucidatio*. To massacre, v.tr. *cadere, concidere* (to cut up, make horrible havoc of), *trucidare, trucidando occidere* (to butcher), *obtruncare* (to cut off the head), *sternere, prosternere* (to fell to the ground); — every thing, *omnia sternere ferro*; a great number of enemies were —, *magna caedes Jugientium est facta*; on both sides a great many were —, *pugnatum ingenti caede utrinque*.

Massive, adj. (1) (= dense), *solidus, solidus auro* (of — gold, not hollow, e.g. a vessel), *lotus auro* (all gold, opp. *subauratus*, gilt, e.g. a ring); not —, *percussus* (e.g. *annulus*); but not *annulus caesus* — a ring without a stone; (2) = built of free-stones, *saxeo muro constructus*; or *sine trabibus, saxo constructus* (the last four words as one phrase).

Master, n. (1) (on ships) *malus, arbor mali, arbor* (*arbor* always used by the Jct. by itself in the sense of —; the Jct. never use *malus*); the — head, *caput mali*; lower end of the —, *caix*; to set up a —, *malum erigere* (opp. *demittere*); to climb, run up the —, *malum scandere*; main —, **maius maximum* or *principalis*; fore —, **malus anticus*; mizen —, **malus posticus*; without a —, *mastless*, **malo priatus*; to become mastless, *unmasted*, **malo privari*, **malum amittere*; (2) = fruit of forest trees, *sagina* (meat to fatten animals with, also with regard to men, e.g. *gladiatoria sagina*, the gladiators' mess), *saginato* (*εὐρεωρε*, act of fattening), *furtura* (the stuffing itself, as the material, *quidquid ad faciendum implendumque congeritur, immittitur, et inculcatur*); and the act of stuffing, fattening fowls; to — (to put out to —), in *saginato*; fit for being put out to — (of animals), *altilis* (in general), *fortilis* (of fowls).

Master, n. (1) as a title, *dominus* (= to our Mr. N.N. or Master N.N.); *dom.* already used as a title for the high and low under the Roman Emperors), *vir* (always as a more solemn mode of addressing people, in speeches, on letters, and with additions of some epithet according to the rank and station of the party, e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus, illustrissimus*, etc.); in simply calling any one by his name, or in stating his name, we either, in modern Latin, give the surname, or what is still better, add one or more Christian names (e.g. Mr. Manuzzi, *Manutius* or *Paulus Manutius*); but never *dominus Manutius*, which would sound almost barbarous to classical ears); (2) = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familia*, *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and entire household; hence in the Com. as the usual mode in which the slave addresses his —), *possessor* (who has possession of a thing, often in opp. to *dominus*, owner, landlord), *homo* (man, e.g. a young —, *homo adolescens* or simply *adolescens*; an old —, *homo senex*, or simply *senex*); the young — of the house, *filius herilis, filius familiae* (the latter with reference to the family; the former as regards the servants); every one is — in his own house, *suam quisque domum obtinet*; (3) (= lord, ruler); *dominus* (one who is —), *princeps* (the first in a state, in opp. to *dominus*); *tyrannus* (*τίραννος*, ruler in the most absolute sense; tyrant, despot, then especially one who has usurped the government of a state), *dynastes* (*δυναστης*, potentate); then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or any body, *imperare alci rei* and *alci*, *potentum esse alci rei* (both lit. and fig.), *praeesse alci rei* and *alci* (to preside over, in a lit. sense); to be under, get different masters, *alium atque alium dominum sortiri* (sometimes the one, sometimes the other); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis est servus*; to play the —, *dominari*; with any one, at any place, in *alqm, alqo loco*; — of, *potens* with gen.; to be — of any thing, *alqd in sua potestate habere*,

aliqui locum tenere (of a place, e.g. we are —s of this place, *ea urbs a nobis continetur*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *p. aliquid* of a thing, as the object; *aliquid* of a town; *aleis*, when the object is a person, except in the phrase, *etrum potiri*, to seize the government); to remain — of, *aliquid obtinere*; (4) — of a man-of-war, under the direction of a captain, ** gubernator primus*; (5) (in general) = manager, head of a place of business, etc., *præfectus, magister*; (6) the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister, paterfamilias, herus* (Com.); (7) = teacher, *magister* (also in a metonymic sense); (8) (of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science, in a trade), *artifex* (in a general sense); a — in any thing, *artifex* (with the gen., especially with the gen. of the gerund), *antistes, princeps aleis rei* (one of the first, a man of importance in any thing), *perfectus et absolutus in aliqua re* (perfect in any art or science); a — in what any one professes, *orator perfectus, dicendi artifex* (of the orator), *pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex* (of the painter), *medicus arte insignis, medicina or medicina arte clarus* (of a medical practitioner), *medicina artes* (of one deeply learned in the science of medicine, a learned doctor); a — in husbandry, *agricola qui est perfectus artis*; to be — in any thing, *familiam ducere in aliqua re* (to be the first in any art, science, e.g. in civil law, in *jure civili*), *aliquid re* or *in aliqua re excellere* or *maxime excellere* (to be foremost, excel in any thing), *eruditum esse artificium aleis rei* (to be up to any trick, e.g. to be a — in the art of simulation, *artificio simulationis*); — in the art of flattering, *ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse*; the people were — in it, *hominis talis negotii artifices erant*; Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus*; through many year's practice masters in the art of exercising an influence over, ruling over the minds of the people, *artifices jam tot annorum usu tractandi animos plebis*; in this art there were many masters, *in eo genere multi perfecti existerunt*; Prov. practice makes perfect, *exercitatio artem facit* (Tac.); (9) (=, inasmuch as one has apprentices and journeymen under him, e.g. = mason), *officiator, tabernæ magister* (— of a shop, e.g. *tonsor magister*, a barber or hair-dresser that keeps a shop); — of the lodge (of free-masons), ** latomorum magister* or *præsul*; then in general —, principal, instructor, *magister* (also as a mode of address or as a title, *Aul. Gell.*); the privilege of setting up as a —, ** jus magistris*; — singer, ** canendi artifex*; a — stroke, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum*; a — piece (a very skillful work), *opus præcipuum artis, opus summo artificio factum, opus politissimum arte* or *singulari opere artificisque perfectum*, also simply *artificium*; that is his — piece, *hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus*; many consider this as the greatest — piece, *quo opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant*; the work is a real — piece, *liber omnibus numeris absolutus est*; = a — piece of an artizan, ** artis specimen*; to make, *edecre*; (10) (in a fig. sense, to be — over one's self), *sui juris* or *sua potestate* or *in sua potestate esse* (to be one's own —, to be independent, opp. *ex alterius arbitrio pendere*); *sibi* or *cupidiatibus suis* impare posse, *sui* or *animi potentem esse*, *se* (in) *potestate habere*, *in se ipsum habere potestatem*, *se ipsum continere* (to be able to control one's self); — over one's self, *sui potens* or *compos*; fear gets — of any one, *timor aliqui incedit*, *timor aliqui* or *aleis animum occupat* or (beforehand) *præoccupat*; we are not — of the next day, *ne crastino quidem dominamur*; — in various phrases and compositions, — at arms, *militis ad tradendam disciplinam inmixti manipulis* (in general), *armorum doctores* (drill-sergeants), *campi doctores* (who drilled the soldiers in marching exercises); — of arts, ** magister liberatum artium* (abbreviated, *M.L.L.A.A.* or *M.A.* or *A.M.*); to confer upon any one the

degree of — of arts, ** aliquid in numerum magistrorum ascribere*; to become — of arts, ** ad amplissimum magistrum gradum promoveri*; to wish to become — of arts, ** summus magistri honoris petere*; — of the house, *us landlord* or *tenant, ædum or ædificii dominus*; a — head of the family, *pater familias, herus*; — of the ceremonies, at court, *ceres officiorum, magister officiorum* or *aule* (in general); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under the Roman emperors); grand —, ** magnus* or *maximus magister* (of an order, e.g. of the templars, *equitum Melitensium*); grand —, rector of a university, ** toti officio academico præpositus*; — of the buck-hounds, ** cenationum regiarum* or (of a prince) *principium summus magister*; to be — of the buck-hounds, ** cenationem regiarum* or *principium summam curam gerere*; — of the horse, *equiso*; at the emperor's court, *tribunus stabuli*; — of chancery, *magister scriniorum*; — of the Pope's chancery, a datary, ** pontificis datarius* (technical term); — of the rolls, ** tabularum picturarum custos*; — general, — of the ordinance, perhaps ** præfectus rei tormentarie summus*; — of the wardrobe, ** rei restiarie præfectus*; to be — of a thing; to have any thing at one's finger's ends, *aliquid tenere, aliquid cognitum habere* (to have acquired a knowledge of), *aliquid intelligere* (to have gained an insight into), *instructum esse aliqua re* (to be informed in any thing, e.g. dialectics); to be — of a language, e.g. of the Latin tongue, *Latine scire* or *doctum esse* (in general, to have a knowledge of, to be conversant with), *Latine loqui* (to speak Latin), ** lingua Latine commodè uti* (to speak Latin fluently); to be — of many languages, *multus linguis intelligere*; to make one's self — of any thing, *potiri aliqua re*; — attendant (at a sea-port), *limenarchis* (λιμεναρχης, Jct.); — builder, *architectus* (as one who understands architecture), *ædilis* (architect in the ordinary sense), ** architectus navalis* (ship-builder); — cook, *archimagirus* (ἀρχιμάγειρος, head-cook); — mason, *cameclarius*; master's mate, — of a merchant-man, *gubernator, rector navis*; — rogue, *trifurcifer* (earlier Com.), *caput scelerum, princeps flagitiorum*; — sin, ** rictuositas inuata, * pravitas insula, ritium commune et percatatum*; a — stroke, a — touch, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum*; — of the mint, *monete præpositus* or *procurator* (late; as title on coins); — tooth, *dens, dens caninus* (of a fox, wolf, etc.); — sinew, *arculus*; — wort, ** Imperatoria* (L.); great — wort, ** Imperatoria maxima* (L.); to eat the master's bread, *servire* (in general), *operam suam locare* (of the workman); the master's favour, *favor principis* or *principum*; a master's favour does not last long, ** nihil favore potentis* or *principis fallacius*. To master, v.tr. (1) = to bring under control (e.g. neglect); to — one's tongue, *moderari et animo et orationi*; to — all one's passions, *continere omnes cupiditates*; they mastered, got — of, subdued the fire, flames, *vis flammæ oppressa est*; (2) to — a thing, *potiri aliqua re*; (3) to — any body, *aliquid comprimere posse*. Masterly, adj. *artificiosus, artifex* (executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *præcipuus artis, summus* or *singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificii factus, singulari opere artificisque* or *politissimum arte perfectus* (made in a — manner, of things); a — piece of eloquence, *oratio facta*; a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*; adv. *summum* or *singulari arte, politissimum arte, summo* or *singulari artificie, affabre* (according to the rules of art), *egregie* (in an excellent manner). Mastership, n. = superior skill, *summa aleis rei peritia*; = office of a —, governor, *magisterium*. Mastery, n. (1) = superiority in competition, *principatus* (as the result of competition, mastery); e.g. to adjudge to any one the mastery in any thing, ** principatum aleis rei alicui tribuere, alicui deferre*; to be able to compete with masters for the mastery, ** cum principibus de prin-*

cipatu certare posse; (2) = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly).

Mastic, *Mastich*, *n.* (1) = a resin from the — tree, *mastiche*, *resina lentiscina*; the — tree, **Pistacia lentiscus* (L.), *lentiscus*; from the — tree, *lentiscinus*; — oil, *oleum lentiscinum*, *oleum masticinum* (late); (2) In botany, — herb, **teucrium marum* (L.); — thyme, *thymus masticina*.

Mastication, *n.* *manducatio* (late), or by *mandere*, *manducare*.

Mastiff, *n.* *mastivus* (low Lat.), **canis mastivus* (Blumenbach), perhaps **canis molossus* (L.), *canis catenarius*, *canis catena vinctus* (chain-dog).

Mat, *n.* = texture of sedge, etc., *storea* or *storta*, **stragulum stramenticium* (a straw —); — felon, **knapp-weed*, **centaurea scabiosa* (L.); — grass, **nardus stricta* (L.); — reed, **arundo arenaria* (L.); — meadow, *pratium*. To *mat*, *v.tr.* = to cover with mats, **stragulis consternere*.

Match, *n.* (for catching fire, getting a light), *rauentium sulphuratum*; *matches*, *sulphurato-rium*, *n.*, *ignitarius*, a lucifer —, **filum sulphuratum* = thread dipped in sulphur; *matches*, *sulphurato-rium*, *n.*; = a rope lighted for firing artillery, **funiculus* or *stupa loties*, or in the connexion of a sentence simply **funiculus*, **funis incendarius*; = linstock, port-fire, **virga incendaria*; a — box, **pyxis* or *theca sulphuratorum*;

Match, *n.* (1) = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . . , *par alicui* or *alici rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for any one, *alici parem esse* (e.g. bello), *non inferiorem esse aliquid*; to be more than a — for an adversary, *adversario non cedere*, *strenue rem suam gerere* (to fight it out); not to be a — for any one, *alici impar*, *inferiorem esse aliquid*; not to be a — for the enemy, *cum hostis sustinere non posse*; to be a — for a thing, *alici rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotii*), *aliquid sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); any one is no longer a — for the duties of an office, *non sufficient jam vires ad munus obeundum* (any one's physical strength succumbs to, is insufficient for); a hunting, —, *venatio*; a shooting —, *lusu* *id genus* quo in oibis tela coniungit; (2) (= union by marriage), *conditio uxoria*, generally simply *conditio*; an unhappy —, **matrimonium infaustum*; *infelix*; to look out for a —, *conditionem querere* or *circumspicere*; for any one, *alici conditionem querere* (for a man), *alici prospicere maritum* (for a female); to offer a — to any one, *alici virginem conditionem deferre*; to be fit for any —, *nullius non conditionis habere potestatem*; to refuse a —, *conditionem aspernari*; to make a good, profitable —, **bene dotatam virginem ducere*, **uxorem nobili genere natam invenire* or *nancisci* (of the man); the former as regards wealth, the latter in point of respectability; **viro locupletati nubere*, in *luculentam familiam collocari*, *splendidis nuptiis jungi* (of the woman); the former in point of wealth, the latter as regards the respectability of the man; to make a bad —, *male nubere*; he was anxious for his daughter to make a most splendid —, *quam splendidissimis nuptiis puellam jungi volebat*; to compel one's daughter to make an unhappy —, perhaps *filiam dare alci in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias*; — maker, *nuptiarum conciliator* (the suitor), *suusque nuptiarum* (one who in present as a witness, when a marriage is contracted, who seals and signs the marriage contract, the marriage license, as a witness); to play the — maker, *nuptias conciliare*; the — maker, if a female, **nuptiarum conciliatrix*; Juno, the — maker, *Juno pronuba*; — making, *nuptiarum conciliatio*. To *match*, *v.tr.* *cum alio* in *certamen descendere*, *congruere cum alio* (to try one's strength against one, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci*, *non inferiorem esse aliquid* (to be a — for); I alone was a — for you, *per me tibi obstiti*, or by *resistere*; to — the enemy, *hosti* or *hostium copias se obficere*; = to compare, *requare alqm* and *equare alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *equare*, *adequare alqd*

cum alqd re; = to join, *ungere*, *conungere*, *copulare cum alqd re*, *miscere alqd re*; you cannot — him, **hæc res parem habes neminem*; to be matched, *comparabilis*, *quod comparari potest*; not to be matched, *incomparabilis* (of persons and things). To *match*, *v.intr.* (= to be united in marriage), *jungi*, *conjungi*, *se jungere*, *se conjungere* (in general); of animals, *coire*, *inire*, *comprimere* (of male animals); *coire* and *comprimere* also of men), *iniri*, *maritari*, *marem pati* (of female animals); to — with, *jungi*, *conjungi cum alqd re*. Matchless, *adj.* by *in suo genere singulare esse*.

Mate, *n.* (1) = one that eats at the same table, *mesa*, —, *convictor* (one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *conviva* (guest at table); (2) (in a merchant ship or ship of war), *gubernator*, *rector navis*; one under a —, **qui pro gubernatore operas dat*; (3) (in general, = an assistant to the master), *cook's*, **ecquus secundus*; (4) in chess, *victus*, *ad incitias redactus* (lit.), *confectus* (fig., done up, done for). To *mate*, *v.tr.* (in chess) *alqm vincere* or *ad incitias redigere* (lit.), *alqm conficere* (fig.).

Material, *adj.* (1) = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; a being that is not spiritual, a — being, *mens simplex nulla re adiecta, quæ sentire possit*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est*; (2) = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia*, *argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum*, *quæstus*; — wants, *indigentia*, *inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. **Material**, *n.* (= any thing composed of matter), *materia* (lit. = building; fig. = for a literary work), *res* (what is —, opp. *verba*), *silecerum* (in a fig. sense, lots, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silecerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*, [in speaking of a well-arranged speech], *quæ de parte dixit Antonius hæc forma ipsa ipso, et genere orationis, illuminanda verbis, varianda sententiis*, *commentarii* (historical —); the — for a rampart, *agger*; a stock of — and of words, *copiarum et verborum*; to collect materials, *silam rerum comparare*; to leave materials about any thing, in *commentariis alqd relinquare*. **Materialism**, *n.* **materialismus*. **Materialist**, *n.* **materialista*, or by circumloc., **qui nihil in rerum natura esse statuit nisi corpora*, or: **materialismo addictus*. **Materialize**, *v.tr.* *concorporare*; to become —, *corporari*, *concorporari*.

Maternal, *adj.* *maternus*; — property, *res materna*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, *amor maternus*; *amor matris erga liberos*, *materna indulgentia* (= indulgence); — inheritance, inheritance from the mother, **quæ ab rebus maternis hereditate ad alqm redeunt* or *rederunt*.

Mathematical, *adj.* *mathematicus* (*μαθηματικός*, lit. and in general), *geometricus* (*γεωμετρικός*), *accuratus*, *certus* (fig., exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; to infer with — exactness, *necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd*; to prove any thing with — exactness, *geometricâ subtilitate demonstrare alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. **Mathematician**, *n.* *mathematicus* (*μαθηματικός*), or by circumloc., *mathematicorum-artium peritus*. **Mathematics**, *n.* *mathematica* —orum, *n.*, *artes mathematicæ* (seldom), *mathematica* —, *f.* (*μαθηματικά*, in general), *geometrica* —orum, *n.*, *geometria* —, *f.* (*γεωμετρία*, *γεωμετρία*, geometry); never to have studied —, *nunquam pulcrum illum eruditum at-tigisse* (in the sense of the ancients who drew their geometrical figures in the sand), *in mathematicis rudem esse* (in general, to know nothing of —).

Matins, *n.* **matutine preces* (morning prayer), *sacra matutina* (morning service), *matutinus cantus* (morning song, hymn); as the time of morning service or the first canonical hour in the Romish church; **missa matutina* (early mass), *sacra antelucana* —orum, *n.*

Matrice, n. (of a type), perhaps **matrix* (*sons primus*), **tuba*; (in dyeing the five principal colours), *color nativus* (natural colour).

Matricide, n. (1) (= murder of a mother), *matricidium*, *parricidium matris*, or in the context *parricidium* (as a crime against the sacred person of a mother), *matris nec* (violent death of a mother); (2) (= murderer of his mother), *matricida*, *intersector matris*, *parricida matris*; in the context also simply *parricida*.

Matriculate, v.tr. (a student), **alqm civitati academica* or *in civitatem academicam ascribere*; **alqm in civitatem academicam* or *in numerum academicorum ascribere*; *in album referre* (inscribe any one's name in the books, on the rolls); to be—, *nomen dare* or *edere* (also said of soldiers enlisting); with, under any one, (*nomen*) *profiteri apud alqm*. Matriculation, n., see above; certificate of —, *libellus*.

Matrimony, n. *matrimonium*; yoke of —, *jugum* (+), to yoke together in —, *jugo cogere* (+); to be yoked together in —, *jugum ferre* (+); see Marriage. Matrimonial, adj., see Conjugal, Connubial.

Matron, n. *matrona*; — of a workhouse, *ptochotrophā* (*πτωχοτρόφος*, for the poor); — of a lying-in-hospital, **nosocōma* (*νοσοκομῆς*); of a stranger's charity, **xenodōcha* (*ξενοδόχος*), all three in late Imperial Rome). Matronal, adj. **matronā dignus*, *honestus* (well-behaved, of persons and things), *modestus* (modest, of persons and things), *decorus* (becoming), *castus*, *puclius* (chaste), *frugi* (sedate, demure), *probus* (upright, all four of persons); a — life, a life becoming a matron, *vita honesta*; a — character, *mores modesti* (modest manners). Adv. *honeste*, *modeste*; to have a matronly demeanour, *valde honeste rem gerere*.

Matter, n. (1) (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus* (*materia* in this sense is barbarous); full of —, *purulentus*; like —, **puri similis*; (2) (visible, tangible —), **materia unde corpus fabricatum est*; *corpus*; *corporeum et aspectabile omne*, *corporalia*, *res corporeæ*, *quæ cernt tangique possunt*; (3) (in a more general and philosophical sense), *elementum*, *principium*, plur. *principia* —orum, n., *natura* (e.g. *natura cælestis et terræ vacat et humore*); matter contained in the whole earth, elementary —, *terrenum principiorum genus*; the substance, — of all things, *omnium rerum principium*; (4) (= thing treated of), *res*, *propositum* (that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil ad rem*; to come to the —, *ad propositum* or *ad rem ipsam venire*, *ad instituta pergere*; to the —! question! *ad rem* (a recommendation to the speaker not to wander from the main question); but now, to come to the — itself, *jam ad instituta pergamus* (after an introduction), *sed ad propositum revertamur*, or simply *sed ad propositum* (but let us return to the — in hand, after a digression); but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longus sim*; the — stands thus, *res in eo ceritur or sita est* or *posita est*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with inf. or with supine in -u); = — to treat of, material, *materia*; = event, occurrence, *res*, *res gesta*; the whole —, *ordo rei gesta*; to relate the whole —, *narrare rem omnem ut factam est*; = affair, cause, *res* (in general, also = disputed point in a law-suit, the law-suit itself); *negotium* (a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (the point upon which the contending party means to establish his or her claim or right, in a war, in a law-suit, or in a discussion on some difficult question in literature); to meddle with the matters of other people, to meddle with other people's business, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do matters stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet?* to settle the — quietly, *rem intra parie-*

tes pergere; the — is settled, *judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem or res spectat*; pith the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; a — of fact man who is verbose, *qui verbosus est*; what's the —? *quid or quidna est? quid rei est? quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one that is ill) 'tis no —, no —, *hoc nihil est, hoc leve est, de hoc nihil nocebit, nihil obest* (with inf.), *nihil ad rem nihil obstat, nihil interest or nihil attinet* (with acc. and inf., if any thing follows); custom, you know, is a great —, **magna vis profecto est in consuetudine*; upon the whole —, *denique*; for the —, with *quod* (e.g. *quon itinerum meorum ratio nonnullam in dubitationem videtur adducere, visusne me sis in provinciâ, ea res sic se habet*, Cic.) a small —, *paullum*, *aliquid* (says more than *paullulum*). It matters, v.inp. *interest, refert* (if it is necessary for, etc.); *refert* = the importance the interest which a person has in any thing, e.g. it is necessary for, etc.; *refert* = the importance the weight which I attach to a —, e.g. it matters something); as regards the construction of *interest* and *refert* we must observe the following rules: the gen. is used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a person's pronoun, we use the abl. *meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestri* e.g. to me it matters, *meâ interest or refert*; how over, in the golden age we never find *refert* with the gen. of a noun, but only with *meâ*, etc., and frequently both *interest* and *refert* are used in an absolute sense, that is, only with the thing, which of importance, the person, to whom it is important, not being expressed at all; the thing, which we feel an interest, can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the acc. an inf., or with *ut, ne*, or with an interrogative particle, or if the subject remains the same, simply with the inf.: how much it matters; is expressed by *magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, etc.*, or by the gen. of the value, e.g. *magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti*, etc., e.g. it — a great deal to me, whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxim nostrâ interest, te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *per magni nostrâ interest, te esse Romæ*; it — ever thing to me, *in eo mihi sunt omnia*; what does it — to you? *quid tuâ id refert?* a great deal! *magn!* Matterly, adj. *purulentus*.

Mattock, n. *ligo*.

Mattress, n. *stragulum, stratum* (in general) *vestis stragula* (more especially an expensive —) a — of goat's hair, *cilicium* (*καλίκιον*).

Mature, v.tr. (= to promote perfect suppuration), *ulcus ad suppurationem perducere* (of medicine causing the matter to come out, etc.) *pus movere, citare, maturare*. Maturation, n. (1) *matu'itas*; to come to —, *ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci*; (2) by *ulcus ad suppurationem perducere*. *Maturative*, adj. by *maturare*, *ad maturitatem perducere*, or by the intrans. verbs, *maturescere, et maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem adipisci or assequi*.

Mature, adj. (1) = of full age, *maturus* (ripe, o fruit; of persons who have arrived at an age to manage their own business, e.g. *matura virgo*, a young woman who is fit to be married; also what is done at the proper time); to become, grow —, *maturari, maturescere, ad maturitatem venire, pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci* (all in the sense of *maturus*); *ad frugem pervenire* (of the understanding); (2) = brought to perfection (of plants, e.g. — wheat), *maturus*; (3) (of a scheme, etc.), *tempestivus* (at the proper time, in due season, also of fruit, ripe in due season), *maturus*; after — consideration (to do any thing, etc.), *bono consilio*; a — judgment, *judicium firmum* (firm), *judicium acre* (acute), *acre judicium et certum* (accurate), *judicium subtile* (discriminating), *judicium intelligentis* (of a connoisseur); to be —, *maturum esse, maturitatem suam habere* (lit. and fig.); = to ad-

vance to perfection (e.g. labours), *ad maturitatem perducere, maturare*. Maturity, *n.* (1) *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit. of corn, etc., ripe in due season), *tempestivitas* (timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, to mature, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.), *maturare* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, etc.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection), *maturari*; to acquire — of judgment, **ad iudicium maturitatem pervenire*; years of —, *maturitas annorum*; (2) in commerce = — of a bill, *tempus constitutum*, often simply *dies* (e.g. *quum dies venit*, at —, when due, let.); to pay before it is due, before —, *ante diem solvere*, let.).
Mawkish, *adj.* (= apt to cause loathing). See Distasteful, Disgust.

Mixis, *n.* **axioma* -*alis*. [a Greek word (*ἀξιωμα*); with modern mathematicians; after Aristotle = a proposition that needs no proof; in dialectics = *oratio seu propositio, aut dictum absolutum aliquam sententiam complectens, quam necesse est aut ceram aut falsam esse*; in pure Latin, *pronuntiatio, enunciatio, enunciatum, effatum* (Cic.), *profatum, prologium* (Varr.), *verbum* (Teren.); as a Latin word it occurs only in Apul., about A.D. 120, and in Latin we should therefore always use the Greek word or else a circ.; *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretum* or (post-Aug.) *placitum* or *scilum* (view, principle established by a philosopher, doctrine); *ratio* (mode of thinking, of a philosopher, and of any body in general; *principium* would be bad in this sense), *preceptum* (precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher, not to be used synonymously with *preceptio* = an enjoining), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a rule, a custom, owing to a principle), *comb. ratio et institutio mea*; and in the pl. *precepta institutaque philosophia*; *sententia* (in general an opinion founded upon reasons, also of a philosopher), *iudicium* or *iudicium animi* (conviction, any one's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula aleis rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the gen. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula*); *lex* (law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historicæ legem*).

May, *n.* (1) *mensis Maius*; the first of —, — day, *Calenda Maia*; the seventh of —, *Nonæ Maiæ*; the fifteenth of —, *Idus Maiæ*; (2) = the early part of life, *mensis Maius*; — bloom, *flos cernuus* (spring flower); **concellaria maialis* (L.); — apple, **podophyllum peltatum* (L.); — bug, cock-chaffer, **scarabæus melolontha* (L.); — bush, **mespilus cotoneaster* (L.); — days, *dies latis*; — atmosphere, spring air, *aura vernalis*; — sun, *sol vernalis*; — weed, **anthemis cotula* (L.); — worm, **meloe proscarabæus* (L.).

May, verb aux. (1) = to be possible; see Possible, Can; (2) = to have physical power; see Able, Can; (3) to have moral power; see Allow, Dare; (4) see Perhaps; however, as no precise mode how this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — ... ever so, still, etc., *tametsi ... tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse eius videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, **viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition should be rendered, simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf. (but probably, which does not mean "perhaps," but "probably," must not be used in these phrases), e.g. he — do, eat; somebody might say, *fortisan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis diceret* (perhaps some one will say); however he might tarry, *quam vellet cunctaretur*; however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *frement, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he —

be, etc., *quiscumque est*; you will have to atone for it whenever that time — come, some time, *quandocumque mihi panas dabis*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime* (see Fast); you — for me, *per me licet*, or simply *licet*; you — do it for me, *potes id mæ voluntate facere*; for me you — quarrel, dispute as long as you like, *hio pugnes licet, non repugnano*; if I — say so, **si ita loqui or dicere licet*, *sibi cenia verbi*; — it please your Majesty, *te rogo ut digneris* with inf. (Imperial Rome); — be, see Perhaps.

Mayor, *n.* **magister civium, consul* (the first magistrate in Rome); — belonging to the office of the —, *consularis*; adv. *consulariter*. Mayoralty, *n.* **dignitas magistris civium*.

Maze, *n.* (1) = — in a park, *labyrinthus, via inexplcabilis, itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursum inexplcabiles, viarum inexplcabilis error*; (2) fig. — of scholasticism, *gyri et macandri dialectice*.

Mead, *n.* *vinum mulsum*, or simply *mulsum* (of wine), *hydromeli* (*ὕδρμελι*, of honey), pure Latin, *aqua mulsa*.

Mead, Meadow, *n.* *pratium*; a small —, *pratulum*; to cut the grass on a —, *pratium cadere* or *secare* or *desecare*; to mow a — a second time, *pratium scilire*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratium*; — flower, *flos pratensis*; — tithe, **decima pratorum*; growth of a —, **pabulum pratense*; — bouts, **caltha palustris* (L.); — bugle, **ajuga reptans* (L.); — campion, — pink, **lychnis flos cuculi* (L.); — grass, **poa pratensis* (L.); — cresses, **car daniæ pratensis* (L.); — lark, **alauda campestris* (L.); — pipit, *pevit*, **alauda pratensis* (L.); — lue, **thalictum* (L.); — saffron, **colchicum* (L.); — saxifrage, — pepper saxifrage, **scelli* (L.); — scenery, *pratium*; — sweet, — wort, **spiræa ulmaria* (L.); — trefoil, **trifolium pratense* (L.); red — trefoil, **trifolium purpureum* (L.); yellow — trefoil, **medicago lupulina* (L.); — sage, **salvia pratensis* (L.). Meadowy, *adj.* **multa prata habens*.

Meagre, *adj.* (1) of flesh; see Lean; (2) as in — soil; see Barren; (3) = wanting strength of diction; see Barren, Poor. Meagreness, *n.*, see Leanness.

Meal, *n.* *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see Flour. Mealy, *adj.* *farinosus; farinaceus* (vet. Onomast., *farinaceus*, like —); having the colour of —, *farinulentus*; — tree, **virburnum lantana* (L.); — psp, **puls a farinæ facta*; — tick, **alearus farina* (L.).

Meals, properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning meal, *prandium*; and the chief meal of the day, *cæna*, taken in the decline of the day, toward or in the evening. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cæna* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a meal is *edere, cibum capere, sentire* (to take refreshment on rising), *prandere, prandium comedere, gustare* (to lanch), *cænare, cenitare, epulari* (to feast, to banquet); — at any one's table, *accubare apud alqm*. See Breakfast, Dinner, Supper.

Mean, = low and unworthy, *illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (base), in comb. *turpis impudicus; improbus* (morally bad and low), *sedus* (foul, of things); — plan, *fadum consilium*; adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, abjecte, abjecte et sine dignitate, turpiter, turpiter et nequiter, fæde*. Meanness, *illiberalitas, animus abjectus, impudicitas, sordes, indignitas*. To bear all meannesses, *omnes indignitates ferre (or perferre)*; to lead any one to —, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm transirem agere* (mislead, pervert); I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

Mean, or medium, that which lies midway between two extremes, *n.* *res media*; to keep two —,

Measles, *n.* (1) = disease in man, **morbilli* (technical term); (2) = disease in pigs, **hydātis* *finna* (not *scrophula*, which is = tumour of the jugular glands in pigs); (3) = disease of trees, *canis* (not *riga* in this sense); speckled wood, **materia cenosa*.

Measurable, *adj.* (1) *quod metiri possumus*, *mensurabilis* (late and bad); see *Moderate*. *Mensurableness*, *n.*, *render* by *ads.* *Measure*, *n.* *mensura* (that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (moderation); or the — of a recruit, *mensura ad quam militum aetura exigitur*; weights and —, *mensurae et pondera*; reduced —, *scale*, **mensura minuta*; *duo sextarii* (as a — of wine, etc.); *sextarius*, a sextary; *mensura genus duas heminas sex cotylas continens*, *h. e.* duodecim cyathos, habetur pondus viginti unciarum: ita dictus quia sexta pars est cogit, = about a pint and a-half (English); this kind of — is called a *mediunus* (= six pecks), *hic modus mensurae mediunus appellatur*; to take the — of any thing, *mensuram alci rei intrare*; to take any one's —, to — any one for a coat, *vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri*; to buy, sell any thing according, by the —, *alqd mensuram emere, vendere*; increased —, *mensura cumulata*; with full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; to receive a double — of corn, *duplici frumento donari*; according to the — of, *pro modo, pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with *ablat.*, according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e., every one according to his strength, in which sense we could not say *pro virili parte*, = *pro eo quod officii mei est*, *pro eo quod mea vires valent*, as far as I myself am concerned, for my own part, to the utmost of my power and ability, etc.); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo*; *præter et extra or supra modum*, immoderately, immoderate, *maiores in modum* (beyond the usual —), *nimis* (too much), *admodum* (exceedingly more than any one would have thought), *longe* (by far, with superlative, e.g. *longe omnium maximus*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, manner, *hoc modo, tali modo, sic*; in some —, *alqo modo, alqā ratione, alqā ex parte, alqd, nonnihil* (somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res alqd subleat*; it comforts me in some —, when, etc., *nonnihil me consolatur, quum, etc.*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when = modifying an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quæst, quasi quidam, or simply quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies, e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*; in what —, *quemadmodum*; in such a —, *adhuc* (so far), *adeo* (so much, with *ut*; also in a question); in such a — as, *prout*; — of a syllable, *moxa* (gramm.); — steps taken, *ratio* (mode of acting), *consilium* (plan), *remedium* (remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; gentle measures, *molli consilia* (according to Tac., who uses the uncommon phrase *molli consilia*); to take a —, *rationem intrare, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; — in any thing, *consilia alci rei accommodata capere*; to take more energetic —, *fortioribus remediis agere*; — more gentle —, *mollioribus consiliis*; however (let this should happen) he was induced to take the most vigorous —, *ne id accideret magnopere præcavimus sibi existimabatur*; to take the proper —, precautions, *prævidere quæ tempus monet*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; to take one's — according to a thing (referring to our conduct towards others), *se fingere or alqd re*; to take — against any thing, *alqd rei evincere*; to take — as regards the future, *de consiliis in posterum providere*; quickly to find out the necessary — to take, *celeriter quæ opus erit reperire*; to advise severely —, *asperiora suscipere*; — for —, *render* by *par pari respondere*

(lit., = to pay any one the same money back again, e.g. *proinde, si cuiquid debetur, ut sit inde par pari respondatur*; fig. in a bad sense), or by *par pari referre* (not *pro pari*), or *parum gratiam referre alci* (both fig., in a good and in a bad sense), *paria paribus respondere* (with words, in a good sense); — of a number (in arithmetic), **numerus multiplicans*; cubic —, **mensura cubica*; linear —, **mensura longitudinalis, decempeda* (decatur, a pole or perch ten feet long, to — land); *vtr.* (1) = to ascertain extent, degree, *metiri, dimetiri* (in all dimensions, not to be confounded with *metare* and *demetare* = to — out, appoint certain limits, *fines, describo, dimetior*, in fixing the site for a camp, etc.), *emetri, dimetri, permetri* (to — through, survey), *mensuram alci rei agere* (e.g. *operis*), *mensuram alci rei intrare*; (2) = to ascertain the degree of any thing (e.g. of heat), *emetri*; (3) *emetri* (to — walk over), see *Pass*, *vtr.*; (4) = to judge of distance, etc., by any thing, *metiri, alqd alqd re* (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), *dimetri alqd alqd re* (also = to determine by any thing, e.g. the verse by the number of feet, *versus pedibus metiri or dimetri*; to — money by the bushel, *nummos metiri modio*; by the eye, *oculis metiri alqd*); to — the feet of the syllables, *pedes syllabarum metiri*; to — off, to fix exactly the — of a thing, *metiri, emetri* (to — out, survey), *dimetri*; (5) = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri, admetiri alci alqd*, to portion out, dole out; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqd re, modulari alqd alqd re* (to regulate the — of any thing by some thing); to — in an artificial mode, *ad artem dirigere alqd*; to — duty according to practical utility, *utilitate dirigere officium*; to — the tone of the voice by the beat of the feet, *sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum*; to — every thing by one's own interest, by the standard of one's own pleasure, *omnia suis commodis, omnia voluptate metiri*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, in *quo judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini, et in quâ mensurâ mensi fueritis, remeietur vobis* (Vulgata); *vtr.* *render* by *magnitudine esse* (with genit., e.g. *pedum*); see before; rod or pole for measuring, surveying, *decempeda*, in the context *asser cuspidæ præfixis*. *Measurement*, *n.* *mensio* (the act), *mensura* (the manner). *Measurer*, *n.* *ensor*. See *Survey*, *Surveying*, *Surveyor*.

Meat, *n.* (1) = any thing eaten by man or beast, see *Food*; (2) *caro*; a piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro asina* (roast-beef, *assum brulatum*; roast veal, *assum vitulinum*); boiled —, *caro liza*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caru sale conspersa or conditanea*; smoked, juicy —, *caru fumo durata, jurentia*; to distribute — among the crowd, *populo elscationem dare*; minced meat, perhaps minced; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (food for the horses); spoon —, *esca, ulcebrum* (lit. and fig., = enticement); sweet —, *dulcia -ium, n.*, *bellaria -ium, n.*, *dulcilia -ium, n.* (late), *mensa secunda* (desert); white —, **ebus lacteus, lactentia -ium, n.* (milk-food); = of young animals, perhaps **caro pullorum*; — market, *lanarium, macellum* (general market); — offering, **cibaria sacrificata oblata*; to bring a — offering, **cibaria sacrificare*; — sauce, *tomaculum* (e.g. *ferunt tomacula supra craterulam posita, donec on the gridiron*, Petron. A.D. 66); (3) in a scriptural sense, see *Food*, *Comfort*.

Mechanic, *Mechanical*, *adj.*, *render* by *circumloc.*, e.g. to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatum esse*; — arts, *artes, artiæ -orum, n.* (the latter is sufficient in the middle of a sentence, opp. *artes ingenuæ, liberales*). *Mechanic*, *n.* (1) *hi. mechanici* (unxanct late), pure Latin *machinarius, operarius* (fig., e.g. *nili, hoc quos nos oratores vocamus, nihil esse dicebant nisi quodam operarius lingua celeriter exercitata, quodam autem, nisi qui sapiens esset, esse remittenti, etc.*); (2) fig., in

quo desideratur mens ac ratio, operarius. Adv. mechanically, sine mente ac ratione, sine iudicio; to carry a thing on, do it —, *sine iudicio agere; to say any thing off —, decantare alqd. Mechanics, n. (as a science), ratio disciplinae mechanicae (in general, late), machinatio (machinery), scientia, doctrina machinalis (knowledge of —, mechanical science). Mechanism, n. machinatio, machinamentum (the thing in which the — is); to move by —, machinery, machinatione moveri; animals have a certain —, mechanical instinct, bestis data est quidam machinatio.

Medal, n. *nummus in memoriam alicui rei eius (to commemorate an event), nummus in honorem alicuius eius (to distinguish any one). Medallion, n. clipeus or clipeum. Medallist, n. (1) *rei nummaria peritus, (2) perhaps *qui nummo premii accipiendi causa ornatus est, or something similar.

Meddle, Meddler, see Interfere, Intermeddle.

Medley, Jarrago (as regards the contents), sarrao (as regards the words).

Mediate (opp. to immediate), in philosophy causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae, of the first some are mediate, others immediate (proximate, mediatum, and mediate are not Latin); as denoting a means, translated by per, e.g. neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, nor could he bring that about by means of the senate. Mediator, intercessor, qui intercedit (one who interposes, whether to hinder or effect), qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interpōnit, arbitri, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet, interpres (one who as a translator represents the interests of his party, orator, the speaker in an embassy), conciliator alicui rei (he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, con. nuptiarum), quasi mediū quendam manus (to be used only to describe the intervention of a third person); to borrow money by means of —, per intercessorem mutuari.

Medicable, adj., see Curable. Medical, adj. medicus, medicinus; — works, medicinae disciplinae libri; to be used medically, medicinally, esse in usu medicamentum; — board, — staff, collegium medicorum; — plant, herba medica or medicinalis, herba medicinis idonea; — properties, by its medendi; the — properties of certain waters, salubritas medica fontis; containing — properties, medicatus, medicamentosus; — juice, succi (e.g. pingantes pectora succi, Ovid); — man, medicus (in general), *artis medicae studiosus (as a student); see Surgeon, Physician. Medicament, Medicine, n. medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, remedium (as a remedy for some complaints, ad contra alqd); counteracting —, antidotus; powerful, medicamentum or remedium efficax; — that acts quickly, medicina or remedium praesens (opp. remedium pugnum, that acts too slowly); weak —, medicina inbecilla; too weak, medicina imbecillior quam morbus; strong —, remedium acre, medicamentum vehementius; wholesome —, medicamentum or remedium salutare; to take —, accipere medicamen, medicamentum sumere or assumere (in a general sense), medicamentum bibere, arbore (a draught), medicamentum (medical juice) delingere (to lick up, λαλεῖν); to use, apply, try a — with somebody, for some thing, alicui rei medicinari or remedium adhibere, in alqd se remedia uti; to give —, medicamentum dare, ingerere (to inject), medicamentum potui dare, medicamentum potuere dare (a draught); — to any one against any thing, dare alicui medicamentum ad contra alqd; — for a disease, complaint, medicinam opponere morbo; to give any one a — to swallow, to drink, medicamentum potui dare alicui; — to the patient, or to make up a prescription, prescribere, —, agrotanti remedia praescribere or praeparare, morbo remedia praeparare; his (her, etc.) doctor keeps to one kind of —, medicus praeparat remedium adhibere; to prepare a dose of —, medicamentum parare, — in a glass, etc., medicamentum in phiala diluere, the —

begins to act, operari, medicamentum concipitur lentius or se diffundit per venas; to need any —, medicum non indigere; to use, try any thing as a —, pro medicamento uti alqd re; to get rid of, relieve the cough by appropriate —, tussim suis remediis finire; pertaining to —, medicinalis; what is adapted as a —, medicina idonea; what may be used as —, remedium, medicinalis, medicabilis; provided, furnished with —, medicatus; one who prepares medicine, medicamentarius; preparation of —, *medicamentorum compositio; — box, — chest, narthecium (σαρκωτήριον); — bottle, poculum medicatum (cup full of —); science of — (i.e. of preparing —), *pharmacologia, ea pars medicinae quae medicamentis vedetur, Cels.; a — containing a mixture of many things, perhaps sorbitivum (a little mess of pottage, parva sorbitio, jusculum). Medication, see Mixture, Cur. Medicine, n. (1) see Medicament; (2) = the whole medical science, medicina, ars medicinae, ars medicamentaria or medicinalis (art to prepare — and to apply it), ars medendi (art of healing); to study, devote one's self to the study of —, medicinam studere; to practise —, medicum proficere, exercere, facere, facitare; to understand —, artem medicinam or medicinam scientiam tenere.

Mediocrity, n. mediocritas; to keep —, medium quiddam tenere; — in any thing, mediocritate moderari alqd, temperamentum accere in alqd re; — in all your life, mediocritatem ad omnem vitam cultumque ritum transferre.

Meditation, n. animi attentio; pious — (devotion), *attenta rerum dicinarum contemplatio; to offer —, precari ad Deum; affected —, pietas simulata, pietatis simulatio; to affect —, *sermone rutilante affecto pietatis gloriam quærere. Meditative, adjectivus; piously —, verbis sacris intentus, pius, religiosus; — a prayer, preces ardentes. Adv. devote, pite.

Mediterranean, n. (1) = enclosed with land, e.g. the — sea, mare medium (the inland sea), mare Mediterraneum (late, in a special sense); (2) — remote from the sea; see Inland, Midland.

Medium, n. a middle course, fig. consilia media, media consilii via; to pursue —, medium consilii consilium, medium quiddam sequi etiam. See Means.

Medlar, n. mespilum; — tree, mespilus.

Medullar, Medullary, adj. See Marrow.

Meek, adj. mollis (lit. and fig., e.g. vix, vixit, hair, heart), mitis (lit. of ripe fruit; then fig., not hard, e.g. disposition, animus); tender (tender, e.g. meat; then fig., e.g. heart, animus); to have a — disposition, animo teneriore esse, facile moveri; to make —, mollire, emollire (lit. and fig., commovere animum alicui); — spiritus, placidus, placatus, mollis, cunct. placatus mollis est, lenis. Adv. placide, placenter, leniter. Meekness, n. vera placida (disposition), moris placidi (mansuetudo animi lenitas; in the context simply lenitas, animus lenis or mitis).

Meet, adj.; see Fit, Proper, Useful. Meet, v. t. t. (1) occurrere (obviam), obviam venire, obviam se dare, obvium esse, obviam ob obviam fieri, (obviam) se offerre (all in general — to — a person, obviam cum alio (to —, of two meeting each other on their way), offendere alqd, incidere alqd or in alqd (to — accidentally), impingere alci incidere (to meet —, obviam ire (intentionally); somewhat meets me on the road, se interfuit off alicui; (2) = to go to —, obviam ire (to go to the place, or from hostile invader), occurrere, occurere (to hasten to —, or a friend for an enemy, like the Greek ἀντιτάξαι), obviam procurrere, obviam venire, procedere, obviam venire or progrehi, (3) from emitti fall to go to — a person as a matter of petition; e.g. from a place, obviam efferre (a crowd of people which runs out of the room, to meet a person, out of respect, obviam efferre, to this effect; — to — a person, a person who is a matter of duty, especially of a slave, who goes

to — his master and is therefore called *adversator*, when he performs that duty; *se obviam ferre* or *offerre* (by chance); from a higher place, *obviam descendere*; as far as such a place, *in alqm locum*; the act of going to —, *itio obviam, occursum* (out of politeness); to come to —, *obviam venire, obviam procedere, obviam venientem procedere, adversum venire* (intentionally), *obviam ferri, obviam fieri* (accidentally); somebody has come to — me, *obviam habeo alqm*; the act of coming to —, *occursum*; to hasten to —, *obviam currere* (Ter.); to march out to — some one, *obviam ire* or *proficisci*, *obviam procedere* (also the enemy, host); to march out with the troops in parade to — the consul on his arrival, *obviam venientis consuli cum exercitu ornato procedere*; to set out on a journey to — some one, *obviam ire* or *proficisci*; to go to — on horseback, *obviam vehi* (equus); to go to — in a carriage, *obviam vehi* (curra); to send to —, *obviam mittere*; to swim somewhere to — any one, **alci obviam natare*; (3) = to come together in any place, *invenire*, *repere* *alqm* (or *alqd*, to find any one whom we wish to see), *offendere alqm* (or *alqd*, accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon any thing or upon a person; hence, to fall in with *εὐρησθαι τι*, also to find a thing in a certain state, e.g. when he had paid a visit at his country-seat and found every thing quite different than he had ordered it, *quum ad villam venisset et omnia aliter offensisset ac jussisset, alio offensione fortuna*), *nancisci* (to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. any one alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (to — any one by appointment, to whom we wish to speak, e.g. *Naucreas, quem convenire solui, in navi non erat; neque domi neque in urbe invenio quomquam qui illum videret*), *obviam fieri* (to —), *incidere in alqm* (or *alqd*, accidentally to fall in with), *incurrere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to run against any thing or any one, of persons and things, hence = to —), comb. *incurrere alque incidere in alqm, occurrere alicui* (to hasten to —, to —); to come to any one at a good time to — him, *opportune alicui adesse* or *alqm convenire*; to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri, reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; (4) = to — the enemy, *obviam ire*, *proficisci, occurrere* (e.g. the enemy with the army in battle-array, *acut ex adverso extruxit hosti oca*); to send troops, especially cavalry, to — the approaching enemy, *immittere*; to — any one, *concurrere* or *congruere cum alqm* (in general), *signis conferre cum alqm* (a hostile army); see before; (5) *ire* = to encounter, e.g. to — danger, *periculo obviam ire*, *se offerre*, *se opponere*, *se committere*; — death, *mortem oppellere, morti se offerre* or *se obducere*; with intrepidity, *acriter se morti offerre, prompte necem subire* (of a violent death); with unshaken firmness, *irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere* (of one who lays hand on himself); to go to — a certain, inevitable death, *haud dubiam in mortem adire*; to rush into the midst of the enemy, and thus to — a certain death, *se in medios hostes ad periclitam mortem incipere*; (6) = to reverse with kindness; e.g. to — any one's views, *consentire de aliqua re*; to — kindly, to — halfway, *urbanum* or *liberalem se praebere alicui, alqm incitare*; v. intr. (1) of two persons, *inter se obvios esse, inter se congruere* or *concurrere, concurrere inter se* (accidentally), or — by appointment, *congruere cum alqm*, *convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*; *convenire* with acc., not with gen. or abl. of the town, etc., where the two persons —, or with ad or in and accus.; *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere, concolare* (to hasten together, all these verbs with the acc., not with the gen. or abl. of the town); to — secretly, *clam inter se convenire*; to let, cause to —, *convocare* (to call together), *advocare* (for a certain purpose, for consultation, e.g. the people, the senate), *cogere* (a crowd, especially troops, when we generally say *cogere in unum locum* or simply *in unum*; of the senate, *cogere in senatum* or *in curiam*), *conducere*,

contrahere (troops); (2) of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; of circumstances meeting together, *convenire in unum locum* (to — at the same place), *(inter se) congruere* (to coincide), comb. *concurrere in unum locum atque inter se congruere* (e.g. *quum multa causa convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere videntur*); the act of meeting, *concurso* (of stars, *stellarum*; the frequent meeting together of two vowels, *crebra concursio vocalium*, of accidental circumstance, *fortuitorum*); if two consonants — together, *si una consonantes colliduntur*; if two vowels — together, **si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt*; to — to touch each other, *contingere inter se* (of beams, *trabes*; of persons, e.g. of soldiers on the out-posts, *stationibus*); (3) = to — in a hostile manner, *(inter se) concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), *(inter se) congedi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signis inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships); to — an evil, *malum occurrere, praeterire*, also by *obviam ire, obniti, obducere* (e.g. *difficultatibus*); (4) orator, speaker) I — with an objection at the outset, *ante occupo quod opponi video* (rileum), *id quod obijci potest occupo*; to — with a kind reception, *benigno cultu excepti*. Meeting, n. = assembly, *congressio, conventus* (a friendly —, the former as the act, the latter = social conversation, etc., opp. *digressio, digressus*), *conventus* (a — of parties for a certain purpose), *cætus* (= of persons that have met at a certain place to take part in the proceedings of the —); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebras* (a gathering of many persons at a place), *si frequentia* (a — that is well attended); social, friendly meetings, *congressiones familiarium*; to have nightly meetings with any one, *congressus* or *cætus nocturnus cum alqm habere* or *facere*; the place of —, *conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt*; **locus quo omnes conveniunt* (in general), **locus quo copia omnes eorum* (for the troops); the island of the Batavians was fixed as a place of —, *insula Batavorum, in quam conveniunt, predicta est*; (3) of troops, *concurso* (as the act), *concurso* (as position, the place where two armies meet; the — again, *reditus*; until we meet again, *usque ad reditum*; pray —, *sacra — orum*, n.; a — of creditors, **concurso creditorum*, **bonorum venditio*; a — of the creditors will have to take place, the creditors will have to be called together, **bona in gratiam creditorum reneunt*, **bona creditoribus prius mittuntur*; — house, (1) *conveniendi locus, locus quo conveniunt*; (2) *causa sacra*.

Megrim, n. *hemigrænum* or *hemigrænum*.

Melancholic, Melancholy, adj. *melancholicus* (*μελαγχολικός*, e.g. *Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse*, Cic.), *luctu* (sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), **quem tristitiam semper ad taciturnum videmus* (gloomy and taciturn), *maestus* (downcast, opp. *latus*), *pressus* or *flexibilis* (oppressed and woeful, of sounds, melodies, moods). Melancholy, n., for which in Latin always the Greek *μελαγχολία* should be used, as in Cic., e.g. *Græci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorem, μελαγχολία illi vocant; quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non sæpe vel truciendia gravior, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; and in Aut. Gell., *scilicet in temperiem istam, quæ μελαγχολία dicitur, non parvis, nec abjectis ingenijs accideret*.

Melliferous, adj. *mellosus* (late), **melle abundant*. Mellification, n. *res mellaria*. Melliflence, n. *mcl*, or *hy mel furnus*. Mellifluent, Mellifluous, adj. *mellitus, dulcedine mellosus* (late).

Mellow, adj. (1) of fruit, *molis, mollis* (mild, soft; *molis* also of meat); to make any thing —, *mille* or *molle facere alqd, macerare alqd*, (2) of the ground, *solutus* (not compact, opp. *spissus*), *vorus* (thin, opp. *densus*), *molis* (soft, opp. *crassus*), *tener* (well pulverised, opp. *glebosus*), *facilis* (easy to till, opp. *difficilis*); to make the fields —, *mollire agros*; see *Soft*; (3) = soft to the ear,

lenis; (4) = soft and smooth to the taste, *lenis*; see *Mild*; (5) = soft, easy to the eye (as regards the colour), *salutaris, salubris*.

Melodious, adj. *modulatus, canōrus* (of the voice; poet. *sonōrus*), *bene sonans* (of words), *dulcis, suavis* (sweet, pleasant in general, of the voice, opp. *insuavis*), *numerosus* (harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the speaker), *numerosa cadens* (with graceful periods, of a speech); to be —, *bene sonare* (in general), *numerosa cadere* (of a speech); adv. *modulate*. *Melodiousness*, n. *modulatio*. *Melody*, n. *modi, modulī, also cantus* (*numeri* = time); — and time, *cantus numericus*; — of the voice, *vocis modulatio*.

Melon, n. *melo*.

Melt, v.tr. (1) = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere* (e.g. wax by the fire, *ceram igni*), *colligefacere, liquare* (metal, wax, snow, etc.), *resolvere* (to dissolve snow, pearls, margarites, etc.), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *buccam acetis*), *conflare* (τῆνω, to — down, e.g. the golden goddess of Victory, *Victorias aureas*), *excoquere* (ἐξέψω, to force out by boiling); (2) = to reduce to first principles, *ad principia revocare, aperire quæ verbo inclusa sunt* (to trace); (3) = to soften to tenderness, *alejs mentem ad misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere or allicere* (to move to compassion), *mentem alejs miseratione permovere* (to touch any one's heart by exciting compassion, e.g. the judges, said of the speaker); see *Move, Touch*. To melt, v.intr. (1) = to become liquid, to — away, *liquefcere, colligefcere, liquefieri, colligefieri, liquari* (e.g. metal, snow, etc.), *resolvi* (to be dissolved, e.g. snow), *conflari* (to — away, e.g. of any thing struck by lightning), *discuti* (lit. = διακυμαίω, to be shaken off, then = dissolve, of snow, Curt.), *tabescere* (τῆραι, in *tubem solvi*, to become gradually less, of snow, then fig. of man, to pine away, e.g., from desire, *desiderio*, from love, *amore*); (2) fig. = to be softened to love, to become tender, *tabescere*; to — into tears, *effusa fere, in lacrimas effundi*, or render by trans. verbs, see before; (3) = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *fluere, diffuere* (to flow away on all sides, *diffuere*), *dilabi* (διαρρεῖσθαι, *diffuere*), to glide different ways, gradually to — so as to disappear); see *Dissolve*; (4) = to be subdued by affliction, e.g. the soul, *dolori succumbere, dolori cedere*. The act of melting, the melting, *coctura, conflatura*. *Melter*, n. *stator* (Jct.). *Melted-butter*, *butyrum liquefactum* or *liquidum*; melting or smelting fire, *ignis liquidatorius*; melting-house, forge, foundry, *ornaria*; art of melting or smelting, art of enamelling, **ars venas excoquendi*; melting-pot, *catinus*; melted glass, *vitrum metallicum*; melting fruit, *fructus succosi*; melting language, *verba mollia*. *Melting*, adj., *Meltingly*, adv. *mollis* et *delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, et falsæ vocales, quam certæ et seceræ quibus tamen non modo austeri, sed et sapienter sunt, multitudo ipsa reclamant*), *nitidus* (like something melting, of colours, *ἀγλαός, λαμπρός*, glittering).

Member, n. (1) *membrum, artus* (both of the body); see *Limbs*; (2) part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus, incisio, incisum* (κόμμα, part of a sentence), *membrum* (a greater part of a sentence, *κῶλον*, e.g. *quæ Græci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus*, or *membrum orationis appellatur res breviter absoluta, sine totius sententia demonstratione, quæ denique alio membro orationis excipitur*), *metricus pes*, or in the context simply *pes* (part, foot of a verse); (3) = an individual of a community or society; in this sense we cannot say *membrum*, unless the whole is expressed by *corpus*, = in a fig. sense the whole body of the people, etc., or when *corpus* is understood and implied in that

sense, e.g. *reges socios non aliter unire sos, quam membra partisque imperii, curæ habuit*, Sueton. in a sense similar to *unus de corpore militum*; nor can we use *pars* in this sense unless in instances such as in Tac., *ante hoc pars domus videtur, mox reipublicæ*, which proves only that *pars* in the singular with a gent. following may be said of several persons being members of a body, but not of one —; it is better to avoid both *membrum* and *pars* in this sense, and to use circumlocutions, e.g. a — of a council, *senatus, vir or homo senatorius, senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alejs stirpe*; the members of the family, *domus* (= house); — of a party, faction, sect, *vir factionis*; — of a society, *socius* (particularly of a society established for some higher object), *sodalis* (of a pleasure-party, a dinner-party, card-party, etc.), *homo ejusdem corporis* (— of the same corporation, association, etc., e.g. *virginem plebei generis, maxime formâ notam, petere juvenis*; *alter virginis genere erat, tutoribus fretus, qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant*; *nobilis alter, nullâ re, præterquam formâ captus*; so likewise the members of our, their corporation, body, etc., *nostri or sui corporis homines*, or simply *nostri, sui*); to become — of an academy, **academio socium ascribi*; to become — of an alliance, *alei consilio contribui* (of a people, etc.); see *Part*. *Membered*, adj. **membra habens*. *Membership*, n. render by circumloc. with *Member*.

Membrane, n. *cuticula, membrana, pellicula*; the wrinkling —, *tenicula oculi*. See *Skin*. *Membranaceous*, *Membranous*, *Membranaceous*, adj. *membranaceus*; the croup, **angina membranacea* (technical term).

Memoir, n. *libellus, commentarius* (memorable events; *elogium*, only = inscription on a tombstone, epitaph, can never be used to express a —, or to signify a panegyric); to write a —, *pila memorium componere*; *commentorium* (late, = βρομνηστικόν, a letter mandatory, instruction); *memoirs, commentarii, dicta factique alejs* (memorable sayings and doings in anyone's life), *dicta et un facturumque alejs commentarii*; Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quæ a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit* (Xenophon's memorabilia Socrates would be bad).

Memorable, adj. *notabilis* (worth taking notice of of things; only post-Aug., of persons); worth mentioning, *memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus* (worth mentioning); deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoria prodendus*; worth telling, hence also worth knowing, *historia dignus* (all these of things); no — event occurred, *nihil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*. *Memorandum*, n. = remark, see *Note*; = a small account, *rationcula*; = list of goods, *index*; = a sign whereby to remember any thing, *nota* (characteristic, a mark made with the pen, for which in the context we may also say *lineamentum*); to make a — with chalk against any thing, *creta notare alqd*; — book, *diary, diarium*, n. (waste-book, day-book), *libellus, commentarium, commentarii, pugillaria* —ium, n. (tablets covered with wax, on which they wrote with the *stylus, ὀξύς, ὀξυγράμμος*, of different kinds, *ligni, citrei, eburnei, membranei*, which were *duplex* or *triplices* or *quadruplices* or *quintuplices*); to put any thing down in one's — book, *alqd memorie causâ referre in libellum*. *Memorative*, adj., — power, *memoria*.

Memorial, *monumentum*; to erect a — to a person, *alei monumentum ponere*; to cause a — to be erected, *faciendum locare*; to leave a — of yourself, *relinquere alqd quæ nos vixisse testetur*; a — in writing, *literarum monumenta, literæ*. A memorial coin, *numus in memoria alejs cusus*; — column, *cippus*. *Memoire, commentarii*. *Memory*, n. *memoria, recordatio* (recollection); to —, in *memoria*; to keep in —, *memoria tenere* a

alqd; to have fresh in —, *memoria tendere alqd*; to slip from —, *effluere ex animo*; a souvenir or remembrance, **donum memoriae causâ datum* or *acceptum*.

Menace, v. and n., see *Threaten*, *Threat*.

Menage, *Menagerie*, n. *cuarum, septum renovationis, leporarium* (all these synonymous, Aul. Gell.).

Mend, v.tr. (1) = repair, *reficere, reparare* (to restore any thing to its former condition), in *melius restituere* (to restore to a better condition, all three of a building), *reconvenire* (to fit together again what was whole before, to refit, a coat, fig. a house, e.g. *tribus locis ædificio, reliqua reconvenio*), *sarcire, exarare* (to patch up any thing damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare* (to free a written treatise from mistakes), *retractare* (to look over again and try to mend a written work); one who mends, a mender, *refector alqis rei*, the mending, *refectio, saritura*, to want mending, *refectionem desiderare*; (2) = to mend one's life, *mors suos mutare*, to mend one's pace, *gradum addere*; v.intr. (1) physically, *ex morbo convalescere, ex incommodâ aetate emergere*; (2) morally, *in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *reverti, ad bonam frugem se recipere*.

Mendacity, n. *vanitas* (in *general, opp. *veritas*), *vaniloquentia* (vain-talking, boasting).

Mendicancy, *Mendicity*, n. *mendiculus* (τρωχία), *egestas* (neediness), comb. *egestas ac mendiculus* (all = beggary); *emendicatio* (the act of begging, n. thing, *alqis rei*, Senec.); state of —, **mendicatus locus*. *Mendicant*, adj. and n., see *Beg*, *Beggar*.

Menial, adj. = pertaining to domestic servants, low, **ad famulos pertineas*; — work, *opus Menial*, n., see *Servant*, *Domestic*.

Menstrual, adj. *menstruus* (recurring once every month, also lasting, continuing for a month), — flux, menstrual eruption, *purgatio feminarum*, in the pl. *purgationes menstruae*. *Menstruous*, adj. (1) **purgationibus menstruis affecta*, (2) **quod ad purgationes menstruas pertinet*.

Mensurability, n. **quod metiri licet*. *Mensurable*, see *Mensurable*. *Mensural*, adj. **quod ad mensuram pertinet*, **quo mensura alqis rei agendar causâ uti licet*. *Mensuration*, n. *mensio* (act of measuring), *dimensio*; see *Surveying*.

Mental, adj. by the genitives *animi, ingenui* (*spiritalis* is a barbarous term); to look at any thing with the — eye, *animi oculis intueri alqd*, — gifts, *animi facultates* (talents), *ingenium* (natural talent, *ingenui dotes*, which means rather excellent endowments of the mind, is moreover poet and post-Aug.); excellent — gifts, *excellent ingenii bonitas*, to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (to abound in), *præstantissimo ingenio præditus* (to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi et mentis, ægritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.) — alienation or aberration, *alienata mens, alienatio, deminutio mentis*; — arithmetic, by **mente ratiocinari*; — devotion, **precatio silentio facta*; — philosophy, see *Philosophy*; — reservation, **conditio tacita, exceptio tacita* (reserve), **latebra* (lit. a hiding-place); — eye, *mentis oculus*.

Mention, n. *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or mentioned a second time); a passing —, *interiectio verborum*; to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alqis rei*; to make — of a person, to —, in *commemoratione alqis versari*; — is made of a matter anterior, in the presence of several other persons, *alqis rei mentio inter alios versatur*; — is frequently made of a matter (amongst other people), *crebris sermonibus usurpatur alqd*; — is always made of a person, any one is constantly mentioned by everybody, *alqis in omnia commemoratio omnibus est*; by making — of, by

mentioning the heroic deeds of their ancestors they fancy that they are more renowned, *maiorum facta facta memorando se clariores esse putant*. To mention, v.tr. *memorare, commemorare alqd de alqd re* (to utter a previous thought, a matter already previously known), *meminisse* (to remember, if any one shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in any thing written), comb. *meminisse et commemorari*; *mentionem alqis rei habere* (if any one conceives an idea himself, and utters, whether for the first time or not), *mentionem facere alqis rei* or *de alqd re, mentionem alqis rei facere, insere, impetere* (to cause the hearer or learner to conceive a thought, either for the first time or anew), to — accidentally, (case) in *mentionem alqis rei incidere*; to — in passing, *mentionem alqis rei inchoare*, — frequently, *mentionem alqis rei agitare, crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare*, not to — that, etc., *utominus* or *ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all the things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*, above-mentioned, *de quo (quâ) supra* (commemorationis, quem (quam) quod) *supra* (commemorationis or diximus, quem (quam) quod) *supra* (scilicet, qui supra a scriptis est or qui supra scripti sunt, de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra mentionis, also simply *ille* (but ante dictus, supra dictus or commemoratus, predictus, prænominatus are not classical); as we have mentioned above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripti or scriptum est*; = to vouch for (of authors), *auctor esse alqis rei*; *significare* (to signify), *pronunciare* (to state clearly, distinctly, e.g. the mistake in any thing); don't — it, *omitte se moneri istum, mitte*, see *State*, *Declare*.

Meracious, adj. *meracius* (ἀπατορ), *meris*, *purus*, *solutus*, see *Clear*, *Pure*. *Meretricy*, n., by *meracius*.

Mercantile, adj. *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (of the merchants); — court, **iudices qui lites mercatorum or inter mercatores dydicant*, see *Commercium*. *Mercenary*, adj. (1) see *Venal*; (2) by *conducere* (*mercede* or *pretio*); (3) = greedy of gain, *gratuosus*, *qui questus servit* (φιλοκέρδης); *avaricius* (αὐαρίσιος, πλοκέρδης), *sordidus* (me in, αἰσχροκέρδης), also in the context simply *avidus* and *cupidus*; to be —, *questus servare* or *dedulum esse* (in general), *emendi aut vendendi questus et lucro duci* (to carry on a business for the mere sake of gain); to use any thing for a — purpose, *ut alqd re ad questum*. *Mercer*, n. (1) *negotiator scribarius* (late = silk-dealer), (2) = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tavernarius* (in general), *proptola, caupo* (retailer), *institor* (one who travels from town to town to sell his goods), *nundinator* (who attends the fairs), **qui pannos vendit* or *venditat* (a hawker in a small way). *Merchandise*, n., see *Goods*, *Commerce*.

Merchant, n. *mercator, institor*, *qui rem gerit et lucrum facit*, — ship, *navis mercatoria*. See *Business*, *Contract*, *Market*.

Mercurial, adj. by circuml. with *mercurius*. *Mercury*, n. *argentum vivum, hydrargyrum* (ἀργυροποιον, artificially made), **mercurius* (as technical term in medicine), —s finger, **Iris hermodactylus* (L).

Mercy, n. *misericordia*; see *Compassion*, *Grace*, *Indulgence*, *Pardon*. *Merciful*, adj., see *Compassionate*, *Gracious*, *Kind*, *Indulgent*. *Merciless*, adj. *immisericors* (without pity), *durus, ferreus* (hard, unfeeling), *inhumanus* (inhumane); adv. *immisericorditer*.

Mere, adj. *merus* (not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *impudus* (clear, in the golden age only of water), *purus* (pure in general, also of the mind, character, = without a stain), *probus* (what can stand proof, e.g. silver, gold), *sincerus* (pure, genuine, unadulterated, nothing more than), *castus* (chaste and pure, e.g. love), also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of

things); — trifles, *meræ nugæ*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, **præ magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*; see Pure, Unmixed, Nothing but (under Nothing).

Meretricious, adj., see Unchaste.

Meridian, n. in astron., *circulus meridianus*, *circinato circuli quæ dicitur meridianus*; = the highest point, see Height, Summit; — of life, *horæ meridianæ, merides*. Adj. *meridianus*; see South.

Merit, n. (1) = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; (2) = value (applied to things), *excellētia, præstantia*, see Excellence, Value, Worth; (3) see Reward; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere* (in Eccl. Lat. *facere de necessitate virtutem*). To merit, v.tr., see Deserve. Meritorious, adj., by circumloc., e.g. that is a very — act of yours, *hæc re optime meruisti*; to act in a — manner, *bene mereri*; towards any body, *de aliquo*; nobility of —, **nobilitas quæ fit or capit ex virtute, nova nobilitas* (new aristocracy in general); medal of —, **nummus meritis datus*; the great golden medal (of —), **nummus aureus maximus moduli exscriptus hederis insignis*; order of —, **crux meritis data*; full of —, *bene or optime or iustissime meritis de aliquo re* (one who has rendered great services to), *omni laude dignus, omni virtute ornatus*.

Merlin, n. **falco a salon* (L.)

Mermaid, n., perhaps siren.

Merriment, n. *lætitia, hilaritas, alacritas, læsivitas, animus alacer* (joyful courage), *animus lætus* or *hilaris* (merry disposition, mood); to excite —, *hilaritatem excitare*; to lose all one's —, *hilaritatem in perpetuum amittere*; see Amusement. Merry, adj. *hilarus, hilaris* (of a man and his mind, both as regards a momentary state and as fixed quality; fig. also of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *lætus* (excited to joy, of man and his mind, fig. of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *alacer gaudio* (lively with joy, of man; both as a permanent state), *lascivus* (follicsome, of persons and things, as a quality), *jocosus, jocularis* (jocular, if for a moment, of persons; as a quality only of things), *iocundus* (χαλκός, καταγέλαστοι, causing to laugh, one who is full of jokes and knows how to make the whole company roar with laughter, in opp. to *factus, cūpārelos, factiosus*, i.e. *qui salubris, et senonis ubi banitate, citra scurrilitatem tamen, abundat, festus, salsus, urbanus, scitus in dictis, venustus; ridiculus*, both of persons and things), *salsus* (of persons and things, σκαπτικός, γελοῖος, witty, sharp. *Salsum* in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accipimus; naturæ non utique hoc est; quamquam et ridicula oportet esse salsa; nam of Cicero omne quod salsum est, ait esse Atticorum; and again *salsum igitur erit, quod non erit insulsum, velut quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio, et velut palatum excolat, quod et a tedio defendit orationem*), comb. *ridiculus he* (or *et*) *salsus, homo factus atque salsus; iucundus* (heart-pleasing, jovial), stronger, *perjucundus*; a — tale, thing, *res ridicula, negotium salsum* (a witty affair); to make a person —, *alqm hilarum facere* (in general), *alqm exhilarare* (of things); see under Make; adv. *hilarē, lætē, jocose, ridicule, iucunde, perjucunde*; to lead a — life, *iucundē, lætē, molliter* (not in a good sense) *vivere*; they were very —, *perjucunde fuit*; to take a — cup, *læte potare*; — Andrew, — ging, *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (γελοῖο-ποιος, jester), *sannio* (μωρος, χλευαστής, mimic, and in a general sense), *scuri* (αβρομολόχος, droll), *macceus* (in Atellanis Osci); the act of making — with any one, of being —, *scurrilitas, diacitas, scurrilis*. Merry-making, n. *voluptas, delectatio*; public —, *voluptas populo data*; for everybody, *voluptas quæ omnes frui possunt*; see Feast, Banquet; v.intr. *hilarē em diem sumere*; see Feast.

Mesentery, n. *μεσεντέριον, *mesenterium* (tech-

nical term); the — vein, **vena* (blood-vessel, grand artery) or *arteria* (aorta) *mesenterii*.

Mesh, n. *macula*. Meshy, adj. *reticulatus*.

Mess, n. (1) see Dish, Plate; (2) see Mixture, Medley; (3) see Fodder, Provender, Part, Portion, Rations; (4) in the army and navy, see Mate; (5) see Condition; we are four of a —, **quatuor unā canamus*; — beef, perhaps *caro sole indurata*, To mess, v.intr. (1) see Eat, Feed; (2) by *convivam esse, unā canare*; see Contribute; to — with one, **unā canare cum aliquo*; — man, see Cook.

Message, n. (1) *nuncius* (e.g. to bring a —, *nuncium ferre, afferre*, to some one, *alci*), *legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to any one, *legationem ad alqm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa mittendi erat*); see Answer, Report; (2) the pre-ident's — (in America), *epistola*; to send a —, *alqm certorem facere alijs rei or de algâ re*; see Inform, Know. Messenger, n. (1) *nuncius* (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuncia*), *tabellarius* (letter-carrier, fem. **tabellaria*), *viator* (public —, in Rome, of the senate, etc., foot-post); a — who is the bearer of bad news, *nuncius malus, tristis*; a quick —, *nuncius volucer*; one — after the other arrived to announce, etc., *crebi nuncii afferebant*; to inform any one by letter or by a —, *per literas aut per nuncium certorem facere aliquo*; the —, post-man, comes empty, *tabellarius inanis venit*; —'s fee, **mei ces nunci or tabellarii* (as wages), *nuncii or tabellarii caticum* (for travelling expenses) or *præmium* (reward); see Post, Letter, Courier, Runner; (2) in a political sense, *nuncius* (— in general), *legatus* (ambassador, deputy); (3) fig., see Forerunner, Harbinger; (4) — of a court of law, *viator, apparitor* (usher), **apparitor senatûs* (attendant at the townhall, etc.); — plover, *columba intermedia*, **columba tabellaria* (L.).

Messiah, n. *Messias -æ* (Eccl.); see Saviour, Redeemer.

Message, n. *prædolum, agellus* (a small estate), *heredium* (as inherited property), *prædium rusticum* (a small cottage in the country), or simply *domus* (house).

Metage, n. (1) = measurement of coal and corn, see Measure; (2) = price of measuring, **metæc mensoris*.

Metal, n. (1) *metallum* (in general), *æs* (χαλκός, copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *æri similis*; (2) = compound —, composition —, **æs mixtum, *compositio metallica*; dross of —, *spodium*; (3) in a fig. sense, the — of the voice, *vois splendor*. Metallic, adj. *metallicus* (in general), *æreus, aheneus* (of brass). Metallist, n. *faber ærarius, metallicus, metallarius*. Metallurgist, n. **artis metallica peritus*. Metallurgy, n. **metallurgia* (technical term), **ars metallica*; see Mine.

Metamorphose, v.tr. *mutare in algâ*; see Transform. Metamorphosis, n. **metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, ut *Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); see Transformation.

Metaphor, n., adj. *translatio, verba translata*, Cic., *modus transferendi* (Greek μεταφορά); *metaphora* (post-Aug.); should not be used often, for even Quintil. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quæ metaphora Græce dicitur*. Metaphoric, adj. *translatus*. Metaphorically, adv., by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre* (not by the adj. *metaphorice*, which is no Latin word at all, whilst the adv. **metaphorice* only occurs in Aeron, a Roman grammarian of the fifth century, A.D., in his note on Horace, *hanc epistolam metaphorice inscripsit*). See Figurative.

Metaphysic, Metaphysical, adj. **metaphysicus*. Adv. **metaphysice*. Metaphysics, n. **metaphysica -orum, n.*; the highest, most abstruse —, **subtilissima rerum quæ animo tantum errantur doctrina*. See Philosophy, Supernatural.

Metaplasm, n. *metaplasms* (μεταπλασμος, post-Aug., grammatical irregularity, e.g. in the declen-

non, ut ista ipsa alius in eam mine appellationibus nuncientur: Metaplastismus enim, et Schematismus et Schemata vocamus, et laudem virtutis necessitati damus, Quint.), *translatio (late gramm., e.g. transposing of a letter, metaphesis, e.g. the *to* in White, Hwhite), by —, *metaplasticus (= μεταπλαστικός, Metaplasticus dicitur apud poetas usui parvi id quod propter necessitatem metri mutari e conserui vnt; quid idem barbarismus dicitur in soluta oratione, Modern Comment. to Festus).

Metre, v tr.; see Measure; meted out for . . . , perhaps by *fato fieri* ulgd.

Metempsychosis, n. *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychōsis (μετεψυχωσις, late); to teach, hold the doctrine of —, persuadere velle, non intterre animus, sed ab aliis post mortem ad alios transire.

Meteor, n. physically, *ostentum in caelo animadvertens, phenomenōn (φαινόμενον, generally in the pl., late), *meteōron (μετεώρον, generally in the pl., technical term); fiery meteors, ignes. Meteorology, n. *meteorologia (μετεωρολογία, technical term). Meteoric, adj. by circumloc., — stone, Meteorolite, Meteorite, lapis qui caelo decedit, aerolithus (technical term).

Meter, n., by circumloc.; see Measure, Survivor, Metre.

Method, n. ratio, via, comb. ratio et via, via et ratio (the particular — which we follow in any thing), modus (mode in which any thing is done); — of teaching, docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi modus (manner of explaining a thing), genus disciplinae (system of teaching, e.g. norum genus disciplinae instituit); the mathematical —, mathematicarum ratio (also with the epithet necessaria, inasmuch as it is of a strictly demonstrative character, e.g. cum [scil. Peripatetis] de rerum vntis, omni mundo locuti essent, ut multa non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessaria mathematicorum ratione concluderent, maximam materiam ex rebus per se investigatis ad rerum occultarum cognitionem attulerunt), the Socratic —, disserendi ratio in Socrate profecta; I have discovered this —, primus intem hanc viam; to choose a new — of explaining a thing, nota ad disputandum ingredi ratione; — of cure, medendi ratio (— of curing), curandi ratio or via, curatio (mode of treating a medical case); to follow another — of cure, quae medici in curando constituit mutare, this — of cure does not suit for him, *hac ratione (or hac medicina or his medicamentis) sanari non potest; the doctrine of the methods of teaching, methodice (μεθοδική, gramm.). Methodie, Methodic, adj. by circumloc. with ratio, ratio et via — manner in teaching, giving a lecture, disserendi ratio; in lecture, speech arranged in a — manner, oratio viis quādam et ratione habita, a — manual, *liber quo res artificie et viis traduntur. Methodically, adv. ratione et viis, viis et ratione (according to a particular method). Artificio et viis, iis et arte (according to the rules of art), to deliver a lecture —, aliquid artificie et viis tradere; to speak —, viis et ratione, viis et arte dicere. Methodist, n. *methodista. Methodize, v. tr., see Order, Arrange.

Metonymy, Metonymic, adj. mutatus, immutatus; adv. verbis mutatis, immutatis (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, verbum mutare, immutare, verbum pro verbo (or verba pro verbis) quasi immutare. Metonymy, n. immutatio, verba mutata (Greek μετωνυμία; Cic. makes a careful distinction between — and metaphor: Tralata ea dico quae per similitudinem ab aliis re aut sua vntatis causa aut ignora causati asferuntur; Mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subiectum aliud, quod idem significat sumunt ex re aliqui consequenti; quod quoniam transferendo fit, tamen alio modo transtulit, cum dixit Ennius, m cem et in bem orbas, alio modo, si pro patria arcem dixisset; et horridam *Africam terribilis tremere tumultu; cum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam. Hanc Hypallagen et hectors, quia quasi immutantur verba pro verbis,

Metonymy nam grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur).

Metre, n. (1) *mensura longitudinis Franco-gallica; (2) a. regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, metrum (μέτρον), metri necessitas (the necessity of the —); to be obliged to follow strictly the —, metro scribere cogi, metri necessitate cogi; the — is an excuse for the poet, potius metri necessitas excusat; = prosody, or arrangement of poetical feet, metrum, metri necessitas, versus (kind of verse); on account of the —, metri causa, propter pedem, metri necessitate coactus; to be compelled to adhere to a certain —, alligatum ad certam pedum necessitatem; to write any thing in the — of Tibullus, componere aliquid Tibulli metro; in the Chaldaean —, condere aliquid Chaldaico versu. Metrical, adj. metricus (μετρικός), *metro inclusus (hemmed in by the metre); the — laws, lex versuum, leges metricae. Metrically, adv. legibus metris (according to the rules of the metre); to expound a poet —, in praedicando poetā legum metricarum rationem habere; — art, *ars metrica (as an art, skill), lex versuum, leges metricae (the laws of the metre). Metrician, n. *artis metrice peritus, *legum metricarum peritus, versificator (post-Aug., = a maker of verses), poeta (poet, e.g. versificator quam poeta melior, Quint.); the metrician, metrici (μετρικοί, Aul. Gell.).

Metrology, n. perhaps *mensurae (metrologia is no Latin word) et ponderum doctrina.

Metronome, n. *chronometrum (*χρονόμετρον).

Metropolitan, n. caput; see Capital. Metropolitan, n. *episcopus princeps; see Archbishop; adj. by circumloc. with caput, or in reference to the church, by — church; — church, ecclesia mater, aedes cathedralis (the cathedral, technical term); in reference to the religion, by religio republica, sacri a publicae —orum, n. (state religion).

Mettle, n. animus fidens (confidence), animus praesens, animus praesentia (presence of mind), audacia (boldness); — of youth, fervor adolescentiae, adolescentia ferenda, fervor juvenilis, calidus sanguis (hot-headedness); man of —, homo acer, homo feridus; animi, homo iracundus (revengeful, one that bears malice); to behave with —, perhaps by indignationem bulli; Zeno, th. little — (spirited) old man, ille acriter senex Zeno; a — horse, equus ferocitate exultans.

Mew, n. (1) = a cage for birds, especially for hawks, while mewing, see Cige; (2) see Stable; (3) see Enclosure, Confinement; (4) in botany, *athamantia membra (L.); (5) in ornithology, *larus (L.). To mew, v. tr. (1) see Enclose, Shut up, Confine; to — one's self from the world, se seclerare a turbis popularibus or a populo; (2) = to shed or cast (e.g. the hawk his feathers, the moon her beams), of birds, *pennas mutare, *plumas mutare; of quadrupeds, by cadunt pili quadrupedibus; v. intr. (1) renovari (of things); (2) of the noise of cats, perhaps felire (Auct. Carm. de Philom., of the p. inther).

Mewl, v. intr., vagare, vagilum edere (also of hares, foxes, etc.); see Howl, Cry; the act of mowling, vagitus.

Microtino, n., perhaps *nigra chalcographia.

Misima, n. noxiis terae halitus, contagio (not contagium). See Infection, Pest.

Mica, n. phe giles lapis, or simply phengites; white —, phengites candidus; yellow —, phengit flavus (in modern Latin, *mica, in the ancient sense = crumb).

Michaelmas, n. perhaps *dies S. Michaelis memorie sacriatus, — day, dies tertius ante kalendas Octobris.

Microcosm, n., perhaps *mundus minor, homo.

Microscope, n. *microscopium, in the connection of a sentence also simply tritum, e.g. to examine any thing through the —, *aliquid aspicere per vitrum.

Mid, that which is between two; — day, *tempus meridianum*, *hora meridiana*; the — approaches, *meridies adest*, *meridies appetit*, *jam dies in meridiem tergit*; relating to —, *meridianus*; midday food, *cibus meridianus*; — heat, *mer. calor* (or *meridiani calores*); intense —, *austus meridianus* (*austus meridianus*); about —, *circiter austus meridianus*; — repose, *meridiano, somnus meridianus*; to take —, *meridari, meridiem conquiscescere*; — after the meal at noon, *post cibum meridianum paulum conquiscescere* (to take a nap); about midday, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus*; to set out at —, *per meridiem proficisci*; before midday, forenoon, *dies antemeridianus, tempus antemeridianum, hora antemeridiana, ante meridiem*. *Tempore antemeridiano, antemeridianus sermo* (conversation, so *literae*); after midday, afternoon, *postmeridianus* (or *pomeridianus*), *dies pom.* (so *tempus, hora and hora*, also in the abl.); an — visit, **salutatio pomeridiana*; duty —, *officium pom.*; to see any one in the —, *alqm post meridiem convenire* (*invisere*). Midnight, *medius nox*; at —, *mediâ nocte, concubiâ nocte* (at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de mediâ nocte*. **Mid-**, *in, inter, medius, in medio*; in the midst of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so *in ipso itinere*, in the midst of the march; — of dinner, *inter cœnandum*. See **Middle**.

Midden, *n. stergilinium*; see **Dung-hill**.

Middle (between two), *medius*; — part, *media pars*; — space, *medium spatium*; — place, *medius locus*; — time, *medium* (sc. *tempus*, e.g. *jam medium diei erat*, it was now the middle of the day; or *per medium diei*). The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the middle of the slaughter, *media cœdes* (literally, the middle slaughter; so we employ mid, e.g. midnight, *media nox*); so *media acies*, the middle of the army; *medius mundus* (also *medius mundi locus*), *medius dies*; in the middle of any thing, *in mediâ alcjs rei parte* (or *in mediâ alcjs*), *in mediâ alcjs rei spatio* (or *loco*), *in medio* (sc. *loco*) *alcjs rei* or *in mediâ alqd re*, e.g. in the middle of the city, *in mediâ urbis*; — the forum, *in medio foro*; — summer, *mediâ æstate*; the king was in the middle, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the middle, *medium ferire*; to seize by or round the middle, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere*; in the midst of us are, etc., *sunt in nostro numero qui*, etc.; the middle (or centre of), *centrum*; the middle of the fleet, *mediâ classis*; — of the island, *media insula*; to lie —, *in medio alqo loco situm esse*; the middle class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, homines plebei generis* (citizens), *plebs ingenua* (people of the higher citizen class), *principes* (opp. to *infimi*) *plebis, priores plebis*; in regard to property, *homines mediores locupletēs*. **Middle** stature, *statura mediocris* (or *modica*); — road, *via media* (the highway, as opposed to footpaths and other roads); the golden mean, *aurea mediocritas*; the middle way is the best, *in medio tutissimus ibis*, also *mediocritas optima est*; to hold —, *medium quiddam tenere*, *tenere mediocritatem quæ est inter nimium et parum*. See **Mid**.

Midsummer, *n. media æstas, solstitium* (summer solstice; not *solstitium æstivum*); **Midsummer-day**, **dies S. Joannis memoria sacrata, or dies octavus ante Calendâs Julias*.

Midwife, *n. obstetrix*; attendance, services of —, *obstetricia -orum* (e.g. *Jocæ Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearium*); to look out for employment as a —, *manus obstetricias querere*. **Midwifery**, *n. obstetricium, *ars obstetricia* (art of —), *scientia obstetricandi* (skill as accoucheur, *Vulg. Fæd.*)

Mien, *n. oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas* (shape of the countenance), *lineamenta -orum*, *n.* (features), *comb. habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et cultus ingenuum* (natural formation of the

mouth), *os vultusque, os et vultus* (face and looks), *facies* (countenance, e.g. a noble countenance, *f. liberalis*; a pleasant c., *f. grata*). See **Countenance**.

Might, *n.* = bodily strength, *vis, opes* (physical means), *nervi* (muscles, *as feat of the physical strength*); with all one's —, *omni et, summa vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *nervis*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac nervis*; to endeavour with all one's —, *omnis vires* or *nervos contendere, summa ope niti* or *enti, omnibus viribus elaborare*; with — and man, *omni virum contentione*; — is right, *fortiori cedendum est*. **Mighty**, *adj.*, see **Powerful**, **Strong**, etc.

Migrate, *v.intr.* = to remove from one country to another, *abire, discedere* (in general, to go away from a place), *proficisci* (to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, *in*, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.; to emigrate from a place); *e terrâ excedere, aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere* (to leave a country); *solum mutare* (to leave one's own country, especially of an exile), *transmigrare* (to emigrate to a place, with *in*, or, if a town is named, simply with the accus. of the town); to proceed onward, *procedere, progredi, longius progredi*. **Migration**, *n.* (1) *mutatio loci* (act of removing from one kingdom to another for the purpose of permanent residence, for the sake of health, etc.), *loca mutata, regio mutata* (after the removal has taken place); to undertake a —, *loca or regionem mutare*; = emigration, *migratio, demigratio*; = proceeding onward, *processio* (e.g. of soldiers); (2) change of place (e.g. — of the centre of gravity), *by loco suo movere*. **Migratory**, *adj.*, *by migrare, demigrare, vagari* (to rove), *huc illic migrare* (to change one's abode very often), *erro* (a wandering beggar, etc.); by the genit. *nomadum*; — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris, peregrina avis* or *volucris* (opp. *vernacula avis* or *volucris*); — birds, *advena volucres* (opp. *vernaculæ volucres*); *adventitium genus volucrum, *volucres quæ peregrinatione latitantur*; *qualis are* — birds, **colurnices ex nostris*; *gignibus trans mare remeant*; — cranes are — birds, **grues apertente hieme calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt*; thrushes belong to the — birds, *de illa genere sunt turdi adventitii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant cunctis æquinoctiis. auctumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum*.

Milk, *adj. lac habens*; — cow, **vacca quæ lac habet* (*bos lactarius*, *Varr.*), = a young bull that is still suckling; see **Milk**.

Mild, *adj.* (1) of the taste, *mollis* (soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in general), *mitis* (not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (sweet, opp. *austerus*, of any thing to drink); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire*; to grow — (of fruit), *mitescere*; (2) = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*), *mitis* (not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate); then speech, words, opp. *asper*, *lenis* (gentle, not vehement, e.g. wind, name, speech, purging, *purgatio*, opp. *asper, vehemens*), *clement* (not stormy, e.g. winter, opp. *atrox*; in this sense post-Aug.), *temperatus* (not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus, cold*, or *calidus, warm*), *levis* (not pressing hard upon any one, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); to call any thing by a — name, *molti nomine appellare alqd*; to give a milder name to any thing, *lenius nomen alci rei imponere*; to grow — (of the winter, etc.), *mitescere*; to make —, *molliri*, etc., *facere, reddere alqm rem*; see **Sweet**, **Delicious**. **Pleasant**; (3) in medicine and surgery, *lenis* (gentle, e.g. purging, *purgatio*), *mollis* (what one can bear, e.g. *cibus mollis*, food easy to digest; *alvus mollis*, open bowels), *haud acutus* (not

strong, of taste and smell; *haud acer* (not sharp, of the taste); *haud salsus* (not salted, of the taste); *haud rehemens, haud acerbis* (—, not weakening the system); — food, nothing strong, *cibi haud acuti, cibi haud salsi*; (4) of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis* (e.g. *sententia mollis*, — opinion, judgment; of persons, = not hard-hearted, opp. *acer*), *mitis* (not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (gentle in treating offenders, sparing the innocent and unfortunate, of persons, opp. *severus, crudelis*), *misericors* (compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (indulgent, of persons, towards any one, *ulci, opp. acerbis et severus*), *placidus* (peaceful, opp. *feridus, iracundus*), *benignus* (kind, kind-hearted, from inclination and out of natural kindness), *beneficus* (charitable, munificent, liberal), *comis, mitis et mansuetus* (opp. *ferus et inhumanus*), *lenis et mansuetus* (opp. *rehemens et atrox*), *clemens et misericors* (opp. *crudelis et durus*), *clemens et mansuetus* (opp. *crudelis et inhumanus*), *placidus et lenis*; — manners, *mores placidi, mores temperati et moderati*; a — reproof, *castigatio clemens*; to give a — opinion respecting any one, *se elementem in alqm prabere* (in general, also as a judge), *clementer scribere de alqm* (in a letter). Mildly, adv: *leniter, clementer, benigne*; to make —, *mollem, etc., facere, reddere*; — spirited, *placidus, placatus, mollis*; comb. *placidus mollisque, lenis*; see *Gentle*. Mildness, n. (1) — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of any thing, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*), *modestia* (e.g. of the winter, *hiemis*); (2) in medicine and surgery, by circumf. with Soften, Mitigate, which see; (3) of the character, *lenitas* (e.g. — is out of place here, the matter requires severity, *non est jam lenitati locus, secretitatem res postulat*); *animus lenis* or *mitis, lenitas animi* (— of disposition, in the context also simply *lenitas*); *ingenium lene* or *mile* (— of character), *mansuetudo morum* (— of manners), *mens placida* (a composed mind), *mores placidi* (calmness in one's manners), *clementia* (— in treating others, opp. *crudelitas*), *bonitas, animus benignus* (goodness; *animus bonus* only = good cheer), *naturae bonitas* (natural goodness); *indulgentia* (indulgence); with —, *placide, placate, leniter* (e.g. to bear with — whatever may happen to any one, *omnia humana placide et moderate ferre*); (4) of the voice, *lenitas, vox lenis*; (5) of the taste, *dulcedo, dulcedudo, suavitas, jucunditas*, comb. *jucunditas et suavitas*.

Mildew, n. (1) of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo, aphid, alis, f. (L., plant-louse), mucor* (mouldiness, mustiness), *situs* (filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (blasting of trees, herbs); (2) spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture, *macula ex robigine* (or *ex situ, ex mucore*) *concepta* (iron mould). Mildewed, *robiginosus* or *uredine affectus*, *mucidosus* (mould), *humore rutilatus* (gone mouldy through moisture), or by *putrescere* (to go rotten).

Mile, n. (1) of a Roman —, *mille passuum, passus mille* (1,000 paces; in the plur. *millia passuum*, or in the context simply *millia*, with the number of miles added, *milliarium spatium* (a distance measuring 1,000 paces, also in the pl. of several such distances; *milliarium* [sc. *marmor*] or *lapis* [milliaris] — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distances; 5,000 feet, that is —, *pedum millia quinque, id est passus mille* (Vitruv.); a very useful contrivance, by which we may ascertain how many miles we have made, *ratio non inutilis, qua scire passuum quot millia numero itineris fecerimus*; thus the little pebble indicates by its sound and its number how many miles were being made during the voyage, *ita calculus et sonitus et numero indicabit miliaria spatia navigationis*; one — from Alexandria, a *primo miliario Alexandriae*; the inhabitants of Veii and Fidene, one of which places is 6, the other 18 miles from Rome, *viciniores et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario*

absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo; be lie-interred in front of the Appian road, five miles from the city, *sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem*; both the town and the estate are above 150 miles from Rome, *et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quingagesimum lapidem*; a — (1000 paces) long, *milliaris* (Suet.), *longitudine mille passuum, mille passus longus; longitudinis per mille passus*; he cut a canal 160 (Roman) miles in length from the lake of Avernus to Ostia, *inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia* (scil. *passuum*); (2) of a German —, *passuum millia quinque* (i.e. 5,000 paces, = one German —; to use *milliarium* in the sense of a German — would be repugnant to classical taste); (3) a French —, *lieue* (the lieue of the French, late); measure by miles; *mensura miliaria*; for many miles, at a distance of many miles, *multa millia passuum* (at a distance of many thousand paces); thus plain extends for many miles round, *hic campus patet quoqueversus multa millia passuum*. Mileage, n. perhaps, *merces* (fee) or *vectigal* (duty) *quod millibus passibus metimur*.

Milfoil, n. *achillea millefolium* (L.).
Miliary, adj., perhaps, *grani militi instar, *sabulosus* (sabulous); — fever, *purpura* (technical term); — glands, perhaps **glandulae cutis* or **glandulae membranaceae*.

Militant, adj., by *ignare*, etc. (not by *militare* = to serve as a soldier, only in Tertull., about A.D. 220, used in the sense of *conari*, of a machine).

Military, *militaris* (belonging to a soldier or to war); in a military manner, *mores militari*; — force, *copiae, vires*; — service, *militia*; to give a furlough from —, *alci militie vacationem dare*; — rank, *gradum in militia*; to obtain —, *obtinere*; the highest —, *imperium, imperium summum*; a — governor, *qui provinciae praest cum imperio*; a — road, *via militaris*; — hospital, *caelestinarianum militare*; bound by — duty, **militiae sacramento obstrictus*; — service, **conditio militie*; — cloak (regimental), *vestis militaris*; — office, *munus militare*; — preparations, *apparatus belli*; to make —, *bellum parare, apparare, instruere*; — law, *lex militaris*; — outlay, *sumptus belli*; — architect, **architectus militaris*; — architecture, *architectura militaris*; — requirements, *omnia quae ad bellum gerendum pertinent* or *quae belli usus possunt*; — resources, *pecunia quae in bellum usus est*; — events, *res bello gesta*; — chest, *crarium militare*; — paymaster, *tribunus avarius, dispensator belli, cui negotium pecuniae dispensandae datum est*; — council, **concilium quod res bellicas curat*; — commissariat, *iri rebus quos belli usus possunt subministrandis*; — commissioner, *qui res quas belli usus possunt subministrat*; war department, *rerum bellicarum administratio*; military service, *militia, res militaris, munus militie* or *belli*; to learn —, *militiam discere* or *eloceri*, practically, *us*; under some one, *in alci exercitu* *firom militare*; to be familiar with —, *rei militaris peritum esse*; to engage in —, *militiam capessere, nomen dare* (to enlist); — as a volunteer, *voluntarium extra ordinem militiam profiteri*; to free from —, *militia solvere alqm*; to avoid —, *militiam subterfugere, detractare*; — zeal, *belli studium*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia, usus belli*; — banner, *signum (militare)*; — spirit, *animus bellicosus*; — discipline, *disciplina militaris, disciplina militie*; severe —, *severa*; lax —, *laxior*; to administer — rigorously, *disciplinam militarem secere regere*; — expedition, *expeditio*; — school, *ludus militaris*; to be in —, *sub algo militare discere*; — secretary, **scribaa belli delictis*; — display or sham fight, *inago pugnae, certamen ludicrum*; to give —, *praelia ludere*; — punishment, **pena militaris*; — labours, *belli labores*; — manoeuvre, *decurio*. See *Arms, Battle, Fight, War*.

Militate, v.intr.; see *Contradict*.

Militia, n. *armati populares, armati provinciales, auxilia provincialia*, a.pl. (from the provinces, the latter auxiliary troops); the calling out of a — (in a province), *delectus provincialis*; = standing army, **militēs perpetui*; = city guard, **civēs evocati qui excubias in urbe vice militum agunt*; = levy of the people raised for the defence of the country, *evocati* (called out), *vevillarii*, or by circumloc. **militēs qui retinentur sub vexillo, ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis* (soldiers exempt from service and only called out in times of war); — man, perhaps *miles evocatus*. See Troops.

Milk, n. (1) lit. *lac*; made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; — of cows, *lac vaccinum, bubulcum*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac conerctum*; sour —, *oxygala*; the — curdles, *lac coit* (in general), *lac coagulatur* (becomes coagulated, to stand, to go sour); the — turns into whey, *lac rescit*; the — becomes thick, *lac spissatur*; he looks like — (or flesh) and blood, in *ejus cultu candore rubor mixtus est*; (2) fig. in plants (any kind of liquid looking like —), *lac*; = small guts, chitterlings, *lactes*; almond —, perhaps **lac amygdalinum*; — of sulphur, perhaps **lac sulphuratum*; — of human kindness, *caritas generis humani*; — cow, see *Milch*; cow in —, **pecus lac præbens*; — farm, *villa, prædium*; near the town, *prædium suburbanum*, or simply *suburbanum*; see Dairy; — food, — diet, with —, whitemeat, **cibus lacteus*, in the pl. *lactentia-lum*, n.; — maid, — woman, (1) **puella quæ vacas mulget*, (2) **puella quæ lac cedit or vendit*; — man, (1) **qui vacas mulget*, (2) **qui lac vendit or vendit*; — pail, *mulctra, muletrum*; — pan, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — parsley, **selinum* (L.); — porridge, — pottage, **jus lactis*; — pop, (1) **lac intritum*, (2) **qui lac bibit*, sorbet; (3) homo mulcibris (like a woman), effeminate, *mollis*, homo effeminatus et mollis (effeminate), homo delicatus (too delicate, too squeamish), homo vultus, vultus nepos (volsus, lit. = having the hairs pulled out by the root, sleek; hence luxui deditus, mollis; for pilos vellere antiquis in probro fuit), homo iners, ignavus, imbellis, comb. iners atque ignavus, iners atque imbellis (coward); — tare, **glauz maritima* (L.); — thistle, **carduus marianus* (L.); — teeth, *dentes primi* (of a man), *dentes pullini* (of animals); — trefoil, **glauz* (L.); — vetch, **astragalus* (L.); — weed, **tilly-malus* (L.); — white, *lacteus, lacteo colore*; — wort, **polygala* (L.); skimmed —, by **florem lactis dehaure*; to yield —, *lac præbere*; — pap, **puls e lacte et intrito pane facta*; — colour, *color lacteus*; — coloured, cream-coloured white, — white, *colore lacteo*; vessel to keep or put — in, — jug, — pot, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — can, **hirinea lactis*; — tub, **lacus lactis*; — cup, — bowl, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — rice, **puls ex orizæ coclo*; cloth for straining —, **linteum quo lac percolatur*. To milk, v.tr. *mulgēre*; not to — a cow, *vaccam prohibere mulctā*; — newly milked, fresh from the cow, *lac tepidum*; time for milking, **tempus mulgendi*; the milking, *mulctus*. Milky, adj. (1) *lactens, lactosus* (only in the Gloss. Gr. Lat.); (2) **lacti similis, lacteus*; (3) *multum lac præbens, qui (quæ, quod) lac habet*; — juice, chyle (in the body), **chylus* (χυλος, technical term); — way, *orbis* or *circulus lacteus, via lactea* (Ov.).

Mil, n. (1) as a machine — for grinding, *mola* (— stone), *pistrinum* (the place where the mill is, with the ancients = tread —; in which the slaves worked; it was also used for baking bread and feeding cattle in it); belonging to the —, *molaris, pistrinatis*; the — is going, **molarum rota versantur*; construction of a —, **edificatio molaris*; government regulations relating to mills, **lex mollis excercendis*; — ass, donkey, *asinus molaris, asinus molendarius* (Jct.); — wheel, *rota molaris*; — stone, *molaris lapis* (a kind of stone from which — stones were made), *mola* (the —

stone itself, to grind the corn; every — had two such *mola*, the upper one of which was called *capillus*, upper — stone, runner, the lower *mela, mola molendaria, avor*, grind-stone, lower — stone); — brook, **agua quæ molas versat*, **rivus molas versans*; fulling —, *fullonica*; hand —, *mola versatilis* or *trusatilis* (turned with the hand), *fistula serrata, fistula farraria* (a kind of — with teeth inside, something like our coffee —); water —, *mola aquæ, mola aquaria*; wind —, *mola venti*; (2) in mechanics, *mola* (any —, its mechanism; by itself sufficient if used in the connexion of the sentence, Vitr.), *machina* (machine); *officina ferraria* or *araria* (forge); spinning —, **officina lanificii* (as building), **machina quæ nentur stamina* (as machinery); saw —, **machina quæ roborata aliarumque arborum trunci in asseres dissecantur*. To mill, v.tr. (1) see Grind; (2) = to beat up (e.g. chocolate), *radicula, peragillare*; (3) *pulsare* (in general, to strike); *verberibus cadere* (to give a good flogging), *verberibus castigare* (to flog); to — any one well, *verberibus* or *flagris implere, male mulcare, verberibus subigere* or *irrigare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare* (to handle roughly); (4) see To Fall.

Millenary, adj. *millenarius*. *Millennial*, adj. *mille annorum*. *Millennium*, n. **mille annorum spatium*.

Millipede, n. *oniscus* (**oniscus asellus* L.), *centipēda, millepēda, multiplēda* (all four in Pliny's time), *porcellio* (late).

Miller, n. (1) *pistor* (his wife, *pistoris uxor*; lit., the slave who crushed the grain, then also as in Iul. Gell., with regard to the Greeks, master of u — i.e. a water —), *qui pistrinum exercet* (one who keeps a —), *molitor, molendarius* (a slave who works in a —, late Imperial Rome); to work with a — for wages, *pistori operam locare*; (2) *pugil*; *millers*' thumb, bull-head, **cottus globio* (L.).

Millesimal, adj. *millesimus*.

Millet, n. **milium* (L.).

Milliary, adj., e.g. — column, see Mile.

Milliner, n. **qui (or quæ) tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet, insulor delicatarum mercium* (as hawk), **quæ mundum muliebrem facit, quæ muliebris officium exerceat* (mistress). *Millinery*, adj. circumloc. with *Milliner*; n. **taberna delicatarum mercium*; (2) *merces delicatæ, mundus muliebris*.

Million, n. *decies centena millia, *millio* (technical term); two, three millions, *vicies, tricies centena millia*; a — times, *decies centies milles* (lit.), *sexcenties, millies* (our colloquial phrase, a hundred times).

Milt, n. (1) in anatomy, *splen, lien* (the old Latin form for *splen*); obstruction of the —, **induratio lienis*; (2) = soft roe of fishes, *lactes*. *Milter*, n. *piscis mas*.

Mimic, adj. = mimical, *mimicus* (μυμικός); — poet, a —, *mimorum scriptor*; to represent any thing mimically, *saltare* (with the name of the piece in the accus., e.g. *Cycloperum*); — art, mimicry, **ars mimica, chironomia* (χορονομία, art of gesture); — gold, in chemistry, **aurum sophisticum*. *Mimic*, n. *artis mimicæ peritus* (in general, who understands —), *mimus* (μῖμος), pure Latin *artifex saltationis*; the chief —, *archimimus* (ἀρχιμῖμος). To mimic, v.tr. *imitari*; see Imitate.

Minare, n. *turricula*.

Mince, v.tr. *conficere, minare* or *minutim conficere, minutatim concidere* or *conscuere* (to cut into small pieces); fig. *contrahere, detrudere de aliquid, aliquid tecte appellare, rem tegere*; v.intr. *mollius incedere*. *Mineingly*, adv. (1) by *minutissimus, minutatim*; (2) *cursum*; (3) by **putide se gerere*.

Mind, n. (1) see Ability, Understanding; (2) *animus* (vital power, life, faculty of the feeling, of desiring, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, δὲ βίωτος; then the whole of man as an intellectual being, the higher nature

in man, opp. *corpus*; e.g. the — grows and falls in decay together with the body, *cum corporibus riget et deflorescunt animi*, *mens* (spirit, soul, as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself, & *cor*), *anima* (in the golden age only = essence of life, breath of life, = *spiritus*, and can only be said in phrases, such as *animam deponere, edere, efflare*, to breathe one's last; *anima reliquit eum*, he gave up the ghost; only in the later prose = *animus*), *spiritus* (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life, then = qualities of the —, = high —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, imagination, *spect* et *opinio*, or *spect* *atque* *opinio*; the heart and the —, *animus et mens*; a great, lofty —, *animus magnus, excelsus, altus, ingenium magnum, excelsum*; and of the person himself, = a man of great —, *animus magnus, vir magni ingenii*; a little —, *ingenium parvum, pusillum*; a fine and well cultivated —, *vir ingenii jucundus et elegantis*; a philosophical —, *subtilitas (in disputando), vir subtilis, sagax* (of the person); see Soul; (3) see Heart, Sense, Generosity; (4) = inclination, *studium* (inclination, zeal), *appetitus, appetitio* (instinctive longing after any thing), *cupidas, cupido, desiderium, aviditas* (desire), *alacritas* (the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque, alacritas et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have u — for, in the genit., generally by the gerand to di); I have a —, *animus mihi est, mihi lubet*; I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *malō*; to have a — to do any thing, *aleis rei studio captum esse, teneri, aleis rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, alqd appellere, concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *aleis rei studio et cupiditate ardere, flagrare*; *intra alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum* (to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorere, alienum esse ad alqd re* (to feel a disinclination against, e.g., marrying, *abhorere ad uxore ducendam*), *fugere alqd* (to shirk, e.g. labour, *laborem*); see Inclination, Desire; (5) *voluntas*; see Will; (6) see Disposition, Opinion; (7) *memoria*; see Memory, Thought; (8) see Quality; grief of —, *cordolium* (Com. and late), *agritudo sollicitudo, dolor, maror* (grief); some one causes me grief in my —, *alqs mihi agritudinem or dolore or merorem asfert, alqs me sollicitudine or marore affert* (the former, e.g. of a bad son); to cause great grief to any one's —, *acribissimum dolor em alei inuere*; to lay open to a person the grief of one's —, *alei cordolium patefacere*; readiness of —, see Readiness; to keep in —, *cogitare cum or in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd or de alqd re*; *considerare in animo or cum animo or secum*, or simply *considerare alqd or de alqd re* (to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd and de alqd re* (to deliberate with one's self), *alqd agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo* (to think over), *pendere, pensare alqd* (to consider on all sides), *secum uelluti de alqd re or alqd* (to examine what is to be done, how it ought to be), *secum or cum animo reputare alqd* (to weigh a matter carefully over again), *apud animum proponere* (to picture to one's self); only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *riuantur animo meo multa et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to change one's —, *salubris consilium intrare*; to be of a —, *opuari, opinione duci, opinionem habere*; with one —, *in hoc omnes consentiunt*; see Unanimous; to be of a distracted —, *non satis sanum esse*; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to express one's —, *quae mente concipimus verbis offerre*; — freely, *ex animo sententiam meam or quid sentiam, quid sentiam non dissimulo, dico quod sentio*; speak your —, by *apud alqm liberrime profiteri* (with ease and inf.); to relieve one's —, *nequiescere or requiescere in alqd re*; to put one in — of . . . , *monere, commovere, admonere, commovere facere alqm de alqd re*

(or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj. mood), *alei alqd ad animum revocare*; see Remind; it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (a thought comes into my —), *mihi or animo or in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit alqd* (a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio or recordor or reminiscor aleis rei, recurat alqd animo* (I remember); the thing had come into my —, *letigat animum huius rei memoria*; and many other things, which don't come into my — Just now, *et si quae sunt alin, quoniam memoriam meam refugiant*; different things come into my —, *variae cogitationes animum meum commotent*; to write, to speak, whatever comes first into one's —, *quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, garrere, loqui* (a colloquial phrase); it lies upon my —, *alqd animum meum pungit, alqd me or animum meum sollicitum habet*; the circumstance is out of my —, *exerat or effluat alqd ex animo, exiit or elapsum est alqd memoria, exiit res memoria*; it will not go out of my —, *ex animo delirare or ejicere alqd non possum*; development of the —, *animi evolutio*. To mind, *v. re*. (1) = to attend to, *animum adferere, attendere ad alqd, animum intendere ad or in alqd, curare alqd* (to be anxious about), *seruare, observare alqd* (to observe), *aleis rei rationem habere* (to regard); to — a person, *audire alqm* (to obey), *aspicere, intueri alqm* (owing to the confidence placed in any one), *attendere alqm*; not to — any one, or any thing, *non audire alqm* (not to listen), *nihil morari* (to take no notice of), *negligere* (to neglect) *alqm or alqd*; to — what any one has told us to do, any one's orders, *aleis imperium spectare*; mark, and — my words, *erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite*; see Attend, Observe; (2) = to regard with submission; see Care, Occupy; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas curare*; to — other people's business, *aliena (negotia) curare, curare quae me non pertinent*; *inquire de alieno*; I don't — it, *remi nihil cura, rem negligo or nihil habeo*; I don't — saying, etc., *fortitan dixerim, liberrime proficor, ut verum dicam*; never — it, *id nihil referi* Mindful, adj. (1) *diligens aleis rei and in alqd re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in any thing, opp. *negligens*), *sedulus* (earnest in any thing, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*), *aleis rei studiosus, amans, or diligens* (e.g. *veritatis*), *cultor* (e.g. *veritatis*); see Attentive, Careful; (2) = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *aleis rei*), also by *mentis* (e.g. *mortis*). Mindfulness, n. *diligentia*, also comb. *cura et diligentia, sedulitas* (earnestness in any thing), *studium* (zeal); see Attention. Mindless, adj. *negligens* (negligent, opp. *diligens*), *sociors* (thoughtless), comb. *sociors negligensque*; see Careless, Unmindful; (3) *inanimus* (not in his senses), *exors* (stupid, of a simpleton), *amens, demens* (deficient, the former for a moment, the latter permanently); see Irrational.

Mine, possess. pron. *meum, mea, -orum, n.* (what belongs to me); —, my property, *res quae possidemus*; he is an old friend of —, *vetus mihi necessitudo cum eo intercedit*; he gave his life to preserve —, *capitis periculum adit pro me, ut me integrum conservaret*; see Belong.

Mine, n. (1) * *aris fodina, metallum* or pl. *metalla -orum, n.*; a — that is worked, *metalla eraria*; to establish, open mines, *metalla instituire*; to work mines, *metalla exercere*; to work a — again (after it had been abandoned for a while), *metalla intermissa colere*; — work, mining, *opus metalli*; — officer, * *ici metallicae praefectus* (superior officer), * *rei metallicae administrator* (lower officer); fall of a —, or of a hill, *ruina montis*; councillor of mines, council of miners, * *a consiliis rei metallicae*, right of opening a —, * *ius metalli instituendi*; laws or statutes of the mines, * *leges*

metallorum, * *leges ad rem metallicam pertinentes*; share in a —, * *sois* or *pars metallorum*; to condemn any one to work in the mines, *ad metallum condemnare aliquem*; see Gold, Iron, Silver; (2) in fortification, *cuniculus* (subterraneous passage); to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agere*; to spring a —, * *ut pulvis pyri cuniculum discutere*; entrance of a —, * *via cuniculi*; chamber of a —, * *cuniculi camera*; (3) a sum of money, *mina*, *mina*, about £ 1s. 3d. in English money; (4) fig. * *caput fodinarum* (in a lit. sense, = head of the —, technical term); * *fons uberrimus e quo haurire possumus* (fig., a source from which we draw; the annalists are indeed real gold mines for the historian, * *annales sunt uberrimi fontes in quibus historici haurire possunt*, or by thesaurus, etc.; see Treasure. To mine, *v.intr.* (1) = to dig a —; see before; (2) * *fossari fodere* (of animals; see Hole); (3) fig. = to practise secret means of injury, *insidias alicui parare* or *instruere* or *ponere*, *perniciem alicui moliri*, *aliquem decipere* *fodere*; see Intrigue; *v.intr.* (1) by *cuniculos agere*, *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* (also of a tree) or *subtrahere*; to — a town (undermine), *cuniculis suffodere oppidum*; (2) fig.; see Undermine. Mining, *n.* * *vis metallica* (every thing relating to it), *metallorum opera*, *scientia rei metallica* (science of —); one who studies — at a school of industry, * *alumnus metallorum*; — town, * *oppidum metallicum frequens*. Miner, *n.* (1) *metallicus*, *fossor* (who digs minerals); —'s compass, * *gnomon metallicus*; —'s diess, * *amiculum metallici*; —'s lamp, * *lucerna ad cuius lumen montes excavant*; (2) in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*, *cunicularius*, *cuniculator* (late).

Mineral, *n.* * *fossile* (technical term); cabinet of —, = cabinet, * *thesaurus quo fossilia continentur*. Mineral, *adj.* * *aris particulas continens*; — coal, * *carbo bituminosus*; — kingdom, *fossilia-tum*, *n.*; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicæ salubritatis*, *fons medicatus*, *aquæ medicatæ* or *medicamentosæ*, *aquæ salubris*, in the context also simply *aquæ*; a warm, hot — spring, *calidus fons medicæ salubritatis*; all warm springs are — waters, *omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa*; — water (the water obtained at or from the — spring), * *agua aris particulas continens*. Mineralist, *n.* * *fossillum peritus*. Mineralogical, * *mineralogicus* (technical term). Mineralogy, *n.* * *mineralogia* (technical term).

Mingle, *v.intr.* and *v.intr.*; see Mix. Minature, *n.* *pictura minor*, *tabella minor*; — painter, *qui pingit minoribus tabellis*, — colours, by * *pigmentum aquâ dilutum*; in —, e.g. Rome in —, *Roma pusilla*, *Roma minor*; the family of a house is a state, a republic, in —, *domus republica pusilla est*.

Minikin, *adj.* *minutus* (e.g. *pisciculus*, *folium*), *pusillus* (not properly grown, e.g. *epistola*, *folium*).

Minim, *n.* (1) *homo pusillus*, *frustum hominis* (Com.); see Dwarf, (2) in music, perhaps * *signum minimum*, * *minima*. Minimum, *n.* *minimum*, *pars minima*.

Minister, *n.* (1) servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see Instrument; (2) of a state, *amicus principis*, *regis* (as a friend and the right hand of the sovereign), *rector principis*, *regis* (as his guide), * *principis socius* et *administer omnium consiliorum*, * *socius consiliorum principis* et *participes consiliorum* (as his adviser), *tutor regis* (as guardian of a prince whilst a minor); — of the cabinet, *comes consistorianus* (late Imperial Rome); see Cabinet; state —, * *socius* et *administer republicæ regendæ*, * *amicus regis qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur participes*, *qui regis rebus præest*, — of foreign affairs (foreign secretary), * *qui principi adest rerum externarum arboribus atque administrat*; — of the interior (principal secretary of state for the home department), *principis minister et adiutor*

consiliorum domesticorum; — of ecclesiastical affairs, or of public worship and of public instruction, * *cui cura ærerum tradita est*; — of the finances (chancellor of the exchequer), * *cui cura avaria tradita est*; to appoint any one a state —, *aliquem socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere* (rendered according to Silius); premier, * *principes amicorum regis*; — of war, * *amicus regis qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur participes*; — of justice, *amicus principis* *in supremi collegii*, *quod iudicia publica et privata exercet*, *cuius tradita est*; see Ambassador, Plenipotentiary; (3) — of the Gospel; see Clergyman, Pastor, Priest, Preacher; —'s money, * *jura stolæ* (technical term). To minister, *v.intr.* (1) see Offer; (2) to — a cure, *curationem adhibere morbo*; to — an occasion, *alici occasione dare*, *præbere*; see Give, Afford, Supply; *v.intr.* (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) * *munere ecclesiastico fungere*; (3) to —, *facultates* or *opes præbere*; see Serve, Support, Assist; (4) to —, *medicinam alicui præbere*; canst thou not — to a mind diseased? * *potestne mediri animi agitudine?* see Administer. Ministerial, *adj.* (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) see Subordinate, Mediate; (3) in a political sense, by circumloc.; (4) see Official, Executive; (5) see Clerical, Ecclesiastical, Priestly; — guiments, *apellex quæ ad res divinas uti solemus*; — officers, see State. Ministration, *n.* (1) see Service, Office; (2) see Co-operation, Intercession; (3) * *munus ecclesiasticum*, *sacerdotium*; (4) of the state, *principis* (regis, etc.) *amici*, *et ceteros*, etc.; see before; as a body, * *collegium eorum quos principes socios et administratos omnium consiliorum assumunt*, * *collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes*; as the highest officers in the state, * *consilium republicæ*, *pene quos est summum imperium et potestas*; — of ecclesiastical affairs, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum sacrarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus sacris*; — for the home department, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis*; — of justice, * *auxerunt collegium quod iudicia publica et privata exercet*; war —, * *consilium rerum bellicarum*; state —, * *republicæ regendæ administratio*, *qui regia rebus præstant*.

Minium, *n.* *minium*; to colour with —, *minio* *illungere*; to dye with —, *minare*; — pit, *minatorium*.

Minnow, *n.* * *cyprinus phoxinus*.

Minor, *adj.* (1) see Little, Small; (2) see Young. Minor, *n.*, generally *infans* (if a little child), or by nondum adultæ ætate (not yet of age) or peradolescens, *peradolescens* (still very young); sons that are minor, *filii familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *puillus*; money belonging to children under age, *pupils*, *pecunia pupillares*; not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*; (3) see Friar; (4) a bird of the East Indies, * *gracula religiosa* (L.). Minority, *n.* (1) *ætas nondum adultæ* (in general), *ætas pupillaris* (of the ward), *ætas nondum maturus imperio* (of the heir to the throne); he entrusted him with the government during the — of the children, *regnum ei commendavit*, *quoad liberi in ætatem tutulum percreverunt*; (2) *paucitas*, *exiguus numerus*.

Ministry, *n.* * *ades cathedræ*.

Minstrel, *n.* (1) see Sing-; (2) in former times, *poeta amatorius* (as a poet), *citharædes* (as *apophos*, singer to the lyre); *bardus*; (3) = addit, * *cantor circumforaneus* (itumultu venter); see Musician, Player. Minstrel, *n.* *Ludus carmen* (song of words), *chorus cantantium* (chorus of singers).

Mint, *n.* (1) in botany, *mentha*; eat —, * *nepeta* (L.); water —, * *mentha sylvestris* (L.); spearmint, * *mentha viridis* (L.); pepper —, * *mentha pipperita*;

penury, *ut* —, *mentha pulegium*; (2) = place where money is coined by public authority, *moneta*; — office, *tribunal monetale*; master of the —, *monetae praepositus* or *procurator* (late), as title on coins, *III. vir a. a. o. f. f.* (i.e. *triumvir auro, argento, aeri flando feriundo*); every thing relating to the —, *res nummaria*; to regulate the affairs of the —, *res nummaria constituta*. See Coin.

Minute, adj. (1) see Little, Small; (2) fig. minutus, (trifling and contemptible); a — care, *minuta sollicitudo* or *diligentia*; — investigations, *questiones minutae*; — to calculate every thing minutely according to one's own advantage, *nimis erigere et exiliter ad calculos vocare omnia*; (3) lengthy, subtilissimus; adv. subtilissime; to tell any one every thing minutely, *alci omnem rem, quo pacto se habeat, enarrare ordine*; to know every thing minutely, *res nosse omnem tanquam unguem digitoque avos*; to hear every thing minutely, *omnia doceri*; see Circumstantial. Minute, n. (1) of time, **hora sexagesima* (60th part of an hour); 45 minutes, *quadraginta hora*; two minutes and a half, *semuncia hora*; (2) in astronomy, perhaps *scriptulum* (or *scriptum* or *scriptulum*), = 24th part of an uncia, in the Roman sense; also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour; hence = the smallest part of any other measure, therefore it may be said to be = minute (or second); (3) fig. see Moment; (4) = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *brevarium* (a summary), *exemplum* (draught of a theme), *scriptum*, *libellus*, *commentarius* (a few ideas drawn up, etc., not *scripto* in this sense, which is = art, practice of writing, or an essay); — of speech, *oratio scripta*, *sermo scriptus* (Suet.); to make a — of any thing, *aliquid literis consignare* (in general = to write down), *exemplum aliquid rei exorare* (lit., to plough; hence metaphorice *in stilo, quo tabella cerata, aulcis oculis ductis, percrebuntur*, to write), or by *adversaria eorum*, n. (note-book); see Note, Clause, Essay; (5) — book, see Memorandum; — glass, **horologium sexagesimis descriptum*; — hand, **index sexagesimus*. To minute, v.tr. *notare, annotare, literis consignare*; see Draw up, Note, Write. Minuteman, n. *diligentia* (care), *ambages* (a round-about way). Minutim, *singula eorum*, n. (e.g. *singula praescripti*), *minutim, res parvae*. See Detail, Trifle, Particular.

Minx, n. *puella putula* (an affected girl), *stulta, fatua* (a silly girl), *rescua* (a mad girl), *mulier* woman, in a contemptuous sense), *filia* (little daughter, expressing affection).

Miracle, n. (1) = a wonderful thing, *res mira, miraculum* (thing exciting astonishment); see Wonder; (2) in theology, *miraculum*; next to a —, *a file abhorret*; in work miracles, **miraculo edere*; belief in miracles, **fides miraculis habita*; believing in miracles, **qui miraculis fidem habet*; power of working miracles, **facultas miracula edendi*, **robur ingenii* or *humorum rictum excedens* (gigantic strength, wonderful power); —, wonderful deed, **facinus mirum* or *mirabile*; performer of miracles, **miracula edens*, **miraculorum auctor*; performing miracles, **miracula edens*; —, miraculous work, *miraculum* (e.g. in brass and plastic art, *aria et labulum miracula*); a candle a — of art, *candelabra opere mirabili perfectum*; see Omen. Miraculous, adj. (1) *mirus, mirabilis* (exciting astonishment), *mirandus, mirabilis* (admirable); —, wonderful things; see *mirum, mirabilia* — *mirum, mirabilia eorum*, n. (wonders); you tell me — things, *mirum narras*; in a — manner, *res quo pacto, necio quo modo, mirum in modum, mirum in modum, mirabiliter*; see Astonish, Surprize; (2) = performed supernaturally, by **miracula edens*; see Supernatural. Extraordinary; — words, famous (so the Roman Catholics), **simulacrum miracula edens*, also **simulacrum celeste et durum*; — book, *liber miraculorum plenius*; —

cure, **curatio mira*; to perform — cures, **mirabiliter mederi aegrotis*; — doctor, **medicus qui non sine commentis miraculis medetur*, *iatraliptes* (*iatraliptes*, one who cures by means of ointments and rubbing-bottles); — appearance or phenomenon, *miraculum*; — story, *res mira, miraculum*; — creature, *monstrum*.

Mirage, n. **fata Morgana* (technical term). Mire, n. *lutum* (mud, *πλῆθος*, moistened earth), *limus* (slime), *sed mud*. To mire, v.tr. by *luto obduere, oblimare aliquid, limum obducere ala rei* (e.g. *luto, to cover with*); — to carry along; *limum tectere* (of rivers); v.intr. *in limo haerescere* or *inharecere* (to sink fast); see Sink. Mire, adj. (1) *lutuosus, indulentus, limosus*; (2) *limo* or *ex limo constans* (or *compositus*); (3) *limo angustatus*.

Mirror, n. (1) lit. *speculum*; (2) fig. = transparent surface (e.g. of the water), *speculum aquae* or *aquarum* (inasmuch as we can see ourselves in it; Phaedr., *lympharum* [poet. for *aquarum*] in *speculo erat simulacrum suum*; *aquor aquae* or *aquarum* (in as far as it is a plain, smooth surface); the — of the sea, *speculum, aequor maris* (with the same distinction); = reflected image, pattern, *speculum*; little children are the mirrors of nature, *parvi sunt specula naturae*, in *pueris tanquam in speculis natura cernitur*; the countenance is the — of the inner man, *imago animi est vultus*; wills are the — of the human character, *testamenta hominum speculati sunt mores*; nature is a — of God's wisdom, **rerum natura est speculum divinae sapientiae*, or **in rerum natura, ut in speculo, divina sapientia cernitur*; Herodian places before us a — of empires and courts, **Herodianus regnum et aulicarum speculum proponit*; the — of a sovereign ruler (as title of a work), **principis ad effigiem iusti imperii descriptus*; like a —, **speculo similis, specularis* (transparent like a —), in *modum speculi* (in the manner of a —); — glass, *platea*, **vitrum speculare*, *phenigtes lapis* (a mineral substance, probably mica, which the ancients used for windows and looking-glasses); surface of —, smooth surface, *planities speculati* as smooth as a —, **in modum speculi levigatus*, *levissimus* (in general, very smooth); smoothness of a —, glossiness, **teror summus*; as clear, bright as a — (e.g. of the water), *purissimus* (very clear), poet. *vitreus*; — stone, *lapis specularis*, *phenigtes lapis* (probably mica); frame of a —, **forma in qua includitur or incluitur est speculum*; — room, **conclave cygni parietes* (in the sense of the ancients) *phenigtes lapide distincti sunt*; **conclave in quo specula ab omni parte opposita* (cubiculum speculatum only in a spurious passage of the *Vita Horatii* Suet., and should therefore be avoided); walls hung all round with mirrors, *parietes speculati* or (with the ancients) *phenigtes lapide distincti*.

Mirth, n. *hilaritas*; see Gaiety, Joy. Mirthful, adj. *rolupatus* or *juvundatus plenus* (full of pleasure), *letus* (merry, in general), *juvundus* (heart-cheering). Mirthless, *rolupate carens*, *rolupatus expers*; a — life, **vita sine letitia ac volupate peracta*.

Misacceptation, n. **interpretatio percreta* or *perperam facta* (false interpretation), *interpretatio sinistra* (unfavourable); intentional —, *maliciose interpretatio, calumniam*. See Misunderstanding.

Misadventure, n. (1) *casus adcrepus*, in the context also simply *casus* (an event which happens unfortunately for any one), *incommodum* (something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war), *infortunium* (lit. ill fate, unavoidable misfortune, only said of severe corporal punishment); to meet with a —, *incommodum accipere*; after such continual misadventures, *continua incommodis accipis*; see Accident; (2) in law = execrable homicide, **homicidium imprudenter factum*.

Misadvised, adj. **qui male sibi prospexit in aliquid* re.

Misanthrope, n. *qui genus humanum* or *hominum universum genus odit* (Greek, *μισάνθρωπος*).
Misanthropic, Misanthropical, adj. *hominibus inimicus, inhumanus*. Misanthropy, n. *animus hominibus inimicus, inhumanitas*, **timor hominum*.

Misapplication, n. **usus perversus*. Misapply, v.tr. *aliquid re percerse abuti* (to make a bad use of), *male interpretari* or *accipere* (to misinterpret), *aliquid ad malum propositum* (ad propositum inconcessum or cetitum) *traducere* (to apply to an unlawful purpose).

Misapprehend, v.tr., see Misunderstand. Misapprehension, n., see Misunderstanding.

Misarrange, v.tr. *perverse* (or *perperam*) *ordinare* (or *componere*). *Perse* *Arrange*.

Misbehave, v.intr. *indecore, indigne se gerere*.

Misbehaved, adj., *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, of persons and things, opp. *urbanus*). Misbehaviour, n. *rusticitas, mores rustici*.

Misbelief, n., see Unbelief. Misbelieve, v.tr. *perperam ad iudicare, falso sibi persuasum habere*.

Miscalculate, v.tr. **mendum facere* (to make a mistake in reckoning), *male computare aliquid* or *rationem aliquid rei*, or by ratio *me se fecellit*; I have miscalculated three days, *tres dies sunt in quibus ratio se fecellit*. Miscalculation, n. *mendum*, **rationes falsae*.

Miscarriage, n. (1) = ill conduct, *delictum* (act of misbehaviour); (2) = failure, by res *ad* (or *in*) *irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur*; (3) of any thing taken to a wrong place (e.g. a letter), by *aliquid a me abiit*; (4) of an untimely birth, *abortus, abortio*; to have a —, *abortum facere*. Miscarry, v.intr. (1) = not to succeed, *non succedere*, *non* or *parum*; or *secus procedere* (not to lead to the desired result), *praeter spem evenire, secus cadere, praeter opinionem cadere* (to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadere, redigi* (to be frustrated); (2) of letters, ships, *a via aberrare*; (3) by *abortum facere*.

Miscellaneous, adj. by *varii et diversi generis* (e.g. opera), *varia et diversa genera* (sc. operum); *miscellus* and *miscellaneous* are unknown in classical prose. Miscellany, n., in literature, in the plur., see before.

Mischance, n., by *alci rationes conturbare* (to cause a disappointment). See Misfortune.

Mischief, n. (1) *malum* (e.g. to cause great —, *magnum malum excitare*), *calamitas, turba* (noise and confusion); see Evil, Damage, Disadvantage, Misfortune; (2) = wilful harm, by *injuria quae consulto et cogitata fit*; (3) in law = damage done to foreign property, by *alci damnum inferre* or *contrahere*; to delight in —, **alienis malis gaudere*; devising —, *dolus neciens*; loving —, *lascivus* (frolicsome), *malevolus*, **alienis malis gaudens* (delighting to do others harm); — maker, *homine perniciosus, pernices* (who causes injury), *homo excitabilis* (who causes destruction), *perniciosior* (a more dangerous character, Ball.), **malorum auctor* (author of misfortune). Mischievousness, n. (1) = injuriousness, by circuml., e.g. who does not see the — of the thing, *quis non intelligit rem nocere* or *rem esse noxiam* (*perniciosis* is no Latin word); (2) see Maliciousness; (3) *lectus*.

Misconceive, v.tr. and v.intr. *perperam accipere*; see Misunderstand, Mistake. Misconception, n. *opinionis error, opinio falsa*.

Misconduct, n. *mala cura*; see Misbehaviour.

Misconjecture, n. *falsa suspicio*. To misconjecture, v.tr. and intr. *falso suspicari*.

Misconstruction, n., see Misinterpretation. Misconstruct, v.tr., see Misinterpret.

Miscreant, n. (1) **doctrinae falsae studiosus*; (2) *apostata* (Eccl.); (3) = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (disreputable), comb. *turpis impurusque* (disreputable and un-

chaste), *foedus* (abominable), *nefarius* (contrary to the law of nature and the divine law), *impius* (of persons, sins against God, his own country, and his nearest relations), comb. *nefarius impurusque, scelestus* (skilled in vice, and the result of the habit of vice), *improbis* (in general, one who acts contrary to human and divine law).

Misdeute, v.tr. and v.intr. *falsum diem*; in epistola *scribere*.

Misdeal, v.intr., perhaps **pugnas male distribuere*.

Misdemeanour, n. (1) = ill behaviour, *mores pravi*; see Crime, Behaviour; (2) in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus publicus* (defalcation), *fallacia* (knavish trick), *malum facinus* (wicked action), *scelus* (crime), *nequitia* (wickedness); to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere, admittre, facere*.

Misdirect, v.tr. (1) to — a passenger, *a recta via abducere* (lit.); (2) fig. *inducere aliquid in errorem* (to lead any one into an error), if the person knows of it, *scientem*; *transversum agere aliquid* (to lead away from the path of virtue, to the wrong path); (3) to — a letter, *falso* or *secus literas alicui scribere*.

Misemploy, v.tr. *abuti aliquid re* (to misuse). Misemployment, n., **usus perversus*.

Miser, n. *homo tenax, homo avarus, homo acerrima ardens* (the latter in the highest degree), *parcipromus* (only an invention of Plautus, and therefore to be avoided); *homo sordidus*, comically also **Phidias* (*Φειδίας*, from *φειδομαι*, I save), *homo illiberalis* (illiberal); a mean —, *homo turpissimam sordium*; a — has never enough, is always poor, *avarus semper eget* +. Miserable, adj. (1) *miser* (to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (unhappy), *afflictus* (oppressed with grief), *arummosus* (one who has to go through a good deal of affliction), *calamitosus* (one who suffers many calamities), *infirmus, infirma valetudine correptus* (in bad health); see Unhappy; (2) = worthless, *nequam, nihili, inutilis* (fit for nothing, of persons and things, never said in reference to bad character, opp. *frugi*), *improbis, turpis* (wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (vile), comb. *nihili et vilissimus* (e.g. *verbum*); see Contemptible; (3) = causing unhappiness or misery; *quod aliquid infelicem reddit*; (4) = very poor or mean, *miser, misellus* (—), *miserandus* (to be pitied), *infelix* (unhappy), *pauperculus* (rather poor), *vilis* (mean), *maius* (bad); to lead a — life, *in miseria esse* or *versari*; — food, *tenuis victus*; to live in a — manner, *patella modica conare*; — circumstances, *angustia rei familiaris, res pauperculae*; to live in — circumstances, *parce ad duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degeere, vitam inopem colere*. Miserably, adv. *miserere*; — dressed, *obsoletus, male vestitus*; see Needy, Low; (5) = barren, *erilis, macer*, comb. *exilis et macer, aridus*; see Barren, Dry; (6) = very low or despicable, *sordidus, illiberalis* (opp. *perlanus, liberalis*), *tenax* (who does not like to part with money). Misery, n. (1) = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria, res misera* or *afflictio* (depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (caused through losses), *arumnia, vexationes* (troubles), *egestas* (poor poverty); *angustia* (bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (distressing, gloomy times); to be in —, *in miseria esse* or *versari*, *in summa infelicitate versari, iniquissimam fortunam uti*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam* or *miseriam ferendis natum esse*; to come to —, *in miseriam* or *in calamitatem incidere*; to plunge any one into —, *in mala praecipitare*; to rescue any one from —, *aliquid a miseria vindicare, aliquid ex miseria eripere*; to relieve any one's —, *miseriam aliquid levare* (to rescue any one from — to some extent); to endure —, *miseriam ferre, arumnas perpeti* (patiently to the last); to pine away, to be lost in —, *miseria* or *in calamitate tabescere*; in times like these it is quite a — for an honest man to live in Rome, *hoc tempore bono viro Romae esse miserum est*;

see Distress; (2) = the natural evils which are the cause of —, *origo calamitatis* or *incommodum* or *malorum* or *arummarum*, etc.

Misform, v.tr. in *pejus fingere* (*diffringere* is a false reading in Hor. Sat. I. 10, 37); a misformed shape, *deformitas membrorum* (of the limbs), *cultus in pejus factus* (of the face), *deformitas alcis rvi* (of any thing), *res deformis*, **res in pejus facta* (any thing misformed).

Misfortune, n. *malum*, and in the plur. *mala* (evil of any kind, whether we feel it or whether any body or any thing causes it), *calamitas* (attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus aduersus* or *tristis*, in the context simply *casus* (unfortunate accident), *clades*, *incommodum* (in war, defeat), *res aduersa*, *fortuna afflictio*, in the context also simply *fortuna* (unfortunate circumstances, especially as regards money matters and the position any one occupies among his fellow-townsmen), *fortuna aduersa* (casualties, caused by bad luck), *miseria* (caused through long-continued pressure and calamities, = unhappiness, opp. happiness), *acerbitates* (great hardships), *Fortuna mala* (ill-fate, as a goddess, Cic.), *infortunium* (unavoidable —, only used in reference to severe corporal punishment, especially in Com.); a great —, *gravis casus alcis*; to be involved in misfortunes, in *malis esse* or *jacere*, *malis urgeri*, in *malis versari*, in *miseria esse* or *versari*; to have a —, *calamitatem accipere*; to have a great deal of —, *multum malorum rerum sustinere*; he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut*, etc.; it was a — that, etc., it was my — to, etc., *princomode accidit quod*, etc.; I am troubled by — of all kinds, *omnia mala me conserantur*; a — has happened to, befallen me, *nactus sum malum*; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo*; to bring in great deal of — upon any one's family, *plurima mala in alcis domum inferre*; to cause any one's —, *alqm affigere* or *pernundare*; to bring great — upon any one, *miseriorum tempestates alci exaltare*, *alci insignem calamitatem inferre*; to sympathize with any one's —, *temporibus cum alqo consortem esse* (by actual participation), *alcis fortunam commiserari* (by expressing one's regret); to my —, *cum mea calamitate* or *perniciie*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam natum esse*; messenger of a —, of bad news, *nuncius tristis*; to be a messenger of —, *malum* or *tristem nuntium afferre*; a —, a (fatal) accident, *casus aduersus*; a companion in —, *calamitatis* or *aduersarum rerum socius*; an hour of —, a fatal or unfortunate hour, *hora funesta*, *tempus funestum* (bad times, in general); day of —, *dies infelix*, *dies nefastus*; bird portending —, (fig.) *avis infelix* (in general), *avis sinistra* (with the Greeks a bird of bad omen), **avis magnarum calamitatum prænuncia* (as bearer of bad tidings; a rock-hrike, greater scoldart, **lanius infastus*, L.); a sign of —, *omen sinistrum* or *malum*, *magnarum calamitatum prænunciis* (forerunner of great —, e.g. a comet).

Misgiving, n. *metus* (fear of any thing distant), *timor* (fear of an approaching evil; *timorem* (sell. definit.) *metum* usual appropinquatio); *cura* (care), *solicitudo* (anxiety), *præsenio* (or *diciatio* or *prædica opinio*) *nulorum* (foreboding of evil). See Doubt.

Misgovern, v.tr. *male regnare*, *male rem gerere*. Misgovernment, n. (1) *mala reipublica gubernatio* or *moderatio*; (2) *mala iurisdiclio* (bad administration of justice), *mala alcis rvi administratio*; (3) = irregularity, by *naturam ducem non sequi*, *cilia libidinis dedita*.

Misguidance, n. (1) *by falso alcis consilio regi*; (2) a wrong direction, *via falsa*. Misguide, v.tr. in *errorem inducere*. See Mislead.

Mishap, n., see Accident, Misfortune.

Misalter, v.tr. *by in errore versari*.

Misinterpret, v.tr. *falso explicare*, in *malum partem accipere* or *male interpretari alqd* (to interpret in an evil sense), *pertrahere*, *perperam interpretari* (to — through mistake), *aliter accipere*

quam est; in *aliam partem accipere ac dictum est*; *sinistre accipere* (to understand a thing differently from what was intended), *falsaciter interpretari* (to interpret falsely, contrary to the real truth), *alqd calumniari* (willfully). Misinterpretation, n. *by in malam partem accipi* or in *deterius trahi* (to be taken in a wrong light); *interpretatio perversa* or *perperam facta* (an incorrect interpretation), *interpretatio* (unfavourable), *malecola interpretatio*, *calumniis* (willfully perverted).

Mislay, v.tr. (1) **in alieno loco ponere alqd*; (2) by carelessness or by accident; I have mislaid the key, a book, **hæc ubi clavam reliquerim, ubi librum deposuerim*.

Mislead, v.tr. a *rectâ viâ abducere*, *alqm transuersum ngere*, *corrumpere* *alcis animum et mores*; to lead to misconduct, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; to crime, *alqm in errorem inducere*. To be misled, *labi*, *errare*, in *errorem induci* or *rapi*, *transuersum ngi*, *ad nequitiam abduci*. See Err, Seduce, Wander.

Mismanage, v.tr., see Misgovern. Mismanagement, n. *mala tractatio*, or by *male rem gerere*.

Misplace, v.tr. **in alieno loco collocare*, *loco suo mouere*.

Misprint, v.tr. **typis mendose exseribere*; a —, **endum typographicum* (mistake in printing, when a wrong letter is put, etc.), **erratum typographicum* (the printer's mistake, when a wrong word is printed, as in Cic., *et alium fabrilis*, a mistake of the artist, post-Aug., also error, Quint.), **peccatum typographi* (an oversight of the printer, mistake affecting the meaning, as in Cic., *paucis verbis tria magna peccata*, in three words there are three important mistakes), **estium typographicum* (serious mistake, Quint.), a book with misprints, **liber mendosus*, *liber mendose scriptus*; without a —, **liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis puris*.

Misproportion, n. *ratio impar* (lit.), *incommodum* (fig., disadvantage).

Misquotation, n. **cerba falso allata* or *laudata*, *falsa commemoratio* (mention). Misquote, v.tr. **cerba falso afferre* or *laudare*.

Misreckon, v.tr. *falsam rationem inire* et *subducere*. Misreckoning, n. *falsæ rationes*.

Misrepresent, v.tr. *falso representare speciem alcis rei* (representare in Pliny as technical term, of artistical subjects); fig. *alqd narrando depravare* (to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perverse interpretari* (to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus deterquere* (to disembody the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense); to — every thing in a malicious manner, *omnia calumniando ditto quere*.

Miss, n. (1) *filia* (in general); (2) as title, *domina* (even if she is but very young), *dominula* or *domicella* (Imperial Rome); (3) = every unmarried female, *puella*, *virgo* (w' h the epithet *nobilis* if she is a nobleman's daughter); (4) in a bad sense, *amica*, *amula*, *etrapa*, *etorum*.

Miss, n. (1) see Loss, Want; (2) error; see Fault, Mistake. To miss, v.tr. *carere alqd* re (not to have got a thing), *desiderare* (so as to feel the want of it); see Spare; (2) = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare*, *querere*, *requirere* (to look for any thing that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alcis ei onoi*, *magnâ molestiâ desiderare alqd*; see Lose; (3) = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*, a thing, *alqd* re (e.g. *itiner*); to — any one on the road, *ab alqo deerrare* or *aberrare*; to — any one at the place appointed, *alqm non inire*; (4) = to fail in aim, *non ferire* (in shooting, etc.), *deerrare* (of the instrument of shooting), see Mark; (5) = to fail of seeing, *alqd re carere*; (6) = to omit, *transire*, *transillire*; see Omit, Pass; to — a step, *restigio falli*, *restigio fallente cadere* (so as to fall), on the steep rock, *pergrata saxa restigio sellum*, on the stairs, *per gradus labi*; see Slip; he misses their good word, *irale in eum animo sunt*; v.n. {1} = to fail to hit, see before;

(2) = not to succeed, *non succedere*; (3) = to miscarry, as by accident (e.g. in an invention), *propositum non assequi, sine excedere*. See Fall, Want.

Missal, n. *liber liturgicus* (Ecol.).

Missile, n. *telum missile* or *missile, jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry), *lancea* (long javelin), *fragula* (of the Gauls and Spaniards), *tormentum* (a machine for throwing), *fulgurum* (a sort of bomb); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*.

Missing, n.; see Miss; partic., to be — (of ships, etc.), *deesse* (of that which we should have), *absent* (to be absent, so that the absence is not felt, e.g. *hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, absuit*; *si opus erat desuit*), *desiderari* (the loss or absence of which is felt); there is a spoon —, *cochlear amissum est*.

Mission, n. (1) *missio*; (2) *legatio* (deputation, ambassador); (3) in a theological sense, * *legatio quae Christianae doctrinae apud barbaras gentes propaganda gratia missa est*; (4) see *Destiny*; — of exploration, * *iter novarum terrarum inveniendarum* or *cognoscendarum causâ susceptum*; to undertake a — of exploration, * *nora querere*. Missionary, n. * *missus qui gentes barbaras docet doctrinam Christianam*; *missus qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propagat*; — school, — society, *ad fidem Christianam propagandam societas*.

Mis-spell, v.tr. * *non recte scribere*, * *prave scribere*.

Mis-spent, v.tr. *abuti, rem suam conficere* or *lacerare* (of money), *tempus perdere*, *tempore abuti*.

Misstate, v.tr.; see Misrepresent.

Mist, n. *nebula subtilis* (in opp. to fog, = *caligo*, *nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); (2) fig., *caligo*; to be in a —, *alutium, periculum esse* (to be light-headed); prov., to bring a — before one's eyes, *alci sumum facere, glaucomam ob oculos obficere, nebulas eulere* (Com.), before one's in one's eyes, *verbum et argutium fuliginem ob oculos audientium facere*; to go in a —, *clum se subducere*.

Mistake, v.ti. (1) = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putas*; of things, *aliquid confundere aliquid re* (falsehood for truth, *vera falsis*), *ignorare aliquid* (not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intelligere aliquid* or *aliquid* (to know too little of any thing, not to know sufficient of a person's character); (2) see *Misunderstand*; to — one's good will, * *contumeliam aliquid parum intelligere*; to — one's mark, by *ictus alci dieri* (of the shot), *scopum non ferire* (of the shooter); to — one's way, see *Miss*; v.intr. = to be mistaken, *errare*, *per errorem labi* (to commit a slight error from —), in *errore versari* (to be in error), *falli* (to deceive one's self), *peccare* (to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (to be uncertain); to — on purpose, *consilio labi*; to be accidentally —, *casu labi*; to be very much —, *valde* or *vehementer errare*, *totâ re errare* or *falli*, *totâ via* or *totâ via errare*, *longe* or *procul errare*, *probe* or *diligenter errare* (in familiar conversation in the Com. and elsewhere; but *egregie errare* has no classical authority whatever); to be — in this one point, in *hoc uno errare*; we cannot possibly be —, *nullo pacto errare potest*; I don't think I am —, *haud, ut opinor, erraverim*; these rules are such that we cannot —, *heo precepta errare non patiuntur*; if I am not —, *nisi fallor, nisi animum (me) fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *sefellit*; if I am not wholly —, *nisi me amica fallunt*; I may be —, *potest fieri ut fallam*; to —, = to commit a — in writing, * *numquam inferre alci rei*; the sense of the passage has been —, *hunc locum praeintellegerunt*; I am — by my hearer, *et qui me audierant, me praeintellegerunt*; — notions, *opinionis falsa*. Mis-

take, n. (1) in general, *error*, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); *error*, the condition one is in after having committed a —; *erratum*, the — itself; both also respecting any literary work), *lapsus* (a single —), *peccatum* (any thing done wrong, also a — against the rules of a language, etc.), *fraus* (a — which we were led to commit through another person, a trick played upon any one); to make a —, *errare*, *peccare* (in a thing, *aliquid in aliquid*), *labi in aliquid*; to commit a — through error, *per errorem labi*; you made a — in this, *in hoc peccasti*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari*, *errore captum esse*, *errore versari*; to be under a great —, *in magno errore versari*; those are under a — who think, *in magnis erroribus sunt* *is qui credunt*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; to let any one into a —, *aliquid in errorem inducere* or *conferre*, *aliquid in fraudem impellere*, *aliquid inducere ut erret* (also of things), to confirm any one in his —, *aliquid errorem affirmare*; you see the — that lies at the bottom of it, *vides quanto haec in errore versentur*; to commit a gross —, *tupissimum labi in aliquid*; (2) a — in writing, *mendum scripturae* (in general), *mendum librum* (— in copying, committed by those who copied ancient manuscripts); to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of mistakes, *mendosus*; a — in reckoning, *mendum* (Cic.); to correct a — in reckoning, *mendum corrigere*.

Mistress, n. (1) = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quae imperio regit* (one who rules, e.g. a town, urban), *dominatrix*, *moderatrix*, *gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions, *dominatrix* in an absolute sense, the two latter = *gaul*); *dominatrix* (inasmuch as she possesses what she loves over); (2) = head of a family, *matrinfamilia* (in opp. to *concubina*), *hera* (over the servants, also called *hera major*). In opp. to *hera minor*, that is, the daughter), *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; (3) = governess, — of, *praeceptor*, *magistra* (also fig., e.g. *praecepta in the best* — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*); or *magister* if the Latin noun, to which — would refer, is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus, egregius magister*); *alci rei artifice*, *alci rei peritissima*, etc. (skilled in any art, language, etc.); see *Master*; (4) = a woman beloved and courted, *amata*, *dilecta*, by classical as *quam amo* or *diligo* (in general), *amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster*, *deliciae meae*, *voluptas nostrum* (my love, my darling, as an address); to have a —, *amare* (in a bad sense); to have in my mistress, *multas amare*; (5) = a woman in keeping, i.e. a kept mistress, *amica* or *amula*, *traipa* (used as Latin term), in a contemptuous sense *scortum* (e.g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *concubina*, *mulier quae cum aliquo vivere consuevit* (a woman who lives with a man, cohabits with him), *pollux* (a woman kept by a married man, by a soldier term also called *concubina* and *amica*), *contubernalis* (see *Marriage*); (6) a term of contemptuous address, perhaps *mulier*; (7) = *Housetkeeper*; (8) = one who keeps a farm, of the higher class, *conductrix* (late Lat.), * *uxor coloni* (a farmer's wife), *mulier publicana* (wife of a publican, i.e. a farmer of the public tolls and taxes), *dependente* (late); woman who stands at the head of the household of a farm, or of a public-house), (9) general title given to married ladies, *ferina* (female in general), *mulier* (any woman of a mature age, whether married or not), *matrona* (married woman, of rank, authority, as *matrona* (married woman) is unblemished, lady), *domina* (lady) — out of courtesy to any woman, whether a wife or not, whether of high or low origin); to marry to the ladies, *matronas*. Rome was — of the world, * *Roma dominus erat universi orbis terrarum*; of the ruler, *regis, regis, imperatoris* (latter, of the bed-chamber, chamber-maid in the palace).

sense); the mistresses, ladies of the robes, *turba feminarum reginam comitantium* (the Romans had one female slave for every one of the particular manipulations, so to speak, which in our days are considered one servant's work, e.g. *ornatrix*, who dressed the hair, *vestiplica*, who folded the dresses up and put them by); she is — of the French language, *lingua Francogallica commode utitur*; she is — of herself, in *se ipsum potestatem habet*; whatever or every thing she is — of, *quæcunque possidet, quantum in eis situm est*.

Misty, adj. (1) *nebulosus, nubilus, humectus* (damp, of fog); (2) fig. *minus clarus*. See Fog, Cloud, Obscure.

Misunderstand, v.tr. *non recte intelligere*; see Misinterpret: Misunderstanding, n. *error* (mistake); from n. —, *errore inductus*; = difference of opinion, *dissensio*; = difference between two persons, *discordium*, comb. *dissensio ac discordium*, *discordium ac dissensio*; there is a — between us, *est inter nos aliquid dissensio, dissiduum inter nos*; there arose a — between the friends, *aliquid amicorum dissensio facta est*. See Discord.

Misuse, n. *usus peruersus, abusus peruersus*, also *immodestus* (immoderate), *intemperans* (unrestrained). To misuse, v.tr. *aliquid re peruerso uti* or *abuti*, *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* or *insolenter et immodice abuti re* (e.g. *aleis indulgentia, aleis patientia*), male *uti re* (*abuti* in itself does not signify to misuse or to abuse, though the idea may be gathered from the connexion, as in *quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?* and *iudicio, ac legibus ac maiestate nostra abuti ad quantum alius ad libidinem*); — a person, *deus aliquid* (to treat ill), or *aliquid abuti* (to dishonour), to allow yourself to be misused, *se abutendum aliquid permittere*. See Abuse, Use.

Mite, n. (1) in Entomology, **acarus* (L., 'in cheese'), **circulus frumentarius* (L., in corn); (2) any thing proverbially very small, **vicesima pars grani* (1-20th of a grain), perhaps *serupulum*; (3) = a very small coin; see Farthing; (4) in a figure, in Scripture, *stips*; to contribute one's —, *stipem conferre, in partem impensæ venire*.

Mitigable, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. Mitigate, v.tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiores facere* (e.g. pain, fever, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire, molliores facere* (to cause any thing, e.g. anger, violence, *irram, impetum*, to abate, also to 'make milder in taste'), *lenare* (to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. *care, aliquid curæ lenare*; cures with wine, *curas lenare vino*), *aliquid remittere ex aliquid re* (to diminish, to render more tolerable, e.g. conditions, terms, *ex his rebus*; a punishment, *ex meritis ponere*); to — any other's distress, sufferings, *aliquid miseriam lenare*; to — seriousness through friendliness, *gratitatem comitate condire*; to — (his) gloominess and severity, *tristitiam et acerbitatem lenire*; to — any one's pride, *aliquid ad modestiam componere*; to — a penalty, *penam pecuniariam minuire, deminuire*; mitigating (his) pain, *dolorem leniens, mitigans*; see Appease, Soften, Moderate. Mitigation, n. *mitigatio, lenatio*; to afford any one a — of any thing, *lenire aliquid aliquid, lenare aliquid aliquid re*; a — of the punishment, *remissio penæ*; — of the burdens, taxes, *diminutio onerum*; — of anger, *placatio, mitigatio*; or by verbs, see before. Mitigator, n. *placamen* (a means of appeasing any one's anger), *lenimen* (remedy for mitigating pains).

Mitre, n. (1) = a sacerdotal ornament, **capitis ornatus* (h-ad-ornament), *apex episcopalis* (Ecl.), *infusa* (εἰσέμμε, μίτρα, turban); (2) fig. = dignity of bishops or abbots, *episcopatus* (Ecl.); (3) in composition, — alone; **alve mitiformis* (L.); river or — shell, **helix amatoria* (L.). To mitre, v.tr. *infusa ornare aliquid*.

Mitten, n. = a cover for the hand, to defend it from cold or other injury, **digitabulum* or *digitale* p. *mittreum* (δακτυλίβηπος).

Mix, v.tr. (1) = to blend, promiscuously, *miscere*, (stronger) *permiscere* (μειρύνω, τινεσιν or several things of a different nature, especially dry and hard substances which can easily be separated again, as e.g. mixed corn), *temperare* (επαρύνω, to — liquids, so that they cannot be separated again), *diluire* (διαλύω, to dilute, to dissolve a hard substance by mixing it with a liquid); to — one thing with, among another, *miscere* or *permiscere* *aliquid cum aliquid re, aliquid aliquid re* or *aliquid aliquid rei, temperare aliquid aliquid re*; to — a thing, *admiscere* *aliquid aliquid rei* or *in aliquid* (generally in the passive, *admisceri aliquid re*, to be mixed with); to — together with, *confundere* *cum aliquid re* (lit., to pour together); then fig. to confound, truth and falsehood, *vera cum falsis*; to — any thing for any one (i.e. to drink), *miscere aliquid aliquid*; to — a draught, *medicamentum diluire* (e.g. in a cup, in poculo, Curt.), *medicamentum temperare* (Valer. Max.); in both passages, of the famous draught which was given to Alexander the Great by his physician Philippius but Curtius seems to think of some hard substance which Philippius diluted in a cup, whilst Valer. Max. speaks of two liquids which were mixed together); to — poison, *venenum diluire*; *venenum parare*; *coquere* (to prepare, to boil in general); mixed, *mixtus, permixtus, promiscuus* (in which several parties join); a mixed circle, society, **circulus promiscuus* (without difference of rank), **circulus viris et feminis promiscuus* (for both males and females); *omnium ordinum homines* (of all classes of society); mixed marriages, *nuptiæ impares* (an unequal couple), *connubia promiscua* (equal right for parties to be married together, of whatever class they may be); (2) see Confuse; (3) = to associate with in company, *se fungere* or *conjugere cum aliquid*, *misceri, commisceri, permisceri*, to — wine, **vinum miscere*, sometimes = to adulterate, then **vinum rillare, interpolare*; v.intr. (1) = to become blended promiscuously in a mass or compound, (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; (2) to — in society, in *circulum venire*. Mixing, n. *mixtio, mixtura*. Mixture, n. (1) *mixtio, permixtio* (the act and the thing itself), *mixtura* (modes of mixing, and the thing itself), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio æris*; (2) lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order, *mixtura* (e.g. a — of virtue and vice, *mixtura virtutum et vitiorum*), *sarrago* (a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *sarrago libelli*, Jur.); *colluctio, colluctus* (fig. when different things flow together, e.g. the army; a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluctione omnium gentium*; this — of nations, *colluctus illa nationum*), *varietas* (a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum opinumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscere*; e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*; a — of feelings, *varius*; *quo pectus miscetur, motus* (Virg.), or *carri animi motus*; a — of hope and fear agitated their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscabant animos*; (3) = ingredient added and mixed, *admixtio* (the act), *admixtum, res admixta* (the thing itself); see Addition; (4) in Pharmacy and Medicine, *mixtura*. Mixtures, in the pl. = coloured prints, stuffs, etc., by *textum* (any thing woven); or *pannus* (cloth), *maculis coloratus* (not *maculatus*, which means soiled); *maculosus, coloris maculosi*; — in white, *maculis albis*; — in various colours, *maculis varicoloribus* or *discoloribus*; in black, dark, *maculis nigris*.

Mizzle, v.intr. **pluvia tenuissima plueri*; a mizzling rain, *pluvia tenuissima, pluvia tenuis, humor nebulosus, pluvia nebulosa*.

Mnemonic, Mnemonic, adj. **ad memoriam artem pertinens*. Mnemonics, n. *ars* or *artificium* or *disciplina memoria, memoria artificiosa*.

Moan, v.tr. *marere aliquid* (to be deeply afflicted about any thing), *lugere aliquid* or *aliquid* (to mourn for any one or any thing by outward signs); see

Lament; v.intr. *ejulare*; see Lament. Moan, n. *suspirium* (e.g. *suspiria ducere ab imo pectore*, Or. M.), *suspiritus*, *suspiratio* (e.g. *suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri*, Quint.), or by the verb *suspirare*; see Lamentation. Moanful, adj. *miserabilis, flebilis, miserandum in modum*.

Moat, n. **fossa aquaria* (any ditch intended to be filled with water); to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare, castra fossa cingere*.

Mob, n. *vulgus* (the mass of the people [see People], the lower orders, both as regards rank and character), *multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis* (as regards the origin); *scutina reipublica* or *urbis* (the lowest of the low, rabble), *fecz populi* (the dregs of the people), *mali homines* (bad people), *perditi homines* (men of bad character); one of the —, *unus de or e multis* (but not *plebeus*); the rapacious —, *perditi homines* *atronesque*; the province is free from the low —, *provincia malis hominibus caret*; see Crowd. To mob, v.tr. *aliqui furori multitudinis projicere* (to expose, give up to the fury of the —), **vulgi clamoribus obstrepere ulci* (to din, harass any one by the clamours of the people), in a wider sense, *vim asferre ulci* (to ill-treat); (2) v.intr. *concurrere, concurrere* (to meet in great numbers), *tumultuari, tumultum facere* (to raise a tumult, of men).

Mobility, n. (1) *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *lingua*; also fig. of the mind, *animi*; any one's — or — of his character, *mobilitas hominis or ingenii*), *agilitas* (nimbleness, swiftness, e.g. of ships); *mollietas* (slenderness, e.g. of the neck, *cervicis*), *ris, gravitas, nervi* (e.g. of speech); (2) = fickleness, *levis, ingenium mobile*.

Mock, v.tr. (1) originally = Imitate, Mimic, which see; hence (2) = to imitate in contempt, *subannare*, any one, *aliqui* (Greek *μυθίζειν*, by imitating any one's face, grimaces; late); to take care that other people do not — us, *postica occurrere sanna* (by imitating our faces, Pers.); see Mimic; (3) = to deride, *deridere* (to laugh at, to ridicule, a person or thing, e.g. religion, *res divina*), *irridere* (to laugh at out of contempt, a person or thing), *irrisu insectare* (to rail against with ridicule), *carillari* (to banter, *αἰσώρειν, κερπύρειν*, a person or thing), *supplurari* (lit. to discolour the skin by a blow, fig. to jeer, a person or thing); to — any one with bitter sarcasms, *irridere aliqui acerbis facetiis*; to — any one loudly, *aliqui irridere et voce increpare*; (4) in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *ludere, ludibrio habere, ludificari aliqui* (to make a fool of), *carillari* (to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, *carillator*; also *carillari per lasciviam*), *per ludibrium exprobrare alicui aliquid* (to — any one with a thing), *carpere, lacerare* (in general, to tease), *petulant linguā consuetudini* (to follow with insolent language); to — each other, *carillari cum aliquo*; one who is fond of mocking, *petulosus* (opp. *modestus*; not *protervus*, = saucy); see Fool; (5) = to fool, dupe, *ludere, illudere, ludificari*; see Deceive; Frustrate (any one's expectations); v.intr. to — at, in *ludibrium retere* (with accus., e.g. to — at any thing concerning religion, *res divinas in ludibrium retere*), or by *carillari*, at any body, *aliqui*; see Scorn. Mock, n., see Mockery; to make a — of, see before; adj., see Imitate, Mimic, Adulterate; in compos. = imitating reality, but not real; = bidder, perhaps **licitator imaginarius*, or by **emptio imaginaria* (feigned purchase); — bird, mocking-bird, **turdus polyglottus* (L.); — citizen, **civis opinotus*; — combat, — fight, sham-fight, *simulacrum pugnae*; — king, **nomen tantum regis*; to be a — king, *nomine non potestate esse regem*, *nomine magis quam imperio esse regem*; he is but a — king, **nomen regis, non imperium, ei relictum est*; — modesty, *virtus assimulata, species quidam virtutis assimulatae*; — moon, **imago lena*; the moon with a — moon, **luna geminata*; — music, *præter cantantum nocturna concinia* — orion, n.; — ead., — ore, *phengites flatus* (what seems to be

gold), *phengites candidus* (what looks like silver); — orange, **philadelphus coronarius* (L.); — poem, in the context, simply *carmen* (Suet.); a — poem upon any one, *versus in aliqui facti*; see Satire; — praise, *laus acerba*, **laus fucata*; — privet, **phillyrea* (L.); — prophet, **eutes falsus*; — reasoning, *amentia*, or by *horiolari* (to talk like a madman, like a mad prophet), *alucinari* (to talk without thinking); — sale, *venditio imaginaria* (Jct.); — satin, perhaps **lanenum Damascenum*; — trial, perhaps **interrogatio imaginaria*; — visit, by **chartam salutatricem mittere alicui ad aliqui*; — argument, **argumentum fucatum*, Mockery, n. (1) = one who scorns, *derisor*, *deridens* (one who laughs at, makes light of a thing), *carillator* (who cavils), *irrisor*, *irridens* (one who speaks about a person or a thing in a sarcastic manner); *irrisor petulosus* (a frivolous, wanton —); (2) = an impostor, fur (thief). Mockery, n. (1) = act of deriding and exposing to contempt by mimicking the words or actions of another; see Mimic; (2) = sportive insult, *derisio*, *derisus*, *irrisio* (derisus = act of deriding, *irrisio* = derision, post-Aug.); *risus* (bitter laughter), *carillatio* (scoff), *ludibrium* (the sport one person has with another, for the sake of amusement; then the thing itself which causes a person to have his sport with another), *lulus*, *jocus* (subject of any one's jokes), *sales* (bitter jokes); as a —, *per ludibrium* (e.g. to consult the priests, *pontifices consulere*), *ad ludibrium* (for the sake of ridicule, e.g. to cause any one to be proclaimed as king, *aliqui regem consulari jubere*); (3) in a less evil sense = subject of laughter, *ludificatio* (the act of mocking), *carillatio* (the act of cavilling), *petulantia*, *lascivia* (mischievous sport, the latter between lovers; not *proteritas* = sauciness), *leves pugnae* (light skirmishes, in war); from mere —, *per lasciviam*; (4) = that which disappoints, *inceptum irritum* (idle attempt); (5) = counterfeit appearance, *species*, *simulacrum*, *fallacia* (deceit), *oculorum ludibrium* (mere outward show) *glaucoma* (γλαύκωμα, lit. = a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, in Com. = humbug), *falsa imago* (a false image), *fabula* (a fable); to make a — of . . ., to turn into —, *irridere aliquid* (also *aliqui*), *in risum retere aliquid* (to represent in a ridiculous light, e.g. a name given to any one, *cognomen*, Hor.); a — upon . . ., by *acerbis facetiis deridere aliqui or aliquid*; fortune's —, *fortuitus casus*, or by hoc *ludibrium casus* (*irridit fortuna* Liv.). Mockingly, adv. *per ludibrium*.

Modal, adj. = consisting in mode only, **formam modo neque rem ipsam spectans*. Modality, n. **modalitas* (technical term), *temperamentum*, **modus rei esse fortuitus*, **discrimen in eam modo neque in re ipsa positum*. Mode, n. *natura* (nature of a thing), *ratio* (systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), *modus* (rule to go by, — of doing any thing), *via* (manner in which one thing is derived from another), *combinatio et via, ratio et modus*, (— of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, *argumentandi genus*), *mos, consuetudo* (custom), *indoles, ingenium* (natural —); — of instruction, *educatio, institutio*; see Manner; (2) = gradation; to observe a certain — in any thing, *gradatim fructare aliquid*; in a discourse, **gradatim oratione progredi*; to follow a certain — in proceeding from the lower to the higher parts, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere*; (3) in metaphysics, *modus*; see Quality; (4) in music, *vois genus* or simply *vox, modus, moduli* (the harmony according to which a musical piece is composed, musical —); *Lyddian* —, *medius Lydii*; (5) in grammar, *legendi ratio* (— of speaking); (6) — of dress, *habitus*, see Dress; modes of speaking, see Expression.

Model, n. *παράδειγμα* — *τύπος*, n. *πρότυπον* (πρό- *παρα*, τὸ, τῶν, a mould, a pattern for making earthen vessels or the like; *τύπος* = real image, *exemplar, exemplum* in pattern in general, a —, according to which a work of art is made,

c.g. exemplum animale, a living pattern, from which the artist paints his picture); to give a — of any thing, *alcjs rei modum formamque demonstrare*; to take the — from any thing, to take any thing as a —; *exemplum sumere ab alcjs re*; to work by a — or pattern, *alcq ad imitandum proponere, alcq in exemplum assumere*; the art of making models, *plasticæ (πλαστικῆς)*, pure Latin *ars fingendi*. To model, *v.tr. alcjs rei proplasma fingere*; in clay, **alcjs rei protypum e gypso exprimere*; = to shape out of a raw material, *fingere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare, comb. fingere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alcjs* (in general, to represent, express any one's features), *formam alcjs describere* (to portray the whole figure), *delineare imaginem alcjs* (to draw any one's likeness in sketches), *exscribere imaginem alcjs* (to draw from another picture), *alcq fingere, effingere* (to sketch, the latter from the original), *alcq formare, deformare* (to frame from a shapeless mass; all these four expressions said of plastic art), *alcq or alcq depingere* (to take the likeness of a person or thing); to — the mask of a person in plaster from the face itself, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere*; to — in gold, wax, by *exprimere alcq alcq re* or *in alcq re* (e.g. auro, cerâ or in cerâ), *fingere alcq in alcq re* (e.g. in cerâ), *imprimere alcq in alcq re* (e.g. a seal in wax, sigillum in cerâ); to — any one in marble, *facere in alcjs simulacrum = marmore*; to — a building, *imaginem operis deformare lineis*; fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege or rationis quiddam instituire alcq* (e.g. rempublicam). Modeler, n. **protyporum sculptor* (πλαστικῆς). See Draw, Invent.

Moderate, adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus, modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling; opp. to *cupidus, petulans*), *temperans, temperatus* (opp. to *libidinosus*), *sobrius* (frugal in regard to the pleasures of the table, *sobria inuenta*), in comb. *moderatus ac temperans, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans*; a moderate man, *homo moderatus*; — life, *vita moderata, modica, temperata*; very moderate in wine, *parcissimus cini*; — in pleasure, *temperans gaudii*; — in your wishes, *paucis contentus*. Adv. *moderate, modeste, temperanter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cultique*. "Moderate" may also be considered in relation to quantity, *modicus*, and quality, *mediocris*, e.g. *modicum quiddam corpus, ingenium mediocre, mediocris orator, eir, poeta, etc.* To moderate, = to impose a limit to, *moderari* (with dat.), = to keep within bounds, *moderari* (with acc.); *modum* (or *moderationem*) *adhibere alcj rei*, *continere, coercere* (to restrain); — his liberality, *temperare liberalitatem suam*; — anger, *irâ moderari* or *temperare, iram tenere, continere* (opp. to *indulgere irâ*); — passions, *cupiditates continere, coercere, cupiditatis modum facere*; — yourself, *se continere, sibi temperare, animo suo imperare*; — in speech, *orationi or lingue moderari, linguam continere, modum tenere verborum*; — in eating, *non multi cibi esse*; not to be able to —, *intemperantem esse, sui impotentem* (*non patientem*) *esse, sui non compotem esse, animo suo imperare non posse*; — in your pleasures, *gaudium non moderari*. Moderation, *continentia* (self-restraint), *temperantia* (self-government, both opposed to *libido, libidines*), *moderatio* (the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (the moral feeling to avoid excess), *scdatio alcjs rei* (the moderating), comb. *temperantia et moderatio, moderatio et continentia, etc.*; *abstinentia* (keeping from what belongs to others); — of desires, *moderatio cupiditatum*; — in all our words and deeds, *moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum*; to show —, *moderatum se præbere*; — in something, *moderationem adhibere in alcq re*; — very —, *moderatissimum esse in alcq re*; to practise equal —, *eodem temperantiâ uti*; they thought I had gone further than the moderation, etc., allowed me, *longius prope*

progressum arbitrabantur quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulare; to use a victory moderately, *clementius victoriâ uti*.

Modern, adj. (1) *novus, ad nova exempla* (in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus ætatis* (*modernus* is a barbarism), *elegans* (elegant; e.g. to be dressed in the — fashion, *vestitum esse*), *hodiernus* (only in the strict lit. sense, of this day, to day's, e.g. this day, *hodiernus dies, hic dies*); *hic hæc, hoc*, the present, e.g. *hæc or nostra ætas, ii homines qui hodie vivunt, homines nostræ ætatis*, *homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt*, all = our — days), *præsens* (at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., *præsens* is seldom used, but generally *hic, hæc, hoc*; — *Capua, Capua quæ nunc est*; the —, our age, *hæc ætas*; our — times, *hæc tempora*); according to our foolish — fashion, *more hoc insulso*; see Present, To-day; — astronomy, **astronomia inde a Copernico*; — living languages, **linguæ quibus etiam nuncuntur homines, *linguæ vivæ*, **linguæ recentes or recentiores*; — writers, **recentes scriptores, *scriptores recentiores*.

Modest, adj. *modestus* (moderate, under control, opp. *immodestus*), *pudens* (opp. *impudens*), *recreundus* (full of regard and respect, opp. *superbus, insolens*), *probus* (content, opp. *improbus*), *demissus* (lowly, opp. *acerbus*), comb. *probus et modestus, probus et demissus*; — in request, *recreundus in postulando*; to make a — use of, *modeste ac moderate alcq re uti*; adv. *modeste, pudenter, recreunde*. *Modesty*, n. *modestiu* (opp. *immodestia, superbia*), *pudor* (a feeling of shame or respect), *recreundia* (opp. *superbia, insolentia*), *probitas* (opp. *improbitas, greediness*); from modesty, *propter recreundiam*.

Modifiable, adj. **res de quâ alcq immutari potest*. Modification, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo, ut, etc.*, or by ita *definire, ut, etc.*, or **definitio accuratior quodammodo*. Modify, *v.tr.* = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alcq de alcq re* (to make a change in any thing), *temperare alcq* (to moderate); to — an account, *detrachere alcq de summâ, mutare*. See Change, Vary, Moderate.

Modulate, *v.tr.* **vocem per vices tollere atque remittere* (to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), **voco inclinatâ canere* (in singing), *vocem or cantum modulari, ænum or vocem or cantum certis modis et musicâ ratione inflectere ac temperare, in numerum or modulatâ canere* (to keep the time in singing). Modulation, n. *flectiones vocis, numerus, or in the plur. numeri* (πολύς, time, music of the voice; both in speaking and singing).

Moisty, n., see Half.

Moist, adj. *subhumidus* (moderately wet), poet. *humidulus*; see Damp, Wet. *Moisten*, *v.tr.* *conspargere* (to sprinkle), *conrigare, irrigare, to water*; *humectare, to wet, and humify*, what makes wet, are only poet., e.g. *genas lacrimis humectare*, to — the cheeks with tears); to — wool with wine and oil, *lanam vino et oleo inspicere*; to become moistened, *humescere*; the eye is moist with tears, *oculus humectat*; see Wet, Damp.

Mole, n. (1) in anatomy, *mola* (false conception, moon-calf); (2) *nævus, genitica nota* (a mark on the body, *αἰνὴ αὐτοεμφυιῆς*); (3) in zoology, *talpa*; — trap, **decipula talparum*; — hill, — east, *grunus talpe, terra a talpi excitata*; (4) = a massive work of stone, *moles lapidum*, *moles opposita fluctibus*, to erect a —, *moles atque aggeres obicere fluctibus*; (5) in Roman antiquities, *sumptuosus sepulchrum ac regium, Mausoleum* (the splendid tomb erected by Octavianus as a place of interment for himself and the following Roman emperors up to Hadrianus, Suet.; also ironically of a plain tomb-stone, Suet.); see Monument, Sepulchre; — bat, — bute, **tetrodon mola* (L.); — cricket, **gryllus gryllotalpa* (L.); — e.g. d., **par-*

vos oculos habens (see Blind); — *eyed critics*, **stulti censores*; to make a mountain of a — hill, to turn — hills into mountains, perhaps **rem difficilem ex facillimâ redigere* (according to Cæs., *quæ facilia ex difficillimis, animi magnitudo redegerat*, their magnanimity, i.e. of the Nervians attacking Cæsar, had reduced these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, i.e. of attacking an enemy possessed of all the advantages of ground, to a mere nothing); — like, *talpæ instar*; — skin, in general, *pannus*.

Molest, v.tr. *molestiam alicui afferre* or *exhibere*, *gravem esse alicui* (e.g. by speaking, *auribus*), *molestum esse alicui*, *oneri esse*, *onerare alicui* or *aliquid alicui re* (e.g. *auris alicui verbis*), *alicui incommodum afferre*, *conciliare* (to give trouble), *alicui negotium exhibere*, *facessere* (to cause unpleasantness to any one); to — by asking questions, *obtundere alicui rogando*; by writing letters, *obtundere alicui obstrere alicui literis*; with solicitations, *fatigare alicui precibus*. **Molestation**, n. (1) *molestia*, *onus* (a burthen); see Disturbance, Hindrance; (2) = trouble, *molestia*, *onus*, *cura*, (anxiety), *incommodum* (adversity); to cause —, *molestiam alicui afferre*, *exhibere*, *molestiâ alicui afficere*; to cause some — in the bargain, *aliquid aspergere molestia*. See Vexation.

Mollit, adj., see Mitigate, Soften. **Mollifiable**, adj. **quod molliori potest*. **Mollification**, n. *malagma* — *aitis*, n. (*μολιμαγία*), medicine, technical term). **Mollify**, v.tr. (1) *molliare*, *emolliare* (to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitigare* (lit., to make soft, tender, e.g. food by digestion), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.); the rain mollifies, softens the ground, *imbres solvunt terram*; (2) fig. *lenire* (to appease), *frangere* (to subdue any one's hard-heartedness), *movere alicui* or *alicui animum* (to make an impression upon any one, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.); to become quite mollified (fig.), *animo flecti atque frangi*, *molliari*, *mitigari*, *leniri*; see *molliari*, *mitigari*, *moveri pati*. See Mitigate, Soften.

Moment, n. (1) *momentum temporis* (especially the decisive —, Greek *πῶσις*); in a —, *statim*, *e vestigio*; for the —, in *præsens*, in *præsentī* (but not *pro momento*); upon that — depended the safety of Gaul, in *illo temporis vestigio Gallia salus posita erat*; see Instant; (2) = impulsive power, see *Momentum*; (3) = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see Importance; to be of — to . . ., *locum facere alicui rei*, *alicui rei ordiendi principem esse*, *causam esse*, *prodesse alicui rei*. **Momentarily**, adv. in *præsens*, *jam jamque*. **Momentary**, adj. *brevissimus* (of very short duration); see Instantaneous; n — embarrassment, **præsentis angustia*, **præsens difficultas*; a — heat, *subitus calor*. **Momentous**, adj. by *aliquid* *pertinet ad exemplum* (any thing is of great consequence, to be productive of consequences), see Import int. **Momentum**, n. (in mechanics), *vis quâ corpus movetur*.

Monad, n. *monas* — *âdis*, f. (*μονάς*, late); see Unit.

Monarch, n. *rex* (king), *princeps* (prince, sovereign, post-Aug.), *imperator*, *Cæsar*, *Augustus*, (Emperor, Imperial Rome); *dominus* (an absolute —), *tyrannus* (*τίραννις*, one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before), or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat*, *qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem*, *penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = *rex*), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= *tyrannus*); to be the —, *regnare*, *solum regnare*; to proclaim one's self as the —, to usurp the throne, *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare*, *dominatum invadere*, *Augusti nomē arripere* (post-Aug.); to be under a —, have a monarchial government (of subjects), *regi* (or in general *regibus*) *parere*, *sub rege* or *regibus esse* (to be under a king; *unius consilio et curâ gubernari* can only be said of the state, not of

the subjects), *sub tyranni regno esse* (to be under the rule of a despot), see Prince, Sovereign, Ruler, King; the — of the vine, *Bacchus*; the — oak, *quercus*; the — of wild beasts, *leo*; like a —, *regis instar*, *regius*. **Monarchal**, adj. *regius*; see Regal, Imperial. **Monarchical**, adj. n — government, **is reipublica status*, *quum prius unum est omnium summa rerum*, *regale civitatis genus*; to introduce a — government, *regnum ac diadema uni deferre*. **Monarchist**, n. *defensor imperii regii*. **Monarchy**, n. (1) as the kind of government, *singulare imperium*, *imperium quod ab uno sustinetur* or *sub uno stat*, *singularis potentia*, *dominatus unus*, or simply *dominatio*, *dominatus* (all these = sole government), *principatus* (the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum* or *regium*, *imperium quod penes regem* or *reges est*, *potestas regia*, *singulare imperium et potestas regia* (government of a king), *tyrannis* (*τίραννις*, the government of one who has usurped the government of a free state); to desire to obtain —, *regnari velle*; to usurp, seize the —, *solum imperio potiri*, *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare*; to strive after the —, *singularis perpetuæ imperii cupiditas esse*, *dominationem appetere*, *regnum occupare velle*, *tyrannidem concupiscere*; to confer the — upon any one, *ad unum omnia deferre*, *omnem potestatem ad unum conferre*, *alicui regnum ac diadema deferre*; (2) = the state itself that is under a monarchial government, *civitas quæ ab uno regitur*, *reipublica quæ unius natu* or *unius potestate regitur*, *civitas quæ unius consilio et curâ gubernatur*, *reipublica in quâ unus alicui perpetuâ est potestas*, *civitas in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in general); *regnum*, *civitas regia*, *civitas quæ singulari imperio et regiâ potestate gubernatur et regitur*, *regale civitatis genus*, *reipublica regalis* (a royal —, but the latter two only = a state governed by one who rules like a king, but is not a king really speaking).

Monday, **dies lunæ*; every —, on Mondays, *quod fit singulis diebus lunæ*, **singulis lunæ diebus*.

Monetary, adj. **quod ad pecuniâ pertinet*, *pecuniarius*, *nummarius*, *argentarius*. **Money**, n. *pecunia* (in opp. to any property; then any small or large sum of —, never single pieces of —, wherefore it can only be said with adjs. expressing an indefinite quantity, a mass, *magna*, *parva*, *grandis*, *ingens*, etc., not with any adjs. that express only a limited quantity, any single thing, whether few or many, such as *multa*, *pauci*, etc.), *argentum*, *as* (coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin; as copper coins were principally used among the Romans, it stands for — in general, whether silver —, as in Ter., Livy, or copper —, as in Ter., Cic., Livy; but *argentum signatum* and *as signatum*, i.e. coined silver and copper, only in opp. to *argentum* or *as infectum* or *factum*, i.e. raw silver or wrought silver, e.g. *aurum et argentum omne, ab auctoribus ejus rei initio orto, in publicum conferebamus*; *rudæ et pupilli pecunias suas in ararium deferrebant*; *cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quæ ne plus signati argenti et cris domi haberemus*, the elder Cato in his speech against the abrogation of the Sumptuary laws, Livy); *nummus* (the single coin; *pecunia* and *argentum* are in this sense only used by bad Latin scholars in modern times, also *moneta* only in poets or inferior Latin authors), *res familiaris*, *opes*, *fortune* (fortune, wealth), *pretium* (the price at which we buy a thing, charge made for doing any thing, etc.; *valor*, without classical authority); in Vienna —, **moneta Frudobonensis*; Illyrian —, *pecunia Illyriorum signo signata*; — as a penalty, *pecunia multatitia*, *argentum multatitium*; heavy —, coin, *as grave*; whole —, **nummi note ingloria*; large and small —, coin, *nummi omnis notæ*; good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini* (not *moneta adulterina*); — standing out, *pecunie quæ*

in nominibus sunt; — considered as lost, *pecunia desperata*; — lying by, *pecunia otiosa*; to be had for —, *venalis, pretio venalis* (also of men); as regards the —, concerning the —, see *Monetary*; for —, *pretio, pretio motus* (induced by a reward, e.g. to do a thing, etc.), *pecunia causa* (for the sake of —, e.g. to do every thing, *omnia facere*); for very little —, for a deal of —, *parva, magno pretio*; for — and good words, *pretio et precibus*; a small sum of —, *raudusculum* (lit., a small copper-coin, then any small sum of —, e.g. de *raudusculo Numeriano multum te anio*, as regards the small debt of Numerius, Cic.; de *raudusculo quod scribis*, Cic.; an obsolete term); my little —, *nummuli mei*; a handsome sum of —, *aliquantum nummorum*; public —, *pecunia publica*; to have a good deal of —, *bene nummatum esse, pecunia abundare, amplissimam possidere pecuniam. opibus or ditius florere* (in general, to be very rich); to have, possess much — of one's own, *in suis nummis multis esse* (opp. *in ere alieno esse*); a man of much —, *pecuniosus*; to take —, to be open to bribery, *pecuniam accipere*; not to take —, *pecuniam resistere*; to come into the possession of —, *ad nummos pervenire*; to raise the requisite sum of —, *pecunias expedire*; to get any one —, *pecuniam alicui curare*; to give your — for, to any thing, *sumptum suggerere alicui rei*; to any one at the public expense, *sumptum alicui dare de publico*; to care for, look after the — (in marrying), *dote movers*; we do not marry for the love of —, *uzor eligitur, non pecunia*; he did not marry for —, he married her without —, *indotatam duxit*; prov., — makes —, in *pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique facit* (Ovid), also *pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat* (Cic.) — makes all equal, makes the lowest equal to the highest); sovereign — gives a wife with a (large) portion, and credit, and friends, and family; and beauty; and (the goddesses) Persuasion and Venus grace the well-matched man, *uzorem cum dote, fidemque, et amicos, et genus, et formam, regina Pecunia donat*; as *bene nummatum decorat* *Suadela Venusque* (Hor.); to be out of, short of —, *aris egere* (Hor.); — down, — out of hand, by presentment *pecuniam solvere, representare*; presentment *pecunia* or *nummeratio* solvere; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *nummata*; *nummi, praesentes* or *nummati*, or simply *nummus*; — matter, *res, pecuniaria* or *nummaria*; — less, *pecunia inops*, in the context simply *inops* (of persons and personified things); these are — less times, *tempora sunt difficillima solutionis, creditae pecunia non solvitur*; the requisite —, *pecunia necessaria, quantum pecuniae opus est*; I am in want of —, *argentum mihi opus est*; love of —, *pecunia studium* or *cupidas*, *pecunia aviditas*; avaritia; greedy for —, *pecunie studiosus* or *cupidus, pecunia avidus*, in the context simply *cupidus* or *avidus*; avarus; booty in —, *pecunia capta* or *captiva*; a ticket to get — upon, *testera nummaria*; — box, — till, *theca nummaria, arca, ararium* (public treasury); — drawer, *scrinium*; receipt of —, *pecunia exactio* (collection of —, of taxes), *pecuniae redditus* (income), *quaevis pecunia* (gain of —), *pecunia via* (the mode in which — is earned); any thing brings in much —, by *magnas pecunias facere ex alia re*; —'s worth, *pretium*; — due to one, asking for —, *pecunia credita*; the out-standing — is not paid, *pecunia creditae non solvitur*; — stipend, *pecuniae redditus* (e.g. to fix, *alci assignare*); — transactions, *negotium*; more distinctly *negotium nummarium, negotiatio* or *neg. nummaria* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*, to a large extent, *non ignobilem*; belt for —, *zona* (Zona); pure Latin *cingulum*; to buckle round a — belt filled with gold, *zona aureorum plena se circumdare*; a heap of —, *pecunia* or *aris acerrus*; interest for —, *pecunia usura*; action for —, *actio pecuniaria* (Jct.); to bring an action for — against any one, *pecuniam petere* (in gen.),

pecuniam creditum petere (for — lent); — basket, *fiscus, fiscella, fiscellus*; love of —, *argenti amor* (Hor.); — broker, *nummularius*; scarcity of —, *inopia pecuniae* or *rei pecuniariae, inopia argenti* or *argentariae, inopia nummaria* (want of —), *caritas nummorum* (high exchange), *difficultas nummaria* or *rei nummaria* (distress for —), *angustiae pecuniae* (pecuniary difficulties); a remittance of —, by *pecunias alio mittere*; one who throws his — away, *prodigus nummorum* or *aris*; exchange of —, *collybus* (cambium is not Latin).

Mongrel, adj. *diversi generis*; see *Degenerate, Bastard*.

Monk, **canobita*, **monachus*; relating to —, **monachicus*; to become a —, **collegio monachorum accedere*. Monks, **res monachicae*. Monkish, **monachicus*; adv. **monachorum more*: Monk's cowl, **toga cucullata*; — life, **vita monasterialis, monachorum vita*. Monkish order, **collegium monachorum*; to found —, **collegium monachorum constituere*; to enter —, **collegio monachorum accedere*. Monk's cell, *cellula monachi* or *monachica*. Monastery, *canobium*, **monachium*, **monasterium*; relating to —, *monasterialis*.

Monocular, adj. *luscus, coeclus* (born with but one eye), *altero oculo* (or *lumine*) *captus* or *orbis* (who has lost one eye), *unoculus* (one-eyed, Com.), *monoculus* should not be used), *unum oculum* in *mediâ fronte habens*; *uno oculo* in *mediâ fronte insignis* (of the Cyclops, with one eye in the middle of the forehead).

Monologue, *meditatio* (Quint.); *sermo intimus* (Cic.; *soliiloquium* not classical); to hold a —, *ipsum secum loqui, secum loqui, solum secum loqui*.

Monopolize, v.intr. *monopolium facere*. Monopoly, n. *monopolium* (μονοπώλιον, post-Aug.).

Monosyllable, n. *cos monosyllaba, syllaba una*.

Monotony, n. by **oratio omni varietate carens*.

Monotonous, adj. **unum sonum habens, nulla varietate delectans*.

Monsoon, n. *ventus qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit* (as regards a certain place, Com.); the —s in the dog-days, *etisia* (ἐτisia, defined by Aul. Gell., *venti qui certo tempore, cum Canis oritur, ex alia atque alia parte caeli spirant*).

Monster, n. (unnaturally large or shaped), *monstrum, portentum*; — monstrous births, *prodigiosa corpora et monstrosi insignia*; — of men and cattle, *præter naturam hominum pecudumque portenta, portenta ex homine aut ex pecude nata*. Monstrosity, n. *deformitas, res deformis*. Monstrous, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*); *insignis ad deformitatem*; *immanis* (e.g. *belua, præda, facinus* etc.), *natura repugnans, a natura discrepans, monstruosus*; to act monstrously, *præter naturam facere*. See *Abortion*.

Month, n. *mensis*; half a —, *semestrium*; a — returning at certain periods, a periodical —, *mensis lunaris*; lasting a —, *unus mensis, menstruus*; lasting 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 months, *bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestris*; to serve one —, *ensem tertentem servire*; every 3 months, *tertio-quoque mense*; every —, *singulis mensibus*; occurring every —, *mensstruus*; from — to —, *alternis mensibus*. Monthly, adj. *quot mensibus, singulis mensibus, in singulos menses*; a —, *mensis* (e.g. *ter mensis*).

Mood, n. in grammar, *modus*.

Moon, n. *luna, mensis* (month), *satellites* (as a satellite); the new —, *luna crescens*; the waning —, *luna decrescens* or *senescens*; full —, *luna plena, orbis luna plenus*; the time of —, *plenilunium*; the — is nearly at the full, *luna impletur*; this night the — was full, *ea nocte accedit ut luna plena esset*; at now or full —, *quum aut inchoatur luna aut impletur*; the interval when the — does not shine, *interlunium*; the — shining all night, *luna pernox*; — rising late, *luna sera*; a night without —, *nox illunis*; what is under the —, *sub-lunaris*; formed like a half —, *lunatus*; the —

vanes, *luna minuitur* or *deminuitur* or *decrescit* or *senescit*; — increases, *luna crescit*; — shines not, *luna silet*; — is eclipsed, *luna deficit, laborat*; — gets before the sun, *luna soli obijciat* or *opponitur*, *tota se luna sub solis orbem subjicit*; under the — all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum*; moonshine, *splendor lunæ*; — light, *lumen lunæ*; course of the —, *lunæ cursus* or *ambitus*; changes of the —, *varietas lunæ*; eclipse of the —, *lunæ defectio* (the process), *lunæ defectus* (the result), *lunæ deliquium*; there is an eclipse of the —, *luna deficit, laborat*; lunar year, *annus lunaris* (late), *anni tempora ad lunæ cursum digesta*, *annus ad cursum lunæ in duodecim menses ascriptus*.

Moor, n. *terra uliginosa, pascua palustria*. See Bog.

Moot, v. tr., see Aigue, Debate, Discuss.

Mope, v. intr. *hebere*.

Moral, adj. *moralis* (relating to morals and morally good), *quod ad mores pertinet, bene* or *recte moratus* (morally good, comp. *melius moratus*, *optime moratus*), *pius* (upright), *honestas* (excellent, of persons and things), **quod ad mores formandos pertinet*; of bad morals, *male moratus, improbus, turpis*; moral good, *honestum, decus* —, n.; — precepts, *quæ de moribus or de virtute præcipiuntur*, *de moribus or de virtute præcepta*; — conduct, *recti mores, vita honesta*; to be influenced only by — considerations, *nullâ aliâ ronsi honestate duci*; the — feeling, *verecundia*; the — freedom of men, *motus animorum voluntarius*; we possess —, *nihil impedit, quominus id quod maxime placet facere possimus*. Morality, n. *mores, morum conditio, honestas, honestum* (moral good), *sancitas* (God-pleasingness), *virtus* (moral worth), *honestatis* or *virtutis studium*; true —, *honestum quod propriæ veræque dicitur*; perfect —, *perfectum honestum*; men of high —, *vir quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est*. Moralize, v. *de moribus hominum dicere, de virtute præcipere*. Moralist, n. *officii magister, magister virtutis* or *recte vivendi*; the moralists, *qui de virtute præcipiunt, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt*. See Ethics.

Morass, n.; see Moor.

Morbid, adj. *infirmus, minus commodus*.

Mordacious, adj. *mordax*.

More, adj. and adv. *plures* (in the neut. *plura*), *complures* (neut. *complura*; both subst. and adj.), but *plures* always = — than, even = — than in; *complures* in a collective sense; *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecunie*, or adv., also in comparative sense, like *plures*, always in reference to a quantity, hence of a larger number, etc., and fig. = of greater extent, value, etc., seldom and only in certain comb. *plus = magis*, e.g. *plus amare, diligere*; very often like *amplius*, to express excess beyond a certain number), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. *I am editus*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum editus, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*; if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*davantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* as adv. *amplius* is used to express excess beyond a stated time, e.g. — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; — than 100 men, *amplius centum*), *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Utica potius quam Romæ esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ul-*

tra heminam; — than a woman, *ultra feminam*); “*than*” after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated, *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative, e.g. with — attention, *care, attentius, diligentius*; if two ads. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis . . . quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam*, e.g. — passionately than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam feliciter, fortius quam felicius*; after negations — is rendered (1) when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra*, e.g. *I demand nothing —, nihil amplius or ultra flagito*; but (2) if = no longer, by *jam*, and never by *amplius*, in classical prose at least, e.g. *I have no — hopes, non jam nihil spero*; nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicit*; *I am not doing a certain thing any —, by desino* (I cease), or *desisto* (I leave off) with inf., e.g. *I cannot see any —, desino videre*, *I am no — afraid of it, alqd timere desino*; *I don't bid any —, heci desino*; there is no — of a thing than what is sufficient to, etc., *tantum est alqs rei, ut*, etc.; not — than three times, *ter nec amplius*; to be no —, = to be dead, *nusquam esse*; to give —, *plus dare* (— than another), *amplius dare* (to give a second, third, etc., time, after having given before), *supra addere* or simply *addere* (to give in addition); to bid —, *plus is liceri* (— than another); to bid so much —, *supra adicere* (in addition to a former bidding); always to bid — than any one, *alquo licente contra liceri*, to be —, *plus esse* (in number, in value, of things), *amplius esse* (in extent, worth, dignity, of things), *potentior esse, plus posse* (according to one's power), *altiorum dignitatis gradum tenere* (according to one's rank, all these of persons); and what is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est; et quod majus est* (not *et quod magis est*, also *atque adeo* (and even), *quin etiam* (nay even), or by *quid*? nay, what is even —, *immo, immo enim vero*; that means something —, *hoc est majus alqd*, still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (still besides, e.g. what do you want — *I quid vis amplius?*); — than what is right, *plus iusto, ultro fas* (Hor.); — than what is fair, *plus æquo*; it is not — than fair (as reply implying consent), *recte et merito*; — than too much, *nimum, nimio plus*; so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); one-half —, — by one-half, *dimidioplus, dimidia parte plus*; a little —, *pauilo plus* or *amplius*; a good deal —, considerably, something —, *aliquanto plus* or *amplius*; much —, *nullo plus* (in quantity), *nullo magis* (in intensity); — than twice the number, *tantumdem et amplius* (e.g. to add, *adicere*); nothing —, not in any way —, *nihil plus, nihil magis*; — or less, *plus minusve, plus minus* (but *magis aut minus* is not classical); the one —, the other less, *alia magis aliâ* (Cic.); — than a thousand times (did I hear it, etc.); *plus millies* (*audiri*); — and —, *magis magisque, magis et magis, plus plusque*; — about this another time, *sed plura scribemus alias*; once —, *etiam* (for the second time), *denuo, de integro* (u fresh), *rursus* or *etiam* (again), also *etiam* (in phrases like these: *ay it once — and in a distinct manner, dic, dic etiam clarius*, Cic.); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . ., *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto, or eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo amplius cupiunt*.

habere; — church, **ecclesia mater*; — country, *terra patria* (not *terra materna*); — less, *matre orbis* or *carenis*; to be — less, *matre carere*; to become — less, *matre orbati*; milk of a —, *lac maternum*; — s name, *nomen maternum*, *matris nomen*; a — s care, nursing, **custodia materna*; a — s sister, aunt, *mateterna*, *soror matris*; — stite, *origo* (opp. *colonia*, *colonia*, Liv., Justin), *origines* (Sall., Liv.), *nucleos* (ancestors); Justin, *nucleos quoque suos Lucanos bello vicerant*; Alba, their — state, *Alba unde oriundi erant*; to be in the place of a —, to be a — to, *matris loco esse* or *instar matris esse alicui*; *alqm in numero liberorum habere*, to take care of any one like one's own child.

Motion, n. (in general), *motus*; *motio* (the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (moving up and down); — of the body, *corporis motus*, *agitatio motusque corporis*; — of the body and of the hands, *corporis motio et gestus*; to be in —, *moveri*, *agitari*; to be in constant —, *semper esse in motu*, *semper in motu præditum esse* (of celestial bodies); to set any one in —, *agere alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare*, *concitare* (e.g. n horse, etc.), *jacitare* (to throw here and there); to be put constantly in —, *sine ulla intermissione pulsari et agitari*; from within, *motu cieri interiore*; by itself, *suâ vi moveri*, *cieri et agi motu suo*, *per se ipsum et suâ sponte moveri*; to have a constant and equal —, *motu quodam certo et æquabili uti*; force of —, *vis movendi*, *momentum*; — less, *motu* or *agitatione* et *motu vacuus*, *motu carens*, *sine ullo motu*.

Motive, n. *causa*, *impulsus*.

Motley, adj. *coloris maculosi*, *maculosus* (spotted in general), *maculis albis* (with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (of different colours).

Motto, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (a saying, any thing uttered), *verbum*, *vox* (as a short sentiment); I make this my — now, *nunc meum illud verbum facto* (Ter.).

Mould, n. = *contexture* (e.g. of the skull), *sutura*; see *Cast*, *Form*, *Shape*, *Structure*.
Moulder, n. *ficior*, *plastis* (πλαστής, who forms images into shape), *sigillarius* or *sigillarius* (in wax, κορολάβοι, Inscr.).

Moulder, v.intr. *mucescere*, *mucorem* or *situm contrahere*, *situ corrumpi* (to get mouldy), *putrescere* (of clothes, dead bodies). Moully, adj. *mucidus*; a piece of — bread, *frustum panis mucidi*; to be —, *mucere*.

Mound, n. *collis terreus* or *terrenus*, *tumulus terreus* (natural and made by hands).

Mount, v.intr. (1) see *Ascend*; (2) = to get on horseback, *conscendere equum*, *conscendere* (alone), *ascendere in equum*; to let the cavalry —, *equiti admovere equos*; to allow to — (of the horse), *patientem esse sessoris*, a person, *alqm dorso* or *in sedem recipere*; not to allow to — (of the horse), *non patientem esse sessoris*, *sessorum repudiare*, *insurgere in omnes et conscendere conatos ferocitæ exterrere*; v.tr. (1) = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*, *mililibus equos attribuire*; mounted, *equo veluti* or *usui*; — guards, *regii equites*; — archers, *hippotoxotæ* (ἵπποτοξοίται), pure Latin *sagittarii equites*; badly —, *minus idoneo equo uti*; (2) to — guard, *by excubie* in stationem procedunt, *milites in stationes succedunt*, *aguntur cunctis stationum*.

Mountain, n. *mons*, *collis*, *clivus* (a height, a hill; *collis* as regards its altitude, hence the height of a —, several of which form chains of — sand-hills; *clivus* with regard to the gradual rising of the ground); what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of mountains, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the — s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the — s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub monte*; in or sub radicibus montis (close to the foot of the —); to be surrounded with high — s on all sides, *undique altissimis montibus contineri*; — blue (as substance), *Armenium*; — thistle, *onopordon* (ὄνιον-

δον); — parsley, *oreoselinum*; — fort, *castellum montanum*, and *castellum in rupe* (castle on a rock); top of the —, *montis vertice* or *culmen* or *acumen* (see *Summit*); *montis jugum* (ridge); goddess of the —, *Oræas Adist*; — glass, **granum montanum*; — cave, *antrum montanum*; — green, *chrysocolia* (in Pliny, also called *aureo-sanis*), *santeria* (borax), *acæsis* (for medical purposes); — summits, *montium culmina*, *imminentes tumuli*; to occupy the — summits, *montium culmina occupare*, *imminentes tumulos insidare*; — like, *acclivis* or *acclivus* (up-hill, opp. *declivis*); chain of — s, *montis continuus*, *continua* or *perpetua montium iuga*, *iuga velut serie coherentia*, *perpetuo iugo iuncti colles*, *saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se iuncti*, *jugum quod montes p. rpetuo dorso inter se iungit*; — spring, **fons montanus*; town upon a —, hill, *oppidum montanum*; — road, **via montana*. Mountaineer, n. *homo montaninus* (poet. *monticola*), pl. *montani* (with and without helmets). Mountainous, adj. *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*); — country, *regio montuosa*; — parts, *regiones montuosæ*, *loca montuosa* or *montuosa -orum*, n.; cold — districts, *loca aspera et montuosa*; — pass, *transitus*, *saltus*.

Mountebank, n. *circulator* (in general), fem. *circulatrix*, *pharmacopola circumforaneus* (quack). Mountebankery, n. *factatio circulatoria*; like a mountebank, *circulatorius*, fem. also by *circulatrix*.

Mourn, v.intr. *marere*, *in marore esse* or *jacere* (to be deeply afflicted); *lugere*, *in luctu esse* (to show one's grief outwardly). *squalere*, *in squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *marcet equester ordo*, *æqueant municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu* *alque marore affectum esse*, *in luctu et squalore esse*; *cultu lugubri indutum* (to go in mourning), for any one, *pro alqo lugere*; v.tr., see *Lament*, *Grieve*. Mournful, adj. *tristis*; — news, — intelligence, *nuntius tristis* (in general); *literæ tristes*, *epistola luctus nuncia*, (in writing); very — intelligence, *literæ atrocissimæ*. Mourning, n. *maror* (grief), *mæstia* (intense grief); *luctus* (grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordes* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse*, *pullatum* or *sordidatum esse* (referring to the black dress), *squalere* (equivalent to "to go in sackcloth and ashes"); a great number of high families were in —, *multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus*; one who is in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*, *veste lugubri vestitus*; to put on —, *vestem mutare*, *vestem lugubrem sumere* or *induere*; to go out of —, *ad vestitum* (sum) *redire* (opp. *vestem mutare*), *luctum deponere* or *finire*, *vestem lugubrem deponere* or *exuere*; to be in deep —, *in magnis luctibus esse*, *in sordibus luctuque jacere*; — poem, **carmen lugubre*; house of —, *domus lugubris* (in general), *domus funesta* (in which any one lies dead); — year, **annus qui cultu lugubri agitur*; — cloak, **pallium lugubre*; — horse (which is lead after a funeral), **equus funebris*; day of —, *dies tristis* or *luctuosus*; sign of —, *luctus signum*; insignie lugentis, pl. *insignia lugentis* (of several persons, *lugentium*; signs of the mourners); time of —, *luctus tempus*.

Mouse, n. *mus* (lit.), *musculus* (a little —; fig. a muscle), or *mus pusillus*; — gray, *colore murino*; — trap, *muscipula*; a set — trap, *muscipula contenta*; — colour, *color murinus*; — skin, *pellis murina*; — chase, *murium venatus*; to hold a — chase, *mures tenari*; — dung, *fmus murinus*; — hole, *cazum muris*; — nest, *nidus muris*, *culle muris*; it is as still as a —, *nulla vox auditur*; be as still as a —, *facile linguis* (4).

Mouth, n. (1) *os* (στίς), as part of the human body), *rostrum* (from *odo*, lit. = instrument to gnaw with, then = snout of a fish or beast, e.g. of pigs, goats, etc., *πίρξος*, then beak, bill, nib of

Mummary, n. in the context simply *persona*.

Mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (a human body embalmed), *σκελετός* (*skeletōn*).

Municipality, n. *magistratus-uum*, m., *municipium* (municipal town).

Murder, n. *cædes* (in general), *homicidium* (*homicide*), *parricidium* (*parricide*); — committed on any one, *cædes*, *occisio*, comb. *cædes et occisio alicj*, *cædes quâ alicj occisus est* (as the act of slaughtering him); *interfectio alicj* is not classical, *neq. alicj* (violent death), *scelus alicj interfecti*, *mors per scelus alicj allata* (crime committed upon any one), *parricidium alicj* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); — and slaughter, *cædes et occisio*, *pugna cum vulneribus et cæde* (as fighting, e.g., commences between soldiers and sailors, in *vicem militum nautarumque oritur*); to commit a —, *cædem*, *homicidium facere*, *parricidium committere*, *parricidio se obstringere*, on any one, *cædem alicj facere* or *efficere* or *perpetrare*, *mortem per scelus alicj inferre*, *neccm alicj inferre*, *offerre*, *alicj vim offerre* (to lay hands upon any one), *alqm interficere* or *occidere* (to kill any one); to commit — and slaughter, *cædem et occisionem facere* (on several); to commit — after —, *cædem cæde accumulare* (Lucr.); to stain one's hands with —, *manus cæde inquinare*, *se parricidio inquinare*; to accuse any one of —, *alqm cædis arguere*; to acquit any one of —, *alqm cædis absolvere*; to hire any one for a —, *conducere alqm ad cædem faciendam*; tale of a —, **qua de cæde facta narrantur*; accomplice in a —, *cædis* or *neccis socius*, in the context also *sceleris affinis* (as participating in the —), *neccis conscius* (as knowing about it, opp. *neccis auctor*); accustomed to —, **cædibus assuetus*; scene of —, *cædes* (Liv.), *cædes et occisio* (Cic.). To murder, v.tr., see above. Murderer, n. *homicida* (in general), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.); if necessary for clearness sake, the name of the individual is added in the gen., *sicarius* (who makes n trade of it, and with reference to the instrument which he uses, the *sica*, dagger), *percussor* (who pierces, slaughters any one, either in the case of a single individual, with the gen. of the person that is murdered, if from the context the addition of the person is necessary, or in general as a milder expression for *sicarius*, Cic.), *auctor cædis* or *neccis* (as instigator, in opp. to *consciis neccis*, who knows about it, an abettor); the — of any one, *alicj interfectio* (can never, except the connexion is sufficiently clear, be used without the name of the individual that is murdered being added; *occisio alicj* only once, in Plaut.; *interemptor* and *peremptor* both late, and should be avoided), *percussor alicj*; the — of a brother, *fratricida*; — of a mother, *matri-cida*; — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida*, *tyranni interfectio*; clearly a —, *manifestæ cædis reus* (inasmuch as he stands accused of it); to hire a —, *conducere alqm ad cædem faciendam*; to hire a — to murder any one, *percussorem emere in alqm*; to hire any one as — of a certain person, *alicj negotium dare*, *ut alqm interficiat*; a —'s axe, *securis funesta* (in the context). Murderess, n. *homicida* (Sen.), *parricida* (Plin.); the — of any one, *alicj interfetriz* (e.g. *nepotis*, Tac.); y murderer's hand, *manus impia* (wicked hand), *manus cruenta* (still bleeding), *manus parricidialis* (Petron.); a den of murderers, **sycariorum receptaculum*, **domus sycariorum receptrix*. Murderous, adj. *sanguinarius* (blood-thirsty, e.g. man, thought), *cruentus* (bloody, when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum*, *dies*, also blood-thirsty, e.g. thought), *capitalis* (hating, etc., unto death, e.g. *hostis*, *inimicus*, *odium*; then in gen. = most dangerous, e.g. *homo*), *interneccius* (only ending in the ruin or annihilation of either of the two parties, or of both parties, the proper term as regards a war; in later writers, also fig. of illness, etc.), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, *pugna*; blood-shed, slaughter, *cædes*); the — wars after the

death of Alexander, *bella quæ ad interneccione, post mortem Alexandri gesta sunt*; to carry on — wars against each other, *cruenta bella inter se gerere*; to entertain — thoughts, **de cæde cogitare*; nothing but — thoughts, *nihil nisi cædem cogitare*; — disposition, **cædis cupiditas*; — plot, *cædis consilium*; in a solitary instance, *consilium sceleris* or *invidiarum*, *consilium scelerum*, *consilium parricidæ*; against any one, *alqm* or *alicj occidendi* or *interficiendi consilium*; to conceive a — plot, *consilium cædis*, or, in the context, *consilium scelerum* *intre*, against any one, *alqm* or *alicj occidendi consilium intre*, *alicj vitæ insidiari*, *insidius in alicj caput parare*, *alicj interitum parare*, *vitam alicj ferro atque insidiis appetere*, *de alqo interficiendo conjurare* (to conspire, of several); to take part in a — plot, *participem consilii operisque fieri*; to confess a — plot against any one before a person, *alicj confiteri de alqo interficiendo (se) conjurasse*; the — plots against the father were discovered, *consilia parricidæ palam facta*; — weapon, *ferrum*; *sica*, *muero* (dagger), in the context *telum* (arrow).

Murmur, n. *murmur*, *fremitus* (especially of a seditious mob), *susurrus* (whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate* or *quiete* or *æquo animo ferre alqd*. To murmur, v.t. *murmurare*; — any thing to one's self, *alqd secum murmurare*; v.intr. *murmurare*, *susurrare* (of a low continued noise, both of men and of water; of the latter also *cum murmure labi*); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; — among each other, themselves, *inter se commurmurare*; — to one's self, *secum commurmurare*; to — (as a sign of applause or indignation), *fremere* (to grumble at a thing, fr. *adversus alqd*); to — with a hissing noise, *muscare*, *musstare* (*fremere*, and the two latter of men only).

Murrain, n. *morbus armentarius* (late), **lus pecuaria* (disease among cattle).

Muscle, n., in anatomy, *musculus* (Greek *μῦς*, everywhere [e.g. Cels., Plin. Ep.] strictly distinct from *nervus*, *νῆρον*, sinew, nerve; *torus* in the meaning of it is poet.); the — in the arm, *lacerti*; texture of muscles, **tendo musculi*. Muscular, adj. — power (in the arm), *lacerti*. Musculous, adj. *musculosus* (lit.), *robustus* (strong, in a general sense).

Muse, n. *Musa*; enemy of the Muses, *aveus n Musis*; friend of the Muses, *Musis amicus*; present, gift of the Muses, *Musarum donum*; priest of the Muses, *Musarum sacerdos*; seat of the Muses, academy, university, **sedes Musarum*; son of the Muses, *litteræ deditus*, *litterarum studiosus*.

Museum, n. *museum* (as a place where men of learning meet; in the sense of a repository for subjects of art, etc.; as in the modern acceptation, it cannot be used in Latin); a cabinet of arts, **operum et artificiorum horreum*; natural history, **thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis repletus*, **thesauri us quo res naturales continentur*.

Mushroom, n. *fungus*, *boletus* (edible).

Music, n. (1) as art, *ars musica*, *musica*, es, f. (*μουσική*, ἡ), *musica -orum*, n., *res musica*; (if any one learn, practises it) *studium musicum*, *studium artis musicae*; to study —, *ad studium musicum se applicare*, *musicis* or *studio artis musicae se dedere*; to learn —, **artem musicam discere*, *fidibus (canere) discere* (the lyre); to give instructions in — to any one, *alqm artem musicam docere*, *alqm fidibus (canere) docere* (on the lyre); to practise —, *artem musicam trahere*, *studiosum musicæ esse*; — diligently, *perstudiosum esse musicorum*; with pleasure, *ad rem musicam facili esse ingenio ac libenti*; to understand —, *musicis eruditum esse*, *fidibus (canere) scire* (to play on the lyre); to understand nothing of —, *remotum esse ab arte musicæ*, *nihil ex musicis scire*; a girl that is skilled in — and poetry, *puella docta* (frequently in Erotic poetry); (2) of musical production, = composed pieces, *modi musici*, in the context simply *modi*; to set a piece of —, *modos facere*, *modos in mus*

componere (phrase by the analogy of Quint. 1, 12, 14): = made with instruments, *cantus, concentus, symphonia cantus* (of several instruments); to make —, *verris et libris canere* (with instrument);, *vocebus et neris canere* (vocal and instrumental); in make — with an instrument, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); to dance with, after the —, *ad symphoniam cantum saltare*; to march to the battle with —, *ad tibicinium modulos praedium ingredi*; (3) pieces of — sold by — sellers, *modi* (tunes), *cantus vocum sonis excerpti* (singing pieces); to be fond of —, *cantu gaudere*; teacher of —, *qui urtem musicam docet* (theoretically);, *qui fidibus canere docet* (practically); — lesson, instruction in —, *schola musica* (in general);, *institutio artis musicae* (the instruction by the master); to give lessons in — to any one, *aliquem urtem musicam docere* (in gen.);, *aliqui fidibus canere* (on an instrument). Musical, adj. (1) = concerning; referring to music, *musicus* (*musical*);, *opatus ad urtem cantandi* (adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, organum); (2) = understanding music, *musicus* (*musical*);, or by circumst. *musicus eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; n — person, *homo ad rem musicam facili ingenio ac lubenti* (who is fond of studying music);, *musicus studiosus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditae* or *aures teretes habere*, *aurium iudicio parere*. Musician, (1) if he plays in public, *symphoniacus* (in general, and one who plays in the orchestra);, *fidicen* (who plays the lyre);, *liscen* (who plays the flute or clarinet);, *cornicen* (who plays the horn); (2) in a higher sense, *artis musicae peritus*; to be a celebrated —, in *musicis inagnis gloria esse*.

Musk, n. (1) *castor zibethicus* (L.); (2) in botany, *hyacinthus muscari* (L.); — pear, *pirum superbum*; — *pirum moschatum*; — grape, *muscat, uva apiana*.

Musket, n., see Gun. Musketeer, n. *miles sclopeto armatus*.

Muslin, n. *lindon*.

Must, differently expressed (1) by the partic. *fat. pass.* = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we (you, etc.) — die, *moritundum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *omne animal, confitendum est, esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done, in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. every one — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a *volis* on account of *quibus*, *clie*, who in another passage has also two datives with the part. *fat. pass.*); if the verb is transitive, only unclassical writers add the object in the acc., whilst classical writers change the latter into the noun, with the partic. In the same gender and case, e.g. we — take the same road, *huc via (nobis) ingredienda est* (*not* *hanc viam ingrediendum est*); one — know nature, *nosenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria cetera sunt oratori*; (2) by *oportet* (impersonal, *dei*, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the acc. and inf., or merely with the subjunctive mood (especially to avoid ambiguity), e.g. this man — be bad, *hunc hominem oportet esse impudicum* (I have my reasons to think so); this — (from inner reasons) and shall (because it is probable) be done, *acc fieri oportet et opus est*; we — (dare) despise nothing in times of war, *nihil in bello oportet contemni*; there are things which one — (shall, dare, etc.) not do, even though they may be allowed; but whatever is not allowed, one should not do at all, *est aliquid quod non oportet etiam fieri*; *quidquid vero non licet, certe non oportet*; he who does not know the way to the sea, — take the river as his guide, *viam qui nescit, quod*

deteniat ad mare, cum oportet omnem sihi quaerere; the owner — be in good circumstances if he makes up his mind to make a good use of his acquired property, *calcat possessor, oportet, si comparatis bene rebus cogitat ulli*; you — love me, not my money, if we are to be real friends to each other, *me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus*; (3) by *debere* (*debeire*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *cum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriam commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus?* *Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*; so that we can also express — by *officium est* *aleis* and simply *est* *aleis*, with this difference, that the former implies, it belongs to any one, it is any one's duty; the latter, it behooves any one, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil proter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have hard and even much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus accepisse, multa ridisse*. *Officium* is generally left out when we say I, you —, *meum, tuum, vestrum est*; (4) by *gignere* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perenturam pulsit*; (5) by *opus est* (impersonal *χρῆν*), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect great advantages; either with acc. and inf., or if the person, who — do, etc., a thing, is added in the dative, then *ut* with subjunctive mood, or abl. past partic. passive voice, e.g. if any thing should happen, which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam*; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut laeum*. Also "I — have so and so" may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tua nobis opus est*; (6) by *necesse est* (impersonal, *ἀνάγκη* *ἐστι*), expressing the most unavoidable necessity; either with acc. and inf., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alio tempore perire necesse est*; virtue — (necessarily) abominate and hate vice, *virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit*; man — necessarily die, *hominem necesse est mori*. "I — necessarily have so and so" may likewise be rendered by *necesse est*; e.g. don't buy what you want, but what you — have as a matter of necessity, *emus non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est*; (7) by *facere* non possum, or simply non possum with *quid*, etc., or *fieri* non potest with *ut* non, etc., or non possum non with *inf.*, to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*; I — thank you, *non possum quin tibi gratias agam*; you — have known him, *fieri non potest ut eum non cognoveris*; I — confess that my joy was raised to the highest pitch, etc., *non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc.*; (8) simply by the verb. (a) in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g. I — confess, *confiteor* (Tit.);, *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *dolo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); I — declare my great astonishment, *exceperunt admiror*; I — see, *video*; I — blame, *reprehendo*; I — fear lest not, etc., *verere, ut non*; I — avoid my own native country, *carpo patriam*; this one thing I — remark, *nam illud dico*; (b) in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in qua non*

modo docti, et utrum etiam agrestes et ubereant. Besides, we may bear in mind the following modes of speaking: (1) it — just happen or be, that, etc., *casi accidit, forte evenit, ut, etc.*, or simply by *forte*; e.g. it — be that the ambassadors of Prusias dined with L. Quintus Flaminius, *accidit casu, ut legati Prusiae apud L. Quintum Flaminium conarentur*; it — happen that we were at the time on the estate of Priverna, *forte evenit, ut in Privernate essemus*; when I went away from you, it — happen that I met Phormio, *ut abii abs te, sit forte obvium mihi Phormio*; (2) you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *hac si tibi non in obabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote*; you — live in good hopes, *magnum fac animum habeo et bonam spem*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (mind that not, etc.), *caro ne* (take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with inf., e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*; you — not forget that you are Cicero, *nolite oblivisci Ciceronem esse*; you — not wish impossibilities, *nolite id velle quod fieri non potest*; (3) that it —, as a great wish, with the subj., e.g. that it — tend to your benefit, *sit tibi hoc saluti*; (4) expressing indignation, that this . . . , simply with inf., e.g. that this — have happened just now! *hoc nunc maxime accidit!* that that man — come just now! *istum virum nunc quidem venire!* (5) if it — be, in the future, *si res ita feret*.

Mast, n. *mustum*; boiled —, *defrutum* (new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep, *ψημια*); the — foams, *mustum ferit*; sweet as —, *musteus*; a mug of —, *urecus mustarius*.

Mustache, n. **mystax* (*μυσταξ*), or, pure Latin, *barba labii superioris*; to wear a —, *barbam abradere praeterquam in labio superiori*.

Mustard, n. *sinapi* (in the gen. *sinapis*, in the dat., acc., and abl. *sinapi*; the nom. *sinape*, seldom); — pot, **theca sinapis*; grain of — seed, **granum sinapis*; — plant, *planta sinapis*; — plaster, *sinapisimus* (*σιναιπισμος*, late); to apply a — plaster to a certain part of the body, *sinapizare alqd* (*σιναιτίζειν*, late).

Mustei, v.tr. *recensere*, *recensum alcijs agere* (to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., e.g. the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (to inspect, e.g. the legions, arms, viros, equos cum cura inspicere, Liv.; he mustered man by man, singulos milites insperit); *numerum alcijs inire* (to count the number of a crowd, mass of people, e.g. of the troops), comb. *alqd recensere et numerum inire* (Cic.), *lustrare* (to hold a census or review of the Roman people, which was done every five years, after which purifying sacrifices were offered by one of the censors; of the army by the commander-in-chief, when he came to the army, or on his departure from the province, or before the battle; hence *lustrare* can be said only in respect of this census, and never in a general sense). See *Assemble*, *Survey*.

Mutilate, v.tr. *mutilare* (to shorten, disfigure, generally of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare*, *detruncare* (to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off any one's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g. a body, corpus, a statue, simulacrum); to — any one in any part, *alqm alqd re mutilare* or *truncare*. Mutilated, *mutilatus*, *mutilus*, *truncus*, *truncatus*, *detruncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (cut wrong, too small, too short, not having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *corum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*. At vero illa perfecta atque plena eorum qui, etc.); v.ith — nose and ears, *naso auribusque mutilatus*, *mutilatis auribus nasibusque*. *Mutila-*

tion, n. (1) the act, *mutilatio* (Gloss., in Cels. doubtful), *detruncatio*; (2) as condition, *debutus*. *Muiny*, n. *consensus*, *consensio*, *conspiratio* (a plot against the superior), *conjunctio* (conspiracy), *factio*, *consensuosis globus* (as a coalition that is contrary to law), *sedicio*, *motus* (insurrection), to cause a —, *inter se conspirare*, *inter se conjurare* (to conspire); against any one, *conjurare de algo interficiendo*. *Mutueer*, *conjuratus*; one of the mutueers, *vir factionis*.

Mutual, adj. *mutuus* (e.g. love, fear, etc.). *Mutually*, adv. *mutuo* (of two, and if the same thing is done on both sides).

Muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fiacella* to put on a —, *alqm fisciellae capistrare*. See *Mouth*.

My, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem mihi vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum*, *mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; it is not — habit to tell stories, *mentiri non est meum*; dissimulation is not — habit, *simulatio non est mea*; I make any one's fate, lot — own, *alcis fortunam cum meo conjungo*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem*; — lords (as address), **viri illustres!*

Myriad, n. **myrias* — *adis*, f. (*μυριάς*, technical term).

Myrridon, n. perhaps *homo saevus, ferus*.

Myrrh, n. *myrrha* (*μύρρα*); of —, scented with —, *myrrhinus* (*μυρρινος*); seasoned with —, *myrrhatius*; scent of —, *odor myrrhinus*; ointment of —, *unguentum myrrhinum*.

Myrtle, n. *myrtus* (*μύρτος*); of —, *myrteus*. *myrtaceus*, *myrtinus* (late); like —, *myrtosus*; — leaf, *folium myrtaceum*; — berry, *myrtum* (*μύρτος*); of the colour of — blossoms, *myrteolus*, *myrteus*; — garland, *sericum myrteum*; — crown, *corona myrtea*; — balm, *oleum myrteum*; place where myrtles grow, *pastilli*; — grove, *myrtea silva*, *myrteum*; — wine, *vinum myrteum*, *vinum myrtilis*, or simply *myrtilis* (*μυρτιλίνος*); — branch, *cirga myrteat*.

Myself, pron., see *I*, *Self*.

Mysterious, adj. *arcanus* (only late and poet. *mysticus*); a — affair, *res arcana*, *mysterium* (see *Secret*); a — character, *homo occultus*, *homo secretus et occultus*. *Mystery*, n., in a religious sense, *mysteria -orum*, n. (*μυστήρια*, the Grecian mysteries, never fig. for secret in general), in pure Latin in the connexion of a sentence, *sacra* (worship, e.g. *Cereris*), *silenda -orum*, n. (mysteries of a secret society, e.g. of the Freemasons, see *Liv.* 39, 10, 5); to initiate into the —, *mysteris initiari*; to celebrate, perform the —, *mysteria facere*; these are — to me (which I don't understand), *haec non intelligo*; see *Trade*. *Mystic*, adj. *mysticus* (*μυστικός*), *mysticis disciplinis initiatus* (initiated into the doctrine of holy mysteries, e.g. *anus*); adv. *mystice*. *Mystic*, n. **homo mysticus*, *homo studio mystico deditus*. *Mysticism*, n. **studium mysticum* (mysterious doctrine). *Mystification*, n. *fraus*. *Mystify*, v.tr. *alqm fallere* (to deceive), *alci imponere* (to impose upon any one).

Myth, n. *fabula* (*μῦθος*), *historia fabularis* (a mythical history). *Mythical*, adj. *mythicus* (*μυθικός*), or, in pure Latin, *fabularia* (fabulous, belonging to mythical history), *fabulosus* (*μυθώδης*, forming part of mythological history, e.g. the gods); — form, **fabularum integumenta*; the obscurity of the — age, **fabulosi temporis caligo*; the history of the — age, *historia fabularis*. *Mythology*, n. *mythologia* (*μυθολογία*, technical term of the Gramm.), *historia fabularis* (history of the heroic age), *fabulae* (myths, *μῦθοι*). *Mythological*, adj. **quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

NAIL, *n.* (1) (on the fingers and toes) *unguis* (note, also the lower part of a leaf, *capita foliorum*, *partesque candelae, unguis vocantur*, Plin.); long nails, *ungues eminentes* (e.g. 'don't let your nails be too long, et nihil eminent unguis, Ov.); dirty nails, *ungues sordidi* (and see that your nails be not dirty, et sint sine sordibus unguis, Ov.); to cut the nails, *ungues recidere* or *rescere* or *subescere*; to bite one's nails, *ungues rodere* (as a sign of embarrassment, confusion, e.g. *ille, seil. Lucilius, in versu faciendo arge caput scaberet, rictos et rodere unguis*); (2) an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus* (Nails, *clavi*); a large — for fastening pieces of timber together, *clavus trabalis* (a brad); shoe nails, *pedes, clavi caligares*; to drive a —, *clavum figere, defigere*; into any thing, in *alqd re*, *clavum addere* in *alqd*; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti*; to add another — to one's coffin, *causum mortis esse*; a little —, (1) on the fingers and toes, *unguiculus*, (2) for fastening, *clavculus*; hang—, *paronychiolum, paronychia*; head of a —, *clavi bulla*; *unguis extremus* (the extremity of the human —); mark of a —, **ecicatrix clavo facta*; point of a —, *clavi cacumen*; — smith, nailer, *clavarius* (seil. *faber*, Inscr.); To nail, *v.tr.* = to fasten with nails, on any thing, (*clavis affigere* or *configere alci rei*, *affigere* in *alqd*; nailed, *fixus*; what is nailed (immovable), *qua moveri non possunt*; what is not nailed, *ruta caesa, ruta et caesa*.

Naked, *adj.* *nudus* (lit. and fig.), *glaber* (bald); half —, *seminudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g. *corpus*; also *gladium, tectum, murum*, etc.), *denudare*, *comh. spoliate* or *denudare* (to plunder); *alci testes detrudere*, to strip a person of his clothes. Nakedness, *n. nudatum corpus*.

Name, *n.* *nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (the sign of an object), *appellatio* (the calling, the title), *cognomen* (the family name, also the surname, which at a late period was expressed by *ignomen*); to denote by —, *alqd nomine signare* or *notare* or *vocare*; to give — to a thing, *ulci rei nomen* or *vocabulum imponere* or *appellationem dare* or *nomen invenire*; — to a person, *alci nomen ponere* or *imponere*, *dare* or *invenire*; — from a circumstance, *denominare alqm* or *alqd ab*; — by the name of a divinity, *alqd dei nomine nuncupare*; — after a person, *ab nomine alci appellare* (with the appellation in the accusative); to take a — from some one, *nomen alci sumere*; to call a person by —, *alqm nominare*, *alqm nomine* or *nominati appellare*; — a thing by its right —, *alqd suo nomine appellare*; to call out by —, *alqm nominati vocare*; to call the slaves daily by —, *mancipia per nomina quotidie citare*; to receive a —, *nomen accipere* (with gen. of the name), *nomen invenire*; to take a — from some person or thing, *nomen trahere* *ab alqo* or *ab alq re*; so *cognomen* (as *Africanus*) *trahere*, *capere*, *invenire* (by chance); *inditur alci nomen ab alq re*; — on account of, *propter alqd*; *reperire nomen* (by chance); to be named or called from any thing, *denominatum esse* or *nomen habere* *ab alq re*, *nomen* or *cognomen adscriptum esse* *ab alq re*, *nomen trahere* *ab alq re*; to bear a person's —, *alci nomen ferre*; to have a false —, *falsum nomen possidere*; to have no —, *nomine vacare*; my name is *Caesar*, *est mihi nomen Cajo* or *Cajus* or *Caji*; they gave him the —, *ei inditum nomen* (with dat. of the name), *ei dixere nomen* (with name in the acc.); by name, *nomine*; a guest, by name *Camellus*, *quidam hospes, nomine Camelo* or *Cameli* or *Cameli* or *Cameli* or *Cameli*, less frequently *Cameli*; a certain person, *Cassius* by name, *quidam Cassius quogue nomine*; under another or an as-

sumed —, *sub alieno nomine*; — to publish a pamphlet, *libellum edere*; to borrow in some one's —, *alci fide pecuniam mutuam sumere*; in the — of, *nomine alci* (as representing a higher power), *alci verbis* (by word, of mouth); summon him in his mother's —, *cum verbis matris accessito*; give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des ei meis verbis*; to accuse on one's own authority, *suo nomine accusare*; to pray in the name of —, (e.g. *Christi*) *alqm alci nomine rogare*; the tribunes declared in the — of their college, *tribuni praevariarunt ex collegii sententia*; in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatim*); in God's name, *cum Deo*; in name (or appearance) only, *verbo tenus*, or merely *verbo* (not *nomine*), *verbo non re* or *evera*; in those states all are free in name, in *istis civitatibus verbo sunt liberi omnes*; under the — of, *nomine alci rei*, *sub titulo alci rei*, *specie alci rei* (under the excuse, pretence, or pretext), *so liberi nomine, nomine legis agraria, sub titulo legum aquandarum* (under pretence of making the laws equal); under another —, *alio nomine* or *causa alqd auferre* (to take away); adv. *nomine*, *nominalium* (by name or by their names). *Nomen* is also used figuratively for fame (*fama*); a great —, *magnum nomen*; to have —, *magnum nomen* or *magnum famam habere*; to obtain a —, *nomen consequi, famam colligere*; to seek for —, *famam servare*; to gain — by something, *per alqd nomen assequi*; — a deathless —, *immortalitatem assequi*; a good —, *bona fama, bona existimatio, laus*; to injure one's —, *alci existimationem offendere* or *violare* (stronger), *des alci famam detrudere*; to have —, *bene audire* (opp. *male audire*); to retain one's —, *opinionem conservare*. *Nomen* also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman name (every thing Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *insectum*; the terror of the Gallic name, *terror Gallici nominis*; related by name, *nomine cum alqo conjunctus*, *alci gentilis, homo eodem cognomine, homo cognominatus* (who has the family name); to be —, *eodem nomine appellari*; a name-giver or teller, *nomenclator*; a register of names, *index nominum*. Namely, if inserted to add something to a previous statement, is represented in Latin by apposition, e.g. if you wish to destroy varice you must destroy its parent, *namely* luxury, *avaritiam si tollere cultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuriae*; sometimes it may be rendered by *quod est*, e.g. *maxime illa moreis eloquentia quae est naturalis* (or *naturalis ea est*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores. Crassum dico et Antonium*.

Nap, *n.* = a short sleep, *meridiare* (the act of resting at noon, after dinner; e.g. *nunc quidem propter intermissionem forensis operae, et lucubrations detraxi, et meridationes addidi, quibus antea uti non solebam, Cic.*); *somnus meridianus* (sleep in the middle of the day, after dinner); to have a —, *meridiari* (only late also *meridiare*), *meridie conquiscere*; to lie down a little (after dinner) in order to have a —, *post cibum meridianum paululum conquiscere*; to forego the —, *somnum meridianum eximere*.

Naphtha, *n.* *naphtha* (νάφθα), pure Latin oilum cretum (in Grati Cynegeticum, Aug.).

Naphin, *n.* *mappa, sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, καθάρσιον, πινυκτιον, then also used at the table, e.g. *sudario manus tergens, quod in collo habebat, Petron. A.D. 66.*)

Narcissus, *n.* *narcissus*.

Narcotic, *adj.* by *sopire, consopire, somnum alci afferre, sedare* (to stop, e.g. a pain). *Narcotic, n.* **medicamentum somnum concilians* (a remedy to cause sleep); *medicamentum somnificum* is not classical; a — potion, *sopor* (*potio somnifica* without any authority; *medicamentum somnificum* not classical); to give any one a — potion, *alci soporem dare*; to get, receive a — potion, *soporem accipere*; to take a — potion, *soporem sumere* or *potare*.

rina, e.g. ego multos homines excellenti cursu ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrinâ naturâ ipsius habitu et se ipsos et moderatos et graces existisse fateor: tamen illud adjuvno, scriptis ad laudem alque virtutem naturam sine doctrinâ quam sine naturâ rariâse doctrinam, Cic., natura mentis (Qualit., — cultus of the understanding), prudentia communis (Cic., common sense); — cleverness (in doing a thing), facultas a naturâ profecta; — shawnc, — pndor quem natura dedit; to have a — inclination for any thing, — naturâ proclivem esse ad alqd; any thing is — to any one, alqd alicui naturaliter innatum or naturâ insilum est, alqd proprium et naturale alicui est; it is — to us, etc., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, etc.; it is — for love to fear, omnis veretur utroque; — duties, — officia ab ipsâ naturâ profecta (duties imposed by nature itself); a — cause, causa naturalis; a — reason, ratio naturalis, ratio ab ipsâ verum naturâ profecta; every thing that has an origin must have a — cause, quidquid oritur causam habent a naturâ necessitat est; — variety of sounds, varietas et naturâ sonorum; our — wants, res ad vitæ usum necessarias (the necessities of life); — operations, desideria obscura (the necessity of easing nature); a — son, filius naturalis (in opp. to filius adoptatus; i.e. an adopted son); filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius notus, filius e concubina natus (not born in wedlock, opp. legitimus); in the sense of illegitimate child, filius naturalis is first found in the Pandects; a — father, pater naturalis (in opp. to pater adoptator, who adopts a child); pater non justus or non legitimus (father of an illegitimate child, opp. pater justus, legitimus); a — death, mors naturalis (opp. accessit or violenta; see Die); — religion, insula Dei vel potius innata cognitio; to be a — consequence of any thing, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi; that is a — result, consequence, hoc aliter fieri non potest; it is —, necesse est. (it is necessary), par est (it is proper, quite right); in a — way, naturaliter; necessario (as a matter of necessity), manifeste (manifestly, evidently), plane (absolutely, perfectly); it was quite —, that his wife could not bear this patiently, non mirum fecit uxor, si hoc agere tulit, or si hoc agro tulit uxor, quid mirum? that is — enough, hoc non mirandum est, hoc ex naturâ legitimum fit; to speak according to one's own — feeling, loqui ut natura fert (openly); to represent a thing in a — manner, ad eorum exprimere alqd (according to its — state, with the pencil or in words); to describe a thing to one's hearers quite in its — aspect, — aspect rei imaginem exprimere, quæ velut in rem præsentem perducere audientes videntur; naturally (in making a reply and in the connexion of a sentence), scilicet, videlicet, nimirum, igitur (when we wish to concede any thing); quite —! of course! minime mirum id quidem; — condition = nature, natura (e.g. mentis), veritas, simplicitas (truth, simplicity); — man, man in a state of nature, homo agrestis (who has grown up in a state of barbarism, opp. homo doctus), homo nullo officio aut disciplinâ assuefactus (one who does not know, never knew subordination, who lives as he likes and cares for nobody, etc.); homo simplex (without hypocrisy, who always shows himself such as he really is; neither naturâ filius nor naturâ alumnus could be said in this sense); — curiosities, opera naturæ; the — curiosities of a country, miracula terræ; a country abounding in — curiosities, terra miraculorum ferax; — philosopher, physicus (secundum, as one who has studied nature), — rerum naturæ peritus, auctor naturæ (as authority, etc.); in pure Latin, speculator veritatisque naturæ, naturæ indagator, inquisitor rerum naturæ, investigator rerum, rerum quæ a naturâ involute videntur; Empiricus, — celebratus — philosopher, Empiricus in naturalis philosophia studio foris; — philosophy, physica — orna, n. (secundum), or in pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (in as much as it investigates the physical, corporeal world),

* investigation rerum naturæ (study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, — Græci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus sciendis explicandisque; — kingdom, (1) the whole visible world, rerum natura, mundus; (2) in — history, — tres rerum naturalium partes; — sciences, — disciplinae quæ naturæ investigatione continentur, — disciplinae quæ in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirunt; — products quo terra gignit or parit, quæ gignuntur in or e terrâ, res naturales, corpora naturalia (in a collection), museum, — rerum naturalium exempla; cabinet of natural curiosities, — thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, — thesaurus quo res naturales continentur (museum would be a barbarous term in this sense); one who collects specimens of — products, — qui rerum naturalium exempla indigne conquisit; — talent, see Ability, Talent; what belongs to our — necessities, res quam natura desiderat, res necessitates; — event, — quod in rerum natura fit; — gift, donum or munus naturæ; — history, naturalis historia, naturæ historia; — body, body in nature, corpus naturale. Naturalization, n., by Naturalize, v.tr., some one, alicui civitatem dare (see Citizen); to be naturalized, civem esse, in civitate or civitate ascriptum esse; they are already quite — amongst us, jam viribus, artibus, affinitatibus nostris mixti (Tac.); to become — (by giving up one's national rights in another state), transire ex alqd terrâ; a word that has become —, verbum cui civitas data est. Nature, n. naturæ, indoles (natural peculiarities, disposition of a person), tactudo (bodily constitution), natura rerum, mundus (— of things, world), agri, campi, rus (open air, fields; natura not found in this sense); by —, naturâ, naturaliter; peculiar by —, naturalis, proprius et naturalis; to any one, alicui, naturaliter innatus or insitus, to any one, alicui; fortified by —, naturâ or naturaliter munitus; according to —, secundum naturam (in the course of —, opp. contra naturam, i.e. contrary to —), naturæ convenienter (in accordance with —, both e.g. vivere); the — of a thing, natura or ratio alicui rei; the — of a thing requires it, ita fert natura rei; the — of man, hominis naturæ; — helped, eured itself, morbus suâ sponte cessit; to live in a state of — (free, without laws), liberè or sine legibus vivere; everything is — in him, nihil arti debet; to draw from —, ex rebus veris exempla sumere (of the artist and author); to draw, picture any thing from —, ad eorum exprimere alqd (with the pencil or in writing), ad exemplum animate pingere alqd (to paint from a living model); animate and inanimate —, animalia inanimata (n.pl.); the three parts of the kingdom of —, — tres partes rerum naturalium; one who writes on, describes objects of —, — rerum naturalium scriptor; description of the objects of —, — rerum naturalium or rerum naturæ descriptio; phenomenon of —, quod in rerum naturâ fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum; lover of —, naturæ admirator cultorque; agreeable to —, naturæ conveniens or congruens, natura or ad naturam accommodatus, ad naturam aptus (opp. naturæ or a naturâ alienus), naturalis (opp. fœuitus); to be in conformity with —, naturæ continere, secundum naturam esse; adv. naturæ convenienter, secundum naturam (according to the course of —; opp. contra naturam; both e.g. vivere); law of —, lex naturæ or naturalis (in general), ratio profecta a rerum naturâ (law based upon the — of things); this is a law of —, hoc natura præscribit; to act contrary to the law of —, contra legem naturæ facere; according to —, resembling —, naturæ similis (of pictures, etc.), ad eorum expressus (as it is in reality, with the pencil or in words), ad similitudinem rerum; knowledge of —, — rerum naturæ peritia; power of —, vis naturæ, vis a naturâ data; beauty of —, in a country, amenitas; sport of —, naturæ ludibrium; contest of —, naturæ pugna; state of —, status naturæ; people living in a state of —, — populus nullo officio aut disciplinâ

assuetudinis, * *populus qui moris et ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione accoluit servavit*; changes of —, of the seasons, commutationes temporum quadripartitæ; contrary to —, *natura et a natura alienus, contra naturam*; good —, see Good, Kind; ill —, *illiberalitas*: ill-natured, immisus (e.g. constat, ut opinor, bonis inter bonos quasi necessariam benevolentiam esse, quæ est amicitia fons et naturæ constitutus. Sed eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, non est enim inhumana virtus, neque immisus, neque superba, quæ etiam populos universos tuet, etisq; optime consulere solcat; quod non faceret praefecto, si a caritate vulgi abhorreret), insufficient in alqm, *illiberalis in alqm*.

Naught, n., see Nothing. Naught, adj., see Bad, Worthless.

Naughty, adj. *male moratus* (badly brought up), *immodestus* (behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (rude); adv. *immodeste, rustice*. Naughtiness, n. *immodestia* (improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (rudeness).

Nausea, n. *nausea*; a little —, *nauseola*; to create —, *nausum facere*; anything creates —, *alqd bilem movet, nec effundit* (when it does not come to vomiting); to feel a —, *nauseare*; — overcomes one, *venit libido nauseæ*; to remove, dispel the —, *nauseam sedare* or *sistere* or *reslinguere* or *discutere*; see Sickness, Disgust. Nauseous, adj., see Loathsome, Disgusting.

Nautical, adj. * *quod ad nautam pertinet*. See Navigation.

Nautilus, n. * *nautilus pompilius* (L.).

Naval, adj. * *quod ad nautam pertinet*; see Marine, Ship.

Nave, n. (1) of a wheel, *modiolus* (*lignum illud cui radi insiguntur, τόρῆν, ἐλῆμῆν*; quod habet foramen in medio, quæ axis immittitur, stock of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed); (2) of a church, *spatium medium*.

Navel, n. *umbilicus*; like a —, *umbilicatus*.

Navigable, adj. *navigabilis, navium patiens* (being able to carry vessels); — for ships of burden, *onerarium navium rapax*; the river is not wholly — for ships of heavy burden, *graves naves fluvius non perfert*. Navigate, v.tr. *rehi per alqm locum* (in general, e.g. a route, per viam; the sea, *per mare*), *navigare in alqm loco* or *per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum* (to sail over, though; the accus. alone commonly found in poet. and in post Aug. prose, in Cic. as a Hellenism, in quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, *terramque navigasset*, in order to portray the deeds of Xerxes in a vivid, historian-like manner); the ocean is navigated very seldom, *Oceanus raris navibus aditur*; v.intr. *navigare, navi rehi* (in general); see Sail. Navigation, n. *navigatio* (the voyage itself; also = the navigating of, e.g. of the sea, *maria*, but only post-Aug. in this sense), *cursum* (as the voyage itself), *ars navalis* (as art, skill). Navigator, n. *nauta*; see Sailor. Navy, n. *copie navales, copie classiariorum* (sea-soldiers), *naves* (ships), *naves bellicæ* (men-of-war), *classis maritimaque res* (fleet and the affairs of the navy in general); to possess a powerful —, *multum mari pollicere, permultum valde classe maritimisque rebus, magnam navium facultatem habere*.

Nay, adv. = not only so, but, etc., *imo* (never = yes, but corroborating, correcting and modifying something said before, or in opposition to it, e.g. *quid hæc? intellexistim? an nondum ne hoc quidem?* D. *imo callide*), *imo vero*, *imo enim vero*, *imo vero etiam* (— what is more), *quoniam etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (— even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vixit, imo vero etiam in senatum venit*. See Even No.

Near, *prope* (with acc. or abl. and *ab*; *propior, propius, proximus, proximè*), adv. and prep.; ad, prep. (*quoniam vox mihi prope hæc sonat? what voice sounds here near to me? quis homo est qui nostras ades accessit prope? what man is it that has come near our house? stare ad aram*, to stand near the

altar; *urbis ad mare sita est*, the city is near the sea).

"Near" may also be rendered by *propinquus, vicinus, and finitimus*, the nearest neighbour, *proximus vicinus*, a near relation, *propinquus cognatione conjunctus*; — friend, *familiaris*; — connexion, *societas propior, necessitudo*; to be —, in *propinquo esse, vicinum esse, non longe abesse, impendere, in cernibus esse, immineere, insurre*; to lie —, in *propinquo jacere*; to come —, *accedere*; to stand —, *alci propinquum esse in genere*; to place —, *subicere alqd alci*; he was — doing, in *eo erat ut*; it almost, *prope erat (fuit) ut*, *propius nihil factum est quam ut*, *non multum (non longe, paulum) absuit quin*; the city now — being taken, in *to erat ut urbs caperetur*; the same person was — being made dictator, *prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur*; he was — being killed, *propius nihil factum est quam ut occideretur, haud multum absuit quin interficeretur*. *Iuxta* denotes that which is very near, close; *secundum* the direction, along; and *prope* simply near. *Iuxta* is next (that is, nearest); *totus dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt*, they pass whole days next (at) the hearth and the fire; *prope ab alqs aedibus edere*, to sit down near a person's abode; *prope ripam*, near the brink; *secundum ripam*, along the river-bank; nearer, *propius alqm* or *alqd*, also *propius ab alqd re*; very near, *proxime* (with acc. or abl. and *ab*). In regard to time, *prope* also takes the accusative with or without *ut*; he had nearly reached his eightieth year, *prope ad annum octogesimum percreverat*. In connexion with numbers, "near" is expressed by *ad*, or adverbially with the case which the construction requires; near 200 men, *ad ducentos homines*; nearly four thousand men were killed, *occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor*. "Near," used of number, may be given also by *circa* and the case of the construction; *ex eo prelio circa milia hominum CXXX superfluerunt*, near 130 thousand men survived that battle; *ita dies ceter quiddecim iter fecerunt*, thus they marched near fifteen days.

Neat, adj. (1) very clean, *nitidus* (— looking, of the outside), *comptus* (dressed smart, also = *nitidus*, of — appearance), *comb. nitidus et comptus, elegans* (elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor. Sat.), *juvenis barbæ et comæ nitidus, totus de cepula* (Sen.); (2) = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), *comb. nitidus et comptus*; adv. *nitide, compe, eleganter*; see Clean, Elegant. Neatness, n. *nitor, elegantia* (neat as regards outward appearance and manners), *mundities* (cleanliness).

Necessaries, n. *res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessaria, usus vite necessarij, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria videntur*). Necessary, adj. *necessarius*; — things, *res necessariae* (in general); to provide with every thing —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; very —, *maxime necessarius*; to say only what is absolutely —, *maxime necessaria dicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd exigere* (e.g. if circumstances should render it — to be watchful, *ubi res exigeret vigilanti*); it is —, *necessarium est*; it is —, to, etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (generally with inf., sometimes but not often with *ut* and subjunctive mood), *necesse est* (with acc. and inf., or with subjunctive mood; see Must), *est quod* or *cur* (there is a reason why); despatch is —, *maturo et propere opus est*, *propere* or *festines necesse est* (it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines* or *festinemus* (it is desirable to be quick); if it is —, *quum nars est*; if it should be —, *si unus fuerit, si quis usus emerit, si res postularit* (if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd facendum puto, necesse est me alqd facere* (I must necessarily do a thing). Necessarily, adv. *necessario*.

utique (at any rate), often by *neccesse est* with subjunctive mood, e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex trivitia existat avaritia neccesse est*. Necessitate, v. r., by *cogere alqm alqd*; see Oblige. Necessity, n. *necessitas*, *necessitudo* (necessary connection, relation); absolute and unconditional —, *simplex et absoluta necessitudo*; conditional —, *necessitas, quae est cum adjunctione*; unavoidable —, *necessitas fatalis, sibi necessitas*; to place any one in the —, *alci necessitatem facere or afferre or imponere or injungere* (to do a thing, *alqd faciendi*, or with, *ut*, etc.), *alqm in necessitatem adducere*, with *ut*, etc., *alqm cogere* (to compel any one) with *ut*, etc., to be placed in the —, *cogi* with *ut*, etc. (to see, find one's self compelled), *necessario cogi* with *inf.* (to find one's self necessarily compelled); if any one should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas iniqui rei alci obveniret*; to be placed in the — of inflicting punishment, *necessario ad castigandum venire*; to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*; to yield to —, *necessitati parere or accipere*; to make a virtue of —, *necessitati parere* (*facere de necessitate virtutem*, Boet.); — has no law; *necessitas altimum eo maximum telum est* (Liv.), *necessitas ante rationem est* (Curt.).

Needle, n. (1) part of an animal's body or of the human body, *collum*, *cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl. *cervices*), *gula*, *fauz*, or more commonly in the pl. *fineres* (throat, gullet; the latter the top, narrow part of the gullet), *caput* (— and head together); a thick —, *guttur tumidum or turgidum*; those who drink mountain water get a thick —, *qui aquam montanam bibunt efficitur turgida gutturibus*; to break any one's —, *contorquere fauces, cervicem alci frangere* (but *gulum alci frangere*, in Sall., is uncommon; and *collum alci torquere* is — to seize any one violently by the —, as a mode of compelling any one, Liv.); I would break your — if you, etc. (as a threat), *ferres infortunium si*, etc. (Com.); to be suspended over any one's — (the sword, etc.), *cervicibus alci impendere*; to throw one's arms round any one's —, *brachia dare cervicibus alci* (Hor.); fig. to bend any one's —, *animum or feraciam alci frangere*; to bend any one's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; (2) = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix*; see *Isthmus*; (3) = the long slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum*, *cervix* or pl. *cervices* (of a bottle, etc., also of the — of a damper of an hydraulic organ), *cervicula* (small — of an hydraulic machine, Vitruv.); or, opening of a bottle, etc.; — of a capital, *hypotrachelium* (*trochylus*); — lace, see *Collar*; — breaking, *periculi ne discriminis plenus*; to give utterance to words which may cost any one his —, *mortifera loqui*; hair on the —, *comae cervicis* (in general), *juba* (mane); — chain, *collaria* (coll. *catena*, as a fetter), *torques*, *catella* (as an ornament, see *Collar*); to put a — chain on, *torquei circumdare collo suo*; — piece (of pige, glandium); — cloth, (1) for men, *foale* (see *Stock*); *sudarium* (a sudary; hence to put on a — cloth, *ligare circum collum sudarium*); (2) for women, *amictulum* (for covering the —, late), *cinctus pectoralis* (to tie round the — and breast, late).

Nectar, n. *nectar* (*nectar*); of —, *nectareus* (*nectareus*). Nectary, n. (of flowers) *nectarium* (L.).

Need, n. = occasion for something, *necessitas*; without —, *nulla re cogente, sine necessitate, sine jussu or idonea causa, sua sponte*; to be afraid without —, *iranes sibi fingen verum, non metienda timere*; — compels any one, *necessitas alqm premere or urget*; if — be, *si necesse est or fuerit, si necessitas intulerit, necessitate urgente* (in case of necessity), *quum est usus, si usus venerit, si quis usus venerit, si or si quando usus fuerit, si opus fuerit, si quid facto opus est* (in case of —), *si res poposcit or postulari* (if circumstances should require it), *si laboratur, si in discrimen ventum est* (if there be any danger); only in case of —, non

unquam nisi *necessario* (e.g. to inflict punishment, etc.); case of —, *casus, subitus* (sudden case), *casus ultimus* (extreme case), *subita necessitas* (sudden necessity); to save a thing for a case of —, *ad ultimos casus alqd servare, ad subitos casus alqd recondere*; helper in —, *qui alci inopia opulatur* (in poverty), *qui alqm ex miseriis eripit* (in distress), *qui alqm ex periculo eripit* (in danger); he was my helper in —, *ille mihi ferientius amicus est inrentus* (Plaut.); a person or thing used in the absence of any thing better, as a helper in —, *quo or qua non unquam nisi *necessario* coadiuvantur*; help in —, *auxilium or subsidium* in rebus adversis latum; as a matter of necessity, *auxilium ultimum*; see *Distress*, *Want*, *Danger*. Needy, adj. *lenuis* (of persons = having but scanty means to live upon; opp. *locuples*, *copiosus*; of things = meagre, e.g. *crictus lenuis*, opp. *copiosus*; style of an orator, *oratio lenuis*), *egens*; indigent; inops (of persons, see *Poor*), *comh. pauper et lenuis*, *lenuis atque egens*; calamitosus (one who has had losses through misfortune); adv. *lenuiter* (Tor.), *cautiter*; to be in — circumstances, *puta calam agere*; very —, *lenuissimo cultu vivere, vitam in egestate degere, ritum inopae colere*. Neediness, rei *familiaris inopia*, *egestas*, *indigentia* (want, *indicia*), *inopia* (want of what is necessary, with the feeling as to the difficulty to supply food, etc., *inopia*), *tilitas* (*elēctia*, lowness); to be reduced to the greatest —, *ad extremum inopie venire, in mendicantiam deduci*; see *Want*.

Needle, n. (1) *ensis* (the ancients had no pins nor needles; for fastening their clothing they used a *fibula*, clasp); to make one's living with one's —, *acu ricium quaritare*; (2) mariner's —, *foris magnetica*; (3) = any crystallized substance in the form of —, *acus*; — case, *theca acubus servandis*; a small —, *acus minuta*; eye of a —, *foramen acis*; to thread a —, *filum in acumi conficere*; point of a —, *acus mucro*, generally simply *acus*; — maker, *acuaris* (Inscr.).

Nefarious, adj. *nefarius*; see *Abominable*, *Wicked*.

Negation, n. *negatio*; to persist in a —, *pernegare*; a word of —, *cohabulum negans*; Negative, adj. *negans, privatus*; — word, *tax negans*; — sentence, *sententia negans*; — particle, *particula negans*; to give a — reply, *negare*; — to any one, *negare se alqd facturum*.

Neglect, v. r. *negligere* (not to take care of a thing; also as *negligere*, to neglect one's appearance, opp. *se colere*), *desere alci rei* (to neglect doing a thing, e.g. one's duty, *officio*; office, *muneri*), *intermittere* (to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *emittere* (to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (to have nothing more to do with any one, e.g. a girl, *virginem*; rites, *carminibus*); to — the fire, *ignem negligitius habere*; the fire has been neglected (so as to cause a fire), *incendium culpa factum est inhabitantium*; to have been neglected by nature (of persons), *naturam maleficam qualem esse in corpore fingendo* (as regards the body), *naturam minime fovitricem habuisse in tribuendis animi virtutibus* (as regards the mind); of places, *castum esse a natura* (e.g. a mountain that has been neglected, *mons castus a natura et humano cultu*); to be neglected (of sciences, etc.), *facta*. Neglect, Negligence, n. *negligentia* (want of attention); *indigentia* (want of accuracy), *inertia* (a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing, in any thing, all these *alci rei*; forma *neglecta*, — as regards appearance, e.g. *forma viros neglecta* (deert), *neglectio* (act of neglecting), *neglectus* (state of —); a fire is caused through —, *negligentia alqd incendit casus aritur* (Jct.). in a house, *incendium culpa fit inhabitantium* (Jct.); — in writing letters, *negligentia epistularum* (in writing seldom); — in the style in writing letters, *negligentia litterarum*; in most cases — is expressed by

a particeps, e.g. through the — of every thing else, *relicta rebus omnibus*; see Careless.

Negotiate, v.intr. *vendere, alienare, abalienare*; v.tr. *agere aliquid apud aliquem* (to try to settle any thing with any one), *agere de aliquo re*, or with *ut* (to speak about a thing, with any one, *cum aliquo*), also *tendere*; to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis, pacisci pacem*; to — with any one for a thing, *colloqui cum aliquo de aliquo re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per intermedium cum aliquo et de aliquo re mentionem facere* (by intermediary); they negotiated with each other for peace, *colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus*. Negotiation, n. *actio de aliquo re* (e.g. *de pace*, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (treaty), *conditiones* (condition of a treaty), *colloquium* (council between two generals by word of mouth); to commence — for any thing, *postulare conditiones aliquid rei* (e.g. *pacis*); to break off the — for any thing, *infecta pace dimittere legatos, dimittere pacis intermedium*; to settle a matter by way of —, *conditionibus discrepare aliquid, per colloquium componere aliquid*. Negotiator, n. *intermedium*.

Negro, n. *Aethiops, Afer*; — trade, **servorum Aethiopum emptio et venditio*. Negress, *femina Aethiops, Afra*; — slave, *servus Aethiops, serva Aethiops* (female).

Neigh, v.intr. *hinnire, hinnitum edere*; to — on account of any thing, *alci rei addimere*. Neiguing, n. *hinnitus*.

Neighbour, n. in general, *vicinus, fem. vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *ut accedit propinquus vicinus* (who lives next door), *vicinia, finitimus, confinis* (close to the boundary, frontier), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person, e.g. to quarrel with one's neighbour [at table]), *propinquum jurgio lacessere*, *consector* (accidentally, in the opera and at table); a good —, *bonus vicinus*; to be on good terms with the —, *bonum vicinum esse*, with any one, **vigo vicini bono uti*; the next —, *proximus vicinus*; the neighbours, *vicini et finitimi* (the former relating to those who live nearest to a place, the latter = frontier); to be a —, *vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare*; a —ing field, *ager vicini* (belonging to —); — country, *terra vicina or finitima* (territory), *civitas finitima* (a state); the right of a —, **jus vicinitatis*; —ing town, *oppidum vicinum*. Neighbourhood, n. *vicinitas, vicinitas* (the relation of neighbours to each other); in the —, *in vicinia, prope, in propinquo*; here in the —, *hic vicinitate*; quite in the —, *hic proximae vicinitate*; to the immediate —, *huc vicinitate* (hither); from the —, *ex propinquo, ex ore de proximo*; all the neighbours together, the whole —, *vicinitas, vicini*. Neighbourly, adj. **vicinis concivens or dignus, ut decet vicinum, more vicinorum*.

Neither, pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*; conj. *necc . . . nec, neque . . . neque*.

Neology, n. **neologia* (neologism); as regards the introduction of new words in a language, *verba novanda studium, emendatio sermonis usitati* (to purify a language). Neologist, n. **neologus* (νεολόγος); in a language, *qui verba novat, emendator sermonis usitati*.

Nephew, n. *filius fratris* (brother's son), *filius sororis* (sister's son).

Nerve, n. *nervus*; full of nerves, *neruosus*. Nervous, adj. (1) = nervy, *neruosus* (lit. of limbs of the body); then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself, only late = strong in body), *lactrosus, robustus, validus* (muscular, strong in body of man and animal), *quibusdam nervis intentus* (fig., characterized by strength in sentiment or style), *viribus* (full of nerve, vigour, of speech, of ideas); (2) of weak nerves, *ager nervi* (Tac.), *nervi infirmus* — constitution, *nerorum valetudo, nervi infirmi* (opp. *nervi validi*); a — body, **corpus propter nerorum valetudinem collapsum*. Nervousness, weakness of the nerves, *nerorum remissio, nerorum valetudo*; from —, *propter ner-*

orum valetudinem; — system, *nervi* (Cels. *cauda nervi an infirmi*). Nervelless, **nercis cernens*.

Nest, n. *nidus* (of birds and of some quadrupeds, e.g. of a mouse, etc., in a jocular way, also of a man; only poet = young birds in the —, but never = the eggs of the birds); (2) any abode, in an ill sense, *gurgustium* (a hole, a miserable abode); to enter; into the —, *congerere*; to build a —, *nidum facere or fingere or confingere, fingi et construere, nidum texere, nidificare, nidulari* (to have a —, post-Aug.); upon the ground, *nidum ponere in terra*; under the roof, *nidum suspendere tecto*; to take out a —, *implumes aces deprehendere nidot* (the young birds in it), *ova incubantia arri subducere* (the eggs upon which the hen sits); to guard the —, *nidum strare* (Hor., also jocular = to keep house when the rest of the family are gone out); a small —, *nidulus*; an egg in a —, **ovum in nido relictum*; a pig on that has not yet left the —, *columbi nidum cernans*. Nestle, v.intr. (of birds), see before; (of men), *sedem collocare or fingere in aliquo loco*.

Net, n. in general, *rete* or (if smaller) *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *rete or reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the head, *reticulum* (the "edecilla" of the present day); a —, for catching fish, *rete, fundus* (a sling), *jaculum* (a dart), *reticulum, eirriculum* (a drag—); to throw out the —, *rete jacere*; to draw the —, *rete educere* (forn); a — for catching birds, *rete, plaga* (snare, for catching larger animals, boars, stags, etc.; as several nets are required to inclose a space, the pl. *plagae* is generally used; *cassis* is poet.); to spread n —, *retia or plagas pandere or tendere*; to inclose with nets, *plagas sepe re alge, plagas ac retia praetendere alicui rei* (poet. *plagi ambire aliquid*); to try to draw one into the —, *plagas alicuius rei intendere*; they want to draw me into the —, *finit mihi insidiae*; to drive into the —, *in plagas compellere* (lit.), *in plagas conicere* (also fig.); a fell, get into the —, *in plagas cadere or incidere* (lit. and fig.), *in insidias incidere* (fig.); to become entangled in the —, *se impedire in plagis* (lit. and fig.); to allow a buyer to fall into the —, *emptorem ruere pati*; to break through the —, *elabi*; like a —, *reticulatus*; a — knitter, **textor retium*.

Net, adj. = being clear of all tale and tret, *pretio solido*; the book costs . . . net, **hic liber est pretio solido decem imperialium*.

Nettle, n. *urtica* (stinging —), *galcoris* (γαλκορίς), pure Latin, *lamium* (dead —); — rash, **febris urticata*; **urticatio* (technical term).

Neuter, adj., see Impartial; — gender, *neutritus generis, neutro genere*, also *neutrals*; adv. *neutralliter* (all these in the gramm.). Neutralize, v.tr., of a country, **facere ut regio sit neutritus partis or ut regio sit media*. Neutral, adj. *medius, neutritus partis*, comb. *medius et neutritus partis, qui est in neutritis partibus, non in alterius, ullius partem inclinat* (in general), *otiosus* (one who remains quiet, whilst the two parties settle their disputes); to appoint an additional arbitrator who is —, *de medio iudicem adicere*; to be —, *medium esse, in neutritis partibus esse, neutram partem sequi, non alterius, ullius partes esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere* (in general), *toto bello abesse et neutriti auxilio mittere* (with regard to two belligerent parties); to wish to be —, *medium esse velle*; to allow no one to be —, *media tollere*; it will not be possible to be still —, *medius esse jam non licebit*. Neutralize, n. *neutritus partis or neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies or otium* (the state of quietness); by his — he could neither escape from the hatred of the people, nor obtain the favour of the senate, *medium se gerendo nec plebis vitand edium, nec apud patris gratiam iniri*; to observe an armed —, **rum armis quiescere*; not to allow any one to observe —, *medium aliquid esse non*

anere; to obtain from any one the permission to remain in a state of —, *impetro ab aliquo ut mihi liceat esse otioso*.

Never, *adverbium*, *numquam*, *nullo tempore*; — yet, *numquam antea*, *numquam ante hoc tempus*; and —, *ne umquam* (not *et numquam*); — again, *numquam post*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reuersurum*; — stood a commander upon a more friendly footing, *non alius militi familiarior dixit*; he will — pay, *ad kalendas Græcas solcet* (because the Greeks had no calendar); — more, *numquam* (in general, also for minime), as a stronger negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime gentium*. Nevertheless, *adv. nihilominus* (in Cic. never *nihilominus*).

New, *adj. novus* (what did not exist before, but has only been just made, etc., *adv. reus*, what has already been in existence a long time; in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*, and with regard to living beings also = still inexperienced), *recens* (what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domiciliun*); a — law, *lex nova* (such a law as exists nowhere else), *lex recens* (recently come in force), hence comb. *lex recens ac nova*; a — dress, *vestis recens* (not yet worn much), *vestis nova* (in the — fashion); the — moon, *luna nova*; — words, *coecula nova* (just invented), *vocula recentia* (of modern invention); — aristocracy, *nova nobilitas*; any one's — nobility, *aleis nobilitas*; is there any thing — *num quidnam novi*? to make any thing —, *aliquid notare* (what does not yet exist, e.g. words, *verba*), *aliquid renovare* or *renovare et instaurare* (to restore); to appear in a — dress, *novæ vestitum esse* (in a — style), *veste recenti indutum esse* (in a — dress, not yet much worn); — Academic, — *Academici recentiores*; — building, *recens ædificium*; — invented, *novus* (e.g. *libidines*); — baked, *recens* (not *recens coctus*, e.g. *pams*); — born, *novus*; — born aristocracy, of recent date, *nova nobilitas*; one who is — born, *homo novus*; — year, *principium anni* (beginning of the year), *annus incipiens* or *incipiens* (the beginning year), *annus proximus* (next year, in general), *primus incipientis anni dies* (the first day of the — year); — year's present, *sirena*; to give, receive — year's presents, *sirenas incipiente anno dare, accipere*; congratulations for the — year, *lætæ prædicationes quibus primum anni incipientis diem faustum ominor*; — fashioned, *novus*, *more nove factus* (both used of garments); *adv. nove*, *novo more*; — moon, *nova* or *prima luna*, *luna intermensis* or *intermensis*; the time of the — moon, *tempus intermensium, interlunium*; at the time of the — moon, *quum inchoatur luna*; always about the time of the — moon, *sub interlunio*; the first, second, fourth day after the — moon, *prima, secunda, quarta luna*; at the beginning of the — moon, *nitescente luna nova*; on the first day after the — moon, *novissimâ primivæ lunæ*. *Anew*, *denovo* (ἐκ νέου, ἐκ καὶ νέου), *de* or *ab integro* (post-Aug., also *ex integro* (afresh, again, ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς); very often “anew” is expressed by verbs compounded with *re*; *adv. nove* (in a novel manner, as it did not exist before), *nuper* (latterly); *recens* as *adv.* is not classical, and, if necessary, a construction must be chosen which admits the use of *recens* as an *adj.*, either alone or with *ab* and the abl. of a noun; see Recently). *Newness*, *n. novitas* (also = what is unusual, then chiefly the new date of the aristocracy), *insolentia* (what is uncommon).

News, *n. novum*, *novæ res* (which also means chances in the state, revolution, e.g. *novis rebus studere*, to hatch insurrection); good —, *grata*;

to bring —, *grata nunciare* (compare these sentences, *multa mihi hoc nuncio conveniunt bona; quantum obtulit lætitiæ, quantum voluptatis hic nuncius!* quot commoda res, quot gaudia attulit! impertivit! optatissimum, exoptatum, bonum nuncium afferre; bonus nunciis aliquid officere; voluptatem præter spem nuncias; insperatum gaudium narras; exple animum gaudio); bad or evil —, *rumores diutiores* (e.g. *rumores de illo diutiores erant; adversa quadam de illo erant allata; nunciis venerunt tristes et adversi or infausti; gravior de illo fama pervenerat*); you tell me very bad —, *rem mihi sane quam acerbissimam narras*; is there any —? *num quidnam novi?* what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi affert*; a great — monger, *qui omnes rumores et concionum centos colligere consuecit*; sad — *rem miseram narras!* Newspaper, *n. acta publica*; see Gazette, Journal.

Nib, *n. =* point of a pen, *acumen*; see Point.

Nibble, *v. intr. admordere, ambedere* (to gnaw at), *gustare* (to taste); to — at the hook, *hamum vorare* (in Plaut. also = to engage in a thing, to bite at a thing).

Nice, *adj. tener*. Nicety, *n. teneritas*; (2) argutia (quibbles).

Niche, *n. ædicula* (for statues), *zothecula* (a small cabinet); to place a statue in a —, *statuam ædiculâ includere*.

Niece, *n. fratris filia* (brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (sister's daughter).

Night, *nox*, *tenebræ* (darkness); dark —, *nox obscura*; very —, *caliginosa*; exceedingly —, *obducta* or *cæca*; long —, *nox longa*, *contractior*; the shortest —, *nox solstitialis* (opp. *nox brumalis*), *solstitium* (the period, opp. *bruma*); the time of equal day and night, *æquinotium*; a period of two nights, *binotium*; three —, *trinotium*; the first (marriage) night, *prima nox*; day and night, see Day; till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte*, *noctu*, *nocturno tempore*; the cold of —, *frigus nocturnum*; he spake till —, *navy by —, dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte*; at the beginning of —, *sub noctem*, *primâ nocte*, *primo vesper*, *nocte*, *nocte appetente*, *primo se intendentibus tenebris*; in a cloudy —, *nocte intempestâ*; in the middle of —, *(de) mediâ nocte*; in the dead of —, *concubâ nocte*; when the — was far advanced, *de multâ nocte*; till late at —, *ad multam noctem*; the — begins, *nox appetit*, *tenebræ odorantur*; — is at hand, *nox ingruit* or *imminet*; the night overtakes some one, *nox opprimit aliquid*, *nox alci supercavit*; to watch through the —, *noctem percipitare*; to study or labour by —, *lucubrare*; to have a good —, *bene quiescere*; bad —, *noctem insomnem agere*; good night! *molliter cubes!* or *salve!* *salvere te jubeo!* *vale!* *valere te jubeo* (the usual greeting on meeting and separating); to wish a person good —, *aliquid salvere* or *valere jubeo*; a night-prowl, *vestis nocturna*; — shirt, *indusium cubiculæ*; — stool, *lasânium*, *sella pertusa*, *sella*; to go to a —, *aliquid exoneratum ire*; — pot, *matula*, *matella*, *matellio*, *trulla*, *trullens*, *scaphium* (boat-shaped); to reach — to any one, *aliquid matellam præbere*, *subicere*, *subducere*; a night-owl, *noctua*; the great —, *ulula*; a thief by —, *fur nocturnus*; vision by —, *visus nocturnus*; fire by —, *ignis nocturnus*; battle by —, *prælium nocturnum*; lodging by —, *mansio*, *hospitium* (an inn); the heavens by —, *nocturna celi forma*; alarm by —, *fremitus nocturnus*, *concursum nocturnum*. Nightly, *adj. nocturnus*; — air, *nocturna aura*; — play, *nocturnus ludus*; — journey, *nocturnum iter*; — light, *nocturnum lumen*, *lucerna cubicularia* (a chamber-lamp).

Nightingale, *n. luscinia* (*luscinus*, a very rare form, should be avoided).

Nimble, *adj. facilis, mobilis*. See Light, Quick, Swift.

Nimbus, *n. radius*; a head surrounded with a certain —, *caput radiatum*.

Nine, novem; merely —, *uni novem*; every —, *novem* (nine at a time, used also of nine things in one, as *novena catena*, nine chains); every — years, *novenis annis*; containing —, *novenarius*; — and a half, *novem semis*; — and twenty, the Latin expressed by one from thirty, *undetriginta*; the number —, *noven arius numerus*; — fold, *novem*; — times more, *novies plus*; *novies partitus* (divided into —); of — years, *novem annorum*, *novem annos natus*, *novennis* (lasting nine years); scarcely —, *non amplius novem annos natus*; — times — makes 81, *novem in se multiplicatum fiet unus et octoginta*; — of days, *novemidialis* (adj.), *novem dierum*; to celebrate the festival of —, *novemidiale sacrum suscipere, ferias per novem dies agere*. Ninth, *nonus*; the — part, *nona* (pars); a — shorter, *cui nona pars deest*, the — time, *nonum*. Ninthly, *nono*.

Nipple, *n. papilla, uber* (teat).

Nitre, *n.*, see *Saltpetre*.

Nitrogen, *n.* **principium azoticum*; full of —, **principio azotico infectus*.

No, adv. *non*, *minime* *vero*, *minime* . . . *quidem* (—, not at all), *immo*, *immo vero*, *immo nemero*, *immo potius* (—, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question, e.g. is your brother within? *estne frater intus?* —! *non!* or better *non est!* you are not angry, I hope! *non iratus es!* —! *non sum iratus!* I don't you believe that? *an tu hæc non credis?* —, not at all, *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime nos quidem*; or are you still of the opinion that it is not necessary to make a suitable law for an excellent republic? *an censes non necesse esse optima civibus leges dare consentaneas?* —! on the contrary I am quite of the opinion, *immo proposita censeo*; so then you deceive him? *sicne hunc decipis?* —! on the contrary he deceives me, *immo enim vero hic me decipit*; for the phrase "—! that is not it," it would be bad to use *non* twice, and to say, *non, non ita est*, e.g. —! that is not it, ye judges; —! it is not indeed! *non est ita, iudices! non est profecto!* to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to any thing that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare aliquid* or *de aliquid re, negare se aliquid facturum esse*; to exclaim —! *reclamare*. No, None, adj., *nullus*, *nemo* (both as adj. and subst., but *nullus* may be said both of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus*, *non quisquam* (not one, if a great stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a noun), *neuter* (neither, must always be used, if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit., the same as "none," e.g. — mortal, *nenemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*; the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circuml. with *de*, *ex*, e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*; sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit., when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative stronger than *nullus* = none at all, e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*; very often we use — when the negative does not rise to any thing in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus*, e.g. I know that I am the bearer of — very joyful news, *scio non juxta desiderium nuncium me vobis allaturum*; — snow falls on the high seas, *nives in alto non cadunt*; they had — honey, *mel non habebant*; you ordered them

— ship, *navem tis non imperasti*. We likewise use *non* in Latin for — when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against any one, *non odire aliquid*, etc.; and —, also —, *et nullus, nec ullus* (adv.), *nemo quisquam* (subst.); — one, *nemo quisquam, nemo unus*; — man, *nemo homo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *numquam, nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec unquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — way, *nullo modo, nulla ratione, neutra ratione* (of two). Nobody, *n. nemo, nullus* (no; as the genit. of *nemo*, *nenimis* was little used, *nullus* was said instead), *nemo homo, nemo unus, nemo quisquam* (stronger than *nemo*, = — at all); and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; — is also frequently expressed in Latin by *nihil* (or *nil*), e.g. — possessed greater faults and greater virtues than he, *nihil illo fuit excellentius vel in rebus vel in virtutibus*; — was ever so much at variance with himself, *nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi*.

Noble, adj. *nobilis* (noble, with or without blood), *generosus* (one noble by birth). Nobility (of position or blood), *n. nobilitas, genus nobile, quærens stirps*; — by age, *generis antiquitas*; new —, *nobilitas nova*, — by lofty position, *summo loco natum esse*; nobility = loftiness of soul, *generositas, ingenuitas*. The nobles, or the nobility (as an order), *nobilitas, nobiles*; the higher and the lower (like our nobility and gentry), *nobiles majorem et minorum gentium*. To ennoble, **dare alci nobilitatem, recipere aliquid in nobilitatem numerum*; = to obtain nobility, **nobilitati gradum consequi*; to ennoble (metaph.), *ornare, illustrare*. Patent of nobility, **diploma nobilitatis*; power of the —, *optimum potentia*; pride of the —, *naturalis nobilitatis superbia, patricii spiritus*.

Nocturnal, adj. *nocturnus*.

Nod, v. intr. *nutare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to nod = to doze, *nutare*. Nod, *n. nutus*; with the eyes, *nutatio*.

Noise, *n. strepitus* (loud — caused by men and inanimate objects, e.g. vessels, arms, by striking the one against the other; the creaking of wheels, etc., the — which any one makes), *frēnitus* (low, hollow — caused by animate beings, e.g. the humming —, murmuring of a crowd of people, burring of bees, foaming of horses, rattling of the bit of the horse, the hollow — of arms, the — under the earth and of the sea), *crepitus* (clattering, clashing —, e.g. the wings of a bird in flying, of a door when it is opened, of two shields clapped together, etc.), *sonitus* (loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet, also the roaring of flames, the loud rushing of water, etc.), *stridor* (the whizzing —, e.g. of a saw), *frugor* (the creaking, e.g. of a house that falls, of dry wood when it is broken), *murmur* (murmuring — of water), *turbæ* (confusion), *tumultus, tumultuatio* (uproar with clamour; then in general any —, caused by a sedition mob or by a single individual, the former as a condition, the latter as the act of making a —), *comb. strepitus et tumultus*; without a —, *sine strepitu, sine sonitu*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere* (so placed that it echoes), *frēnere, concipere, strepitum facere aliquid re, tumultum facere, tumultuare* (to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, proclamare, clamitare* (to cry with a loud voice), *incendium conclamare* (to cry fire, Sen.), *ad arma conclamare* (to call to arms, to raise an alarm, with the trumpet, drums, etc.; different from *clavum canere*, to sound the signal for making an attack); to make a deal of — all about nothing, *excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut doctus* (prov. Cic.), *magis conatu magnas nugæ dicere* (with Varro); what is it you make a — about, *inter! and what are you going on so about? quid tumultuatur, error? quid insanis?* what was the cause of the —? *quid tumultus et turbæ fuit?* (e.g. on the forum, apud forum); let there be any — raised here, *ne quid turbæ hic fiat*; to set out with great — (of

the army), *magno strepitu et tumultu castra moerit*; with all the —, *præ strepitu* (e.g. not to be able to hear any thing); — maker, *clamator* (of a bad speaker), *proclamator*, *rabula* (of a bad attorney, a pettifogger; *rabulista* is barbarous). Noiseless, *quietus* (quiet; not *tranquillus* in this sense), *tacitus* (silent); a — life, *vita quæta et otiosa*; to spend —, *vitam quietam et otiosam traducere*; adv. *quiete, tacite, silentio, cum silentio* (in silence). Noiselessness, *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*), with noiselessness, *silentio, cum silentio*. Noisy, adj. *strepens, fremens, tumultuosus* (full of shout and uproar, e.g. *concio*).

Nomadæ, n. *nomas* -idis, m. (βοιῆς); plur. *nomades* (vovides), in pure Latin *cagæ gantes*, or by circuml. with *homines, quod pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, campos et montes hinc et astute peragrantes*, or with *homines qui sequuntur rapi pecora*, or *homines qui rapi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem, agunt, et gentes subinde sedem mutant*. Nomadic, adj. by the genit. *nomadum*; a — life, **nomadum vita*; to lead a — life, *sequi vagantur, vagari, pecorum pabula sequi atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agere*.

Nomenclator, n. *index nominum, nomenclator* (nomenclator; but *nomenclatura* is not good).

Nominal, adj. e.g. a — announcement, *nominis* or (of several) *nominum indicium*; to make a — announcement of any thing, *nominatim indicare, alqd*; to mention any one nominally, *aliquid indicare*. Nominally, adv. *nominis, nominatim*; of a — title, by *nomen*, e.g. a — commander, *nomen tantum ducti*; to be a — professor, **manere professoris nomine lenis fungi*. Nominative, n. *casus nominandi, reclus casus*; in the singular —, *recto casu numero singulari*.

Non, in comp. e.g. — residence, see Absence; — entity, *nilhil*; perfect eloquence is no — entity, *est certe aliquid consummata eloquentia*; — sense, *ineptia*; to talk — sense, *inepia dicere, aliena loqui*; to — suit, perhaps by *repulsam ferro* or *accipere ad alqd*; to be — suited, *repulsam abire*.

None, *nil*, see No.

Nook, n., see Angle, Corner.

Noon = midday, *meridies*. See Day, Mid, and South.

Noose, n. *laqueus* (a rope with a — to hang a person; then fig. = a snare).

Nor, conj. *neque*; see Neither.

Normal, adj., (1) *conclusus et perfectus, compositus* (well-proportioned, of a speech); see Regular; (2) see Perpendicular.

North, *septentriones, septentrio*; northern region, *septentrionalis regio* or *pars*, or by circumlocution, *regio earli qua sub septentrionibus est, partes aquilonis, regio aquilonaris* (both properly north-east); northerly, *septentrionalis* (oceanus, populi, fenestra, etc.), or *septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens*; *aquilonaris* (in the north-east; district, regio); adv. *ad septentriones versus*, in or ad *septentriones*, in *aquilonem*; to turn toward —, *inflexere cursum ad septentriones*; to look northwardly, in *septentriones spectare, ad septentriones tergere, septentrionali regioni subiectum esse, in aquilonem conversum* or *obversum esse*; to dwell in the north, **ad septentriones calere*; the northern regions, *septentrio, Italia* (—ium); the northern, **qui regionem in septentriones spectantem incolunt, in regione qua in septentriones spectat*; north-east wind, *ventus aquilo*, or simply *aquilo*; — district, *aquilonis partes, regio aquilonaris*; north-west wind, *caurus*; north wind, *boreas, ventus ad septentrionibus oriens, septentrio ventus, septentrio*; the wind is north, *ventus fiat ad septentrionibus*; northern sea, *septentrionalis oceanus, mare Germanicum*; north pole, *septentrio, polus aquilonaris*; northern light, **lucina nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens*; the north-east, **inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans*; the north-

west, **regio inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; from —, *ab ortu solstitii, ab occasu solis occasus*; the north-west part of the island, *inferior pars insulae, quæ est propius solis occasum*.

Nose, n. *nasus* (part of the face; then what is like a —), *nares* (nostrils; hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *naris*, if we speak of one nostril); a — that projects at the top and is pinched below, *nasus a summo eminentior et ad imo deductior*; a fine Roman —, *nasus drupetus al onem decorem*; a flat —, *nasus simus* or *collisus*; a crooked —, *nasus aduertus*; one who has a flat —, *simus*; a sharp-edged —, *nasus acutus*; a large —, *nasus magnus*; one with a large —, *nasutus, nass* (as *nicknaw*); a fine —, *nasus sagax, nures sagaces* (one who easily finds things out, of animals and men), *ecce nares* (hæ., a fine taste, one who has the talent of observation; Hor.); one who has a fine —, *sagax* (lit., one who is quickly on the scent, then fig. = sharp), *callidus* or (but only vulgar) *emuncta naris* (fig. of a fine observer, Hor.); to have a fine —, *acutum habere nazum* (lit.), *festive omnium odorari* (fig.); to blow one's —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to poke with the fingers in the —, *digitis nures inquirere*; to bend this — upwards with the palm of the hand, *nares iuncta manu resupinare*; to breathe loud (with the —), to snifle, *prælo subito spirite nares exercere*; to distend the —, *nares diluere*; to hold a thing to the —, *alqd naribus* or *ad nares admovere*; to put a thing into the —, *dimittere alqd in narem* or *nares*; the — is wet, *nares lument*; the — bleeds, *sanguis ex naribus* or *per nares fluit* or *prorumpit*, *sanguis per nares erumpit*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum* or *fusillum attender* (to express contempt or disgust, *analogus* to Quint.; *corrugare nares*, Hor., of some thing very disgusting, so as to cause the — to become wrinkled); to turn up the — at any one (from contempt), *alqm suspendere nures* (Hor.); to cock the —, *superbire*, on account of any thing, *alqd re* (always with the abl. of the thing, that causes us to be proud, being added, unless it is already evident from the context), *magnifice de re statuere, alqd sibi esse ceteris* (to have a high opinion of one's self); he carries his — high, *altiores spiritus gerit* (Tac.); — band, **vinculum nasi*; bridge of the —, **os nasi*; he has broken the bridge of his —, *nasus ei collisus est*; bleeding of the —, *fluxus sanguis per nares, narium sanguis, profluvium annuialis e naribus*; something at the bleeding of the —, *alqd narium sanguinem sistit*; the juice of it instilled into the —, when it is held up, stops the bleeding, *succus ejus instillatus naribus equinis profluvium sanguinis sistit*; somebody's — bleeds, *alex sanguis ex naribus* or *per nares fluit* or *prorumpit*, *alex sanguis per nares erumpit*; whoever has suffered in his childhood from bleeding of the —, but lost it afterwards, has either to suffer from headache, or, etc., *quibus in pueritia sanguis ex naribus fluxit, dein fluere desinit, hi res capitis doloribus conflantur, vel, etc.*; wing of the —, *nasus imus*; swelling in the —, *ozæna, narium œdema* (Græcæ), *polypus* (πολύπους, polypus of the —); the hairs in the —, *nostrils, tribria*; tendon of the —, **cartilago narium*; tip of the —, *nares primores* (according to Lucret., who uses *nasi primoris* in the gen. sing., whence it may be inferred that the term can be used in all the oblique cases); rap over the —, *illip, latitum*; to illip one, **latitum alci infringere*; dripping of blood from the —, **stillans per nares sanguis*; end of the —, **pinacula narium*; to lead any one by the —, *alqm eludere et extrahere* (to make a fool of any one and keep him waiting), *alqm lactare ei falsis spe prodecer* (Ter., to keep any one in suspense with false hopes), *alqm variis dilationibus frustrare, alqm rovis frustrationibus differre* (to keep any one waiting day after day).

Noway, fascicul (Aorum); to tie a — for any one, *flores neceret*.

Nostrils, *n. nares*; to inflate the —, *nares inflare, nares diducere*.

Not, adv. *non, haud* (the former in general, the latter = exactly, and only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*; *nullus*, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non*, but = — at all, e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.*, *Cic.*), *minus* (less, not as strong as *non*), *nihil* (like Greek *ὅθεν*, stronger than —, = by no means), *neutiquam, haudququam, nequaquam, minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (differs from the other words expressing —, inasmuch that these deny some fact, whilst *ne* only refers to a subjective feeling, and expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. don't resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis, si, etc.*; dare —, *ne audido*; I do — wish to be alive, if, etc., *ne vivam, si, etc.*; you should — have asked for it, *ne poposcisses, fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see *Lest, etc.*), or *care (ne)* with subj. (take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin., do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc. uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*, also = don't just, e.g. do — mind any thing else, but only this, that, etc.; *fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut, etc.*; don't be tempted to, *cave cupias*; don't believe it, *cave credas*; don't wish for a thing that cannot be done, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest*; but *parce* or *fuge* with infin. are Hellenisms, which are foreign to classical prose). In questions — is expressed (1) by *annon* (perhaps—), when the person, that asks, wishes something that has taken place or been mentioned before, as to whether any thing is so or —, although he may be convinced that it is as he thinks, e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?* (2) by *nonne*, —, if we put a question with a view to convince any one that we are right, e.g. what does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?* or also, e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we wish to give the person that asks us to understand that he sees a thing but does — think of it, e.g. you, who are of opinion that the gods neglect the affairs of mankind, do you — perceive, *anne tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis, etc.* (3) by *ne* (e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing, or when we think that he is not sufficiently aware of it, e.g. do you — see that very often in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues *videns ut apud Homerum sapissimum Nestor de virtutibus pradicat?* (4) by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention, e.g. don't you see how great the danger is when, etc., *non videtis quanto periculo, etc.* (the person spoken to is — aware of the danger); but *non* is also frequently used when we speak in a lively manner, e.g. it is — complete nonsense, *non est amentia*; we must also notice that in using *annon* and *nonne*, we expect an answer in the affirmative, whilst in using *ne* and *non* we expect a negative answer; when several questions are put in succession, the interrogative particle is repeated in every question if it is used in an emphatic manner, but after *nonne* we use only *non* in the other questions. — on any account, *minime, minime gentium, fac* or *care ne* with subjunct., *noli* with inf.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (*parum* is bad in this sense), e.g. — so very far, *haud (non) ita longe*; — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (too little, opp. *nimis*); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I don't even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*; — once, *non semel* (several times), *ne semel quidem* (— once even); — so, i.e. (1) — in

this manner, *non ita, non sic*; (2) = less, minus; e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*; but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can — tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used; e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); but . . . —, = however . . ., *nece* or *neque*; — either, *nece* or *neque* (the latter chiefly in passing to something else, = and neither, e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, and — words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortunam non dat, idcirco nec detrahit*; but also . . ., *nece . . . quidem* (the words upon which the stress lies is placed between *nece* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the mean time, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea; etiam non* is barbarous); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short; *ac non* must not be confounded with either of these, see below); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non milies condemnatum arbitrarctur*; and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam, itemque* (and so also, likewise also; not *atque* *ideo*, = and even, *non nec non*, which in the sense of “likewise, so also” is foreign to classical prose); because —, *quod non*; — . . ., but, *non . . ., sed*; — . . ., but rather, *non . . ., sed potius*; — . . ., but still, *non . . ., at; non . . ., sed tamen*; — . . ., but still at least, *non . . ., sed certe*; — . . ., but — even, *non . . ., sed ne . . ., quidem*; — . . ., neither, *non . . ., nec quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must stand between *nec* and *quidem*); — . . ., if —, or — . . ., except if or when or that, *non . . ., nisi*; — by any means . . ., unless it were that, etc., *haud . . ., nisi*; — that (in order that) . . ., but in order that (or lest), *non ut . . ., sed ut* (or *sed ne*); *non est . . ., verum ut*; — that . . ., but in order that the more, *non ut . . ., sed quo* (for *sed ut eo*); — lest . . ., but in order that the more, *non quin . . ., sed ut*; — that — . . ., but still, *non quin . . ., sed or sed tamen*; — that perhaps . . ., but still, *non quo . . ., sed tamen*; — that . . ., but on the contrary, *non quo . . ., sed contra*; — because . . ., but in order that, or but lest, *non quia . . ., sed ut or sed ne*; — because . . ., but because, *non quia . . ., sed quia*; *non quod . . ., sed quod*; *non quod . . ., sed quo*; — . . . on account of, but because, or but in order that, or but lest, *non aleis rei causa, sed quod*; *non aleis rei causa, sed ut or sed ne*; — as if — . . ., but because, *non quin . . ., sed quia or sed quod*; — on that account that, or — because . . ., but in order that, *non quo (or non quod) . . ., sed ut* (or but lest, *sed ne*); — on this account that . . ., but because, *non ideo quod . . ., sed ut*; — on this account, in order that . . ., but lest, *non ideo ut . . ., sed ne*; — as if . . ., but in order that, *non quisi . . ., sed ut*; I say, that . . ., etc., I maintain that it is . . ., etc., expressed in Latin by *nego* with acc. and inf., e.g. my friend said that he would or should — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj. — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj. e.g. — prudent, *amens* (silly), *demens* (foolish), — pleasant, *infructuosus, ingratus* (we ought, however, to be very cautious in using these adjs. compounded with the particle *in*, as they are not very common in the golden age, e.g. — tired, *non*

defatigatus, not *indefessus*, which is not classical); in comp. with a noun — is rendered in Latin by *non*, but so that *non* is separated from the noun; — yet, see Yet.

Notary, *n. scriba publicus* (appointed by the state), *signator* (one who draws up a marriage-contract or a will), *scriba censualis* (in whose presence wills were opened and placed on record, late; *notarius* and *notarius* were in ancient times a kind of short-hand writer); the office of a —, *munus scribae publici* or *signatoris*; the seal of the —, *signum signatoris* (Jett.).

Notation, *n. inscriptio alie rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, *scriptio*, *perscriptio*, *subscriptio* (the writing down of one's name, *nominis*); — of one's fortune, property through the censor, *census*. Note, *n.* (1) in music; *soni* or *cœcia signum*; to play or sing from notes, **ex libello canere* (not from memory), **ab oculo canere* (at sight); (2) — of an ambassador, *literæ*; — book (for music), **liber modorum musicorum*; a compiler of notes (in a contemptuous sense), *inutilium commentariorum conscriptor*; copier of notes, **qui modos musicos describit*. To note, *v.tr.* *notare*, *annotare* (post-Aug., but classical). Notes, *n.pl.* **plagule junctæ* (several sheets of paper tied together), *propillares* (tablet, pocket-book or slate, in or on which the young men in the schools of the philosophers wrote down what was dictated to them, e.g. *aliqui tamen et cum pugillaribus remiunt, non ut res excipiant, sed verba*, Sen.), *libellus* (a little work, or book containing written notes, e.g. *sermonem ex libello habere*, to read a lecture, sermon from one's notes, Suet.), *commentarii*, *commentaria* or *commentariola* (Jett.). *n.* (notes, short sketches written down, both any remarkable incidents in one's course of studies, and notes taken down from a lecture, e.g. *ipsam de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare* [always to read again the same notes] *neque a commentariolis suis discedere* [to depart from the text in his notes], Cic.; *sunt velut regestæ in hos commentarios, quos adolescentes deduxerant, scholæ*, Quint.), *dictata* (Jett.), *dictationes* of a professor or written down by the student, also perhaps *dictata preceptoris aculemici culmo excepta*; any one's college-notes; *scholæ professorum* (in *commentarios alie regestæ* [rendered according to Quint.]).

Notch, *n.*, see Indent, Incision. To notch, *v.tr.* *strigare* (to make notches); *inscidere* (to make incisions, e.g. in a tree); *notched leaves*, *folia strigata*; the act of notching, *strigatura* (especially the manner in which the notches are made).

Nothing, *n. nihil, nil, nihilum, nulla res*; — at all, *prorsus nihil*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen., e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni dirinare*; to rise from —, **ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to dwindle down to a mere —, *ad nihilum venire* or *redigi* or *recidere*, *in nihilum intrare* or *occidere*, *perire ad nullum redire numerum* (in number); in one moment to be reduced to —, *nullum repente fieri*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; this is as good as —, *id aliquid nihil est*; for —, i.e. without a cause, *sine causa*, e.g. to take a deal of pains all for —, *laborare*; with comparatives, *nihilis*, etc. — greater, *nihilis major*; — less, *nihilis minor*, *nihilis vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but, *nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam* (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, it is to be understood); — except, *nihil præter, præterquam*; and —, *ne quidquam* (if *nihil* is not Latin); I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — about a thing, i.e. (1) = to consider as —, *pro nihilo putare* or *ducere*, (2) = not to care about a thing, to neglect a thing, *non laborare de aliquid*

re, aliquid negligere or *non curare*; he will be — (one cannot have good hopes of him), *non bene de eo sperare licet*; to be —, i.e. (1) = to avail, to be considered —, *nihil esse, nihil posse*; (2) = not to hold any public office, *privatum esse*, *ad reipublicam non accessisse*; (3) = to be, e.g. for —, *nihil esse, inuitum esse*; *aliquid*; ing —, e.g. a word, *vox inanis*; a man who is with —, *humo tenuis* or *obcurus*; good for —, *inutilis* (useless, hence also pernicious, injurious), *negotium*; *nihil* (a good-for — fellow, all of persons and things).

Notice, *n.*, see Observation, Informa for, Intelligence, Attention, Remark. To notice, *v.tr.*, see Observe, Regard.

Notify, *v.tr.*, *palam facere*, *in lucem* or *in medium proferre*, *operire* (to spread the knowledge of any thing), *denunciare* (to declare, make known, e.g. war); in public, *declarare*; see Announce.

Notion, *n.*, see Conception, Idea.

Notorious, *adj.* by *in aperto esse, patere*.

Notwithstanding, *adv.* *nihilominus* (i.e. minus dolendum *suil re non perfecta, sed puniendum nihilominus*; *nihilominus* [literally, by nothing the less] *eloquentia studentium est, etsi quidam percerere abutuntur, tamen, attamen, struatamen, nihilominus*).

Nothing, *n.*, see Nothing.

Noun, *n. nomen* (gramm.); see Substantive.

Nourish, *v.tr.* *nutrire*; see Feed, Support, Maintain. Nourishing, *adj.* *in quo multum alimentum*, *magni cibi* (containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *calens*, *firmus*, *valentis* or *firmæ materiae* (strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillus* or *infirmæ materiae*); very — cheese, *casei maximi cibi* (opp. *casei minimi cibi*); to be more — than, etc., *plus alere quam, etc.*, *plus alimentum habere quam, etc.*, *valentiorum* or *firmiorum esse quam, etc.*; meat is the most — food, *plus alimentum est in carne, quam in ullo alio*; any beast (or the flesh of any beast), *whilst it suckles, is less —, omne animal si lactens est, minus alimentum præstat*; water is the least — beverage, *aqua omnium imbecillima est potio*. Nourishment, *n. alimentum*; any thing contains much —, *in aliquid re est multum, plurimum alimentum*.

Novel, *adj.* *novus*; see New, Uncommon. Novel, *n.* *fabella* (a short story), in the modern sense, **fabula Romanensis* (better than *fabula Mæsisia*, which means rather a legend); a novelist, **fabularum Romanensium scriptor*; in the shape of a novel, *fictionis, fabulosis* (fabulous), *fictus* (fictitious); *adv.* *fabulose, ut in fabulis fit*. Novelty, *res nova*, see New.

Novice, *n. homo novus* (not found with the dative in any classical writer, but with *in* and the ablative nowhere; it is only used in an absolute sense to signify one who has only just become a thing, etc., or who is still inexperienced), *novicius* (one who has only just become a thing, or has just arrived at, come into a place, e.g. *servus novicius* or *mancipium novicium*, i.e. a slave who is still a —), *novellus* (one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, Liv.); a — in military service, *tiro, miles novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); an army of novices, *exercitus tiro*; a — in any thing, *tiro* or *rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in aliquid re* (a mere beginner in any thing), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in aliquid re* (inexperienced, not versed in any thing, e.g. *scire enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullum in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere*, Cic.). Novitiate, *n. tempus ad aliquid facultates expeririendum constitutum, tempus tirocinii* (the former a year fixed in order to test the abilities of any one, to see what he can do, of an apprentice; the latter the year, in which any one, e.g. a young teacher, is to show and give proof of his skill).

Now, *nunc* (in opposition to *tunc*; at this moment, the time-present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition,

tree, *nucceus*; walnut wood; *materies nucceae*, a little —, *nucula*, *nux minuta*; nut-brown colour, *color-nucceus; — coloured, — brown, *color e nucce; grove of walnut-trees, *nucetum*; kernel of a —, *nucleus nucis*, in the context also simply *nucceus*; — crackers, *nuci frangibulum*; foliage of — trees, *frondea nucceae; — oil, *oleum nucum, oleum caryinum (of walnuts); hazel — tree, *silbert-tree*, *corylost* (κόρυλος), generally in pure Latin *nux avellana*; bush of silbert-trees, *nucetum*, *corylostum*; — gall, *galla*; — hatch, *stilla *Europaea* (L.); — meg, *nux muscata (L.); — meg tree, *nux muscata (L.); (2) = a kind of screw, *cochleæ matrix (περικόχλος).

Nutrient, Nutrition, see Food, Nourish.
Nymph, n. *nympha* (νύμφη, in general), *Nereis* (Νηρηίς, *idos*, n, — ea —), *Oreas* (Ὠρεάς, *idos*, n, — ea —), *Dryas* and *Hamadryas* (Ἀπάρης and Ἀμαδρύς, *idos*, n, tree —), forest —, *Naias* and *Naias* (Ναΐς, *idos*, n, and *Naias*, *idos*, n, river —). *Nymphæ*, Nymph, of insects, **nympha*.

O! Oh! Interj. of (in general, as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *oh!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time, e.g. —, that will do! that's quite enough! *ohé, zom satis est!*). After an interjection we use in Latin either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, that bad fellow! (Quint.); the nom. and gen., being Hellenisms, are not found in good prose. — you fool! *o stulte!* — that wickedness of yours! *proh scelus!* —, unfortunate that I am! *o (or heu) me miserum, me perditum!* or *fig. me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem, scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, come then, *teni, quæso*; —, pardon (then), *ignoscas, obsecro*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniunt*; —, it is already done, *aliqui jam factus est*.

Oak, n. *quercus* (the common —); holm-tree (a sort of —), *coryus*; the common British —, hardest kind of —, *robur*; the great scarlet —, the ilex, *ilex*; bay —, *quercus cæsius*, or simply, *cæsius* (according to some, holm —; the Latin names here given for the different kinds of — cannot be considered as certain, owing to a diversity of opinion respecting them); of —, oaken, *quercus* or *quernus*, *quercus* (of the common —; *quercus* in Suet. Calig. is doubtful), *robustus*, *robustus*, *roboreus* (of the hard —), *iligneus*, *iligneus* (of the ilex), *cæsius*, *cæsius* (of the holm —), *cæsius*, *cæsius* (of the bay —); grove of —s, *quercetum* or *roboretum*; — wood, timber, *lignum quernum*, *lignum roboreum*, *materies roborea* (of the hard —); — garland, *corona quercnea* or *quercnea*; — leaves, *frons quercnea*, *frons iligneæ* (of the ilex); — bark, *cortex quercus*; stem of an — tree, log of —, *truncus quercus* or *quercus*; forest or wood of —s, *silva glandularia*, *quercetum* (of common —s), *ilicetum* (of ever-green —s); valley of —s, **quercetum* or *roboretum*; shade of — trees, *umbra quercum*.

Oakum, n. *stappa*; made of —, *stappus*.
Oar, n. *remus* (in general, — of a ship, boat, barge; only poet. *tonsa*), *scalmus* (a round piece of wood called a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself, in phrases like these; *natis duorum scalmorum*, a ship of two —s; *nullum scalmum edidi*, he saw no —, i.e. boat); a long pole for propelling vessels, *contus*; bank of —, seat for rowers, *transstrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *colymborium*; a small —, *remulus*; order of the —, *ordo* or *versus remorum*; stroke of the —, *pulsus remorum*; quick stroke of the —, *con-*

citatio remorum; to fasten any one to an —, *aliqui affigere remo publica trivernis* (of a state galley).

Oath, n. *iuramentum*, gen. *iuramenti* (the oath taken by subjects and soldiers; for the latter *sacramentum* in late Latin), *sacramentum* (a voluntary swearing), *religio*, *iuramentum verbum* (the form of an oath); a false —, *falsum iuramentum*, *perjurium*; to put one to his —, *iuramentum ab aliquo exigere*, *iuramentum alicui deferre*; to refuse the —, *iur. referre* (legal Latin); to offer to take —, *iur. offerre*; the affar comes to —, *res tenet ad iur.*; to swear or take an —, *iur. dare* or *iurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere*; to swear a false —, *falsum iurare*, *perjurare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum iur. iurare*, *ex animi sententia iurare*; to take the oath (that is, according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis iurare* (so *perjurare*). He who has sworn, *iuratus*, *iurjurando astrictus*; to swear allegiance, *in verba alicui* (to his dictation) *iurare* (use of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere* apud aliquem, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alicui* (of soldiers); to administer the oath of fidelity, *aliqui in sua verba iuramentum adijcere*; to be ready to take oath, *paratum esse iurare*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detractare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *iurjurando aliquem astringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to remit an —, *alicui iurjurandi gratiam facere*, *iurjurandum remittere*; to relieve from an —, *religione exsolvere aliquem*; to keep one's —, *iur. servare*, *conseruare*, *religionem conseruare*; to break an —, *iur. negligere*, *rumpere*, *sacramentum mutare* (to swear allegiance to another); to bind one's self by an —, *se iurjurando obstringere*; to take a mutual —, *iurjurando ad fidei inter se sancire* (with *se* not *in*); to declare one —, *iurjurando affirmare aliquem*; to adjure (that is, to require by —), *adiurare* (late); to draw up an —, *iur. concipere*; to recite an —, *iur. (sacramentum) præire*; to repeat an —, *iurjurandi verbum conseruare*. See Swear.

Oats, n. *avena*, *hordeum* (barley, upon which horses were chiefly fed in ancient times); of —, *arenaceus*; wild —, *avena sterilis*, *avena fatua* (L.); meal of —, *oatmeal*, *farina arenacea*; oatmeal porridge, *avena puls*; oatmeal Gruel, *terram avenæ*; bread made of —, *panis avenaceus*; the harvesting of —, **messis arenæ*; field of —, *ager arenæ constitus*; hulled —, *groats*, **avena decorticata*; stalk of —, *calamus arenæ*; bin for —, perhaps *cumera avenæ*; seed of —, *seges arenacea*; straw, chaff of —, *sframentum arenæ*; pipe made from the straw of —, *calamus arenæ*, *avena* (e.g. to play on the pipe, *arenâ moduluri*).

Obdurate, adj., see Hard, Obstinate.

Obedient, adj. *obediens*, *dicto audiens*, *dicto audiens atque obediens*, *obtemperans* (all with dat., to any one); to make a person more — to any one, *aliqui alicui obediētiorem facere* (of a thing, in Liv.); your most — servant (in the epistolary style), **tibi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus*. *Obediēcie*, n. *obtemperatio* (to any thing, *alicui rei*; the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obediens* (submission to masters, etc.), *obsequium*, *obsequentia* (resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions; *obsequentia* in Caesar), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors; the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinere* or *continere*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*, *ad officium redire cogere*; to throw off —, *in officio non manere*, *obediētiā relinquere et abicere*; to renounce —, *obsequium rumpere* (to throw off the yoke).

Obeisance, n., see Bow.

Obey, v. tr. *parere* (to do what another bids one; the proper term, opp. *imperare*; *qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est*, et *qui modeste parat, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse*, Cic.) advice to citizens, *obedire*, *dicto audiētiā esse* (to — any one's commands like slaves and children; but *dic. aud. esse* implies moreover im-

mediate and willing obedience), *obtemperare* (to comply with any one's wishes, esp. a superior's, from respect and due consideration), *obsequi* (to yield to any one's advice, opp. *repugnare*), *audire alqm*, *auscultare alic* (to listen to any one's entreaties); *morem gerere*, *morigerare* (to — the demands, the whims of another, and not his rightful authority); very often comb. to increase the force, e.g. *parire et obedire*, *obedire et parire*, *obtemperare et obedire*, *obsequi et obedire*, *dicto audientem atque obedientem esse*; to — one's will, *alicjs voluntati obedire*; to — any one's prescriptions, *alicjs preceptis parire et obedire*; to — any one's orders, *alic parire et imperati facere*, *alicjs iussis et imperio dicto audientem esse*; to fail to — any one, *obedientiam relinquere et obsequi*, *nec alic parire*; to refuse to — any one's orders, *alicjs imperium detractare*, *alicjs imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (both of soldiers); to be forced to —, *ei parire cogi*; to — willingly, readily, *aequo animo libenterque parire alic*, *obedienter imperata facere*.

Obelisk, n. (1) *obeliscus* (ὀβελίσκος); (2) = the sign +, *obelus* (ὀβελός, properly a mark for distinguishing doubtful readings in authors), in pure Latin *virgula censoria*; to mark a verse with an —, *censoria quadam virgula notare versum*.

Obesity, n. *obesitas* (of men and the lower animals, opp. *gracilitas*). See *Fat*.

Obit, n., perhaps *denicales feriae*; an — is celebrated, *denicales feriae residentur mortuis* (Cic.). *Obituary*, n., perhaps *ratio Libitinae* (see comment. on Suet. Nero); to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire*.

Object, n. (1) = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; "to be the — of" is variously rendered: (a) by *esse* and *genit.* (as in Greek *εἶναι* and *γεν.*), e.g. these places are an — of divine protection, *deorum tutela ea loca sunt*; the ambassadors of Ariarathes entreated the Romans to consider the king's son as an — of public surveillance, *legati Ariarathis petierunt a Romanis ut filium regis publicae curae ac velut tutelae essent esse*; (b) by *esse* and *dat.*, e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to any one, *alic esse curae, odio, contemptui*; (c) by *esse* and *in*, e.g. to be an — of hatred with any one, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire, percurrere*; (d) by nouns already involving the idea of —, e.g. — of love, *amor, deliciae*; — of desire, *desiderium*; of pity (ironically), *iudicium*; (e) by circumlocution with verbs, e.g. to be the — of any one's love, *ab alqo amari, diligii*; to be the — of an inquiry, *quæri*; (2) = ultimate purpose, *consilium*, or by circumlocution, *id quod volo* or *cupio* (the design), *propositum*, or by circumlocution, *with quod specto* or *sequor* or *peto* (end, aim), *fins* (the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus fins est usus*; but not — the aim or — we have in view); the — of any thing, *consilium alicjs rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causâ alqd fecimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio* (never in good prose *quem ad finem*); with the — of, *eo consilio ut* (not *eum ad finem*); to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqd consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *celle* or *spectare alqd* (also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt*; I attain my —, *ad id quod volo (reclim) venio*, *id quod volo (reclim) conor, consequor*, *eo quo volo pervenio*, *propositum assequor*; I attain in the — of any thing, *eos res quarum causâ alqd feci conficio*; I depart without having attained my —, *insciens iis quæ agere destinaveram proficiscor*; my — is wholly accomplished, if . . . , *impletum est omne consilium*, *et . . .* (Tac.); to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make any thing one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; to use any thing in order to attain one's —, *alqd ad propositum tradere*; without a specific —, *quod*

sine consilio fit or *accidit* (without a plan), *inutilis* (useless, fruitless), *superfluous*, *superfluous*, *superfluous* is unclear, comb. *superfluous* and *inutilis*; see *Purpose*, *Aim*, *Design*; (3) in grammar, — *res obiectæ*; in metaphysics, *quod in sensu cadit*. *Objective*, adj. *quod in sensu cadit* — case, (*casus*) *accusativus* (direct), (*casus*) *genitivus*, *dativus*, *ablativus* (indirect).

Object, v.intr. *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (to have something to say on the other side), *opponere alic* (with acc. and infin.), *occurrere alic rei* (to — to any thing in reply), *respondere* (to answer); you generally — against that point the following, *huic loco sic occurrere soletis*; to — entirely to any thing, to disapprove of it, *alqd improbare*; I have nothing to — against it, *alqd impedire, non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quoniam*, with subj.; but some one may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply at. *Objection*, n. *quod contra dicitur, altercatio* (when one makes an —, and another meets it, e.g. *altercationes et interrogationes*), *excusatio* (excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine morâ, sine ullâ dubitatione, haud cunctanter, non dubitantes*; to raise an —, *contra dicere, occurrere* (against any thing, *alic rei*); now we cannot set forth an —, *non jam potest dici*; I'll hear no — I *nilil audio*! (Com.); to make an —, *tâk* an exception, *exceptione uti, exceptionem opponere, excipere aduersus alqm* (all Jct.); to make an — on account of any thing, *excipere de alqâ re* (Jct.); to relate any one's —, *quæ alqs contradicit refellere*. *Objectionable*, adj., *Objector*, n., render by *Object*.

Oblation, n., see *Sacrifice*.

Oblige, v.tr. (1) = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare alqm alic rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare, obstringere* (strictly), *derinere* (so that we cannot escape it); I am —d to do thus, *hoc meum est*; the law —s us, *lex alligat*; *alqo* by *cogi*, e.g. he was —d (compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitâ se ipsâ priveret*; the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egressi*; or by the active *cogere*, e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas*; but *cogi* cannot be used for — to express moral compulsion. In many instances — is not expressed, as the principal verb is sufficient, e.g. he was not —d to endure the whole punishment the law had imposed upon him, *hic legitimam penam non pertulit*; see *Compel*, *Constrain*; (2) = to do any one a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstringere* or *derinere* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to — any one very much, *per gratum or gratissimum facere alic*; to — one for ever by any thing, *alqm alqâ re sibi in perpetuum derinere*; to be very much —d to any one, *alic multum or multa beneficia debere*; I am very much —d to you (as answer), *satis benigne, recte*, (in the epistolary style) *valde te amo* (e.g. *de mancipiis quod polliceris, valde te amo*). *Obligate*, adj. *humanus*; an — letter, *litera humaniter scripta* or *humanitatis plena*; to write to any one in very — terms, *perhumaniter scribere ad alqm*; see *Kind*. *Obligation*, n. (1) = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, delictum, religio* (moral —), *partes* (what one's business or office requires); a pre- —, *onus*; to undertake an —, *alqm ambire* or *in se recipere*; see *Duty*, and *adv.*; (2) — the binding force of civility, *obligatus*; I am under the —, *meum est, debere*; to impose the — upon any one, *imponere alic officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; to be under — to any one, *alic obnoxium esse*; to owe any one many —s, *multa debere alic*. *Obligatory*, adj., render by *Oblige*.

Obligue, adj. (1) = *alqd in se, per se non strictum*, opp. *rectus*, *obligatus* (strict, opp. *laxus*); see *Under*

Incline; adv. *oblique*, *ex obliquo*, in *obliquum*; (2) as, — hint, see *Indirect*; (3) in grammar, — cases, *casus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint. and Justin.). *Obliquity*, n. *obliquitas*.

Obliquate, v. tr. (1) = erase, *obliterare* (post-Aug. and rarely); see *Erase*, *Blot out*; (2) = efface (impressions), *obliterare* (often in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.); see *Efface*, *Destroy*.

Oblivion, n., *Oblivious*, adj., see *Forgetful*.

Oblong, adj. *oblongus*; a little —, *oblongulus*.

Obloquy, n. *obloquium* (post-classical).

Obnoxious, adj. (1) = subject, *obnoxiosus* (anteclassical, Plaut.); *obnoxius* (perhaps not in Cic. and Cæs.); (2) = hurtful, *obnoxius* (found only once in this sense); see *Liable*, *Hurtful*, *Offensive*.

Obolus, n. *obolus*.

Ob-scene, adj. *obscenus* (e.g. words, poems, pictures). Obscenity, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*). See *Fifth*, *Fifthly*.

Obscure, adj. (1) lit. = without light; see *Dark*; (2) fig. = not easily understood, *non apertus ad intelligendum*, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *cæcus* (e.g. *morbus*, *carmen*); *involutus* (involved), *perplexus* (confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermões*, *carmen*), *inertis* (vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); — words, *verba obscura*; — ideas, *intelligentiæ adumbratae*, *inchoatae*, *cognitio indagationis indigens*; to render a matter —, *alci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre*, *tenebras obducere*, *lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alci rei offundere*; to render one's words —, *orationem occaecare*; to be — (of ideas); *lucem desiderare*; to be quite —, *crassissimum occultatum et circumfusus tenebris latere* (to be involved in total darkness), *omni intellectu carere* (quite unintelligible); see *Abstuse*, *Ambiguous*, *Indistinct*; (3) = not noted, *obscurus*; an — name, *nomen obscurus*; of — origin, *obscuro loco natus*, *obscuris ortus majoribus*; see *Low*; speak —ly, *obscurè dicere*, *abscondite disserere*.

Obscure, v. tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebras offundere*, *obducere* (fig. to make indistinct); see *Perplex*, *Confuse*, and above. *Obscurity*, n. *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*, *generis*).

Obscure, n., see *Funeral*.

Observe, v. tr. (1) *servare*, *observare*, *asservare* (carefully), *animadvertere* (to attend to a thing), *spectare*, *contemplantur* (to — as a quiet spectator); to — the course of the stars, **observare motus stellarum*; to — the stars, **sidera observare*, *considerare*; to — the sky and the stars, **caelum sideraque spectare*; to — the rising of a star, *servare ortum sideris*; to — any one's conduct, *servare quemadmodum sese alius gerat*; to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (to spy out his plans), *quæ ab hostibus aguntur recognoscere* (to reconnoitre), *hostium itinera servare* (to watch the movements, marches); hence = to espy (e.g. an opportunity), *servare*, *observare*; (2) = to keep to, maintain, *servare*, *observare*, *conservare*, *custodire* (to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. pratermittere*); to — one's duties and obligations, *officia et munera exsequi*; to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem*, *morem*, *iustitiam*, *servare* or *conservare*; to — decorum very strictly, *mire custodire decorum*; to — silence, *silentium servare*; to be —d, obeyed (of laws), *exereri*, *valere* (to be in force). — *Observe*, v. intr. = to remark, see *Notice*, *Remark*, *Mention*.

Observer, n. *servator*, *observator* (post-Aug.; fem. *observatrix*), *custos* (guard, keeper), *comb. observator* et *custos*, *animadvertor* (who gives heed to, e.g. *vittorum*, Cic.), *spectator* (a looker-on), *speculator* (who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturæ*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator cæli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus*, *sagax* (of quick perception), *acutellus naris homo* (lit. one who has blown his nose, in a jocular sense, Hor.); a conscientious —

of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*. *Observance*, n. *observatio* (act and result); without renouncing the — of old customs, *salvo more majorum*, see *Attention*, *Performance*. *Observant*, adj., see *Obedient*, *Attentive*, and under *Observe*. *Observation*, n. *observatio*, *animadvertio* (act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *animadvertio naturæ*; to make an —, *observare*, *animadvertere* (to notice), *experiri* (to perceive from experience); to be open to every one's —, in *clarissima luce versari*; power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (acuteness), *sagacitas* (sagacity). *Observatory*, n. **specula astronomica*, *astronomici per gula*.

Obsolete, adj. *detritus* (e.g. *illa [verba] in agendis causis jam detrita*), *obsoletus* (lit. worn — ut, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus* (far-fetched from by-gone times; both of words).

Obstacle, n. *impedimentum*, *obstaculum* (post-classical); see *Hindrance*.

Obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness, *pericacè* (resolute), *obstinatus*, *offirmatus* (steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus perseverans*, *inobis longinquus* (long); the long and — indisposition of Titus, *longa et pertinax valetudo Titi*; an — battle, *prælium* or *certamen pertinax*; to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*; adv. *pertinaciter*, *pericaciter*, *obstinato animo*, *offirmatâ voluntate*. *Obstinacy*, n. *perfinacia*, *pericacia*, *obstinatio*, *obstinatus*, *voluntas offirmatoria*.

Obstipation, n. (of the bowels) *alvus stricta* or *restricta*.

Obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*; see *Noisy*, *Clamorous*.

Obstruct, v. tr. (1) = to block up, *obstruere* (with dat.), *intersepere alqd* (to fence about), *inadificare* (to build up); to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere* = *luminibus alcis*; (2) = to retard (e.g. progress), see *Hinder*, *Oppose*. *Obstruction*, n., see *Stoppage*, *Hindrance*. *Obstructive*, adj. *quod impedimento est*, *quod impedit*, *quod obstat et impedit*; see *Impediment*.

Obtain, v. tr. *compotem fieri alcis rei*, *potiri alqâ re* (to get possession of), *adiipisci* (to — what one desires), *assequi*, *consequi* (by an effort), *nâncisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (to get what was requested), *obtinere* (to — and keep what we claimed; hence also = to carry one's point, with ut), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *exprimere* (to extort, e.g. money, *nummulus ab alqo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (any thing from any one, *alqd ab alqo*); to try to —, *querere*; to — the victory, *victoriam consequi*, *adiipisci*, *reportare*; to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*; this you may — without the least trouble, *hæc quasi virgula divinâ, ut aiunt, suppeditantur* (prov., Cic.); easy to —, *impetrabilis* (by asking). *Obtaining*, n. *adeptio*, *impetratio* (of what we requested), *consecutio* (in this sense late); the — of property by possession for a certain time (by prescription), *usucapio*. *Obtain*, v. intr.; see *Prevail*.

Obtrude, v. tr., see *Intrude*.

Obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtus*, *reclutus* (lit. blunted, of a sword, scythe); then fig. of things, e.g. *ingruium*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*, *comb. obtus* et *hebes* (e.g. *scythe, falx*). *Obtuseness*, n., see *Dulness*.

Obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), **nummus aversus*.

Obviate, v. tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obriam ire* (to prevent), *præcavere alqd* (to prevent by precaution); see *Hinder*.

Offend, *v. tr.* *injuriam alicui facere, inferre, iniungere, injuriā alicui officere* (to do an injustice to); *offendere* (to put a stumbling-block in a person's way); *laedere* (to wound the feelings); *violare* (to outrage); *pungere* (to sting); *mordere, insultare in alqm*; to — the eyes, *oculos offendere, oculos violare*; to — the ears, *aures offendere* (used of things which make a bad impression); so still stronger, *aures concutere*; without offending your ears, *honor sit auribus*; (used in saying any thing unpleasant); to — with words, *verbis* or *eoco culinare* (to wound) or *violare*, *contumeliam alicui dicere*; not to wish to — a person, *alqm offensum nolle*; this offends me, *hoc mihi agere est, hoc dolere, hoc me mordere*; without offending you, *pace tui dixerim*; to be offended, *injuriam accipere, agere* or *violare, ferre, pro indignissimo habere*; to have in it something which offends, *habere alqd offensivum*. Offended, *offensus, laesus, violatus*; the offended party, *is cui injuria inferitur*. Offendive, *adj.* *injuriosus*; that is more — to me, *id egrius patior*. Offence, *n.* *offensio, injuria*; inouable —, *injuria insanabilis*; to give —, *injuriam alicui facere* or *inferre* or *injungere*; to take —, *in or ad contumeliam decipere*; *alqd re se laesum* or *violatum putare*. See Insult, Displease.

Offer, *v. tr.* *offerre, proferri* (to propose voluntarily); *polliceri* (to promise; all *alci alqd*), *porrigere* (to offer with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *præbere* (to hold out, e.g. manum, *as*); then *fig.* = to proffer, *præstare* (to afford, e.g. *fovis* — a lighter kind of food, *ares leciorem cibum præstare*); to — one's services to any one, *alci operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at any thing, *ad rem* or *in alqd re operam suam proferri*; to — one's good will, *studium proferri*; to — any thing to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alci ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — any one a girl (one's daughter) in marriage, *virginem (or filiam) conditionem alicui deferre*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae* or *pugnandi*; to — any one's post or situation to a person, *alqm in alci locum invitare*; to — hospitality to any one, *alqm invitare hospitio* or *in hospitium*; to — up, *offerre* (to bring as a contribution), *offerre*; to — up any thing to the gods, *tempo inferre*; to — a price, *promittere, polliceri* (for any thing, *pro alqd re*); to — one's self, *se offerre* (in general, e.g. *ad mortem patriam*); to — one's self as security, *se sponsorem proferri* (publicly); to — one's self to do a thing, *proferri operam suam ad alqd*; to — one's self as a guide, *polliceri* or *promittere se ducem itineris*. **Offer**, *v. intr.* = to present itself, *offerri, dari* (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), *offerri* (accidentally), *suppetere* (to be in store, at hand); an opportunity —, *opportunitas datur*; no opportunity — a just now for committing a crime, *causa peccandi in præsens minus suppetit*. **Offer**, *n.* *conditio* (also = an — of marriage, either alone or with *uxoria*); to make an — to any one, *conditionem alicui ferre, deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*; to make an — of a situation to a person, *munus conditionem alicui deferre*; to accept an —, *conditionem accipere, ad conditionem accedere* or (after hesitation) *desendere*; to refuse an —, *conditionem repudiare, respicere, aspernare*. **Offering**, *n.* *sacra*. **Offeritory**, *n.* *offeritorium* (Ecc.).

Office, *n.* (1) *munus* — *ium, n.* (functions), *officium* (what one has to do), *portus* (particular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon one, particularly a public —), *coram* (duty allotted to one), *locus* (appointment), *magistratus* (magisterial —), *opp. imperium*, a military command during war), *honor* (a honorary —); an honourable —, *munus magnificentum, dignitas, honor*; a public —, *officium publicum*; a municipal —, *officium civile*; an important —, *munus arduum* or *grave*; a low, menial —, *munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum*; to apply for an —, *petere* *honores, ambire magistratum*; to seek — for the first time, *ad rem publicam accedere, rem publ. capessere*; to try eagerly

to obtain an —, *inserere* or *operam dare honoribus*; I receive an —, *munus mihi deferitur, mandatur, muneri praeficio*; to enter upon the duties of an —, *munus* or *magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere* or *accipere*; to discharge the duties of an —, *munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere* or *potestati praesse* (of a consul, prætor); to discharge the duties of one's — properly, *implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare officium suum*; to have held all the honorary and other —s of the state, *omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfectum esse*; to undertake any one's —, *suscipere officia et partes alci*; to become exempt from the duties of an —, *vacationem muneris habere*; to hold an —, *munus habere, sustinere*; to hold a municipal —, *civili officio fungi*; to be in —, *esse in officio*; to be out of —, *vacare munere, vacare a publico munere* et *officio* or *ad omni reipublicæ administratione*; one who holds no —, *homo privatus, a republica remotus, a munere remotus*; to be discharged from one's —, *successorem accipere*; to decline an —, *munus deprecari* or *recusare*; to usurp any one's —, *partes alci sibi sumere, munus alci occupare*; that is my —, *hoc meum est*; that is not your —, *ha non sunt tue partes, hoc a te non exigitur*; in virtue of my —, *pro auctoritate*; being out of —, *vacatio publici muneris*; the filling up of an —, *ordinatio* (Suet.); oath of an —, *sacramentum* (to swear, *dicere*); emoluments of an —, *muneris commoda*; sneaking into an —, *ambitus*; succession in —, *successio*; right of appointing a successor in —, *jus successionis* (Imp. Rome); whilst he is in —, *dum fungitur munere*; the duty of an —, *muneris officium* (to discharge, *exsequi et tueri*); the seal of —, *praefectura signa*; dignity of an —, *dignitas*; (2) = building in which an — is discharged, *sedes praefecturae* (place where business is transacted), *domus quæ ad habitandum semper ei qui quaestoris obtinet munus* (or, in the context, *quaestoris domus*; the house of a magistrate or public officer); *tractorium* (room for transacting business, *late*); see Shop; (3) = religious formularies, see Service; (4) as, a kind —, see Service. **Officer**, *n.* (1) = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris, praepositus militibus*, the superior —s, *primorum ordinum, centuriones*; superior and inferior —s, *omnium ordinum centuriones*; —s wife, *praefecti militaris mulieres*; —s commission, *praefectura militum*; to have the rank of an —, *ordinem ducere*; see Commander, Major, etc.; (2) = civil —, rendered by office (in general); for particular —, see their titles. **Official**, *adj.* = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *literæ publicæ*; to make an — report, *referre* de *alqd re, deferre* de *alqd re*; to send an — report, *literas publicas mittere*; *adv. publicæ, publicæ auctoritate*; — seal, *muneris tuendi studium* or *cura*; *fig.* = too great severity, *severitas censoria*; to be led away by — seal, *ut scelerate censoria*. **Official**, *n.* = officer, render by Office or a special title. **Officiate**, *v. intr.* (1) render by Office, e.g. to — instead of another, *alci officio fungi*; see under Office. **Officious**, *adj.* (1) in *alqm officiosus, alciis studiosus* (desirous of serving one); very —, *summo officio præditus*; *adv. officiose*; (2) in a bad sense, see under Intermediate, Annoy. **Officiousness**, *n.* *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in alqm*), *obsequium* (kind behaviour, complaisance).

Offing, *n.* *mare altum*.

Offshootings, *n.* *purgantia —orum, n.*

Offspring, *n.* *progenies, stirps*.

Oft, *Often*, *adv.* *sepe, sæpenuero* (often times), *complices* (several times), *cerebro* (repeatedly), *multum* (many times), *non raro* (not seldom); both in the sense of *cerebro*, *multoties* (a very late word); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alqd*; I do a thing —, *soleo alqd facere*; also by the *adj.* *cerebro* and *frequently* (see Frequent), e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romæ frequens*; he —

orders fires to be lighted, *crebros ignes fieri iubet*; in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs, e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*; more —, *sapius, crebrius*; very —, *sapissime, persape, creberrime, frequentissime, permultum*; too —, *nimium sape, sapius justo*; how —, *quam saepe, quoties*; so —, *tam saepe, toties*; as — as possible, *quotiescunque*; — enough, *persape, sapissime*; pretty —, *satis saepe*.

Ogle, v.tr. **oculis limbis intueri or aspicere* (to look sideways at any one), *oculis fatentibus ignem* (or more prosaically *amorem*) *spectare alqm.*

Oil, n. *oleum* (in general, but lit. = olive —), *olivum, oleum olivum* (olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; mixed with olive —, *oleatus* (late); old —, *oleum conditum*; fresh, new —, *oleum viride*; rancid —, *oleum fœdum*; clarified —, *oleum purum*; impure —, *oleum sordidum*; bad —, *oleum corruptum*; — for eating, *oleum cibarium*; to prepare —, *oleum facere or conficere*, *tudicula oleum conficere*; to pour — into the lamp, *oleum luminis instillare*; prov., to add — to the fire, *oleum addere camino* (Hor.); manufacturing of —, trans. by *oleum conficere* (e.g. to speak of the process of manufacturing —, *de oleo conficiendo loqui*); — bags, *fraces, amura* (dregs of —); — bottle, *ampulla olearia* (of large size), *guttur* (of small size); — colour, *olei color, color oleaginus* (the colour of —), **pigmentum oleatum* (colour mixed with —); to paint with — colours, **pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*; of the colour of —, *oleaginus, colore olei, colore oleagino*; — cask, *dolium olearium*; spot of —, **macula oleo facta*; — cruet, *vas olearium, vas olei*; smell of —, **odor olei*; smell like that of —, **odor oleaceus*; taste of —, **sapor olei*; taste like that of —, **sapor oleaceus*; — trade, **negotium olearium*; to be in the — trade, **negotium olearium exercere*, **oleum vendere or venditare*; — merchant, *diffusor olearius* (who hawks about —, Inser.), *mercator olearius* (wholesale); like —, *oleaceus*, full of —, *oleosus*; abounding in —, *olei fertilis* (of a country); — painting, **pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*, **imago pigmentis oleatis picta*; — cellar, *cella olearii*; — cake, *linseed-cake*, **placenta oleo uncta*; dregs of — in shape of an — cake, **fraces in formam placenta redactæ*; — lump, *lucerna*; — painter, **pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*; art of painting in —, **pictura quæ pigmentis oleatis imagines, regiones, ceteras res depingit*; ointment of —, *oleamentum, unctio oleo facta*; — grinder, *olearius*; — stone, *rubber, cos olearis*. To oil, v.tr. *oleo ungere, oleo perfundere* (all over).

Ointment, n. *unguentum, nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium*; perfumed with —, *unguento delibutus, unguentis oblitus* (contemptuously).

Old, adj. (that which has long been), *vetus, vetustus, inveteratus, antiquus* (of old, ancient), *priscus* (primitive), *pristinus* (at the first), *obsoletus* (gone out of use), *ruinosus* (falling); in comparative, older (that which was before another thing), *prior, superior*, e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*. An old soldier, *veteranus miles*; an old evil, *malum inveteratum*; an old custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*. The old (those who lived of old), *reteres, antiqui*; = forefathers, *maiores*. Adv. *vetuste, antique, etc.* Old (as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long), *grandis, comp. grandior* (with or without *natus*), *atate gravis* (weighed down with years), *decrepitu*. An — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus, ancula, vetula*; like an — wife, *anulter*. Older (comp.), *major* (with or without *natus*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natus*; oldest of the family, *stirpis maximus*. To be old and worn, *atate et senio confectum esse*. To be of a certain age, *vetulus esse* (with the time in the accusative); *octo annos natus est*, he is eight years old, *or decem annorum est*; also *thēs, nonaginta annos tixit*, he

has lived ninety years (is ninety years old); to have passed such and such an age, e.g. *quadragessimū annū excessisse*; not yet twenty, *minorum esse viginti annis* (also *annos*); to be of the same age as, *æqualem esse alci*; to be older than, *atate antea, antecedere alci, atate præcurrere alqm*; how old do you think I am? *quid ætatis tibi cideor?* to be of old or ancient blood (family), *antiquo genere natus esse*. See Elders, Ancient.

Olfactory, *quod ab odorem pertinet*; — nerves, **nervus odoratum*.

Oligarchy, n. *paucorum potentia or potestas or dominatio, tyrannus factiosa, paucorum administratio* (as form of government); *respublica quæ a singulis tenetur, respublica quæ paucorum potestate regitur, respublica quæ in paucorum ius ac ditionem concessit* (as a state). Oligarchical, adj., e.g. to become —, *in paucorum ius ac ditionem cedere*; to be — (of a state), *a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi, paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari*; in favour of an — government, *paucorum potentiarum amicus*.

Olive, n. *olea, olea*; — tree, *olea, oliva, arbor olivæ* (trunk of the — tree); the wild — tree, *oleastris*; what comes from the — tree, *oleaginus*; mount of —s, — grove, *olivæ*; — season, *oleitas, olivitas*; kernel of an —, *os oleæ*; — plant, **oleica planta*; — branch, *frons oleagina, ramus olivæ or oleæ* (thick), *ramulus olivæ, virgula oleagina* (slender); — leaf, *folium oleæ*; — oil, see Oil.

Omelet, n. *lagnum*.

Omen, n. *omen* (in general; a prognostic token), *ostentum* (a portentous prodigy); a good —, *omen bonum or faustum or dextrum*; a bad —, *omen infustum or sinistrum or deestabile*. Ominous, adj. *ominosus*; to be —, *omen habere*.

Omit, v.tr. (1) = to neglect, *mittere or amittere alqd, or with inf.*; see Neglect; (2) = to leave out, *omitte, prætermittere, præterire, silentio præterire* (to pass over in silence). Omission, n. (1) = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, office); (2) = leaving out, *omissio, prætermissio, dissolutio* (the — of copulative particles in discourse, *διαλυσις*), *elision* (elision in scanning, gram.).

Omnipotent, adj., see Almighty.

Omnipresent, adj. *ubique præsens*. Omnipresence, n. *omnipræsentia*; to feel God's —, *Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire*.

Omniscient, adj. *cujus notitiam nulla res fugit* (who sees hidden things), *qui omnia videt et audit* (who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God); to be —, *in scientiâ omnia complectens* (to embrace every thing in one's knowledge), *omnia videre et audire, omnia providere et animadvertere*. Omniscience, n. **omnium rerum scientia, scientia omnia complectens*.

On, prep., of place, in with ablat., e.g. in *saxo*, — the rock; in *terrâ*, — the ground (e.g. *fructus in terrâ est*); in *seniâ*, — the stage; in *capite*, — the head; in *equo*, — horseback; in *limite*, — the borders. "On" is sometimes rendered by *ex*, e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendere ex arbore*; as denoting time — is expressed by the abl. without a preposition, e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*; a or ab often represents —, e.g. — the side, *ab parte*; — the left hand, *ab lævâ*; — the wing, *a latere*, to be — any one's side, *stare ab alio* (to take part with one); bad — the part of (in) disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*. (Compare what is said under "In.") The essential difference between "on" and "in" lies in this, that while "on" implies "superficial superimposition," "in" denotes "internal superimposition"; thus, the wine is in the bottle and the bottle is — the table: both these relations are expressed by the Latin *in*. To speak — or upon any thing, *de alqd re loqui*; to fall —, *inradere, opprimere, occupare*. On account of, *propter, ob, pro, de, pro, pro, causa, gratia, erga*.

Propter is properly = *near* (e.g. *qui propter te ardet*, he who *is near* you); thence = on account of, e.g. *propter timorem*, on account of fear (*pro-mel*); so *propter pecuniam*, *propter hereditatem*, *continentiam*, a wife's *arces* = the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expellenda*, friendship is to be sought for on its own account, on account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mehi non licet*. For certain reasons, *certis de causis*; = account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *pro strepitu eix audiri potest*.

(*One*, adj.) (as a numeral), *unus* - *a* - *um*; not used in Latin except for emphasis, e.g. the matrons mourned Brutus for a year, *Matronae annum Brutum luerant* (which would become *unum annum* if used to contradict the mourning being for two years). In such phrases as "a Cato, a Gallus," etc., the Latins generally employed the plural, e.g. *numerosus puerulos, Otones, Gallus*, let us enumerate "a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus." A certain —, *quidam*, e.g. in *domo ejuſdem*, *nomine Cameli*, in the house of a certain —, by name Camelus; some —, *aliqui*, *unus aliquis*; *aliquis ex vobis*, some — of you; *unus aliquis ex his*, some — of thy friends; *aliquis priorum regum*, some — of the former kings; any —, *quispiam*, e.g. *forsitan quisquam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; in-*quis*um *ne esse quisquam dicit*, any — will say that I am unjust; so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say; each —, *quisque*, e.g. *de captivis ut quisque liber aut servus erat, sine fortune a quoque supplicium sumptum est*, of the captives each was executed according to his condition, as each was a free man or a slave. After the particle *si*, *visi*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional propositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quisquam*, e.g. *ubi semel quis priore erat, ei postea credi non oportet*, when once any — has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed. In negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, — any — is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and "any" alone as adjective by *ullus*, e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes in?* Is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? *no in est ullus res tanti?* Is there any thing so important? "As any —" is rendered *quum qui maxime*, e.g. *tam sum amicus republice quam qui maxime*, I am as friendly to the state as any —. No —, *nemo*. One = *alter* (when there are only two objects), e.g. *altero pede clavus, lame in — foot*. *Unus ille*, that one, e.g. *unum illud addaxi*, I will add only that — thing; *ae una haec res torquet*, this — thing torments me; *uno rerdo*, in — word; *uno tenore*, in — tone; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *id nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (both together); some —, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alter post alterum*, *alius ex alio*, *alii super alios*, *aliquitque alius*, *alios rebinde*; *singuli deinceps* — by — in a series), *alternis* (so. *certibus*, when two sing alternately); — as much as the other, *alterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*, the — ... the other, *ceteri* ... *alter*, *hic* ... *ille*, *prior* ... *posterior*, *alii* ... *alii*; *alii* ... *prior* (or *pariter*), *prior* ... *alii*, *quidam* ... *alii*; — the other, *alter alteri* or *alterum* (of two), *alios alii* or *aliam*, e.g. *alter alterum* or *alios aliam* *cupient*, the — wishes the other; so *timeat inter se*, they fear — another; if "other" refers to a substantive, repeat the substantive, e.g. *manus manuum lavat*, — hand washes the other; so *civis civi parat* and *ex domo in domum migravit*, at — time; — at another, *alio* ... *alio*, e.g. *alio beatum, alius miser*. The — this, the other that, *alios alios*, *alia alia*, *alios alios* (in different manners), *alios alio* (— way, another another), *alios alibi*, *alios alios*; *alios alios* *periculum est* (danger is free from different quarters), *alios alio* *causa* "the" may also be used with a kind of relative force, e.g. *hunc ele-*

phantis viret; did you not see — I please aderant elephantis; *num unum vidisti*. *Aliquis* also may be used in this way, e.g. *hi sunt tui libri; num aliquis ex ipsis legisti?* here are your books; have you read any — of them! — and the same, *unus atque idem, unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, at — and the same time; *itis* — and the same, *idem est, par est*; — and another, *aliud* ... *aliud*, e.g. *aliud est virgines rapere, aliud punire* *cum viris*, it is — thing to carry off virgins, and another thing to — with men; *ejusdem coloris*, of — and the same colour; to be — and the same, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*, labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *res nihil interest*; to be always at — thing, *uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere*. Once, adv. (1) (as numeral), *semel*; — one is one, *unus semel postea multum facit*; — and for all, *semel* (e.g. *ut semel dicam*); — more, *iterum* (again, for the second time), *denovo*, *de novo* (anew, afresh); already —, *semel jam*; more than —, *semel atque iterum, semel iterum*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (not —, but often, e.g. *poti aliquid*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; not more than —, *non plus quam semel*; not —, *non semel, ne semel quidem* (not even —); at —, all at once, *repente subito* (suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at — I quid repente factum?); *simul*; (at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, Liv.); to settle the matter at —, *rem uno impetu perstringere* (Cic.); to settle two things at —, *de eodem fidelis duos parietes dealbare* (prov., Curio in Cic.); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (at the same time), *omnes uniter* (together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli, unus post alterum* (one after the other); many at —, *multi simul*; (2) (of time), *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex eo audivisti aliquando?*), *quandoque* (some time or other, e.g. he will —, i.e. some time, remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii mei or futurum est*; if — the enemy had invaded Italy, *quandoque hostis terra Italia bellum intulisset*), *quondam* (some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *vis ita quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc*, *nuper*; hence in fables or narratives, = upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*, and simply *quando*, *quandoque* (suppose that —); *quum* (when); now since —, *quando, quandoquidem*. First, adj: *primus* (standing at the head of a series; *primus* is the superlative of *prior*, from the obsolete *pris* as seen in *priorem, pridie, pristinus*); he is said to have been the — to bind, *primus dicitur obligasse*; in the poets and in post-Ciceronian Latin, *primus* often stands for *primus*, e.g. *rix prima inceperat caelas* (Virg.), *spolia quae prima opima appellata* (Liv.); *primus* is also often used paritively, e.g. *primis nocte*, in the early part of the night (so *primo mense, primis tumultibus*, the beginning of the month, etc.), *principes* (*primus et cepit*, the first head or leader, hence our word "prince"); he went — into battle, *principes in praeclium ibat*; *qui principes est in agendo*, he who has the lead; *principes Sicilia* *se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit*, was the first to; *principes* also signifies "chief," e.g. *Eudorus in astrologia principis* (so *principes civitatis, principes conjurationis, the heads*); the — men in the state, *principes* (— *m.*) *civitas* or *is civitate*. The — of two, *prior*; the — but one, a *primus proximus*; — of all, *ad, imprimis*; in the — place, *primus, primo*; — born, *natu maximus*; the — fruits, *primilia* (e.g. *armarum*; *tori*, of the nuptial couch; *ritus*; *spolia et primitiae*, the — fruits of the victory). Onetary, adj. *onerarius, sarcinarius*. *Onerato*, *onere* *aliquid* *re*; see *Load*. *Onerous*, adj., *onere* *Oppressive*.

Onion, *n.* *cæpa* (the plant), *bulbus* (bulbous root of an —, etc.).

Only, *adj.* *unus, solus, unicus, singularis* (also = distinguished); he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omni civitate Aduorum, qui;* *adv.*, e.g. *not* — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum)* . . . , *sed etiam*. See Single, Alone.

Onset, *n.* *incurio*; see Attack, Assault.

Ontology, *n.* **ontologia* (technical term). Ontological, *adj.* **ontologicus* (technical).

Onward, *On, adv.* = in advance, *prorsum, prorsus* (forward), *porro* (further), *deinceps* (in the next place); = what follows or remains, *cetera* (not et cetera), *sic porro*; to go —, *pergere, procedere, progredi*; go —, *i præ* (sequar, I will follow).

Onyx, *n.* *onyx* (ὄνυξ-ὄνυξ, ὄ).

Ooze, *v.intr.*, perhaps *haurire, se subducere*. Ooze, *n.*, see Mud, Slime.

Open, *adj.* (1) = not closed, *apertus, adapertus* (not shut, not cloaked or covered, *opp. clausus, involutus*), *patens* (standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), *comb. patens et apertus*; *propatulus* (lying —, free of access), *comb. apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (wide —, yawning); an — door, *foies apertæ* (not shut), *fores patentes* (wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (in an —, public place), *in publico* (in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (*poet. aperta oceanus*, not surrounded by lands), *altum* (the high sea), **mare glacie solum* (free from ice); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; I receive any one with — arms, *libens ac supinis manibus exipio alqm*; an — letter, *littera non obsignata* (not sealed), *epistola aperta* or *resignata* (broken —, unsealed), *epistola soluta*, *epistola runculus lazatis* (unfolded, untied); any one keeps — house, **alci quotidie sic cæna coquitur ut invocatis amicus nisi cænare liceat*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patere* (wide —; *fig. his ear is* — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*; the ears of kings ought to be — to the complaints of all, *regum aures patere debent querulis omnium*); — bowels, *alvus soluta* or *non ascripta*, to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse solutū*; not to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse ascripta*, *ventre esse suppresso*; (2) = accessible, e.g. any thing is — to me, *patet mihi alqd* (e.g. a post of honour); (3) = manifest, e.g. to catch any one in the — act, *in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestū tenere*; (4) = candid, *apertus, adv. aperte*; to speak —ly to any one, *familiariter agere cum alqo*; see Clear, Evident, Candid, Ingenuous. Open, *v.tr.* (1) *aperire* (to uncover, uncover), *patere* (to lay open; both *opp. to aperire*), *reserare* (to unbolt, *opp. to observare*), *recludere* (to unlock, *opp. to occludere*; all these, e.g. of a door, gate, etc.), *pandere, expandere* (to expand, — wide; hence even *opp. to aperire*, e.g. *rosa florem aperire incipit solis ortu, meridie expandit*), *evolvere, revolvere* (to unroll, e.g. a book), *insecare, incidere* (to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (*opp. digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *oculos aperire*; to — any one's eyes, *alci oculos patefacere* (i.e. to cause them to be and remain —), *meliora alqm docere* (to teach any one better); to — one's ears to flatterers (*fig.*), *aures patefacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare, incidere*; to — a dead body, *corpus moi tui aperire* or *insecare et aperire*; to — a shell, *conchium discungere*; to — the stores, magazines, **frumenta ex horreis diffundere* (in times of famine, etc.); to — the entrance to any thing, *aditum ad alqd patefacere* (*lit. and fig.*); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — Italy to foreigners, *exteris Italiam reverare*; to — one's heart to any one, *se or sensus suos alci aperire, se ulci patefacere*; see Expand, Spread, Reveal, Disclose. Open, *v.intr.* *se aperire, aperiri* (in general,

also of blossoms), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere, se expandere* (to — wide, to unfold one's self; also of blossoms), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (to burst —, of the earth); to — of itself (of a door), *se aperire* (suddenly, *subito*), *sua sponte reserari, sponte patere* (suddenly, *subito*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriorum partem*. Opening, *n.* (1) as an act, *apertio* (*patefactio* only *fig.* = public announcement), *apertura* (the state of being —, *po-t-Aug.*), **sectio* (of a body; technical); the — of the hand, *digitum porrectio* (*opp. digitum contractio*); also rendered by verbs, e.g. at the — of the body, *in apertendo corpore*; (2) = aperture, *foramen* (in general), *os* (mouth of a river, etc.); to make an — in any thing, *alqd aperire* (in general), *alqd perforare* (to make a hole through); to have an —, *patere* (to stand open), *hiare* (to yawn); see Hole, Breach, Fissure.

Opera, *n.* **drama musicum* or *melicum*; a little —, **drama melicum brevius*; — singer, **cantor dramaticus, actor dramatis musici*; if a female, **cantrix dramatica*; — air, **canticum dramaticum*; writer of (the words of) an —, **dramatum melicorum scriptor*.

Operate, *v.intr.* (1) *vim habere ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; see Act; (2) in war, *rem aperire*; (3) in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm* or *alqd* (to cut a person or thing), *scalpellum admoovere, adhibere alci rei* (to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb). Operation, *n.* (1) *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); to perform an — quickly, *negotium celeriter conficere*; see Process; (2) in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); to interrupt the —s, *rebus gerendis intercedere*; plan of —s, *rei agenda ordo* (in general), *omnis or totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —, *rei agenda ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; (3) in surgery, **curatio que scalpellum desiderat*; see under Operate. Operative, *adj.*, see Practical; *n.*, see Workman, Labourer. Operator, *n.* (1) *ille or is qui (or id quod) vim habet ad alqd* (or in alqd re); (2) in surgery, **qui scalpello mactat*.

Ophthalmia, *n.* *oculorum inflammatio, lippitudo* (as a chronic disease in the East); dry —, *oculorum sicca perturbatio, lippitudo arida*; to have the —, *oculos inflammatos habere, lippire*; affected with —, *lippiens, lippus*; to stop, cure the —, *lippitudinem depellere*.

Oplate, *n.* *opium*.

Opinion, *n.* *opinio, sententia* (founded upon reason, and openly expressed), *persuasio* (conviction), *judicium* (decision), *auctoritas* (— of the authorities; hence the proper term in speaking of the — of the senate), *dogma* (*-itis, n.* (*dogma*)) and in pure Latin *præceptum* or *decretum* or (*po-t-Aug.*) *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc., see Maxim); a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum judicium, error* (error); false —s, *opiniones falsæ, opinionum commenta* (dreams); a firmly rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting any thing, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; to fall in public —, *apud populum de existimatione sua deperdere*; condemned by public —, *existimatione damnatus*; some one has fallen in public —, *nude de alqo ab omnibus existimatur*; according to the general —, —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meâ quidem opinione, (ex or de) meâ sententiâ, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum quidem judicare possum* (as far as I can judge); to have a false —, *falsa opinio me tenet, persuasio tabi*; to have a false — of any thing, *falsam opinionem de alqd re habere, falsam sibi alci rei persuasionem induisse, male or perperam*

of opposing, *oppositio*; see *Resistantio*; = contradiction, *contradictio*; without —, *nemine obloquente*; (2) = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in general), *factio adversa* or *adversarii* (during a revolution; but *diversa factio*, of a party in a revolution, = different, though not of necessity hostile, faction).

Oppress, v.tr. *primere*, *opprimere*, *rezare*, *pungere*, *cruciare* (the last three = to afflict, torment). Oppression, n. *rezatio*, *injuria* (injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*), *durum imperium* (cruel orders, e.g. of a government), *oppressio* (e.g. *libertatis*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*. Oppressive, adj. *moestus* (troublesome), *magnus* (great), *iniquus* (unjust); — cold, *frigorum vis*; — heat, *calorum molestia*; — taxes, *tributa acerba*; — government, *imperium acerbum*, *grave*, *iniquum*, *imperii acerbitas*; to be burdened with an — debt, *vere aliena premi*; to become —, *gravescere*, *ingravescere*; the acts of injustice were so —, that, etc., *tantavis erat injuriarum, ut, etc.* Oppressor, n. *oppressor* (e.g. of tyranny, *dominationis*).

Opprobrium, n. *opprobrium*; see *Ignominy*. Opprobrious, adj. *probrus* (disgraceful); see *Ignominious*.

Oppugn, v.tr. *impugnare*, *oppugnare*; see *Impugn*.

Optative, adj., the — mood, *modus optationis* (gram.).

Optic, n. **visus membrorum*. Optics, n. *optice*. Optical, adj. **opticus* (*ὀπτικός*); — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, **nervus oculorum*; — angle, **angulus opticus*. Optician, n. **optices gnarus*.

Option, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas*, *potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (free-will); see *Choice*. Optional, adj., render by *alci rei eligenda optionem alci dari, alci permittere arbitrium alci rei, facere alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facere alci arbitrium in eligendo*.

Opulent, adj. *opulentus*; see *Rleh*, *Wealthy*. Opulence, n. *opulentia*; see *Richey*, *Wealth*.

Or, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, *soldiers, we must conquer — die, hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; *aut* is also = “at least,” in descending to something less, and “rather” in more strictly defining a thing), *vel* (implies that it is indifficult which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = “even,” e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *re* (generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. *merriness — laughter, hilaritas risusque*; hence with numeral it is = “at most,” e.g. four — or five each, *quaterni quinque, sive, sex* (arising from *rel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu nocera*; he it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve*, e.g. there has never yet been a poet — orator, that, etc., *nemo unquam poeta neque orator fuit, qui, etc.*; *lazine* — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nilil loci est somnia neque eozoria*; — not, *neve, neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (for *aut* alone), *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo (may even), or simply aut*; either . . . , *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. here, *soldiers, we must either conquer — die; hic (aut) vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; they

thought either to induce the Allobroges by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobroges sive vel per amicos existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut paterentur, etc.* (it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretani leges, quas sive Jupiter sive Minos auctor, lubyribus eruditunt juventutem*; respecting “or” in double questions, see *Whether*; as a connective particle at the beginning of a sentence, *igitur*, see *Now*.

Oracle, n. (1) *oraculum* (in general), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = — by drawing lots, then in general = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question); — an — of the Delphic Apollo, *quod Apollo Pythius oraculum dedit, oraculum Pythium* or *Pythium*, *vox Pythii* or *Pythica*; to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere* or *sumere*; to pronounce any thing as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question) *petere* (from some one, *ab alqo*); to seek an — at Delphi (through *ambasadores*), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; to deem any one's words as good as an —, *quae alqs dixerat oraculi vice accipere*; (2) = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*; Apollo, god of the Pythian —, *Apollo Pythius*. Oracular, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

Oral, adj. *prærens*; see *Verbal*, *Word*.

Orange, n., sweet —, **malum aurantium* *Linnæus*; bitter —, **ponium aurantium*, *malum medicum*; — tree, *citrus aurantium*, *arbor medicis* (1.); — flower, **flos citri aurantium*, — coloured, *colore luteo, luteus*; — peel, **pomorum aurantium putamen*. Orangery, n. **copia arborum melliferarum*; house built for an —, **arborum melli arum hiberna* quibus objecta sunt speculativa or (with us) quibus objectæ sunt vitæ.

Oration, n. *oratio*. Orator, n. *orator*. Oratorical, adj. *oratorius*. Oratory, n. (1) *ars oratoria*; (2) = house for prayer, *ades sacra*. See *Speak*, *Lecture*, *Rhetoric*, *Eloquent*.

Orb, n. *sphæra*, *globus*. Orbed, adj. *in orbem circumactus*, *in orbem circumactus*. Orbit, n. (1) in astronomy, *orbis* (not *circulus*); (2) in anatomy, = cavity of the eye, **cavum oculi*. See *Globe*, *Eye*, *Planet*.

Orchard, n. *pomarium*; to plant an —, *pomarium ponere* or *arere*.

Orchestra, n. (1) = the place, **augustus canticum*; (2) = the music, *symphonia*, *symphonici*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

Ordain, v.tr. (1) see *Decree*, *Establish*, *Appoint*, *Institute*; (2) **in sacerdotum numerum recipere solemnium ritu*. Ordinance, n., see *Decree*, *Edict*, *Utter*. Ordination, n. *ritus solemnium quo alqs in sacerdotum numerum recipitur*; to receive —, *in sacerdotum numerum recipi solemnium ritu*.

Ordeal, n. *divinum testimonium* (in the middle ages, **ordalium*).

Order, n. (1) *ordo*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum structura*; to set in —, *in ordinem adducere* or *redigere*, *alqd curare* (to take care of); to place in —, *disponere*, *digerere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; to keep —, *ordinem servare*; to keep — in a thing, *ordinem adhibere alci rei* or *in alq re*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bona disciplina studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vite institutum* or

rationem servare, a vitæ ratione non discedere; to live without —, *in diem vivere*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to call any one to —, *alqm in ordinem cogere*; to keep any one in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severâ disciplinâ coercere, alqm in officio continere* (in submiss-ion); (2) = division, class, **ordo*; — in architecture, *genus columnarum*; the Doric —, *columnæ Doricæ*; see Class, Kind, Rank; (3) = fraternity (of knights or ecclesiastics), *collegium, corpus* (of priests), **classis tu malis* (of knight-); to establish an —, *collegium constituitur, turmalen classen constituitur*; to enter an —, **collegia accedere, *classis tu malis ascribi*; persons of the same —, *eiusdem corporis homines*; insignia of an —, **iniqua classis turmalis* (in general), **femineus classis tu malis* (triband of an —); to wear the insignia of an —, *turmalis classis insigne gerere, *turmalis classis insignibus decoratum esse*; member of an —, *fratr, *eiusdem corporis monachus*, (of a female) **mulier collegio an rpta*; festival of an order, **dies collegio constituto* or *turmalis classis sacer*; rite, rule of the —, *mos collegii* or *turmalis classis*; priest of an —, *monachus* (late); law of an —, **lex collegii* or *classis turmalis*; dress, costume of an —, **vestis quam monachi gerunt* (of monks), **vestis quam equites gerunt* (of knight-); master of an —, **turmalis classis magister*, *turmalis classis præpositus*; knight of an —, **equies classis turmalis ascriptus, *turmalis classis insignibus decoratus*; decoration of an —, *insigne turmalis classis*; to wear the decoration of an —, *turmalis classis insigni decoratum esse*; (4) in pl., clerical, holy orders, **ordo clericorum*; to take —, *ordini clericorum ascribi*; to be in full —, *consecratum esse*; (5) = command, *jussum*; to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere, abnuere*; to execute, accomplish —, *jussum efficere, pati, peragere*; see Command, Decree, Precept; (6) in business, *mandatum, negotium*; see Commission. "In — to or that" is rendered, (a) by *ut* or *qui* with subj. (only in late writers by the fut. act. part.), e.g. we eat (in —) to live, but we do not live (in —) to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador (in —) to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; (b) by the fut. pass. part. and the gerund in *di* with *causa* or in *dum* with *ad*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenius to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepelendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi causâ tres legiones misit*; I sit down in — to write, *pono ad scribendum*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Colibertia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones* (in sentences like these also only later writers use the fut. act. part.); (c) by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion, e.g. they came to ask, *veniunt rogatum*; "in — not to," is rendered by *ne* with subj., e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*. Order, v.tr. (1) = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; (2) = to command, *subdere, præcipere* (to enjoin), *imparare, præscribere* (to direct, pre-cribe); to — the army to any place, *exercitum in alqm locum inducere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam alqm imperare*; he ordered his soldiers not to, etc., *milibus suis jussit, ne, etc.* (with subj.). Orderly, adj. (1) = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (arranged with precision); an — life, *vita disposita*; adv. *composite, disposite, descripte* (opp. *confuse, Cic.*), *ordine, ordinatum* (but *ordinate* is not a very good word); to tell any thing in an — manner, *alqd ordine narrare*; to arrange in an — way, *alqd componere* (e.g. the state, *republicam*), *alqd digerere* (e.g. a library, *bibliothecam*); to march —, *compositos instructosque procedere*; (2) = fond of order (of persons), *diligens* (in general), *attentus ad rem* (in domestic affairs), *fragi* (for *fragilis*, which is not used in

good prose; frugal; who keeps good hours, opp. *inequam*, esp. of slaves), *sobrius* (temperate), *comb. frugi ac sobrius*; adv. *diligenter, frugaliter, sobrie*; see *Methidical*.

Ordinal, adj., — number, *numerus ordinarius* (gram.). Ordinal, n. *formula sacrorum*.

Ordinary, adj. *usitatus* (usual); see Customary, Common, Regular, Usual. Ordinary, n. (1) see Judge, Chaplain; (2) = meal, *cena*; to dine at an —, *cenare*. Professor in —, **professor ordinarius*.

Ordnance, n., see Artillery, Military; master-general of the —, perhaps **praefectus rei tormentarie summus*.

Ore, n. *æs, æris metallum* (χαλκός).

Organ, n. (1) in anatomy; the — of the ear, *auditis membra aurium*, n.; — of the voice, *vox*; a good — (of the voice), *voxis felicitas*; — of respiration, *spiritus viscerum*; interior —s of the body, *intestina viscera*; (2) in general, the — of speech, *lingua*; see *Meum*, Instrument; (3) in music, **organum pneumaticum*; it is playing, *sonat*; one who plays an —, *organist, *organedus*; bellows of an —, **foliis organi pneumatici*; — building, **organi constructio*, *organopæa*; — builder, **organi pneumatici aedificator* or **qui organum pneumaticum facit*; to play the —, **organo pneumatico canere*; works, pipe of an —, **organi pneumatici machinæ, fistula*. Organic, adj., e.g. — bodies, *animalia*, *ium*, n., or *nascitum*, *ium*, n.; — disease, *vitium naturæ*. Organize, v.tr. *ordinare* (to arrange), *constituere*, *componere* (to arrange in a definite manner); to — a school, college upon a new plan, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinare*; to — a state, *civilitatis statum ordinare*, *republicam constituere* or *componere*, *republicam legibus temperare*; a well-organized state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. Organization, n. *temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; physical and mental —, *quum corporis tum mentis temperatio*; — of the state, republic, *temperatio civitatis* or *republicæ, forma reipublicæ*; — of a school, college, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinate*. Organism, n. *natura et figura alicujus rei*.

Orgiæ, n. *baechanalium*, *ium*, n.

Orient, n., Oriental, adj., see East, Eastern.

Origin, n. *origo, ortus, fons* (source), *principium* (first beginning), *causa* (cause), *unde fit alqd* (whence a thing arises); without an —, *nullo generatus ortu*; to derive its — from, *ortum* or *natum esse ab alqd re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animorum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see Beginning, Birth, Cause, Source. Original, adj. *primus, principalis* (the first, e.g. cause, *causa*; meaning, *significatio*; *primævis* is late), *naturalis* (natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); the — meaning of a word, *ea verbi significatio in qua natum est* (Aul. Gell.); adv. *primo, principio, primitus*; — deeds, **tabula veræ*; — genius, *ingenium illustre*; that man is an — genius, *nil æquale est illi homini*; — will, **testamentum verum*; — cause, *ultima causa, causa principalis*; — beginning, *primordium, prima origo* (first origin, e.g. *urbis ejus*); — faculty, in the context *principium* (Cic.); — source, *fons*; the — source of all that exists, *a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur*; — abode, *antiqua sedes* (e.g. *Laestrygonum*); —, primitive tongue, **illa primo lingua*. Original, n. *exemplum primum* (— text, pattern; for which Cic. uses *ἀρχαῖοι*, and Pliny *archetypum*), *verba scriptoris ipsa* (— text), *chirographum* (*χειρογραφον*, the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic idea). Originality, n., *render* in general by Original; — of genius, *proprietas* (peculiarity), *indoles nativa* (natural talent), *irreventionis felicitas* (fertility of invention); his orations show — of genius, but as yet little developed and quite uncul-

tiated, *orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impositam et plane rudem*. Originate, v.tr., see Create, Produce, Begin; v.intr., to — in or from a thing, *oriri* or *exoriri* ab aliqua re, emanare or fluere de or ex aliqua re, *proficisci* ab aliqua re (to proceed, spring from), *fieri* or *effici* or *sequi* or *consequi* ex aliqua re (to be the consequence of); to — with a person, or *ignem accipisse* ab aliquo.

Ornament, n. *decus* (adorning by its innate beauty), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *decus et ornamentum*; *insigne* (honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum*, or *decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta sanctorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen*; an — of virtue, merit, *insigne virtutis, laudis*; virtue is the only real —, *ei cum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostri ætatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci* or *ulti rei decori* or *ornamento esse*, *decus asferre alci* or *ulti rei*. Ornament, v.tr., see Adorn, Decorate. Ornamental, adj., render by verbs.

Ornithology, n. **ornithologia* (technical).

Orphan, n. *orbis*, fem. *orba* (bereft of parents), *pupillus*, fem. *pupilla* (a ward); an orphan in respect of father, mother, *orbis (orba) patris, matris*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbati parvulus*; money belonging to — wards, *pecunia pupillaris*; asylum for —s, *orphanotrophium* (*ὀρφανοτροφίον*, late); master of an asylum for —s, foster-father of —s, *orphanotrophus* (*ὀρφανοτρόφος*, late). Orphan, adj. *orbis, orbatus, parentibus* or *batas* (bereft of parents).

Orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (*ὀρθόδοξος*, late, Jet.), in pure Latin **veram Christi legem sequens*, **veræ legis Christianæ studiosus* (both of persons), **veræ legi Christianæ conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). Orthodoxy, n. **orthodoxia* (*ὀρθοδοξία*, theological term), in pure Latin **veræ Christianæ legis studium*; to doubt any one's —, **dubitare num alqs veram Christi legem sequatur*.

Orthoepy, n. **vera loquendi ratio*.

Orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (knowledge of —), *formula ratiocine scribendi* (as a system; both as circuml. for the Greek *ὀρθογραφία*). Orthographical, adj., render by *recte scribere*, e.g. — rules, **recte scribendi præcepta*.

Ossier, n. *salix viminalis* (L.).

Ossify, n. **faleo ossifragus* (L.).

Ossify, v.tr. in *os* (or in *ossa*) *transire*. Ossification, n., render by *Ossify*.

Ostentation, n. *ostentatio*; see Show.

Ostentatious, adj., see Vain, Haughty.

Ostensible, adj. *quod ostendi potest*. Ostensive, adj., render by *ostendere*.

Osteology, n. **osteologia* (technical).

Jetracism, n. *testarum suffragia quod Athenienses ὑστρακισμὸν vocabant*, or simply *testarum suffragia -orum*, n.; to be banished by —, *testarum suffragiis* e civitate *ejici*.

Ostich, n. *struthiocamelus* (*στρουθιοκάμηλος*; *struthius* is very late); from the —, *struthio-camelinus*.

Other, adj. *alter* (the —, one of the two, opp. *uterque*, both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas*; who does nothing for the sake of another, *qui nihil alterius causâ facit*), *ceterus*, *religuis* (the —; *ceterus* and *ceteri* represent the — part as acting reciprocally with the first; *religuis* or *religui* simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used), *secundus* (second), *diversus* (quite different), *alienus* (belonging to some one else,

foreign). Others, *alii* (*ἄλλοι*); the others, *ceteri*, *reliqui* (*οἱ ἄλλοι*). If — is = to one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* (only in the silver age, *alius* or *novus*, e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*; all —s, *omnes alii, ceteri* (all the remainder); all the — things, *ceterum omne* (which one possesses, *alia omnia*; many, several — things, *alia multa, alia plura* (not *multa alia*, etc.); on the — hand, *versus* (again), *a contrario* (on the contrary); in — words, *commutatis verbis* (to say, *dicere*); the — (i.e. the female) —s, *mulieres*; the — world, *or bis notus* (newly discovered), *inferi*, *infera loca* (infernal regions); to put on — shoes and clothes, *calceos et vestimenta mutare*. See One, Another. Otherwise, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioqui* (in other respect), *quod nisi ita est or sit, quod nisi ita esset* (if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences). See Like.

Ought, v. aux., render by the fut. pass. part. by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see Must), or by *licet* (of persons), e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licet hoc facere*; you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *hæc via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have ingored as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumelias onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; very often in this sense the perf. pass. part. is used after *oportet*, to imply that the action would yet have continued in its results, e.g. they — to have satisfied the wishes of the youth, *adolescens morem gestum oportuit*. See Must, Oblige.

Our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostri* (those of — party, household, country, etc.), *nostriates* (— countrymen); — Cicero (just mentioned), *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrâ (or nostri) causâ, propter nos*; for our part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*). Ourselves, pron., see We, Self.

Out, adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, in, on the inside); out or outwards may be also rendered by *foris, foras, peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe out, *exspirare*, *respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to remain —, *non edicere*; to stay — all night, *abnoctare*; to break —, *ex loco, vinculis carceris impere*; to break — in anger, *atomachum, iram effundere*; not to do so, *iracondiam cohibere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; a disease breaks —, *morbus, viam morbi inuenit*; tears break —, *lacrimæ erumpunt, prorumpunt*; to break — into laughter, in *risus* (eachinnes) *effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; a breaking —, *eruptio*; to spread —, *pendere, expandere, sternere*; to be spread —, *diffundi per locum*; a tree spread —, *arbor patulis diffunditur ramis*; the vine spread —, *vitis serpit multiplici lapsu et erratice*; to bring —, *efferre*; to put —, *extinguere*; to last —, *perdurare*; to draw —, *extendere*, a discourse, sermon longus *producere*; to think —, *excogitare*; to serve —, *emereri, stipendia conficere*, to twist —, *extorquere*; to thresh — (corn), *e spicis grana excutere*; to stretch —, *distendere*; to go —, *exire*; to run —, *excurrere*; to fall —, *cadere*; to fall — well, *bene, prospere cadere*; — ill, *male cadere*; to fall —, = disagree, *rizari cum aliquo, inimicitias suscipere cum aliquo*; to flow —, *effluere*; to fight —, *discedere pro re, debellare*; they have fought it —, *debellatum est*; to fly —, *evolare, evolare*; to search —, **exquirere, perquirere*; to eat —, *exedere*; to carry —, *exerere, exportare*; to give —, *promere*; to pour —, *effundere, profundere*; to hold —, *perdurare*; in misfortune, **malis non cadere*; to cut —, *excidere* (a way through mountains, *viâ inter montes*); to cut — a statue, *scalpere, exculpere*; to lift —,

emovere; to choose —, *legere, eligere*; to choose — soldiers, *delectum habere*; to hear —, *usque ad finem audire*; to come —, *exire, egredi*; to get — (= to be made known), *emanare in vulgus, efferré foras*; to let — (= to make known), *evulgare*; to set —, (= to start), *proficisci*, (= to display, as goods for sale) *proponere merces*; to select —, *eradicare*; to find —, *exporare, incensare*; to laugh — of, *deridere*; to let (go) —, *emittere foras*; to let — hatred, *iram effundere*; to run —, *excurrere, promittere*; as a promontory, *promontorium in mare excurrere*; to lay —, *exponere*, (= to spend) *pecuniam expendere pro algo*; to lend —, *mutuum dare*; *pecuniam alicui ferre dare*; on good security, *certis (rectis) nominibus pecuniam collocare*; at two (three, four, five) per cent., *binis (ternis, quaternis, or quinis) centesimis*; at good interest, *grandi fenore*; to lend — on the land, *in solo collocare*; to make —, *interpretari, excogitare, exquirere*; to measure —, *metiri, dimetiri, admetiri*; to take —, *eximere, excipere*; to pump —, *exaurire* (a vessel, *sentinam*); to tear —, *erellere*; to root —, *radicare, extirpare, radicitus exellere*; to root — a superstition, *superstitionem funditus tollere*; to root — a nation, *gentem excidere*; to root — a family, *stirpem interimere, domum vacuum facere*; to call —, *pronunciare, declarare, exclamare, conclamare*; to saw —, *serrâ secare*; to say —, *edicere, indicium facere, testificari, profiteri*; to suck —, *exsugere*; to suck the blood — of a wound, *exsugere vulnus*; to send —, *emittere*; to shoot —, *jaculari, ejaculari* (as a plant) *gemmare, pullulare*; the trees shoot —; *gemmae proveniunt*; to sleep —, *edormire*; to shut —, *excludere*; to shut — some one from the city, *menibus alqm excludere*; — from an office, *excludere alqm honore magistratus*; = to expel (as from a society), a casti alqm *removere*; to deck —, *ornare, exornare*; to deck — a room with pictures, *cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare*; — the walls with marble, *parietes marmoribus excolere*; the heaven is decked — with stars, *distinctum et ornatum caelum astris*; to deck — your style, *orationem exornare*; — a narrative, *narrationem gratia exornare*; to cut —, *excidere*; = to prune —, *putare*; to write —, *exscribere, transcribere, transferre*; to shake —, *excitare*; to cry —, *clamitare*; to set —, *ire, contendere*; to pour —, *effundere, profundere*; to swell —, *sinuare*; to sweat —, *exsudare*; to see — (that is, to the end, e.g. a play), *fabulam ad finem usque spectare*; to put — (extinguish), *extinguere*; to put — goods for sale, *merces venales proponere*; to put — work to be done, *faciendum locare*; to put out, as in speaking, *interpellare, obloqui*; to stretch —, *tendere, distendere, pandere*; to spew —, *vomere, evomere*; to play —, *ludum ad finem perducere*; to spin —, *deducere, uberius disputare de re*; to speak —, *enunciare, clare, (magna) voce dicere, proloqui*; his face speaks — his joys, *luctus ejus prodit gaudia*; how, your love for me speaks — in your letter: *litteræ istæ quantum habent declarationem amoris tui* / to spring —, *exsilire, prosilire*; to fit —, *instruere, ornare re*; to stand —, *endure, pati, perpeti, ferre, sustinere rem*, (= not to yield) *non succumbere, durum (duriorem) or inezorabilem præbere se*; to die —, *funeribus vacuum fieri extingui*; a family that has died —, *domus continuatis funeribus vacua facta*; to knock —, *excutere*; to knock — an eye, *oculum elidere*; to turn —, *excludere, expellere, ejicere*; to drive —, *extirpare, extrudere*; to drive any one — of a city, *alqm e civitate exturbare*; — into exile, *in exsilium ejicere*; to stretch —, *porrigere, protendere*; to stretch one's self — on the grass, *se abicere in herbâ*; to strike —, *deferre, cradere*; to strike — a person's name, *nomen alicui eximere de tabulis*; to run —, *excurrere, vagari*; to fight —, *designare, depugnare pugnam*; to scatter — or strewn, *spargere, dispergere, serere*; — the seed of discord, *serere causam discordiarum, discordias serere*; to study —, *excogitare, cogitatione invenire*; to carry —,

efferre, exportare; to be carried —, *lactis gestari*; to tread —, *excucere, calcando restringere*; to go — of the house, *foras ire*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*; to be — of doors, *foras esse*; to be — of one's mind, *sui (mentis) non competent esse, non apud se esse, (from joy) lætitia exsultare, efferré, (from anger) præ iracundia non esse apud se, (from fright) metu exanimatum esse*; to be — of condition to, *acquirere, non posse*; — of season, *alicio (haud opportunò) tempore, intempestive*. Out (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), e or ex (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go out of the ship; so *ex urbe, e vitâ*; compare *extorque* arma e manibus; *ejicere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), de (e.g. *de civitate alqm ejicere*, to expel any one out of the city; so *de lecto decidere*, to jump out of bed), extra (properly outside of, opp. *intra*, within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxium, ruinam, quotidianam consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes "out of" has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case, e.g. *navi egredi*, to go out of the vessel (so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, e, ex, t, ab, alio propter and præ (e.g. — of fear, *præ metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *merito coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to be — one's mind, *sui or mentis non competent esse, non apud se esse*; to be — one's mind for joy, *lætitia exsultare, efferré*; from anger, *præ iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — one's mind, *perturbari*; — time, *alio* or *haud opportuno tempore, intempestive*.

Outbid, v.tr. *licitatione vincere*; he who —, *penes quem licitatio remansit*.

Outbreak, n. *eruptio*.

Outcast, n. *qui ejectus est, exsul, exlorris*.

Outcry, n. *clamor, vociferatio, voces, exclamatio*.

Outdo; v.tr. *superare, vincere alqm*.

Outer; adj. (outward), *externus* (exterior naves), *externus* (res *externa*, Cic.; so *externum*, n., outer things, opp. *interiora*); the — circle, *orbis exterior*. See *Exterior*, *External*.

Outface, v.tr. *impudentia vincere*.

Outgo, v.intr. *præcedere, præcurrere alqm*.

Outgrow, v.intr. *annis superare*.

Outlandish, adj. *externus, peregrinus* (a foreigner), *adrentitus* (an immigrant).

Outlast, v.tr. *diutius durare*.

Outlaw, n. *proscriptus, relegatus, exsul, exlex* (bound by no law); *Outlawry, n. proscriptio*. To outlaw, v.tr. *proscribere*. See *Proscribe*.

Outlet, n. *exitus*.

Outline, n. *lineamenta* (e.g. *in operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the outlines of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*).

Outlive, v.tr. *superare alicui* (Justin.; so *expeditioni, Florus*), *superare* (vita), *superesse*. See *Survive*.

Outlying, adj. *extra mœnes, longinquus* (far removed), *extexus*; comb. *exterus* (hostis) *alque longinquus*.

Outnumber, v.tr. *numero* (numeris) or *computatione superare, multitudine superare*.

Outpost, n. *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium, manuum, propugnaculum oppositum barbaris, propugnacula imperii*); to employ an —, *propugnaculo uti*.

Outrage, n. *atrox injuria, contumelia*. To outrage, v.tr. *alicui offerre injuriam, alqm injuria or contumelia afficere, probis conficere, maledicta in alqm conferre*. Outrageous, adj. *ferox, inhumanus, furibundus, contumeliosus*; to be —, *furere, insanire, in maledicta effriri*.

Outride, v.tr. *equitando superare alqm*. Outrider, n. *apparitor*; place for —, *apparitorum*; the service of —, *apparitura*.

Outright, adv. *venitus, prorsus, omnino*.

Outroar, v.tr. clamando alqm superare.
 Outtium, v.tr. alqm cursu superare or vincere; fig. excedere. See Outstrip.
 Outsail, v.tr. nāvigando superare alqm.
 Outshine, v.tr. fulgore superare or vincere alqm or alqd.
 Outside, adj. *exterior*; as a noun, the —, *externa-orum*, n. (opp. *interna*), *superficies* (the surface); e.g. *aquā, testudinum, corporum*, forma *externa*, species; on the —, *extrinsecus* (cf. *obscure*, opp. *intrinsecus*, ex or ab *interiore parte*).
 Outspread, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands, *supplicibus manibus*.
 Outstrip, v.tr. *præcurrere alqm, alci ille præcipere* (a good deal, *longius spatium*); to have outstripped a person, *alqm antecessisse* or *præcurrisse, alqm post se reliquisse, superavisse, prægressum alqm assequi*.
 Outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.
 Outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.
 Outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm prævertere*.
 Outward, adj. *exterus, externus*; adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; — advantages, *bona externa*; an — show, species; u ship — bound, **navis ad externas nationes destinata*. See Exterior, External.
 Outweigh, v.tr. *præponderare*; e.g. *ne equitate turbata mundus præponderet* (Sen.); *in alterum latus præponderans sarcina* (App.); so fig. *honestas præponderat*.
 Outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (to deceive), *astutiā vincere* (to surpass in cunning).
 Outworks, n. *munimenta exteriora*.
 Oval, adj. **ex longo rotundus, oratus* (like an egg). Oval, n. **figura ex longo rotunda* (according to Col.).
 Ovary, n. **ovarium* (technical).
 Ovation, n. *ovatio*; see Triumph.
 Oven, n. *furnus* (for baking); to heat the —, *furnum calefacere*; see Stove, Furnace.
 Over, prep. and adv. = immediately above, *super, supra* (*super*, opp. *infra*), e.g. *ensis super cervicem pendet*, the sword hangs — the head (so *super navi turrim effectam*, Cæs.); used also of time, *nocte super mediā*, at midnight (so *super cenā loqui*), also = about, concerning, *hac super re scribam ad te* (Cic.); *super tali causā missi* (Nep.). It is used with the acc. as well as the abl. (1) of place, e.g. *agua super montium juga concreta erat* (Liv.); (2) of locality, *super flumen instruit aciem* (Liv.); *situs super flumen* (Liv.); *cubabat super regem* (Curt.); (3) of time = during, e.g. *super cenam* (at dinner), *super cinum* (so our “— your wine”); (4) = beyond, *famosissima super ceteras cava*; *super omnia*, above all. *Supra* is used as an adverb and a preposition; as adv. (1) of place, e.g. *omnia hæc quæ supra et subter* (over and under) *unum esse* (Cic.); comparative *superius, piscina superius construenda*; (2) of time, *uti supra* (above or before) *demonstravimus*; (3) of a mass, *ager fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptus*; (4) = beyond or further, *dialogos confeci et absolute nescio quam bene, sed ita accurate ut nihil possit supra* (Cic.); as prep. (1) of place, e.g. *ille qui supra nos habitat* (Plaut.); especially of geographical position, e.g. *Syene est supra Alexandriam*; fig. = to surpass, e.g. *supra alqm ire*; (2) of time, *supra septingentesimum annum*; (3) of masses, *supra millia viginti*; (4) = beyond, *supra modum* (so *vires, morem, humanam formam, humanam fidem, dominatio quæ supra leges se esse velit*, to be more powerful than). **Hostes supra caput sunt*, the enemy is — our head (that is, is very near, at our heels); to be — any one, *alci præcesse*. “Over” sometimes means to the other side of, *trans Apenninum colonias miserunt*, they sent a colony — the Apennines. “Over” = through, *per totam terram*, — the whole land. It is all — with me, *actum est de me*. To look —, *oculis lustrare, contueri*; to think —, *cogitare* or *meditari de re*; — all carefully, *omnia diligenter perspicere*; to go —, *transire*; to send —, *trajicere, transmittere, transportare*; to fly —, *transvolare*; to run — in reading, *legendo percurrere*; to pass — (not to punish), *præterire silentio*; = not to mention, *nedicam quod, etc.*; = not to leave a share of property to, *præterire alqm, repulsum dare alci*; = to desert, *ad hostes transire*; — to any one, *desicere ad alqm*; to hang —, *impendere, imminere*; to leap —, *transilire*; to get —, *alqm alqm re inducere, prævalere*; — yourself, *se ipsum (animum) vincere*; to read —, *cognoscere, recognoscere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; to hand — (as to the future), *litteris custodire*; to reckon or count —, *computare, ad calculos vocare*; to talk —, *persuadere alci*; to ride —, *equo procurrere*; to run —, **currendo sternere*; to ship —, *transcurrere, transportare*; rush —, *præcipitem ruere*; swim —, *transnatare*; sail —, **navigando superare*; leap —, *transilire*; boil —, *ebullire*; to shoot —, *trajicere telum*; — a wall, *murum trajicere*. His anger was —, *ira consederat*; the fright being —, *pacore sedato*; when his passion is —, *quum deferverit ira*; the affair being —, *re confecta*; when he sees that the summer is —, *ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse*; the rain is —, *pluere desit*; the matter is all —, *transacta est res*; all —, *totus*, e.g. *totus in amore est* (Ter.); he is all — in love (so *sum vester totus*). “Over” = too much, *nimis, nimium, nimium, ultra modum*; — easy, *justo facilius*; — and above; *super hæc, insuper*; to be —, *redundare, superesse*; — and over again, *iterum ac sepius*; — against, *ex adverso, e regione* (with dat., — us, nobis). “Over” is sometimes rendered by *in*, e.g. *pater habet potestatem in filiis*, the father has power — his children; so *nihil tibi in me est juris*, you have no power or jurisdiction — me.
 Overact, v.tr. **plus quam satis est facere, nimium esse in re*.
 Overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, absterre, coercere, comprimere*.
 Overbalance, v.tr. *præponderare*; see Outweigh.
 Overbear, v.tr. *alqm frangere, vincere, superare*.
 Overbearing, adj. *arrogans, insolens*. Overborne, *victus, fractus*.
 Overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.
 Overboard, adj. **de nave dejectus, *in mari*; to be —, **in mari esse*.
 Overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.
 Overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.
 Overburdened, adj. *prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.
 Overcast, adj. *obnubilus* (*obnubila tenebris loca*).
 Overcharge, v.tr. (1) = to put too high a price, **nimium imponere pretium, nimio vendere*; (2) = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se ingurgitare*; *se vino ciboque onerare*.
 Overcoat, n. *amiculum*; to put on an —, *superinducere alqd*.
 Overcome, v.tr. *vincere, devincere, superare, profligare*; not to be —, *inexpugnabilis, insuperabilis, invictus*.
 Overdo, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (yourself); to — a thing, **nimium laborem in rem conferre, nimium esse in re*.
 Overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.
 Overdrink, v.intr. *nimium bibere, rino se obruere*.
 Overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.
 Overflow, n. *inundatio fluminis, eluvio, deluvium* (post-Aug.); the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffuit, flumen alveum excedit*. To overflow, v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*; continual rains, —ing all the plains, *imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes*; v.intr. *redundare, exundare*; the fountain —, *fons exundat*.
 Overgrow, v.intr. *super crescere*; to be — with foliage, *frondibus contextum esse*.
 Overhang, v.intr. *imminere, impendere*.

Overhear, v.tr. *subaudire*.

Overlay, v.tr. *incubando opprimere* or *suffocare*, to — with gold, *inducere* (e.g. *aureum ligno*).

Overload, v.tr. *nimis* or *nimium onerare*, *onus nimis dare alicui imponere*. Overloaded, *nimis oneratus*, *pondere nimis gravi oppressus*, to be — with business, *negotio obritum esse*.

Overlong, adj. *prælongus*.

Overlook, v.tr. (1) = *oversee*, *certare*, *observare* (to watch), *custodire* (to guard), *præesse alicui* or *alicui rei* (to superintend), *inquirere in aliquid*, *scrutari aliquid* (to examine thoroughly), (2) = to pardon, *alicui rei* or *alicui aliquid rei* *inimam dare* or *condonare*, *alicui rei* or *alicui aliquid ignorare*, *committere in aliquid* (to shut one's eyes, wink at); see *Indulgence*. Pardon, (3) = to pass by inadvertently, non-tidire, *præterire negligentia* (by want of notion in reading, etc.), *omittere*, *præteromittere* (to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished).

Overlooker, n. *custos*, *curator*, *præses*, *præfectus*, *exactor* (one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister*, *rector* (instructor), *præfectus moribus*, *censor* (of morals), *superintendentis* (of the stable-boys), *curator curiarum* (surveyor of the public roads), *ordinis* (in Rome, superintendant of the public buildings and police), *exactor operis* (work of the works); to appoint an —, *custodem ponere* or *apponere* or *imponere alicui rei*; to make a person —, *constituere*, *præficeri* or *aliquid curatores em alii rei*, or merely *præficeri*, *præponere alicui rei*; the office of —, *custodia nimis*; *cura*, *præfectura*.

Overly, v.tr. *plus quam debetur aliquid*.

Overmuch, n. *additamentum*, *auctarium*, *nimium* (too much).

Overpower, v.tr. *opprimere*, *frangere*, *profigare aliquid*.

Overpress, v.tr. *aliquid opprimere*, *obruere*.

Overprize, v.tr. *plurim quam par est aliquid*.

Overrate, v.tr. *nimis* in *alicui rei* *tribuere*; to — one's self, *immodicum sui esse aestimatores*. Overrating, n. *immodica rei aestimatio*.

Overreach, v.tr. *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*, *dolus ductus*, *fraude capere aliquid*, he is overreached, *in fraudem decedit*.

Overrule, v.tr. = to be it down, *vincere*, *decernere*. Overruling Providence, *Providentia omnia administrans* or *gubernans*.

Overrun, v.tr. (1) = *outrun*, *cursu præterire*, (2) = to ravage, *populāre*, *vastare*.

Oversee, v.tr. *curare*, *procurare*. Overseer, n. *custos*, *curator*, *procurator*, — of the highways, *curator viarum*, — of the poor, *pauperum procuratores*. See *Overlook*.

Overshadow, v.tr. *obumbrare*, *inumbare aliquid*.

Overshoes, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.

Overshoot, v.tr. *jaculo*, or *agilitate scopum transgredi*, to — one's self, *consilia lala*.

Over sight, n. *error*, *erratum*, *incuria*; — of business, *curatio*, *procuratio*.

Overskip, v.tr. *prætermittere*, *præterire*.

Over sleep, v.intr. *nimis diu dormire*.

Over spread, v.tr. *obducere*, *operire*, *cooprire*.

Overstock, v.tr. *nimis implere*, *nimis emere*; to be —ed, *nimis redundare*.

Overstrain, v.tr. *nimis extendere*, *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.

Overstudy, v.intr. *pene mori in literarum studiis*.

Over t, adj. *apertus*, *manifestus*.

Overtake, v.tr. *asequi*, *consequi*. Overtaken, *præventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimi*.

Overtask, v.tr. *magis justo alicui primum injungere*.

Overtax, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

Overthrow, v.tr. (1) = to cast down, *profigare*, *demolire*; (2) = to demolish, *diruere*, *subvertere*, *demolire*; (3) = to defeat, *decernere*, *prostrare*, *opprimere*. Overthrow, n. *clades*, *strages*.

Overtop, v.tr. *eminere*, *præeminere*, *supereminere*.

Overture, n. (1) *conditiones ad aliquid agendum*

proposita, — of peace, *pacta conditiones*, to make —, *conditiones ferre* or *proponere*; (2) to an opera, *di amatae musicae exordium*.

Overturn, v.tr. *avertere*, *subvertere aliquid*.

Overvalue, v.tr. *nimium pretium adscribere rei*; to — your power, *virtutem fiduciam ostendere*.

Overweigh, v.intr. *præponderare*, *propendere*.

Overwhelm, v.tr. *obruere*, *immergere*. Overwhelmed, part. *obrutus*, *merus*, *demersus*, — with grief, *dolore* or *tristitia* *oppressus*.

Otherwise, adj. *qui periculis videri nulli, navitus*; to be —, *nimium nullum scire*.

Overborn, adj. e.g. — with age, *etate* or *senio confectus*.

Overwrought, adj. or part *nimis elaboratus* (wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (worn down by labour).

Overzealous, adj. *nimis studiosus*.

Owe, v.tr. *debere* (to be in debt; to any one, *alicui*); to — something to a person, *debere alicui aliquid* (in general, of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, pecuniary; gratitude, *gratiam*, compensation, *miscericordiam*); to — much money, *esse alieno demersum* or *obritum esse*; to — any one a great deal, *gratum pecuniam alicui debere* (lit.), *multa alicui debere* (fig.); to — nobody a farthing, *debere nummum nulli*, to — any one an answer, *nondum respondisse alicui* (to one who asks a question orally), *nondum ad epistolam* or *litteras alicui respondisse* (to a letter). Owning, adj., see *Due*.

Owl, n. *ulula*, *noctua* (both = screech —); like an —, *nocturnus* (e.g. *oculi*).

Own, adj. (1) = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., or by *ipsum* or *meus ipse*, etc., e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsum* (or *suum ipsum*) *manuscriptum esse*, *ipse scripsit*; I ran it with my — eyes, *ipse oculis*, *pro sensu oculi*, *huc oculis* *oculorum* *vidi* (Com.), I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsum principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *mea culpa*; by my — exertions, *meo (suo, etc.) studio* (also with *ut dicatur* added, *proprio studio* should be avoided), (2) = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with *geni*, in other writers also with *dat*), *peculiaris* (whit one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (relating to one's family or home), *combi domesticis et privatis* (e.g. *domesticis et privatis* *rebus*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicis*), *privus* (belonging to any one individually); here also the possessive pron. are very often sufficient, to which *proprius* may or may not be added, e.g. to sell with one's — ring, *suo anulo* *signare*, to bewail one's — misfortunes, *calamitatem propriam suam queri*, *dic's — house*, *redes peculiaris* (lit.); one's — servants, *mancipia*, *my*, *your* — people, *servants*, *mei*, *tui*, etc.; he has taken from us every thing that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quæ nostra erant propria*; they possess no kind of their —, *privati ac separati auri apud eos nihil est*; the rich man who sits in his — gallery, *dives quem dicit prius triremem*, (very rich has his — cover, *opercula sunt dolus pica*; made, written with my (your, etc.) — hand, *manu mea (tua, etc.) factus*, *scriptus*; a letter in my — handwriting, an autograph letter, *epistola quæ meâ manu scripta, litteræ autographæ* (Suet.); a letter written in his — handwriting, *litteræ ipsius manu scriptæ*, one's — handwriting, *chirographum* (*χειρογραφον*, e.g. verses in one's — handwriting, *rei sui ipsius chirographo scripti*; I will write it in my — handwriting, *meo chirographo aliar*); he built the temple of Æsculapius with his — hands, *Æsculapium ipse suis manu fecit*. Own, v.tr. (1), see *Acknowledge*, *Confess*; (2) see *Possess*, *Claim*. Owner, n. *possessor*, *dominus*, *lawful*, — *dominus justus*; to be the — of any thing, *possidere aliquid*, to be the — of a house, *redes peculiaris habere* (lit.) *Ownership*, n. *dominium*, *auctoritas*, *ius auctoritatis* (legal title to any thing, e.g. *auctoritas*).

tas fundi), *mancipium*, *jus mancipii* (right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

Ox, n. *bos*, *taurus*; ox-eyed, **oculus taurinus*; — blood, *sanguis taurinus*; — skin, *corium taurinum*; — fat, *sebum tauri*; — flesh (caro) *bubula* (beef); a dealer in oxen, *negotians boarius*; to trade in —, **bores venditare*; a driver of —, *bubulus*. See Bull.

Oxide, n. **oxygenium* (technical).

Oyster, n. *ostrea*, *ostreum*; belonging to —, *ostrearius*; full of —, *ostreosus*; bed of —, *ostrearium*, *ostreorium* *vicarium* (artificial); — bread, bread eaten with —, *panis ostrarius*; — dealer, **ostrarius*; — shell, *testa*; to open an — shell, *testam discungere*; the hard white of an — or other shell-fish, *spondylus*.

PACE, n. *gradus*; *passus* (the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet, calculated at 10' 10" per foot), *gressus* (the act of making strides, walk); of a horse when it puts down its feet, one after the other, *gradus solutis* (Varr. in Non.), *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to keep — with any one, *aleis gradus aquare* (lit.), *parem esse alei* (fig., to be equal to any one); see Step. Pace, v. intr. *grati* (to walk with an equal and bold step), *cadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere*, *ingredi* (to walk about); see March, Walk; v. tr. **passibus metiri* alqd. Pacer, n. *equus solutarius* (Sen.), *equus cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to be a —, *solutim incedere* (Lucil. in Non.).

Pacific, adj. by *pacis*, e.g. — propositions, *pacis conditiones*; see Peaceable; — Ocean, *Oceanus, mare Oceanum*. Pacification, n. *pacificatio*. Pacificator, n. *pacificator* (fem. **pacis reconciliatrix*), *pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.); to act as a —, **personam pacificam tueri*; to employ any one as a —, *reconciliatore pacis et disceptatore de his quæ in controversia cum alio* (e.g. *populo Romano*) *sunt, uti alio*. Pacify, v. tr. *placare* (a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare* (to restore peace, e.g. to a province); see Appease.

Pack, v. tr. (1) *imponere in alqd* (to put or load into), *condere in alqd* or *alqd re* (to put into anything for the purpose of preservation, e.g. in casks, in *doliis*); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*, *alqd jungere alqd rei* (to inclose in a parcel); to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri*, *vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *vasa conelamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas, vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (to — closely); to — together in bundles or bales, in *fasciculos*, in *fascies colligare*; — ass, *asinus clitellarius* (lit.), *homo clitellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge); — cloth, **linteum emporeticum*; packing-paper, *charta emporetica*; to be useful as packing-paper, *involucris usum præbere*; — horse, **equus clitellarius*; — saddle, *clitella*; (2) = to send in haste, *avocare*. Package, n. *involucrum* (lit. covering, wrapper); see Parcel, Baggage, Luggage. — Packer, n. *basulus* (porter), *calo* (a soldier's slave, drudge), or by pack. Packet, n., see Parcel.

Pact, Paction, n. *pactio*, *pactum* (agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, the act; *pactum*, the terms of the agreement); see Contract.

Pad, see Cushion, Bolster.

Paddle, n. = the blade of an oar, *rudis, rudicula*. See Oar, Row, Splash.

Padlock, n., in the context *claustrum*.

Pagan, n. *epinicion* (ἐπίκινον).

Pagan, adj. *ethnicus* (ἔθνικος), in pure Latin *gentilis* (Ecl.); see Heathen. Paganism, n., see Heathenism.

Page, n. (1) *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regia cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer padagogianus* (Imperial Rome), *puer eminentis* (late Imp. Rome); the — at court, *puerorum regiorum cohors*, also *cohors regia*; to act, attend as a —, **pueri regii ministerio fungi* (in general), *ad regis epulas assistere* (at banquet); house for —, **domus in qua pueri regii habitant*, *padagogium* (Imp. Rome); governor of the —, *puerorum regiorum* or *puerorum padagogianorum magister*, *puerorum eminentium magister*; to be governor of the —, **educationi puerorum regiorum præesse*; (2) in a book, *pagina*; number of the —, **numerus pagina*; to mark the number of the —, **libelli singulas paginas numerare*.

Pageant, n. *pompa* (also fig. of pompast in words), *apparatus magnifici* (great preparations at public processions, etc.); to hold n —, *pompam ducere*. Pageant, adj., see Splendid, Showy.

Pail, n., see Bucket, Milk.

Pain, n. *dolor* (in general, of body and mind), *molestia* (grief), *desiderium* (grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatu* (of body and mind); very acute —, *acer morsus*; with great —, *non sine magno dolore*; to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovere*, *excitare*, or *incutere*); to any one, *alei*; to cause great and bitter —, *magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere* (to any one, *alei*), *dolorem quam acerbissimum alei incurrere*; to cause acute —, *quasi morsu quodam dolorem efficere*; to feel —, *dolores habere*, *doloribus affectum esse*, *conflitari doloribus* (with gen. of the part in, e.g. *capitis*); to feel a violent —, *ardere dolore*, *angi quodam præcipui dolore*; when a violent — seizes him, *dolorem quum admoventur facies* (Cic.), *quum quasi facies doloris admoventur* (Cic.); he feels the — the least, who, etc., *minimum dolorem capiti*, *qui*, etc.; to have, feel — constant —, *dolorem continuum habere*; to feel grieved at any thing, *dolere alqd re* or *de alqd re*; to suffer — through any body, *dolorem capere* or *percipere ex alio*; to be free from —, *dolore carere*; the — abates, *dolores remittunt*; the — increases every day, *dolores indies accrescunt*; to give way to —, *dolori parere*, *dolori indulgere*, *dolorem fovere*; to succumb under the —, *dolori succumbere*; to almost die with —, *dolore tabescere*; to be unable to bear the inward — caused through parting, *desiderium discidium ferre non posse*; to shake off —, *dolorem abstergere*; to renew the —, *dolorem refricare*; to take away or soothe the —, *dolorem finire* or *sedare* (of remedies); without —, *painless*, *dolore vacuus* or *vacans*, *dolore carens* (free from —, of persons and things), *non or nihil dolens* (feeling no —, of persons); to be without —, *dolore carere* or *carere*, *non or nihil dolere* (of persons only), also by *sine dolore*. Painlessness, n. *doloris vacuitas*, *indolentia*, *doloris priatio*, *non dolendi status* (all these terms used by Cic. as metaphysical technical terms), by circuml. with *dolore vacare* or *carere dolore*, or by *non dolere* or *nihil dolere*; e.g. Hieronymus declared — to be the highest [earthly] treasure, *Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit* (Cic.), *Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere* (Cic.); — is, according to the opinion of Epicurus, the highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere* (Cic.); entire —, *omnis dolor detractus, omnis doloris pri-*

ratio (Cic.), or by circuml. with *omni dolore carere*, e.g. Epicurus considered entire — to be the highest pleasure, *Epicurus placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem* (Cic.). *Painful*, adj. *vehemens* (causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil; a wound), *gravis* (serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (heartfelt, e.g. death), very —, *peracerbus* —, apprehensions, *acerbitates* —, sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man *li*, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quoque in loco quisque est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet*; it is very —, *valde dolendum est*; nothing more — could happen to me, *nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit*; adv. *vehementer*, *gravior*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*; to lament —, *dolentius deplorare*; to feel any thing —, *alqd dolere* or *acerbe ferre*, or *dolere et acerbe ferre*, *alqd aere* or *molestie ferre* (but not *gravior sentire*), *alqd re laborare* (to feel affected at any thing, e.g. *alienus malis*), *desiderio alqis rei ang* (to feel the absence of any thing —); to feel any thing most —, *magnam molestiam trahere* or *alqd re*, *magna molestia affici re* or *alqd re*, *magna molestia desiderare alqd* (the absence of any thing). *Pains*, *n.* = toll, *opera* (of one's own free will), *virtum contentio* (exertion of power), *labor* (labour, trouble, as caused by the latter, never = *opus*, i.e. task, work); comb. *opera et labor* (see Labour), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.); then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble), *studium* (zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *asperius, viz* (hardly); with great —, *multa opera*, *magna labore*, *multo labore et sudore*, *multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virtum contentione*, *omni ope atque opera*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, seldom *facili negotio*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully and with great —, *fide et opera*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare, nisi, eniti, contendere, ut, etc.*; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque opera* or *omni virtum contentione* *nisi* (or *eniti*), *ut, etc.*, *contendere et laborare, ut, etc.*, *eniti et contendere, ut, etc.*, *eniti et efficere, ut, etc.*; to take useless —, *operam perdere, oleum et operam perdere, operam* or *laborem frustra sumere*; to take much useless —, *multam operam frustra consumere*; to have to take great — over any thing, *operam sustinere in alqd re*; not to spare any —, *opera* or *labori non parcere*; see Toil, Trouble, Anxiety. *Painstaking*, see Laborious, Industrious. *Pain*, *v.tr. dolere* (e.g. of the head, foot); it — (grieves) me, *doleo alqd* or *alqd re* or *de alqd re*, *egre* or *gravior* or *molestie fero alqd*; any thing — me very much, *valde doleo alqd*, *acerbe fero alqd*, *doleo et acerbe fero alqd*; it — me to, etc., *doleo* or *agere* (*gravior* or *molestie*) *fero* with acc. and infn.; this it is that — me, to, etc., or that, etc. (*hoc mihi dolet* with acc. and infn. or with *quod*; it — me if (or when), etc., *doleo si, etc.*; it — me very much if (or when), etc., *doleo si acerbe fero, si, etc.*; see Distr., Afflict.

Paint, *v.tr.* (1) *pingere* (intr. and tr.) *depingere* (tr., to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effigere* (to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *simulacrum effigere ex vero*; to — any one's likeness, *alqm pingere, alqm coloribus reddere*; to — any one's likeness with a striking resemblance, *verum alqm imaginem reddere*; to — a dolphin in a forest, *apponere delphinum silvestri*; to — any thing in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate coloris alqd adumbrare*; (2) — to become with colour, *illuminare alqd alqd re*, *inducere alqd alqd re* (to lay on a ground colour), *inducere*

alqd alqd re or *alci rei* (to daub with); to — over with a brush, *penicillo alci rei colorem inducere*; to — any thing with colours, *colore illinere alqd*, *colorem inducere alci rei*; with different colours, **coloribus distinguere or variare et distinguere*; to — blue, **colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with wood, *omnes se Britanni citro inficiunt*; to — white (white-wash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*); *polire albo* (e.g. *pillatis, columnas*); to — with vermilion, *minio inducere* (e.g. *walls*), *minio illinere* (e.g. *faciem alqis*); to — a house, *expolire domum*; see Colour, Describe. *Paint*, *n.* *pingmentum, color*; to colour with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; see Colour, Dye. *Painter*, *n.* *pictor, pingendi artifex* (as artist); the greatest — of his age, *qui tum longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur*; academy of —, school of design, **pictorum schola*; a painter's or artist's studio, *officina pictoria* (or a painter's workshop); *Painting*, *n.* *pictura* (in general, also that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *pictura* (art of —), also *pictura*; colour for —, *pingmentum, color*; the blood of crocodiles is used as a colour in —, *crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur*; pencil or brush for —, *penicillus*.

Pair, *n.* *par* (of two persons or things in close connexion), *jugum* (lit. a yoke of oxen; then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.), *hini* (two at a time, two together, e.g. *dinox [scyphos] habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a pair (of glasses); I want this —), *utrinque* (this —, the — mentions it); by —, *bin* (e.g. *ajunt binos inveniri, maren, et feminam*, Plin.); perhaps a —, *unus et alter*; see Couple, Bruck. To — together, *copulare cum alqd re*. *Pair*, *v.tr.* *jugere, conjungere*; *v.intr.* *jugi, conjungi, se jugere, se conjungere*; see Match, Couple.

Palace, *n.* *domus regia*, or simply *regia* (royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *turris* (like *πόρτος*, every high building, hence also = palace, castle), *domus* (house in general, very often sufficient in the context); — yard, **arca* (a free, open space) *arceis* or *domis regie*.

Palate, *n.* *palatum*; a fine —, *subtile palatum, doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); a tasteless —, *palatum torpens*; see Taste, Relish; palatal sound, letter, **littera palati*. *Palatable*, adj. *jucundi saporis* (of pleasant taste), *suaris, dulcis* (sweet, pleasant), *sapidus* (late); to make a thing — with any thing, *alqd condire alqd re*; see Savoury, Relish.

Palatine, *n.* **comes palatini*; adj. by the genit. **comitis palatini*; the palace of the —, *domus palatina* (Imp. Rome). *Palatinate*, *n.* **palatinatus*.

Pale, adj. *pallidus, luridus* (black and blue), *cadaverosus* (cadaverous); of a —, almost cadaverous, look, *cadaverosa facie*; rather —, *subpallidus, pallens* (a little pale, pallish); very —, *perpallidus, exsanguis* (bloodless); — colour, *pallidus color, pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; his lips and nose are of an ugly — colour, *pallor labra et nares decolorat*; to become —, *pallescere, exspallescere, exalbescere* (to become white); he looked now red, now —, *modo erubuit, modo expalluit* — blue, *subcaeruleus*; — yellow, *subflavus* (yellowish), *luteus* (dirty-looking yellow). *Paleness*, *n.* *pallor, pallidus color, macula alba* (a white spot).

Pale, *Paling*, *n.* *palus* (in general), *sudes* (a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes* (stem of a tree, used as a stake), *trallus* (pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see Stake, Post, Jurisdiction, Territory. *Pale*, *v.tr.* (1) *al palum alligare* (persons and trees); — the vine, *vites palis adjungere* (to fasten with —), *vites palare*, comb. *palare et alligare, cinquem pedare*; impede (to prop). *Paling* of a vine, *impedatio*; *paling-work*, *pali* (in general). See Inclose.

Palette, *n.* **discus colorum*.

Pallade, n. *vallus, palus*; to surround with a — *callo mambre* or *ingere* or *circumdare, vallare*.
Pallading, n. *vallum, vallē*. See *Pale*.

Pall, n. (1) *pullum* (see *Mantle*), *vestis talaris* (Clo.), *vestis quæ defluit ad hos pedes* (formed analogous to *Virg.* = long robe); (2) = covering thrown over the dead, *ferale amiculum* (over the body), *legumentum capuli* (over the coffin). Pall, v. *intr.* *transcere* or *surgere* (to become rapid, of wine, etc.); v. *tr.* *lucum erodere, fatigare, defatigare* (any one's ardour); see *Vapil*, *Inspid*, *spiritless*, *Weakness*.

Pallet, n. = a small bed, *lectulus*.

Pallows, n. = *lectus stramenticulus*; the ancients had — *antiquis torus stramentis erat*.

Palliate, v. *tr.* (1) — any thing, *alqd involucria tegere et quasi velis obtendere*, also simply *velare alqd*; — any thing with, *præfendere alqd alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd alqd re*, *ceruatiōne alci rei tegere alqd* (to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, &c.); *alqd in alci rei amulationem conferre* (to hide under pretence, &c.); to try to — a thing, *elamentum alci rei quære* (post-Aug.); to — any thing wicked, *honestā præscriptiōne rem turpem tegere, rei deformi dare colorem* (both = to colour a fault); to — one's guilt with fine words, *ependibilia verba præfendere culpæ auri*; palliating, *speciosus* (adv. *speciosè*), *per speciem* (see *Cover*, *conceal*, *Extenuate*); (2) of diseases, perhaps by *marium* (see *terro modo tractare*). Palliation, n. *præscriptio* (pretence in order to palliate, &c.); *absolutio* (pretence, &c.); — of a disease, *res morbi curatio* (superficial treatment); see *Alipilate*, *Alivellate*. Palliative, n. *remedium spiritum propiandi*.

Pallid, adj., see *Pale*.

Palin, n. (1) see *Land*; (2) a plant, *palma* (= tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to gain the —, *palman accipere*; to prevent the — to any one (in token of victory), *dare alci palman*; one who has gained the — several times, *plurimum palmarum* (e.g. *gladiator*); adorned with —, *palmarum*; fruit of the — tree, *palma, palmula, dactylus* (*δάκτυλος*, date, late); producing —, *palmarum ferens* (poet. *palmarifer*); grove of —, *palmarum, locus palmaris* (haz.); kernel of the —, *palmarum*; — oil, *oleum palmarum*; — Sunday, *altes palmarum*; — wine, *vinum palmarum, vinum palmarum expressum*; — branch, *palma, palmo* (twines with leaves and fruit broken off from the tree).

Palin, v. *tr.* (1) in *palmo* confere; (2) to — off upon any one, *centonem alci arceis* (Com.), *hæmones alci* (absolute); to — lies upon any one, *operare alqm mendaciis*; he has palmed any thing upon him, *verba illi dedit*; people upon whom we may — any thing, *creduli*. See *Impose*.

Palpable, adj. (1) *quod sentire possumus*, see *Perceptible*; (2) *quod manu tridre possumus* or *possunt*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *quod comprehensum animis habemus, manifestum* (manifest), *evidens* (evident), *apertus* (open, clear), *conspicuitas* (as *manifestus* (e.g. *oculus*); adv. *manifesto*, *manifeste*, *apertè*, *apertè*; it is quite —, *plane, manifeste apparet*; it is quite — to me, *alqd manifeste comperi et manu tenere, alqd deprehenditur a me, alqd prehendo*; see *Gross*, *Courte*, *Plain*. Palpability, n. *certum, certitudinē*.

Palpitate, v. *intr.* *pulpare*; see *Beat*. Palpitation, n. *palpitatio, palpitatio* (only in the abl.).

Paltry, n. *debitus, claudius* (in the feet), *torpor* (slowness in the limbs). See *Paralyze*.

Paltry, adj., see *Miserable*, *Despicable*. Patri-ness, n. *tenelitas* (weakness), *miseria* (misery), *infelicitas* (unhappy condition); fig. see *Impia*, p. see *Impia* (worthless, silly things), *nugæ* (trifles), *stultitia* (foolish things).

Paraper, v. *tr.*, see *Perd*, *Quit*.

Pamphlet, n. *libellus, libellus memorialis* (memoir, post-Aug.); to issue —, *libellos dispergere*.

Pamphleteer, n. = *libellorum scriptor*.

Pan, n. *sartago* (for *sartaginis*), *sextarium* (syring —), *continua* (dying-vat), *receptaculum pulvis*

pyrit (of a gun); *acclabulum* (in anatomy, = pan in the joints of bones); — of the knee, *patella* (poet., *orbis genuum*, &c.).

Pandect, n. *pandectæ* (Imperial Rome).

Pander, v. *intr.*, see *Gratify*, *Flatter*.

Pane, n. *vitreus orbis* (round), the reading in fact, but in the meaning glass-globe, *vitreum quadratum* (square, according to Vapilæus, who uses *theca quadratura*); to put in a —, *vitreum orbem* or *vitreum quadratum insere*; window —, *orbis vitreus* (round); *vitrea quadrata* (square).

Panegyric, n. *laudatio*, upon any one, *alci* (speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus, laudes*, upon any one, *alci* (praise); *elogium*, in this sense, and *encomium* (see *laud*); — upon one deceased, *laudatio mortui* (in general); in late writers, *panegyricus*, *laudatio funebria, laudes funebres* (funeral oration, necrology, notice in an obituary); to pronounce a — upon any one or upon any thing, *alqm laudare, dicere de alci laudibus, alci or alci rei laudes dicere*; in the course of conversation, *acromenium cum admiratione laudum alci instituire*; to pronounce a splendid — upon any one's deeds, *ornare res alci dicitis laudibus*; to write a — upon any one or any thing, *laudationem* or *laudum alci or alci rei scribere*; to publish a — upon any one, *laudes alci edere*. Panegyrist, n. *laudator* (in general, *scilicet laudator*), *prædicator* (loud and in public, *præco* (herald of any one's praise), *buccinator* (contemptuously, one who trumpet forth, e.g. any one's glory, *alci exaltationis*); to be under a —, *se ipsum laudare, prædicare de se ipso, alqd ipsum prædicare*. Panegyric, v. *tr.* *laudare alqd, prædicare alqd or de alqd re*.

Pancel, n. (in architecture), *area* (area; also shield, in heraldry), *lacuna* (a hollow), *interstitionum, intercolumnium* (square compartment, in the ceilings of rooms).

Pang, see *Sting*, *Anguish*, *Agony*.

Panle, n. *terror* qui *panem* appellatur, or *terror* *etiam lymphaticus*; to cause a —, *obscure alci terrorem, qui panem appellatur*; see *Bright*.

Pannel, n. (1) see *haddle*; (2) see *Empannel*.

Pannet, n. *panarium* (bread-basket); a small —, *panariolum*.

Panoply, n., see *Armour*.

Panorama, n., perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*.

Pansey, n., perhaps *niola tricolor* (Is). Pant, v. *intr.* of the heart, see *Palpitate*, *Beat*; to — for breath, *agere lucere spiritum*.

Panther, n. *panthæra* (Latinized from *παῖς*) or *pardalis* (*παρδαλις*, both in general), *pardalis* (*παρδαλις*, chiefly the male); the African —, *Africanus* (see *panthæra*); of the —, *pantherinus* (*παρδαλινος*); the — color, *panthæra eurus*; — skin, *pellis pantherina*; spot on the — skin, *pardorus macula*; — stone, *pardallos* (*παρδαλινός*).

Pantomime, n. *pantomimus* (*παρδαλινός*, one that expresses his meaning by mute actions); *pantomimus*; to represent a —, *pantomimam agere*. Pantomimic, *pantomimicus*, adj. *pantomimicus*; to express any thing in a — manner, *alqd gesticulat* (post-Aug.); see *Mime*.

Pantry, n. = *armarium panis* (where bread is kept), *armarium promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

Pap, n. (1) *papilla, ubi*; see *Beard*; (2) = soft food for infants, *pala densior, pullula* (gruel); (3) of fruit, *caro*. To give — to any one, *carere* or *pultulam*, &c. *prohibere alci, cibare alqm* (to feed).

Papa, n. *pater*; see *Father*.

Papacy, n. = *pontificatus*, *pontificia dignitas*, *papatus* (dignity of the pope), *pontificia Romanæ doctrina* or *lex* (popery); during the —, *apud pontifices*. Papal, adj. = *papisticus*, *pontificius*. Pontifically, *papalis*. Papist, n. = *adversarius pontificis Romani*, *ecclæa pontificis Romani instituta*, *sequeus*, *legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

Paper, *n.* (1) as material for writing upon, *charta* (χαρτί, βιβλίον, properly made from the papyrus), then any kind of writing material; only poets use *papyrus* in this sense; **charta lintea* (made from linen rags), **charta papyracea* (from the papyrus); the two latter terms used at the present day, to distinguish the material from which the paper is made, in describing MSS.; coarse —, *charta scabra*; glazed —, *charta dentata*; — of larger size, *charta major*, *charta majore modulo*, *macrocollum* (the latter with regard to the — of the ancients, who used the following kinds, *charta hieratica* [i.e. *charta quoddam genus subtilius, religiosius tantum voluminibus dictatum, ab ipso, sacer*], *Augusta*, *Liciana*, *Claudia*, the *cl. Cl.* being considered the best); — of a less size, *charta brevier*, *charta brevioris formæ*; — in oblong folio, *charta transversa*; post —, bank post —, letter —, **charta epistolaris* (as in inscription to Martial, 14, 11); with the ancients, letter —, *charta Augusti*; packing —, *charta emporelica*; — unfit for writing upon, *charta scribendo inutilis*; a quire of —, *scapus* (τοῦτο βιβλίον, fortasse quia olim in volumen [in a roll, volume] convolvebantur, e.g. *evectantur sole plagule, atque inter se junguntur, nunquam plures scapo quam vicena*, Plin., i.e. a quire of 20 sheets, not of 24 as now); a sheet of —, *plagula chartæ*; a bit or scrap of —, *scida*, *scidula* (better than *scheda*, *schedula*); to commit to —, draw upon —, *litteris mandare* or *consignare* alqd; (2) = written on, *wilting*, *charta*, *scriptum*; the — betrays us, *charta ipsa nos tradit*; to read off the —, *dicere de scripto, orationem* or *sermone ex libello habere*; to be written on —, in *tabulis inclusum esse*; this fleet exists only on —, **hæc classis non cursu et remis, sed sumptu tantum et litteris navigat*; papers (i.e. written —, *scripta*, *litteræ*, *epistolæ*, *libelli*, *tabellæ*; public —, *tabule publicæ*; small —, *chartula* (also = close writing); *scida* or *scidula* (see before); of —, *chartaceus* (lit., from — of the papyrus, e.g. *MS. codex, not papyraceus* = made of the papyrus); — money, currency, **pecunia chartacea, tessera nummaria* (in ancient times papers distributed among the people, on producing which they received money from the public treasury); — trade, **negotium chartarium*; to carry on —, *exercere*; — merchant, — dealer, *chartarius* (late); he is a —, **chartus vendit* or *vendit*; *papier maché*, **massa chartacea*; — manufacturer, *chartarius* (late); to be a —, **officinam chartariam exercere*; — mill, *officina chartaria*; little bits of —, *chartæ resgemen*, *scula* or *scidula* (see before); — hanging, *tapex -ētis*, *m. (rūrnc)*, or Latinized *tapetum*; maker of — hangings, **tapetorum textor*. Paper-hanger, *n.* **qui conclarium parietes tapetibus ornat*. To paper, *v.tr.*, — a room, **conclaris parietes tapetibus ornare*; (2) = to inclose in —, by *illnere chartam alci rei* or *alqd charta*, also by *inducere alqd alci rei* or *super alqd*, or *ind. alqd alqd re*.

Pappous, *adj.* (in botany) *mollobis capillis*, poet. *mollicoccus*, *lanuginosus* (of plants), or by *lanugo* (the soft wool upon fruit, leaves, etc.), or by *vilus* (βούλος, down of plants). Pappy, *adj.* *pulticeus* or (if the mass is thin) *tenui pulticula smilis*. an atheroma contains a thin — mass, *atheromati subest quasi tenuis pulticula*.

Papyrus, *n.* *pappyrus*. See Paper.

Par, *n.* (in general), see Equality, (in commerce) by *æqualis*; — of exchange, by *circuitus* *utentes rei argentariae æquales*; **pecunia permutanda pretium æquale*; to be at —, perhaps by *pretu esse æqualis*.

Parable, *n.* *parabola* (παράβολα), or in pure Latin *collatio* (in which the simile is far-fetched), see Allegory, Simile. Parabolical, *adj.* per similitudinem collatione; to speak —, *in similitudine uti*.

Parade, *n.* (1) in military affairs, **pompâ militaris* (procession), **militum recensio*, review; to be marched up in —, *stare in armis*; (2) = show,

ostensio; for the sake of —, *ostentationis causa*; to make a —, *magnifice incedere* or *se inferre* (to march about in a pompous manner, of persons), *conspicuum esse, omnes advertere* (to appear conspicuous, of things), *exultare* (to prance, of horses); to make a — with any thing, *conspici in alqd re* (to appear singular in consequence of any thing), *ostentare* or *præ se ferre alqd* (to boast of any thing); horse for —, **regali ornatu instratus equus* (equipped in a princely style), *equus phaleratus* (adorned with fine trappings); place where the — is held, **campus militibus recensendis*; in —, by *ornatus*, *sis*, *m.*, or by *ornatus*, *us*, *m.* (e.g. to go to meet any one with the army in parade, *alci venienti obviam procedere ornatu exercitu*). Parade, *v.*, see Array.

Paradigm, *n.*, in gramm., **vocabulum* or *terbium quod ad imitationem proponitur*; see Example.

Paradise, *n.* (1) garden of Eden, *paradisus* (Eccl.); God expelled men from —, *Deus eiecit hominem de paradiso*; (2) = a very delightful spot, locus amoenissimus; (3) = the blissful seat after death, *sedes beatorum*; — apple, *malum paradisiacum*; bird of —, **paradisus* (L.), *Paradisical*, *adj.* *paradisicus* (Eccl.); *amoenissimus* (fig., very delightful).

Paradox, *n.* *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the plur. *quæ sunt admirabilia* etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia* *quædam*. Paradoxical, *adj.* *mirabilis*, *admirabilis*; *adv.* *admirabiliter* (e.g. *dicere*).

Paragon, *n.*, see Pattern.

Paraglyph, *n.* *paraglyphus* (Gramm.), *caput* (section, e.g. the subject is divided into three —, *res habet tria capita*).

Parallel, *adj.* *parallelus* (παράλληλος, techn. term, in mathematics), in pure Latin *equidistans* (late); to run —, *paribus intervallis inter se distare*; fig., I consider them as —, *juxta æstumo* (of equal value, etc.); — beams, *trabes paribus intervallis distantes inter se*; a — line, *parallelus linea*, in the plur. *paræleloi linæ*, **linæ æquis intervallis inter se distantes*; (2) fig., to draw a —, between two cases, *alqd conferre cum alqd re*; — between two persons, *alqm æquare alci*; a — passage, **locus congruus verbis et sententiis*; see Compare, Comparison. Parallelogram, *n.* **parallogrammon* (παράλληλογράμµον).

Paralogism, *n.* (in logic) *falsa ratio*; to make a —, *ritiose concludere*. See Sophism.

Paralysis, *n.* *paralysis* (παράλυσις), in pure Latin *nerorum remissio* (of either side of the body; however, in the time of Celsus, by *paralysis* was understood any kind of apoplexy); see Apoplexy. Paralytic, Paralytical, *adj.*, *paralyticus* (παράλυτικός), *membris exortus fractusque*; in the hands, *chiragricus* (χειρουργικός); in the feet, *podagricus* (ποδάγρικός); in hand and foot, *manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortus*; in all one's limbs, *membris omnibus captus ac debilis*. Paralyse, *v.tr.*, see Lame (to make); fig., *incidium reddere*.

Paramount, *adj.* and *n.*, see Chief, Superior.

Paramour, *n.*, see Lover, Mistress.

Parapet, *n.* *pluteus*, *lorica*.

Paraphernalia, *n.*, see Dress, Ornament.

Paraphrase, *n.* *circuitus*, *circuitus eloquendi*, *circuitus plurium verborum*, *circuitu locutio* (all used by Gramm., acc. to Cic., for the Greek περιφρασις); a poetical —, *circuitu locutio poetica*; if we have no proper word for it in our language we must have recourse to a —, **si non reperitur res nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est*; to use a long —, *alqd copiosè loquaciter circuire*. Paraphrase, *v.tr.* and *intr.* pluribus alqd exponere et explicare (Cic., Quint.), pluribus verbis et per ambitum verborum, alqd enunciare (Suet.), *circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.). *circumscribere* with and without verbis or similar nouns (= explain, determine, define, etc.).

Parasite, *n.* *parasitus* (παράσιτος), *sem. parasiti* (a trencher friend), *cahorum bonarum assecutor*

(who tries to get a good dinner at another's expense), *scurra* (a buffoon, at the table of the rich), *balatro* (on the stage and in daily life, hence = a worthless fellow), *studiosus culinae* (who likes to go where there is good living, *Idor.*) Parasitic, Parasitical, adj. *parasiticus* (*παράσιτος*), *studiosus culinae*; adv. *ut parasiti in comediis*. Parasitism, *n.* *parasitatio*, *ars parasitica* (*Com.*)

Parasol, *n.* *umbella*.

Parcel, *n.* (1) see Part, Portion; (2) see Quantity, Mass; (3) = package, *fascis*, *fasciculus* (a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcina* (burden, carried by a man or a beast); a — of letters, *fasciculus epistolarum* (inasmuch as they are sent to different places), *volumen epistolarum* (collected by degrees, and preserved as a whole); they are bringing a — of letters, *affertur fasciculus epistolarum*; he carefully preserves a — of letters received from a friend, *volumen epistolarum amici servet diligentissime*; a — of books, *fascis librorum*; a small —, *fasciculus*; see Number. Parcel, *v. tr.* *comminuere* (in general, to divide into small parts), *dissecare* (to cut, dissect), *consecare* (to cut into small pieces), *concidere* in *partes*, or simply *concidere* (to chop into small pieces). Parcelling, *n.* *consectio*, *conscisio* (e.g. *verborum*).

Parch, *v. tr.* *adurere* (to set on fire), *amburere* (to burn all about, half-burn), *sicare*, *exsiccare* (to dry), *arefacere* (to make dry), *torrefacere* (to roast, scorch), *urere*, *exurere* (to deprive of the juice, fertility, e.g. a field; the former, of plants, etc.; the latter, of the sun); to — any thing in the smoke, *fumo siccare aliquid*; parched with thirst, *siti extinctus* (see Dry); *v. intr.* *siccare*, *exsiccare*, *siccescere*, *exsiccescere*, *areferi*, *arescere* (the latter two = to become dry), *torrescere* (to become scorched, flammis, *Lucr.*) Parching, *n.* *siccatio* (in a transitive sense), *siccitas* (of the body), *ariditas* (of fields, the latter two in an intransitive sense); see Burn, Dry.

Parchment, *n.* *membrana*, *charta pergamena* (*Isid. Orig.*); from —, *membranaceus* (late); — cover, *tegumentum membraceum*; — maker, *qui membranas facit*.

Pardon, *v. tr.* *ignoscere alicui rei* or *alci aliquid*, *veniam alicui rei dare alicui*; to — an oath, *iuramentum alicui gratiam alicui facere*, *solvere aliquid sacramento* (to free from the obligation); to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare* or *remittere*, *creditum condonare*, *debitum remittere alicui*; = to remit taxes, *negligentia omittere*, — for three years, *tributa populo per triennium remittere*; to — a part of the rent, *aliquid partem mercedis remittere*; to — a part of a whole, *remittere alicui de summa*, *ex summa pecunia condonare*; to — nine parts of the fine, *destrahere multa partes novem*; to — the performance of a duty for two years, etc., *vacationem* (e.g. *militiae*) *biennii*, *triennii* (or in *biennium*, *triennium*) *dare*, *condonare*; to — the obligation, *immunitatem muneris alicui dare*; to — a punishment, *penam remittere*, *multam condonare*; — of a crime, *delicti gratiam facere*; to — one his sins, *peccata* or *delicta alicui ignoscere* or *condonare*. Pardon, *n.* *remissio* (the foregoing of a payment), *remissio tributi*; to ask —, *remissionem petere*, *veniam propter peccatum precari*; to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi*. See Forgive, Indulgence, Overlook.

Paro, *v. tr.* *secare*, *descarcare*, *reserare* (to cut off in general), *subsecare* (to cut off a little), *circumcidere* (to cut off all round); to — fruit, see Peel.

Parent, *n.* (1) see Father, Mother; (2) *pl. parentes* (in general), *procreatores* (procreators, opp. *qui procreati sunt*), by *circuml.* *propter quos hanc suavisissimam lucem aspicimus* (to whom we owe our existence, *Cic.*); to take the place of a — to any one, *aliquid in liberorum numero habere*; any one acts for me in the place of a —, *omnia parentum beneficia ab alio habere*. Parentage, *n.*, see Extraction, Birth. Parental, *adj.*, with the

genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*; = becoming parents, *parentum more* or *modo* (after the manner of —), *ut parentes solent* (as — generally do), *ut parentes decet* (as it becometh —). Parenticide, *n.* *parricida* or by *circuml.* *is qui parentes necavit*; to be a —, *parentes necasse*. Parentless, *adj.* *orbatus* or *orbis parentibus*, in the context simply *orbis*; to become —, *orbati parentibus*.

Parenthesis, *n.* *interpositio*, *interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus*, *Græci παρὲνθεσιν vocant*, *dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit*, *Quint.*); to put any thing in —, *aliquid continuationi sermonis medium interponere*. Parenthetical, *adj.* *uncis inclusis*, *insertus alicui rei*, *inclusus alicui rei*.

Parhelion, *n.* *parelion* (*παρήλιον*), in pure Latin *sol alter* or *imago solis* (*Sen.*); the sun with a —, *sol geminatus*, *duo soles*, *binii soles*; the sun and two —, *tres soles*, *terni soles*; there is to be seen in the sky the sun with a —, *soles bini apparent celo*.

Parietal, *adj.* *parietalis*, *parietarius*, *parietinus* (all after the classical age; *parietina*, *arum*, *Cic.*, = ruined walls, by *circuml.* with *paries*; see Wall).

Parish, *n.* *parochia* (*παροικία*), whence the mutilated form *parochia*, *Ecl.*); — church, *ædes sacra parochia* (not *parochia*); at the expense of the —, *publice*; *adj.* *quod ad parochiam pertinet*. Parishioner, *n.* *sacro cæui ascriptus*.

Parity, *n.* see Equality.

Park, *n.* (1) *septem venationis* (hunting-ground), *scæpes circumdata silva* (preserve), *stabilium ferarum* (stock of deer), *vicarium* (a place where beasts, birds, or fishes are kept), *leporarium* (place for keeping hares); (2) in the common acceptance, *nemus manu constitum*, in the context also simply *nemus* (a plot of pasture-land and woodland made into a resort for pleasure), *silva* (inasmuch as it is laid out in woods, *Nep.*), *horti* (inasmuch as it is laid out as a garden).

Parley, *v. intr.* *colloqui aliquid cum aliquo*, generally *colloqui de aliquo re* (to speak with another about), *conferre aliquid*, *consilia conferre de aliquo re*, *communicare cum aliquo de aliquo re* (to communicate about any thing), *appropriately agere*, *disceptare cum aliquo de aliquo re* (to confer with on some point of mutual concern), *viva voce*, *coram conferre aliquid*; (in a military sense) to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum* or *legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendæ mittere*; see Capitulate. Parley, *n.* *colloquium*, *sermo*; see Conversation, Discussion, Conference.

Parliament, *n.* (in England), *senatus Britannicus*; to convoke the —, *senatum Britannicum vocare* or *convocare*, *senatum Britannicum cogere* (to cause the individual members of — to be called together); an act of —, *senatus Britannici consultum*; house of —, *curia Britannica*; member of —, *senator Britannicus*. Parliamentary, *adj.* *quod est senatus Britannici*.

Parlour, *n.* (1) in monasteries, *porticus*, in *guis admissiones sunt*; (2) hence with us, *salutatorium cubiculum* (according to *Plin.* = presence-chamber), *atrium* (in ancient Rome, where the rich people received visitors); in inns and hotels, *cubiculum hospitale*, *hospitium* (for guests in a private dwelling-house; in the pl. also simply *hospitalia*, *-um*, *n.*), *conclave decessorii* (in an inn); = large family sitting-room, *cubiculum* (for rest or retirement), *habitatio* (for sitting in).

Parochial, *adj.* *quod parochia est*, *ad sacerdotium pertinens* (what refers to the duties of the minister); (—) *tithe*, *decimæ sacerdoti dandæ* or *concessæ*.

Parody, *n.* (of a poem), *poëta verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta*. Parody, *v. tr.* (a poem) *poëta verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque*.

Parole, *n.* (In military affairs), *fides data* or simply *fides*; see **Word**; (2) a word given out every day, the watchword, *tessera* (the tablet upon which it is written, then the — itself), *signum* (the sign, the — itself, *Cæs.*, *Tac.*, e.g. *tacitum dat tessera signum*, *Sil. Ital.*); to demand the —, *signum petere*; to give out the —, *tessera signum dare*, to any one, *alci* (not *significationem dare*, which in *Cæs.*, *B.C.*, with *fumo* added, and in *Cæs.*, *B.G.*, where *ignibus* is added, means "to give a signal"); the soldier who receives the — from the commanding-officer in order to make it known amongst the troops, *tesserarius*; see **Watchword**.

Paroxysm, *n.* *febris accessio* or *accessus* (beginning of fever), *febris impetus* (violent attack of fever).

Parricide, *n.* *parricida parentis sui*, in the context simply *parricida* (said both of males and females), or by circumlocution, *is qui patrem occidit* or *neceat*; if of a mother, see **Matricide**. **Parricidal**, *adj.* *parricidalis* or *parricidialis*; — *plains*, *consilia parricide*.

Parrot, *n.* *psittacus* (*ψιττάκος*); green like a —, *psittacinus*, *colore psittacino*.

Parry, *v.tr.* and *intr.* (1) in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *eludere*, *cadere*, *cadere et propulsare*; also simply *cadere*, *victare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare*, *petitionem declinatione* et *corpore efigere*, also simply *ictum efigere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cadere*; to try to —, or to — any one's thrust with the shield, *ad alci conatum scutum tollere*; to — and strike again, *cadere et repelere*; parrying; *ictus propulsatio*; (2) fig. to — an evil, blow, etc., *amovere* (to avert), *depellere*, *repellere*, *propellere*; *propulsare*, *defendere* (to ward off), *deprecari* (lit., by intercession; then in general to try to avert any thing, e.g. = misfortune, *deprecari a se calamitatem*); see **Fence**, **Avoid**.

Parse, *v.tr.* *explicare*, *explicare et enodare*, quasi in *membris* *discerpere*; to — words, "notare singula verba, syllabas resolvere". **Parsing**, *n.* *explicitio*, *explicitio et enodatio*, *expositio*.

Parasimonious, *adj.* (generally in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure; opp. *nivius*, who goes too far in any thing, *Plin.*), *restrictus* (who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), *comb. parvus et restrictus*, *tenax* (tight; opp. *profusus*), also *comb. parvus et tenax*, *restrictus*, et *tenax*; *malignus* (niggard, who grudges every thing, opp. *effusus*, e.g. in *laudandis discipulorum dictionibus nec malignus, nec effusus*, *Quint.*, all, in good prose at least, only of persons); *adv.* *parce*, *maligne* (too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, *Hor.*); see **Penurious**, **Sparing**. **Parsoniany**, *n.* *parsonia alci rei* (being careful with any thing, then — in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsonia temporis*; but *parcitas* is only used after the classical age); too great —, *tenacitas* (being close, never coming out with any thing, *Liv.*), *malignitas* (niggardliness); see **Sparing**.

Parseley, *n.* *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (*ὀρεοσέλιον*, *πετροσέλιον*).

Parship, *n.* *pastinacea*.

Parson, *n.* *sacerdos*; to become a —, *sacris procurandis praefici*; to be a —, *sacris procurandis praesse*; to make any one a —, *alci sacra procuranda tradere*; office of a —, *sacerdotium* (to hold; gerere); to confer on any one the —, *alci sacra procuranda tradere*; to have the —, *sacris procurandis praesse*; —'s fees, *jura stolarum* (lit. term); —'s child, *sacerdotis filius*, *filia* (daughter); in the pl. *sacerdotis liberi*. **Parsonage**, *n.* *domus in qua habitat sacerdos*, *domus quae ad habitandum semper datur ei qui pugi* or *oppidii sacerdotium exercet* (the house, in which the minister of the places resides).

Part, *n.* *pars* (a — of a whole, but — separate from it), *portio* (— of a whole, inasmuch as somebody has a claim upon it; the share any one has

to receive or to bear, e.g. of the taxes; however, in good prose we find it only with *ex*, *ex portione*), *membrum* (limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (important passage, point in a science, treatise); the "middle, furthest, lowest, highest —" of any thing is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself, e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the furthest — of the table, *mensa extrema*; the lowest, highest — of the mountain, *mons infimus*, *mons summus*; for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (in most cases; as regards time); the greater —, *aliquantum* with *genit.* (e.g. *cic*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars*, *partim . . . partim* (also with *genit.* or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii* — *a*, *alii* — *a* . . . *alii* — *a* (all of persons and things); partly . . . partly, *partim . . . partim* (but these latter parties can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quā . . . quā* (on the one hand . . . on the other hand), et . . . *et*, *quum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*, *pro mea parte* (according to my power); to divide into —s, in *partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of any thing, *partem alci rei accipere*; to have a — in any thing, *alci rei partem* or *in parte* or *in societate alci rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem* in *alga rei habere* (in some good act), *alci rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alci rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad, e.g. in a crime, *facinori*); to take — in any thing, *partem alci rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandae reipublicae*), *in partem alci rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (to be present at any thing, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugna*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of any thing), *commoceri alga rei* (to feel any thing along with others); to have no — in any thing, *alci rei expertem esse*, *partem alci rei non habere*, *non contulisse ad alga* (not to have given a contribution to any thing); to allow any one to take a —, *alga in partem vocare*, in any thing, *alci rei* (see **Divide**); to allow any one to take a — in consultations, *alga in consilium adhibere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, partly, *per partes*, *particulatim* (inasmuch as the whole is not taken at once, but one — after the other, opp. *summam*, i.e. in a general review, or *opp. totus*, i.e. whole), *carptim* (in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [*i.e.* in partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [conceive] *mallent*, *Liv.*; *carptim placere*, *Plin.*, i.e. to please when it is given in parts), *ex parte*, *alga ex parte* (*i.e.* when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc.), *opp. totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte capere*; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alga ex parte commutari*, *nonnulla parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum impulsis*); to break — of a bridge, *partem pontis rescindere*, *pontem recidere*; to make a payment in —, in *intecessum dare* (*Sen.*); to receive —, in *antecessum accipere* (*Sen.*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, in *alci partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alga dare*, *pro alci salute propugnare* (the latter = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against any one, *stare cum alga adversus alga*; to take in good —, in *bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alga* or *alci partes*; *alci personam suam* (but not *alci personam agere*), *simulare alga* or with acc. and *int.* (to pretend as if one were so and so; never in good prose in this sense, *indere alga*; *exhibere alga* is not Latin at all); to discharge one's — well, *partes explere* (*Ov.*, *Trajan.* in *Plin.*); on the — of . . ., *ab alga* (e.g. on his —

nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alejs* verbs, *alejs* nomine, in any one's name, see Name); a — music-piece, **modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, **complurium vocum cantus*. *Partis*, pl., in these —, *hâc regione, hîc*; — of speech, see Speech. *Part.*, *r.*, tr., see Divide, Separate; *v.* intr., see Separate, Leave.

Partake, see Participle. Partaker, *n. socius*; — of or in any thing, *particeps* or *socius alejs rei*, *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei*; *lein. sociâ*, in any thing, *particeps* or *sociâ alejs rei*, *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei*.

Partial, *adj. alterius partis studiosus, in alterius favorem inclinat* (in favour of one party, opp. to neutral), *cupidus* (acting under the influence of one's passion, opp. to impartial), *ad gratiam factus* (what is done to insinuate one's self; e.g. a — appointment, *lectio ad gratiam facta*); a — judgment, verdict, **judicium cupidus factum* (in which one is ruled by passion), **sententia ad gratiam dicta* (for the sake of gaining favour); *adv. cupide*. Partiality, *n. partium studium*, or simply *studium* (the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupidas* (bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidus agere*; to approve any thing through —, *studio quodum comprobare alqd.*

Participle, *v.* intr. and tr., by *particeps alejs rei* (any one who receives a share of any thing or takes part in any thing, e.g. *par. ejusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*; — in a pleaure, *voluptatis*), *socius alejs rei* (who has joined with others, e.g. *sor. sceleris*), *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei* (in any thing, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *aff. facinori, noxæ, culpæ*), *compos alejs rei* (who possesses any thing, i.e. in the possession of, e.g. any thing pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise, a wish, comp. *consulatus, laudis, voti*), *alejs rei potens* (who possesses a thing and is the master over it, e.g. the government, *regni*); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *comitem fieri alejs rei*, *potiri alqd re* (to become master over any thing), *consequi alqd* (to obtain); to make any one — in a thing, *alqm participem* or *comitem facere alejs rei*, *participare alqd cum alqo*, *invortiri alqd alqd*, *communicare alqd cum alqo* (see Divide); to — in a crime, *se alligare alqd re* or *alejs rei* (e.g. in a wicked deed, *scelere*; in a theft, *furti*), *se obstringere alqd re* (e.g. in a wicked deed, in a parricide, *scelere, parricidio*); to promise to — in any thing, *capessere partem alejs rei* (e.g. *belli*); to offer to — in, *officere se in societatem*. Participation, *n. societas, communicatio*; in any thing, *societas alejs rei* (joint — in, e.g. *belli*); in certain schemes, *consili*; in a crime, *sceleris*, *contagio alejs rei* (the having assisted in the perpetration of, e.g. in a crime, *criminis, sceleris*).

Participle, *n. participium* (gramm.). Particle, *n. (1) particula* (in general), *frustum, frustulum* (a little bit), *crusta* (a little piece of marble, etc.), *trunculus* (a small piece cut off, e.g. such as the tail, ears, etc., of a pig, *trunculi suis*); see Piece; (2) in gramm., *particula*.

Particular, *adj. separatus*; every one has his own — place and his own table, *separat singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa*; *adv. separatim*; = peculiar to any one, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *præcipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others, exclusive), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind), *singularis* (single, isolated), *specialis* (in special cases, opp. *generalis*, i.e. general, post-Aug.); *adv. proprie, specialiter*, = excellent, *singularis* (the only thing of its kind, extraordinary), *præcipuus* (excellent), *eximius* (exceeding, see Excellent); = strange, wonderful, *singularis, novus* (new, what was never seen before), *mirus*

(striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see Peculiar, Exact, Singular; to be — in any thing, *in alqd re diligenter esse*; a — friend, see Intimate, Private. Particulars, *n.*, in the pl.; to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare* (to tell every thing as it happened); see Detail. Particularize, *v.* tr. *nominare* (to name), *enumerare* (to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (to mention several persons by name); see Specify. Particularly, *adv.*, by *quod curam* or *corâ est* (not *quod curæ cordique est*), *gravis* (important), or with the *adv. sedulo* (assiduously), *studiose* (with zeal); *diligenter* (with care), *cupide* (eagerly), *impense* (urgently), *vehementer* (vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (with all one's mind), *etiam atque etiam* (over and over; the five foregoing expressions chiefly with verbs of entreating, exhorting, etc.), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court any one's friendship most —, *cupidissime alejs amicitiam appetere*; sometimes it may also be expressed by connecting two *s.* nouns, e.g. most — to take care of any thing, *alei rei prospicere ac providere, prospicere atque consulere, providere atque consulere*; see Separately, Distinctly.

Partition, *n. (1) see Division, Separation*; (2) a — in a house, **paries transseus, or parus* (a wall), *septum* (place paled in), *paries intergerinus* (common walls between neighbouring houses); in music, **summa omnium vocum*, **cocum* (musical) omnium designatio.

Partitive, *adj.*, in gramm., e.g. the — article, perhaps **articulus divisionis*.

Partner, *n. (1) lit.*, by verbs, see Partaker, Associate; (2) in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense), *consors socius, socius qui se in negotio conjunxit; re et ratione conjunctus* (in business). Partnership, *n. societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic), *socii* (persons associated together), *corpus (e.g. maris Adriatici)*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with any one, *alqm sibi socium adungere, voluntariam societatem conire cum alqo*; to be in — with any one, *alejs socium esse, re ac ratione cum alqo conjunctum esse*.

Party, *n. (1) pars, partes* (in general), *consensus, globus*, or simply *globus* (a number of persons united together and who entertain the same views), *factio* (lit., any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in general; seldom of political —, in a state); the opposite —, see Opposition; the parties in a trial, *litigatores*; the different — in a state, *aliorum alias partes foventium factiones*; to belong to any one's party, *alejs partis* or *partium esse, alejs partes* or *causam sequi, alejs sectam sequi, cum alqo facere, ab eo cum alqo stare, alejs rebus studere* or *facere, alejs esse studiosum*; to belong to the other —, *aliunde stare, alterius* (or *alii*) *rebus studere* or *facere*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrâ partis* or *multius partis esse* (see Neutral); to favour different — (of several), *aliorum* (alias) *partes favere*; to get any one over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere*; to divide into two — in *duas partes discedere, in duas factiones scindi*; to be divided into two —, *in duas partes esse divisum*; — zeal in the contest, *studium*; — leader, *dux* or *princeps partium, princeps* or *caput factionis*; in the context also simply *dux, caput*; they were trying to find a — leader, *studii sui quærebant alqm ducem*; — spirit, *partium studium*, in the context also simply *studia*; — struggle, — dispute, in the state, *certamen partium* or *factionum*, *arises, oritur*; — fury, *partium studium*; devoted to a —, *partium studiosus*; (2) = company, *aliquot* (a few, in an indefinite sense), *complures* (a larger number); a large — invited, *capia, multitudo*; a pleasure —, e.g. into the country, *excursio*; on the water, *navigatio*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum aliis*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (who joins), *comes*

(compassion); to be one of the — invited by any one, to go with a — somewhere, *alci consilium se addere* or *adjuvare*, *rus excurrere* (in order to go into the country, but not *rus ex urbe exire* in this sense), *navigare* (by water); a card —, *lusus* (game); see Cause, Company.

Partridge, *n. perdix*.

Paschal, adj. **quod ad festos dies paschales pertinet*; the — lamb, *agnus paschalis*.

Pasquin, *n. libellus famosus* (a libel); If a letter, *litterae contumeliosae*, *convicium* (Person, e.g. *perlegisse totum convicium*; see Libel); If a poem, *carmen probrosum* (what brings any one in disgrace), *carmen famosum* (which brings into bad repute), *carmen quod infamiam facit* (flattering all) (whereby any one loses his character), *carmen maleficum* (containing verbal insults), *carmen refertum contumeliis alijs* (full of verbal insults against any one), *elogium* (verses written at any one's door, Plaut.); a — upon any one's voluptuousness, *versus in alijs expuditis suis*; to make a — upon any one, *carmen probrosum facere* (in *alqm*, *carmen ad infamiam alijs edere*, *malum in alqm carmen conderet*; to make a very obscene — upon any one, *censura obscenissima in alqm diceret*; to circulate —, *carmina probra vulgare*; they write — upon my door with coal, *implentur meae fores elogiorum carbonibus*.

Pass, *v. intr.* (1) *ire* (to go), *transire*, *transgredi* (to go past), *ire* or *centire per alqm locum* (to — through a place), *alqm locum intrare* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (to enter into a place, of persons), *importari*, *invehi* (to be imported, of things), *alqo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari*, *exhi* (to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transire* (to — through a place, in general), *alqm locum transcendere* or *superare* (to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); difficult to —, *difficili transire*; to — through the gate, *porta exire* (in going out), *porta introire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *transgredi* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across —, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen transire*; not to allow any one to —, *alqm aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressione prohibere*, *alqm egressu arce* (in going out); to allow any one to — backwards and forwards, *se aditu nec reditu alqm prohibere*; he may —, let him —, **adeat* or *transat licet*, **porro ire* potent; see Go, etc.; (2) see Come, Fall (in comb. with possession); (3) of the time, *transire*, *praterire* (to — by), *abire* (to go away), *circumagi*, *se circumagere* (to come round), *exire*, *praterire* (to elapse, e.g. *indivisiuum dies exit* or *praterit*); the time — unnoticed, *etate labitur* (but not *elabitur*); the time — quickly, *tempus fugit*, *etate colat*; not one day — with them without cases of drunkenness and none without some extraordinary crime, *quorum nullus sine ebrietate, nullus sine insigni flagitio dies exit*; (4) *emittere* (of an opinion, opp. *cinere*), *calere* (of an opinion, a law, a plan; *obtinere* and *obtinere* not classical), *perferri* (to be carried, of a law); see Enact; (5) to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (to bear); see Allow, Permit; (6) to be considered, *haberi*, *alqm* or *pro alqo* (the latter if we consider any one to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi dittem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro ditte* (if considered as such); (7) to come to —, *accidere* (see Happen); (8) in fencing, *petere*: as I passed along, by —, in *transitu*, *transiens*, *prateriens* (also *fle* — by-the-by; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug., but *quasi prateriens* in Cic.), *strictum* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also obiter); to touch upon any thing in —, in *transitu* or *veliter* *alqd attingere*; to mention in —, *mentionem alqj rei inchoare* (Liv.); to — by, *praterire* or *praterire*; a place, *alqm locum*, *transire alqm locum* (to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past,

nequium pratermittere; — to cease, *abire*; of limit, *praterire*, *transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with acc. of the place), *percurrere*, *penetrare* (pen. = to penetrate), *transire*, *exi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel), *solent transire* (of a star that — through the sun); an army passing through, *exercitus transiens*; the ball has — through his shoulder, *glans plumbica per humerum penetravit* or *aducta est*; see to Go through, Pass, v. tr. (1) to — over a ground, from one end to the other, *percurrere*, *percurrere*, *percolare* (to fly through, as it were, = to hasten over; both of a place, i.e. to run about in it, and a certain distance, i.e. to go over it, etc., quickly), e.g. *decem horis nocturnis* etc. *et quinquaginta milia passuum percolat cistis*, *discurre* *alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* (in different directions, to run about everywhere, of several), *decurrere* (to run down, to go down a distance running, e.g. *septingenta milia passuum esse decursa fluvio*, Cic.), *encliri* (to measure a ground by walking as it were, to pace it); to — over the strings with the thumb, *pollice percurrere chordas*; see Move, Go, etc.; (2) to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, *limites*, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alqj rei*, *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country), *terminos egredi* (fig.)); to — the third year, *egredi quintum annum*; (3) see Surpass, Excel; (4) to — over, any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praterire* with or without *silentio* or *tacitum*, *relinquere*, *comb. praterire ac relinquere*, *mittere*, *omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omisso jurisdictionem contra leges sententiae consulto*; *relinquo cordes*; *libidine prateris*), *pratermittere* (with intent or through carelessness); only in the latter ago we also find *transmittere* or *transire silentio* or simply *transire*; to — over, that, etc., *ut omittam*, *quod*, etc., *ne dicam*, *quoniam*, etc.; passing over all these circumstances, *omisso his rebus omnibus*; to — any one in making an appointment, in a will, etc., *praterire* (in general), *repulsum dare alci* (to reject any one when he has applied for an office); to be — over, *prateriri* (in general), *repulsum ferre* or *accipere* (to be rejected, in the election for an office), see Neglect; (5) of time, *degere*, *agere*, *transigere* (e.g. *diem*, *vitam*, or *actatem*); with any thing or with a person, *ducere alqd* re (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conterere alqd* re or in *alqd* re (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqd* re (to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*; the day with trifling things, *diem frigidis rebus*), *extrahere alqd* re (when we talk instead of acting), *fallere alqd* re (to while away impetuously, e.g. *horas sermonibus*); to — one's whole life in literary occupation, *totam vitam in studiis literarum contere* or *consumere*, *actatem ducere in literis*; to — whole days by the fire-side, *totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere*; to — the whole night without sleep and in great anxiety, *noctem agere perpetua vigilis et cum magno animi molu*; — in fear, *metu noctem agere*; — in reading, *noctem contere legendo*; — at a certain place, *pernoctare alqo loco*, *manere alqo loco* (to remain any where during the night), e.g. in a tent; in *tabernaculo*; in the streets, *inter vias et rias* (generally with the idea that a person was not able to continue the journey or find shelter any where); — at a person's house, *pernoctare cum alqo* or *apud alqm*; see Spend; (6) to — an examination, *satisfacere* (to satisfy), *probari* (to be considered competent, by any one, *alci*, e.g. at an examination), *stare* (not to fall through, in carrying out any thing); very honourably, *pulcherrime stare*; in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; (7) of a business, see Terminate, Settle, Divide; (8) to allow to —, *transitum dare alci* (a person),

transmittere (a thing); (9) see *Admit*, *Acknowledge*; (10) to — a bill, see *before*; (11) = to put through a narrow hole, *trajicere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the key-hole); — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere* or *conficere*; (12) = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon any one, *judicium facere de alio* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon any one, *aliquem capitalis damnare*; (13) to — the compliment, etc., see *Compliment*; (14) to — any one or any thing off on any one for so and so, any one or any thing, *dicere* (to say), *perhibere* (to call by a pretended name), *ferre* (to bring round), *mentiri* (to say falsely); to — any one off, report as being dead, *fasbium nuncium mortis alio afferre*; — any thing as one's own, *suum esse aliquid dicere*; — as truth, *verum esse aliquid dicere*, *simulare, alio rei veritatem*; — any one as one's father, *patrem sibi aliquid assumere*; — any one (falsely) as the author of any thing, *aliquid auctorem esse alio rei mentiri*; — any one by a false report as the founder, *aliquid conditorem famae ferre*; — one's self for, *se ferre aliquid* (to report up and down), *se profiteri aliquid* (to declare one's self to be so and so), *ementiri aliquid* (falsely to pretend to be such a one), *simulare, assimulare* (to personate one's self), *aliquid se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so); to — one's self off as a captain, *centurionem ementiri*; as a prince, *regis stirpis originem mentiri*; as a Philip and of royal blood, *se Philippum regis stirpis ferre*; as a friend, *amicum simulare*; as any one's paternal friend, *paternum amicum alio assimulare*; as a physician, *profleri se tenere medicum scientiam*; as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*; as being versed in physics, *physicum se esse velle*; as being very handsome, *formosum se jactare*; as being very rich, *verbis locupletem se facere*; see *Impose*; (15) to — a trick on any one; see *Deceive*, *Trick*. *PASS*, n. (1) = a narrow passage, *aditus* (access in general), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (narrow — in mountains, a hollow, etc.), *fauces* (narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus* (woody mountain-pass; e.g., near Thermopylae, *Thermopylarum*); to go through a —, *superare angustias*; (2) see *Passage*, *Road*; (3) = an order to —, *libellus qui mihi aditum aperiat*. *Passable*, adj. (1) *peritus, tritus* (much frequented); a road that is —, *via munita* or *silice strata* (paved); to make — (a road, etc.), *munire* (to make hard, in general), *silice sternere* (to pave with stones), *reparare* (to clean again, to repair); the road is —, *per hanc viam transire potes*; (2) *penetrabilis, peritus* (where there is a road through, opp. *inertus*). *Passage*, n. (1) = the act of passing, *transitus, transvectio* (transit of goods); to grant a — to any one, *dare alicui transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, aliquid per fines suos ire pati, aliquid per fines regni transire suere* (to an army, to a general with the army through a country), *dare alicui viam* (to a single individual, e.g. through an estate, *per fundum*); to refuse a —, *aliquid ab transitu prohibere* or *arcedere*; to block up —, *alici transitum claudere*; (2) = the place, road itself, which forms the —, *transitus, transitio pervia* (through houses, courts), *Janus* (arched portico, etc., over a gate, in the forum, through which one entered into the streets), *vadum* (a ford); a forum with —, *forum transitorium*; a house with —, *domus transitoria*; a — across, *transitio, transitus, transgressio, transgressus, transmissio, transmissus, trajectio, trajectus* (with this difference, the subst. in . . . to express the act, those in . . . as the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantâ pecuniâ regiâ in Italiam trajiciendâ*; during the — of the victorious army, *in victore exercitu transportando*; (3) = way, road, *via, aditus*; a heavy —, *locus celeberrimus*; there is a heavy — here, *multi huc confluunt*; the — is closed; * *omnis aditus inter-*

clusus est; (4) = intellectual admittance, by moving aliquid or aliquid animi, in aliquid pectus descendere; see *Entrance*; (5) to pay money for —, by *pro vecturâ solvere portorium*; (6) — of a book, * *locus qui afferri potest*, or simply *locus, capitulum* (chapter); this — I have verbally taken from *Dicaearchus*, *istum ego locum totidem verbis ex Dicaearcho transtuli*; to take a — (on board a vessel), *conscendere* (with and without *nautem*); I take my — to Italy, *conscendo naucm*, or simply *conscendo, ut in Siciliam transmittam* (Cic.); but not in *Siciliam conscendo*, which is a false reading in *Liv. xxxi. 29, 6*; — of the urine, *stistula urinae* or *urinalis*; bird of —, see *Migratory*; — boat, *narigium, quod merces ad nundinas deferret*; see *Kerry*; (7) in music, *modulatio*. *PASSenger*, n. (1) on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); (2) after he has arrived, *hospes*. *Passing*, n. (1) see *Passage*; (2) in commerce, *permutatio* (exchange), *venditio* (sale). *Past*, adj. (1) *præteritus* (*præterlapsus* and *elapsus* are barbarous), *anteactus* (done before), *prior, superior* (last, e.g., last week); the —, *præterita, -orum*, n.; the — time, tense, *tempus præteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia præteritarum, rerum præteritarum* or *ante actarum oblitio*; the — years, *anni præteriti* (all the — years, e.g., since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (the last few years); during the — year, *priore* or *superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore præterito* (the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (during the last few years); during, in the — night, *nocte priore* or *superiore*; adv. *præter* (generally only in comp. with verbs; when in Latin we form compounds with *præter* and *trans*, *præter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point through another point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *prætervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *prætervehere* or *transvehere*, any thing, *præter aliquid*; v.intr. *præterire* or *transire*, any thing, *aliquid*; the driving —, *præterrectio*; to fly —, *prætervolare*; to flow —, *præterfluere*, to lead —, *præterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, any place, *præter aliquid locum*; to go — a place, *præterire* or *transire aliquid locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *prætermittere* (sit, persons and things, then fig. = not to avail one's self of, through carelessness, e.g., an opportunity for, *occasionem alio rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alio rei exspectare* (to wait until any thing is over, e.g., a storm, *tempestas*), *non gustare de aliquid re* (of any thing, at table, etc., not to taste of, according to Suetonius), *omittere* (fig., to lose, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig., to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem, occasionem fortunâ datam*), *amittere* (not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *intermittere* (to pause; e.g., not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullam diem, quin, etc.*), *desse* (not to be there, e.g. *occasionem*), *aliquid re non uti* (not to make use of, e.g. the time, *tempore*); not to let —, *transitu prohibere* (a person), and by the foregoing phrases with *non*; the letting go —, *prætermissio*; to run —, *transcurrere*, by, etc.; *præter aliquid* (of living beings; *prætercurrere* only in late writers), *præterire* (of vessels), *præterferri* (of things), *præterfluere*, *præterlabi* (of water), all by any thing, *aliquid*; to be obliged to go —, e.g. he must go —, *prætereat* or *transcat necesse est*; to rush —, *cum strepitu præterfluere*; to travel — a place, *aliquid locum prætergredi, aliquid locum non attingere* (not to touch at a place), *aliquid locum prætervehi* (on horseback, by coach, in a sedan chair); to ride —, *præterequitare, equo prætervehi*, a place, *aliquid locum*; to hurry —, *transcurrere*, by, *præter*, etc. (only late *prætercurrere*); to move, march —, *prætergredi*, a place, *aliquid locum*; to all —, *præterire* (of those who sail —, and of the ver-

vel; a place, *aliqui locum*, *præternavigare* (of those who sail —), a place, *aliqui locum*, *superare aliqui locum* (to sail beyond, of those who sail —), and of the vessel); to — quickly, swiftly —, *transcurrere* (of those who sail —), a place, *aliqui locum*; to sail — the shore, *orari præterecki* (— it, and away from it), *orari legere* (to sail along, keep near the coast, shore); the sailing —, *præternavigatio*; to be gone —, *præterisse*, *transisse* (also fig., of the time), *abisse* (of the time; but *effluisse* = to have gone by, without having been made use of); to carry —, *præferre*, any thing, *præter alqd*, *transcere*, any thing, *præter alqd* (from one point to another); to drive —, *præteragere* (Hor.); a place, *præter aliqui locum*; viintr. *præterferri*, a place, *aliqui locum*; to proceed —, *prætere*, a place, *aliqui locum*, *transrehi* (on horseback, e.g. of the knights), a place, *præter aliqui locum*.

Passion, n. (1) *perpassio* (*passio* is quite barbarous), *toleratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); Christ's cross and —, *perpassiones et mortes Christi*; see Suffering; (2) = excitement, *animi concitatio*, *animi impetus*; stronger, *animi perturbatio*, *motus animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (violent emotion in general; *animi affectio* = disposition; affection of the mind; *animi motus*, *commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in general), *cupido*, *libido* (chiefly = sensual desire), *studium*, *flagrans* (ardent zeal), *temeritas* (rashness), *intemperantia* (want of moderation, licentiousness; opp. *egritas*); violent —, *acerrimus animi motus*, *vehemens animi impetus*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines*; through —, (*animi*) *perturbatione incitatus*, *capitales incensus*; in a —, *animi quodam impetu*, *studio flagrant*; without —, *ex quo animo*; to put any one into a —, to rouse, any one, *aleis animus impellere* (in general), *aleis libidinem excitare* (of sensual desire); to rouse the — of the people, *animarum impetus impellere* (opp. *an. imp. reflectere*); to soothe, calm, quiet any one's —, *aleis animum vehementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatus animi motus cohibere*, *cupidas coherere*, *cupiditatis impetum continere esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione vacare*, *omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *liberatum esse*; to act under the influence of —, *capite agere*; to do any thing in a —, *impetu quodam trahi ad alqd*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic affari*; his speech shows less — and partiality, minus *cupiditatis* ne *studii oratio habet*; — flower, *passiflora* (L.); the history of Christ's —, *perpassiones et mortes Christi*. Passionate, adj. *cupidus* (greedy, eager), *concitatus*, *incitatus* (excited), *ingotus* (one who cannot master his —, always with the genit., e.g. *ira*, *celitatis*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *celitatis*, *passionatum*), *vehemens*, *ardens* (eager, ardent), *inacutus* (hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus aleis rei* (very much given to any thing); a — huntsman, *venandi studio insignis*; to be a — hunter, *venandi studio insignem esse*, *magno venationis studio teneri*; adv. *cupide*, *cupidissime* (eagerly), *studiose* (with zeal), *vehementer*, *ardenter*; *studio flagrans* (with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (hostility), *calidus* (too warmly), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (beyond all bounds, e.g. *ceasing*, *conviciis*), *aleis rei usque studiosissimus*, *magno aleis rei studio teneri* (to be a great admirer of any thing), *aleis re maxime delectari* (to be quite delighted in); to love any one —, *effusissime aliqui diligere* (as a friend, etc.), *aleis amore insuare*

(as a lover). Passionateness, n. *animi ardor*, *furo* (in a high degree); — in contending for any thing, *ira et studium*. Passive, adj. *affectus* (= male affectus, suffering from ill health, etc.; then in gen., affected by an evil, e.g. of the republic, etc.), *passibilis* (in a metaphysical sense = having aptness to feel or suffer, Cic.; opp. *actius*, *Lactant.*), *passivus* (a bad word); to be —, *male affectum esse* (on account of ill health), *acceptum et quasi patientem habere* (to have aptness to suffer, opp. *inocentem habere et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —; *quiescere*; in any thing, *alqd patienter*; under an insult, *accepta injuria ignoscere*, *non persequi*; one who remains —, *quies*; in a — sense, *passivus* (late gramm.); adv. *passive* (late gramm.); = verb, *verbum patienti* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aut. Gell.); *patienti modis* (Quint.), *verbum patienti* (late gramm.).

Passover, n., see Easter.

Passport, n. *syngrapha* (*συνγραφά*); to demand a — from the pretor, *syngraphum rogare*, *sumere a prætore*; to give any one a —, *dare alicui syngraphum*.

Paste, n. (1) (in bookbinding), *gluten* (the general term for glue, etc.), *farina quæ chartæ glutinantur* or simply *farina chartaria* (for pasting paper together); see Glue; (2) in mineralogy, *gemma vitrea* or *facilis* (as a particular species), *imago vitro Obsidiana expressa* or simply *imago Obsidiana*; — board, *charta densata*; to bind a book in —, *librum chartâ densatâ includere*; work in —, *opus e chartâ densatâ factum*; worker in —, *qui opera e chartâ densatâ facit*; binding in —, *tegumentum e chartâ densatâ factum*. Paste, v. tr. *farinâ glutinare*.

Pastil, n. (1) = a roll of paste, to make crayons, *zerographum*; to paint in —, *aridis coloribus pingere*; — colour, *pigmentum aridum*, *color aridus*; — painting, *pictura pigmentis aridis facta*; the art, *zerographia*, *ars coloribus aridis pingendi*; — painter, *zerographus*, *pictor qui pigmentis aridis utitur*; (2) in pharmacy, *conulus odoratus*.

Pastor, n. (1) — see Shephard; (2) *qui animos regit ac moderatur*, *animorum servator*, *sacerdos*; see Parson, Preacher. Pastorship, n., see Ministry. Pastoral, adj. *quod ad sacerdotem pertinet*; — theology, *sacra recte instituendi præcepta*.

Pastery, n. *panificium*, *opus pistorum*, *pistorum opera* (in general), *opus dulcium* (from sugar, etc.); = meat-pie, *artoceras* (Pers.); —, cook, *qui artoceras facit*.

Pasturage, n. (1) = business of feeding, cattle, *res pecuaria*, or *pecuaria*; to carry on —, *pecuariam facere*; one who —, *pecuarius* or *qui pecuariam facit*. Pasture, n. *pascuum*, *locus pascuus* (in general), *ager pascuus* (— land); commod — land, *ager commascuus*; to be good — land, *pecori alendo bonus esse*; = grass for feeding, *pabulum*, *pastus*; good —, *pastus latus* or *pinguis*. Pasture, v. tr. *pascere* (lit. and fig.); viintr. *pastum ire*, *pabulari* (to graze), *pasci* (to feed), in different places, *pastus diversos pererrare*; right of —, *jus pascendi*, *jus concupiscendi* (on a common, &c.); time of —, *tempus pascendi*.

Pat, n. to give a —, *manu pulsare* (also as a mode of correcting), *plaga levis*.

Pat, adv. *in tempore*, *opportune*; see Fit, Convenience.

Patch, n. *lacinia* (also = a very small portion of earth); to put a — on a shoe, *laciniam assuere calcei*; a cross —, *homo propositus*; see Piece. Patchwork, n. *cento* (a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

Patent, adj. (1) e.g. a — leaf, see Open, Spread; (2), see the noun. Patent, n. a letter —, (1) = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edicere* or *edictum promovere*, with *ut* (when any thing is commanded) or with *ne* (when any thing is prohibited); (2) for some new invention, *libellus quo beneficium aliquid datur* (e.g. *dare alicui bene-*

cium satis vendendi). Patent, v.tr., with dare; see Before.

Paternal, adj. *paternus* (e.g. *agri, libri, equi, ades*), *patrius* (fatherly); — property, *res paterna, bona paterna, patrimonium*; disposition, *animus paternus in alqm* (so *animus materius, maternus*); — love, *amor paternus or patrius*; to love with —, *patriâ caritate alqm diligere*; — name, *nomen patris, nomen paternum*. See Father.

Path, n. *via* (way in general), *semita*, *trames* (by-road), *callis* (foot—through a wood); the — of life, *via vitæ*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de viâ decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead any one away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in general), *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (to lead to extravagances). Pathless, *invis* (but not *devis* = leading away from the right —); see Way, Passage.

Pathetic, Pathetical, adj. *grandis* (of a speech and the speaker), *grandis verbis, grandiloquus*, in a bad sense with *usque ad vitium* (of the speaker); — in one's manners, *gesticulatio nobis molestus*; — demeanour, ways, *incessus magnificentior* (of mode of walking), *gesticulatio molesta* (of gesticulation); adv. *grande*; to speak —, *grande alqd dicere*.

Pathologist, n. **medicus qui velerudinis genera novit*. Pathology, n. **pathologia* (technical term).

Pathos, n. *grande dicendi genus*.

Patience, n. *patientia* (the firm will and disposition to bear disappointments, calamities, etc., without murmuring, as Cic. says, *patientia est honestatis ad utilitatis causâ, rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio*), *tolerantia* (strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with *genit.*, e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great, in the pursuit of a certain object, *pers. est in ratione bene considerata stabilitas et perpetua permansio*), *æquus animus, æquitas animi* (a quiet mind, not disturbed by any thing); — in listening, *aures patientes*, to have — with any one, *alqm and alqis moris or naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *alqm ferre*; to resign one's self in —, *patientia uti*; to put any one's — to a test, *patientiam alqis tentare*; to show — in any thing, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*; my — is at an end, *patientiam rumpo or abruptum* (but not *patientia mihi rumpitur*); — i.e. wait, *expecta! mune!* see Perseverance. Patient, adj. *patiens, tolerans*, in any thing, *alqis rei, placidus* (good-natured); to be —, *expectare, manere* (to wait), *quiescere* (to be quiet); adv. *patienter, toleranter, modè* (with moderation in our moral character), *æquo animo* (with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with any thing); to look at a thing —, *æquo animo spectare alqd*; to endure —, *patienter or toleranter ferre alqd, patienter atque æquo animo ferre*, and with *paci ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patrique alqd*; see Perseverance.

Patriarch, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). Patriarchal, adj. *patriarchalis* (lit., Eccl.), *patriarchicus* (late), **more patriarcharum institutus* (e.g. a banquet); adv. **more patriarcharum*. Patriarchate, n. **patriarchatus*.

Patrician, adj. *patricius* (opp. *plebeus*); to pass by adoption from a — into a plebeian family, *patricius exire*; — pride, *patricii spiritus*. Patrician, n. *patricius*; the patricians, *patricii, principes* (the nob est families in the state).

Patrimony, n. *hereditas* (inheritance), *pars hereditatis* (part of the inheritance), *patrimonium* (what is inherited from the father); the glory of virtue and of celebrated actions is the best — which a father can leave to his children, *optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio præstantior ceteris suisque rerumque gestarum*.

Patriot, n. *patriæ or reipublice amans*, *reipublicæ amicus* (who loves his own native country); *civis bonus* (a brave citizen, in general); in the sing. not *bonus* alone), *fuitor optimatum* (who belongs to, is on the side of the aristocratic party); the —s, *boni* (in general, the brave citizens of the state), *optimites* (citizens of aristocratic principles); a zealous —, *acerrimus civis*; to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de re publicâ sentire*; to be on the side of the (aristocratic) —, *optimatum partium in civitate esse*. Patriotic, adj. *patriæ or reipublicæ amans* (but only of persons); a — society, **societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratulâ ita*; to act in a — manner, **patriæ salutis consulere or prospicere*, **patriæ rebus consulere*. Patriotism, n. *patriæ amor or caritas* (love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context generally only *pietas* (the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicæ studium*, **patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas* (zeal to serve one's country, to promote its welfare), *reipublicæ defendendi studium* (in defending it from all injustice); if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli puniarum satis*; out of —, *patriæ caritate ductus*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de re publicâ sentire*.

Patrol, n. *circitores* (late). Patrol, v.intr. *circumire stationes* (to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigiliâs* (to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (to go round the town).

Patron, n. (1) = protector, *patrônus, fuitor, cultor, amator*; — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*; (2) = a superior, as a feudal lord, *dominus feudi*, or holder of church property, **patrônus*; a — god, *deus præses*. Patronage, n. = the system of patron and client, *patronatium, patronatus* (late), *honos patronatus* (late Inscr.). See Client, Feud, Guard, Protect.

Patronymic, adj. and n. *patronymicum nomen* (Prisc.).

Patien, n. *lignæ solæe* (mere wooden soles, tied under the feet), *sculponæ* (a kind of high leather wooden shoe).

Patter, v.intr. *crepare, crepitare, crepitare dare* (to clatter), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to rattle), *sonare* (to make a loud noise). Patter, n. *crepitus*.

Pattern, n. = sample, (1) for embroidering, **exemplum quod ad imitationem acui piagenti proponitur*; (2) any thing cut out a —, *forma*; — book, — card, paper of —, *mercis exemplum, arum*, n.; to show the —, *exempla ostendere*.

Paucity, n. *paucitas, exiguitas*.

Paunch, n. *abdomen* (proper term), *venter* (stomach in general).

Pauper, n., see Poor. Pauperism, n., see Poverty.

Pause, n. *mora* (delay), *respiratio, interspiratio* (interval in speaking, in order to take breath), *distinctio* (in music, Cic.), *intervalum* (interval, e.g. to make a — in speaking, *intervallo dicere*, e.g. *distincta alias et interpuncta intervallo, more respiracioneque delectant*; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (recess, when any thing stops for a while, e.g. active life has often its —, *ab actione sæpe fit intermissio*, Cic.), *interceptio* (interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *interceptum scribendi facere*; hence also a — during an opera between the acts would be better called *interceptio canendi*; see Stop, Cessation, Suspense. Pause, v.intr. *moram facere* (to make a delay), *interstare* (to stop for a while, during a speech, etc.); to — in any thing, *moram facere in alqd rei* (in paying, in waiting), *interstare alqd* (to discontinue for a time), *alqd facere interspirandum facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturnis temporibus ad laborem intermitto*; to — in speaking, *intervallo dicere* (by ceasing to speak alto-

gether for a while), *respiare* (during the time that one takes breath); — see *Cease*, *Intermit*.

Pave, v.tr. *lapide* or *silice sternere* or *construere* or *persternere* (in general), *munire* (to make a road); to — with free-stones, *sazo quadrato sternere*. *Pavement*, n. *strata viarum*, *via strata*, *vite strata lapides*; to tear up the —, *viam stratum dolabrīs discipere*; money for paving, *pecunia viaria*. *Pavior*, n. *siliarius*; paving, *stratura*; paving-bootle, a rammer, *fistuca*; paving-stone, **lapis vice sternendæ utilis*; the pebble is a —, **silice vite utuntur*; a stone from the pavement, **lapis via strata*.

Pavilion, n. *porticus* (porch), *papilio* (a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late, hence the French *parillon*), *ala* (wing of a house).

Paw, n. *pes* (foot), *ungula* (claw).

Pawn, n. (1) see *Pledge*; (2) at chess, *latrunculus*, *latro*; — broker, *pignerator* (sem. *pignérat*).

Pay, v.tr. *solvere*, *persolvere*, *exsolvere*, *dissolvere*, *pendere*, *dependere* (to weigh out), *pensitare*, *numerare*, *numerato solvere* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo or ad solvendum*; to — cash, *præsenti pecuniâ solvere*. *Payment*, or *Paying*, n. *solutio*, *pensio*, *numeratio*; to make —, *solvere*, *dissolvere*; the second —, *alteram pensionem solvere*; the creditors do not — at the fixed time, *qui debent non respondent ad tempus*; I will not go till payment is made, *nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus*; the — is stopped, *scutulo impedita est*; to ask for a delay of —, *rogare de die*; — for longer than a year, *plus annuâ die postulare*; to take an oath of being unable to pay, *donam copiam curare*; to require payment, *pensionem exigere ab alio*; to make great payments, *magnas pecunias solvere*; power to pay, *facultas solvendi*; day of —, *dies solvendi*, *dies pecunie*, *dies*; to ask a year's grace, *annuum spatium postulare*; to give —, *alci solvendo annuum diem finire*; — a few days, *alci paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare*; the sum to be paid, *pensio*; in six equal payments, *sex pensionibus æquis*. *Paymaster*, among the Romans, *tribunus ærarius*, in the army, *quæstor*; the office of —, *munus tribuni ærarii*, *munus quæstoris*. See *Number*, *Reckon*.

Pea, n. *pisum*, *cicer* (chick-); of —, *pisinus*; as large as a —, *magnitudine pisi* (Plin.), *ad pisi magnitudinem* (Veget.); the colour of a —, *color orobinus*; of the colour of —, *colore orobino*; —'s haulm, *stramentum pisinum*.

Peace, n. *pax*, *otium* (leisure), *concordia* (agreement); in peace, in pace; to treat for —, *agere de pacis conditionibus*; to enter on —, *inire pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve —, *pacis fidem servare*; to break —, *turbare, frangere*; to have no —, *turbati, exerti*, from some one, *ab alio*; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace dimittere*. Articles of —, *pacis leges, conditiones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *dimittere*; a herald of —, *pacis nuncius*; rupture of —, *publica violatio fides*, *fides pacis non servata*; peace-festival, **sollemnitas pacis restitutæ*; desire for —, *studium pacis*; an envoy to seek —, *orator pacis petendæ*; embassy for —, *legatio pacificatoria*; the goddess of —, *Pax*; messenger (bringer) of —, *pacis nuncius*; to announce —, *pacem nunciare*; a peace-judge or arbitrator, *arbitrator, irenarches*; a conclusion of —, *pax comparata*; a peace-producer, *pacificator*, *pacis reconciliator*; to act the part of a peace-maker, *personam pacificam tueri*; a peace-breaker, *pacis turbator*, *homo turbulentus*; a female —, *perturbatrix pacis*; the breaking of the —, *pax turbata*; peace-conference, *colloquium de pace*, *coll. de pacis legibus, actus de pace*; to ask for —, *pacis conditiones postulare*; to treat on —, *de pacis conditionibus*; to break up —, *infestâ pacem dimittere legatos*; a mediator of peace, *pacis arbitrator*; a mediator for —, *pacis arbitrium*; the work of —, *opus pacis*; token of —, *pacis signum*;

love of —, *pacis amor*; one who studies —, *pacis amans*. *Peaceable*, adj. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concor*. *Peaceful*, adj. *pacatus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*. Adv. *quiete*; to act quietly, or be quiet, *quiescere*; see *Treaty*, *Truce*, *War*.

Peach, n. (*malum*) *persicum*; — tree, (*arbor*) *persica*; — kernel, *nucleus persici*; the hard —, *os persici*.

Peacock, *pavo* (in general), *pavo musculus* (*pavus* is not classical), in distinction from a peahen, *pavo femina* (*pava* is not classical); like a —; having the colour of —, *pavonaceus*; —'s eye butterfly, **papilio to* (L.); — hen's egg, *ovum pavoninum*, *ovum pavonis*; plur. *ova pavonia*, *ova pavonis* or (of several) *pavonum*; a —'s feather, *penna pavonina*; — tail, *cauda pavonis*; eye in the —, *oculus caudæ pavonis*.

Peak, n. (1) generally by *summus* or *extremus* (the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus montis jugum*); see *Summit*, *Top*; (2) the end of any thing that terminates in a point, *pars prior* or *antica*.

Peal, n. **sonitus campanarum* (of bells); — of rain, *repentina et præceps pluvia*, *subitus imber* (see *Shower*); — of hail, *vis creberrima grandinis*; — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausus clamores*.

Pear, n. *pirum*; domestic —, *pira generosa*; wild —, *pira silvestria*; — tree, *pira*; — vinegar, **acetum quod fit or factum est de piris*; juice of —, **succus piris expressi*; dried —, *pirum divisum et purgatum granis, quod est in sole siccatum*; — stalk, *pediculus piri*; — wine, *vinum quod fit (factum est) de ore piris*.

Pearl, n. *margarita* (μαργαρίτη, in general), *unio* (round —), *elenchus* (ἐλέγχος, large, oblong, like a pear; also = a sylvanus; the — were worn three together in the ear), *tympanum* or *tympanum* (τὸν τανόν or τὸν τανόν, in the shape of a drum); a purse with —, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritæ*; a purse embroidered with —, **sacculus margaritis distinctus*, **crumenum margaritis distinctus* (as money-purse); — fisher, in the context, *urinator* or *urinator* (i.e. diver); — fishing, **margaritarum conquisitio*; to carry on —, **margaritis conquirere*; like a —, **margarita similis*; — trade, **negotium margaritarum*, to carry on, *exercere*; — dealer, *margaritarius* (late), if a female, *margaritaria* (late); wreath, crown of (or set with) —, **corollamargaritis distincta*, **diadema margaritis distinctum* (of a royal crown); — coast, **ora ubi margaritæ or uniones reperuntur or inveniuntur or nascuntur*; — shell, *margaritarum concha* (in general), *mys* (a small shell with reddish —); mother of —, *unionum concha* (or *conchæ*); set with mother of —, *unionum conchis distinctus*; ornament of —, *ornatus margaritarum*, or by circuml. *ornamenta in quibus margaritæ insunt* (in general), *baccatum monile* (necklace of —); file or string of —, *linea margaritarum*; a necklace made of one —, *monoluminum*; of two —, *dilinum*; of three —, *trilinum*; — type, **literarum formæ minutissima*, **typi minutissimi*; to print with —, **typis minutissime describere*; = white speck of film growing on the eye, *glaucoma*, *itis*, n. (γλαυκωμα).

Peasant, n. *agricola*, *agri cultor*, in the context also simply *cultor* (countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, *ruricola*), *rusticus* (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to *urbanus*, a refined civilian), *agrestis* (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners; the *rusticus* merely acts contrary to the rules of refined life, the *agrestis* violates the rules of common decency), *rusticanus* (brought up in the country), *paganus*, *viciarius* (villager, opp. *oppidanus*); to live like a —, *rurari* (to live in the country for the sake of pleasure), *rusticari* (to perform rural labour); you are a —, *rusticus es*; he is a real —, *merum rus est* (Com.); —'s wife, countrywoman, *rustica*;

a —'s cottage, *casa agrestis*; in the context also simply *casa*; out of a — can spring a great man, *potest ex casu vir magnus exire*; —'s farm, country-farm, *prædium, fundus, ager*; a small —, *prædium*; a — house, *villa rustica*; belonging to a —, *villaticus*; a — dog, *canis villaticus*; a —'s work, *opus rusticum*, to perform, *facere*; riot of the —, *tumultus rusticorum* or *agrestium*; the revolt of the Gallic peasantry, in the time of Diocletian, against the tyrannical governors, and which was suppressed at last by Maximian, *Bagaudici rebellio*; to cause a rising of the —, *manum agrestium excitare*; there arises a revolt of —, *rusticani tumultum concitant*; a —'s smock-frock, *amiculum agreste*. Peasantry, *n. rusticitas* (a —'s rank in society), *rustici universi* (the — as a whole), *vita rustica et agrestis* (rural life); see Country.

Peat, *n. *turfa, *humus turfa* (L.).

Pebble, *n. silex, lapis silex, lapis siliceus, saxum silex, saxum silicium*; from —, *siliceus*; it rains —, *lapidibus pluit*.

Peel, *n.* perhaps *semodius*.

Peck, *v.tr. rostro tundere* (to strike) or *cadere* (to wound) *alqd*.

Pectinate, Pectinated, *adj. *in pectinis formam reductus*; adv. *pectinatim*.

Pectoral, *adj. pectoralis*; — vessel, **vas pectorale*; — fever, **febris catarrhalis*.

Peculation, *n. argenti circumductio, suppressio judicialis, peculatus publicus*; to commit —, *pecuniam auferre*; to be accused of —, *peculatis accusari*. See Embezzle.

Peculiar, *adj.* = belonging to a person, *proprius* (both what belongs to any one as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with gen.), *meus, tuus, suus* [= *proprius*], *comb. proprius et meus, proprius et proprius* (particular and —), *peculiaris* (what any one possesses as his own, esp. of any one's own earnings), *comb. peculiaris et proprius*, *privatus* (what belongs to any one as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (what belongs to any one as his characteristic feature); this falling is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium*; it is — to man, etc., *est nativum a se generatum hominis vis*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *ejusque hominis est* (e.g. to err, *errare*, Cic.); he has his own — failings, *laborat alijs vitiis*; a habit common to all, or at least — to you in particular, *consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria*; what is — to any one's style of writing, *quod orationi alijs exitum inest*; it is a — feature of freedom and liberty, that any one may live as he likes, *libertatis proprium est vivere ut velit*; to possess nothing — to him, *nil peculi habere*; the matter has a — feature of its own, *rei est natura propria et sua*; that is — to me, *hic meus est mos*; sum natura ita generatus; adv. *proprie, peculiariter*; see Belong, Appropriate, Particular, Special. Peculiarity, *n. proprietates* (= nature of any thing, also in the pl. e.g. the — of the climate and soil, *causæ terræque proprietates*), *natura* (natural state, characteristic feature); what is a — in his style, *quod orationi ejus exitum inest*; every one should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet, quod est ejusque maxime sumum*.

Pecuniary, *adj. pecuniarius*; a — present, *munus pecunie*; *præmium pecunie* or *rei pecunie* (— reward); *jactura* (as a loss on the part of the giver); *congiarium* (among the people or soldiers); also for learned men and artists, *corollarium nummorum* (a kind of gratuity which was paid to the collector of taxes in the provinces), *collatio* (taxes granted to the emperor, and which were paid by every Roman citizen); to make large — to any one, *munera pecunie magna alicui dare*, *præmia rei pecuniaria magna alicui tribuere*; — assistance, *auxilium argentarium*. See Money, under Monetary.

Pedagogue, *n.*, see Educate, School. Pedagogy,

*n. *disciplina pedagogica*; as a manual, *de liberis educandis*. Pedagogic, *adj. *pedagogicus*, and *disciplinam pedagogicam pertinens*; — writings, *works*, **libri in quibus præcepta formandi et educandi juvenutis et mores proponuntur*; adv. **ex disciplina pedagogica*.

Pedal, *n. *pedale organi*.

Pedant, *n. homo ineptus* (the proper meaning of an homo in, we read in Cic., *ex omnibus Latinis verbis hujus verbi vim et maximam semper putavi*; quem enim nos ineptum colamus, is mihi videtur hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus, id. que in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet; nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostendit, aut eorum, quibuscumque est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur; and further he states that the Greek has no word to express this idea: *Hoc vitio cumvlata est crudissima illa Græcorum natio*; itaque quod cum hujus mali Græci non vident, ne nomen quidem ei vitio imposuerunt: ut enim quibus omnia quomodo Græci ineptum appellant, non reperies. Omnium autem ineptiarum, quæ sunt innumerabiles, hæc scio nam nulla sit major quam illorum qui solent, quocumque in loco, quocumque inter homines visum est, de rebus aut difficillimis aut non necessarius argutissime disputare, homo putidus (who tries the patience of his hearers or renders to the utmost, through his pedantic manner), *homo molestus* (affected in his style of writing), *homo tetricus* (who treats even the most trifling things with an air of the greatest importance and solemnity), *ambitiosus* (who is guided by ambitious motives), *homo pertinax* (who perseveres from obstinacy), *homo horridus, durus* (a puritan), *homo morosus* (fastidious in requiring the observance of certain habits), *calumniator sui* (who feels never satisfied with any thing he does), *doctus homo de schola* (a pedantic schoolmaster). Pedantic, *adj. ineptus, tetricus, putidus, molestus, insolens, ambitiosus, pertinax, morosus, horridus, durus*; to have nothing —, *nil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum*; adv. *inepte, putide, moleste, insolenter, ambiciose, pertinaciter, morose, horride, dure*. Pedantry, *n. ineptia* (in general), *jactatio putida* (idle ostentation), *molestia* (affection), *molesta* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentia perperatilis* (unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*.

Pedestal, *n.* (of a column, etc.), *basis* (*basis*), *stylobates* (*στυλοβάτης*, the — in its continuation).

Pedestrian, *adj.* and *n.*, a —, *pedes*; — trip, *iter pedestre*; to begin a —, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a —, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

Pedigree, *n. stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (*στέμμα*, post-Aug.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab ære atavæ proferre*; to write out the — of a family, *familie originem subtexere*; see Descend, Lineage, Genealogy.

Peel, *v.tr. putamen alicui rei detrudere* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in orbem (ali round) detrudere, decorticare arborem*; or *dilibrare arborem* (*decorticare* = to — off the outer bark, *dilibrare* = to — off the inside bark, both also of other things); to — off the outside bark (by mistake), *summum corticem desquamare*. Peeling, *n. decorticiatio*; *cortex* (bark); then, also the outside shell of a turtle, of nuts, acorns, etc.; *cortex* (the eelinated capenle of the chestnut, rind of fruit, etc.), *cutis* (skin, e.g. of the parrot), *putamen* (skin of nuts, beans, eggs, fruit), *testa* (of shellfish, also of eggs), *folliculus* (husk of cereals and of vegetables), *tunica* (husk of a grain of corn).

Peep, *v.intr. prospicere*; to — forth, *emittere, emicare* (to shine), *apparere, conspici, conspiciu*

are (to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous).

Peer, *n.* *in magnas* - *litter*, *m.* (late Inscr.) ; see Nobleman. *Peerage*, *n.* *dignitas magnitudo*.

Peevish, *adj.* *quem facile offendit aliquid*, stomachous; see Sensitive, Irritable. *Peevishness*, *n.* *murositas*, *asperitas*, or by male affectum esse.

Peg, *n.* *paxillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *baculum* (stick), *epigrus* (a wooden nail for driving into something); clothes —, *fibula*, *confibula*. *Peg*, *v.tr.*, see Fasten.

Pellis, *e.* *n.* *pallium pelliceum* or *ex pellibus factum* (of fur), *pallium pelle intus munitum* (lined with fur); see Cloak.

Pell-mell, *adv.* *promiscue* (promiscuously), *confuse*, *permiste* (without order); lying there —, *promiscuus*, *confusus*, *permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per*, e.g. to mix —, *miscere*, *permiscere*, *commiscere*, everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*; to throw down —, *miscere* (to mix), *confundere* (to scatter about), *turbare* (to confuse).

Pelt, *v.tr.* *jacere* (e.g. *lapides*).

Pen, *n.* *penna scriptoria*, *penna* (not in use till the 8th century), *calamus scriptorius*, *stilus* (of metal); to make a —, *pennam* (*calamus*) *finde*; to mend —, *pen*, *temperare*; to point —, *pen*, *exacquare*; to dip —, *pen*, *intingere*; to take the —, *calamus* (*penna*) *sumere*, *zilem* *prehendere*, *ad scribendum se conserere*; I can write with any —, *quicumque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo utar* (tantum bono); to guide the —, *pennam*, *regere*; — one's hand in writing, *scribendis manum suam superimpositam regere*; the — gives no ink, *crassum atramentum pendet calamo*; to set no —, *nullam litteram scribere*; to dictate to another's —, *dictare alicui aliquid*; to write from dictation, *dictata calamo excipere*; with a stroke of the —, *und significatione litterarum*. See Write. *Pen-knife*, *n.* *scalprum librarium*; a pen-case, *theca calamararia*.

Penal, *adj.*, by *Punish*; — law, — code, *lex penam sanciens*. *Penalty*, *n.* *pæna pecuniaria* (Jet.), *damnum*, *multa* (the two latter = the — inflicted upon any one, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved), *lis*, *lis æstimata* (inflicted by the judge after the trial), *pecunia multatitia*, *argentum multatitium* (fine); condemnation to —, *condemnatio pecuniaria* (Jet.); to impose a — upon any one, *pæna pecuniaria* (or *multa* *et* *pæna* or *penam*) *multare aliquid*; to fix a —, *multam alicui dicere* or *irrogare*; to incur a —, *multam committere*; not to be able to pay a —, *multam sufferre non posse*.

Penance, *n.* *satisfactio* (for injury done, murder, etc.), *nulla* or *multa* (penalty), *pæna* (in general), *penalty* paid by any one), *piaculum* (atonement), *penitentia* (repentance), *morum* (ritæ) *mutatio* or *emendatio* (the leading of a better life); to order any one to do —, *piaculum* *ad aliquid exigere*. *Penitence*, *n.* *penitentia* (in general), *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in a theological sense), *animus acerbissimus penitentia afflictus*; see Repentance. *Penitent*, *adj.* *penitens* (repenting), *penitens* (ready to repent); Alexander was — after he had murdered Clitus; that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus rix a se abstinuit, tanta rix erat penitendi*. *Penitential*, *adj.* *quod tanquam piaculum exigitur a nobis*. *Penitentiary*, *n.*, see Prison.

Pence, *n.*, see Penny.

Pencil, *n.* (1), see Painter; (2) for writing, *stilus* (see Pen); stroke of a —, in the context *linea*; a thin —, *linea tenuis*; very thin, *linea summa tenuitudo*; to make a —, *penicillo* (ex colore) *lineam ducere*. See Draw, Paint.

Pending, *adj.* (1) in law, by *res delata est ad iudicem*, *lis ad forum deducta est*; the matter is still

—, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; (2) in commerce, *non dum expeditus or confectus*.

Pendulum, *n.*, perhaps *perpendiculum* — clock, *horologium*, *de quo perpendiculum dependet*.

Penetrability, *n.*, by *Penetrate*; *adj.* *penetrabilis*, *periculus* (where there is a road through, *opp. intrius*). *Penetrant*, *adj.* *penetrans* (what penetrates), *acer*, *acerbus* (sharp for the ear, fig. acute, sharp, as regards the understanding), *gravis* (falling heavy upon the ear; then of what has a strong smell, e.g. smell, *odor*; fig. — important); a — voice, *vox peracuta*; a — spirit, *acumen ingenii*, *peracuitas*; to possess a — spirit, *penitus acris esse ingenio*. *Penetrate*, *v.tr.* *penetrare*, *permanere in* with *acc*; *percadere per* or simply with *acc*. (to — all parts of the body); heat — the whole universe, *calor per (nec per) omnem mundum*; poison — every limb of the body, *venenum cunctos artus percadit* or *in omnes partes permanat*; the draught — the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); the pain penetrated every part of the body, *dolor omnia membra peragabatur*; penetrated (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus*, *ictus*, *periculus*, *perusus*; *v.intr.* (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place; *per aliquid locum*, to a —, *ad aliquid locum* or *in aliquid locum usque*; *percadere aliquid locum* or *per aliquid locum* (to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri*, *ad aures percadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor, urbem percadit*), *transcurrere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perlati* (as far as any one, *ad aliquid*, e.g. of a rumour), *perferri in aliquid locum* (to spread as far as, in which sense we may also say *penetrare*, e.g. of a cry; a rumour); to — into, *penetrare ad* or *in* or *per aliquid locum*: with force, *irruere*, *irumpere in aliquid locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad aliquid* (to descend down to —, of persons and things, e.g. the sword did not — deep into the body, *ferrum hand uln in corpus descendit*; the sword — into their flanks, *ferrum in illi descendit*); the moonlight — through the windows, *luna per fenestras se fundebat*; the cry — into their ears, *clamorem exaudiri*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarus esse*; to — into a country, *progradi*; *procedere*, *prorumpere* (the latter = to rush forth with violence). *Penetrative*, *adj.* *gravis*, *vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see Impressive. *Penetrativeness*, *n.*, the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorum ac forenses* (Cic.).

Peninsula, *n.* *peninsula*. *Peninsular*, *adj.*, by *circum*, with *Peninsula*.

Penny, *n.* *nummus*; not a — (I give, etc.), *ad nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, consent); to pay to the last —, *ad assem salvere*; see Money.

Pension, *n.* *annua salaria* — *orum*, *n.*, *congiarium* (in this wider sense under the Roman emperors, see Present), *præmium* *alicuius beneficii tributum* (a donation), *beneficia tributa* — *orum*, *n.*, or simply *beneficium*, *commodum* *emerita militiæ* (in the Jet. simply *emeritum*, for long military service); see Salary, Stipend, Rent. To receive a — of 250,000 *sestertii* (i.e. if we calculate 1,000 *sestertii* or *nummi*, or one *sestertium*, at £7 16s. 3d. = £1,953 2s. 6d.) from the king, *ducenta quingenta HS annua mercede mihi sunt apud principem*. *Pension*, *v.tr.*, any one, *aliquid cum commodis emerita militiæ dimittere* (of a soldier), *aliquid cum annuis præbendis dimittere* (of a public functionary). *Pensioner*, *n.* *miles misticus* (of soldiers).

Pensive, *adj.* *in cogitatione defixus*; to fall into a — mood, *in summam incidere agilitudinem*; see Gloomy, Melancholy. *Pensiveness*, *n.* *summa agilitudo*.

Pentagon, *n.* *pentagonium* (πεντάγωνον, late), in pure Latin **quinguanqulum*. *Pentagonal*, *adj.* *pentagōnus* (πεντάγωνος); in pure Latin **quinguanqularis*.

which any one stands among the great mass of the people), *opinio vulgi* or *imperitiorum*; — party, *populares* (opp. *optimates*), *factio quæ populi causam agit* (opp. *factio quæ optimatum causam agit*); — speaker, *orator populi*; — religion, *sacra publica -orum*, n. Popularity, n. (1) = condescending manners, *communis (xovovns)*; (2) of any thing made intelligible to a common understanding, e.g. *oratio ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accomodata*; (3) = popular favour, *populi favor*, *gratia popularis*, *aura popularis*, *ventus popularis* (the breeze or wind, as it were). — Populate, v.tr. *frequentare (incolare)*; to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonus deducere*, *mittere alqñ* (the former if the person himself lead a colony anywhere). — Population, n. *colonorum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere), *multitudo* (multitude), *frequentia* (large multitude), *citium* or *incolarum numerus* (number of resident inhabitants); the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. — Populous, adj. *frequens* (large —, opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*), *frequens accolis* (where there are many inhabitants all over or along, e.g. of rivers); to be —, *nimis frequentia populi supersuere*. — Populousness, n. *celebritas hominum* or *citium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance), *nimia supersuentis populi frequentia* (overgrowing population).

— Pepper, n. *piper*; black —, *piper nigrum*; white —, *piper candidum*; Indian —, *siliguastrum*, *piperitis*, *capsicum annuum* (L.); seasoned with —, *piperatus*; — plant or tree, *piperis arbor*; berry of the —, *piperis bacca*; — ed sauce, any thing seasoned with —, *piperatum*; — cruet; box, *pyxis piperis*; a little paper with —, *cucullus piperis*; a cucumber pickled with —, pickled cucumber, *cucumis aceto maceratus et piperatus*; — corn, *piperis granum*, *piperis bacca*; — mill, *mola piperi molendo*. — Peppermint, *mentha piperata* (L.). — Pepper, v.tr. *piper condire*; peppered, *piperatus*.

Per, a Latin prepos., which, as a prefix in English, means (1) though, thoroughly, which see; (2) = by; *per annum*, a year, see Annual; — week, a week, see Weekly.

Perambulate, v.tr. *transire, proficisci, iter facere per* (to travel through); *peragrarare* (to wander through, in general), *obire* (through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), *lustrare*, *perlustrare* (in order to look about), *percursare* (quickly, also p. *celeriter*), *decurrere*, *percolare* (to pass through a certain part, *per*, in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (with an object in view), *percurrere* (without any particular object in view); to — the whole town, *totâ urbe discurrere*; to — all the fairs, *ad mercatoium proficisci, obire nundinas*. — Perambulation, n. *lustratio, peragratio, transitus* (passage through, etc.).

— Perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest*, *sensibilis* (what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv., *vox . . . aëris iclu sensibilis auditu*, for the ear), *quod rim sentiendi habet*. — Perceive, v.tr. *sentire*, *sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in general), *audire* *percipere*, *audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere*, *videre*, *cernere* (to see); *cern.* = to see more distinctly; to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertere* (to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the acc. and inf. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of any thing), *sentire* (to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqd re*), *videre* (to see, understand); to — clearly, *perspicere*, *conspectio* (to behold), *observare* (to observe), *intelligere* (to comprehend), *suspiciari* (to suspect, suppose); I — something, *subolet mihi alqd* (lit. I can smell); to — beforehand, *alqd præsentire*; to — very well,

placere alqd intelligere; to let any — so and so, *alqd præ se ferre* (to show outwardly), *significare*, *ostendere*, generally with acc. and inf. (to give to understand); not to let any one —, *alqd dissimulare*; not to let any one — at all, *nullam dare alqis rei significationem*; to do any thing, and at the same time not to let another — it, *dissimulanter facere alqd*; I don't let him — that I am angry, *dissimulo iram*; I let him — that I am angry, *iratum me sentit alqis*. — Perceptibility, n., by Perceptible, adj. *insignis* (only post-Aug. *notabilis*), *conspicius* (conspicuous), *manifestus* (manifest). — Perception, n., generally by verbs, by *percipere*; see Sensation, Notion, Idea. — Perceptive, adj., by verbs.

— Perch, n. (1) a measure of length = 5½ yards, *decempeda*; (2) for hens, *peritica gallinaria*; (3) a fish, *perca*. — Perch, v.intr., see Roost.

— Perchance, see Chance.

— Percolate, v.tr. *cribrare, percribrare, percribrum cernere, cribro excernere, succernere*; percolated, *filtered*, *crelus*, *succelus*; v.intr. *percolari, excidere* (to fall down through any thing, through a filter), *perfluere* (to flow through); the earth lets the rain —, *terra imbres percolat et transmittit*, *terra imbres transmittit*. — Percolation, n., by verbs.

— Percussion, n. *guassatio, conguassatio*.

— Perdition, n. *exitium, interitus, perniciis*; (in a theological sense) *pæna quâ alqs post mortem afficitur*; see Ruin.

— Peremptory, adj. (1) a — term, day, *dies disceptationis perimenda dicta* or *constituta*; (2) fig. positive, of opinion, *definitus*; to give — orders, *definite præcipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*; (3) in pronouncing a judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantia*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius judicare*; or by qui (quæ) *prins adjudicat, quàm quid rei sit sciat* (Ter.), *confidens*; adv. *definite, arroganter, confidenter*; see Absolute, Positive, Decisive.

— Perennial, adj. *perennis*, or by *perennare* (*διαίρεσθαι*, to last for many years, of animals and plants; if only lasting for one year, by *perannare, διαμεινέσθαι*, as in Suet. of a girl).

— Pererration, n., by *pererrare, pervagare*, *huc illic cursare*.

— Perfect, adj. *plenus* (in general of any thing that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size; also = corpulent, stout), *integer* (not mutilated, complete), *absolutus, perfectus*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cunctatusque*, *perfectus completusque* (having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (real, genuine); quite —, *absolutus omnibus numeris, perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus*; a — philosopher, *philosophus absolutus*; a — speaker, *orator perfectus, homo perfectus in dicendo*; a — Stoic, *perfectus Stoicus* (in whom there is nothing to blame), *germanissimus Stoicus* (whose views deviate in no wise from the Stoic philosophy); to make any thing —, *alqd absolere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium, kindness, cunctare alqd* (to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*); adv. *perfecte, absolute* (without mistake), *plane, prorsus, omnino* (quite); very often also with the superl. in the sense "quite," e.g. — right, *rectissime*; see Finished, Complete, Consummate. — Perfect, v.tr. *excolere* (to develop further, e.g. an invention, *inventâ*; the art of oratory, *orationem*; the science of medicine, *medicinam*); to — any one in knowledge, *augere alqm scientiâ*; you will — yourself in Latin composition by reading my works, *orationem Latinam effices legendis nostris placivore*; — in an art, *artem accuratius discere*; — in a language, *linguæ scientiam paullo subtilius excolere*; see Complete. — Perfect, n., in gramm., *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (late gramm.). — Perfection, n. *integritas* (completeness), *absolutio, perfectio, absolutio perfectioque* (highest degree

of —; — of virtue, *virtus perfecta cumulataque*; moral —, *perfectum honestum*; to arrive at —, *ad perfectionem pertinere, ad summa venire*; to bring any thing to —, *aliquid adhibere or perficere*; capable of —, *quod excoli potest*.

Perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (who breaks his promise, and therefore injures the rights of another; *perfidiosus* is in particular one who is in the habit of acting in that way), *infidelis* (faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*); adv. *perfidie, perfidiose, infideliter*; to become —, *fidem violare or frangere or lacerare, in fide non manere*; see Treacherous. *Perfidy, n. perfidia* (faithlessness, with which any one breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (want of faith, with which a person acts towards one, with whom he should act in an upright manner, e.g. *Labienus quum Communi compemisisset sollicitate civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimere*); to show —, *perfidie or fraudulenter agere*.

Perforate, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebrare* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebrare* (with the borer), *perforare* (to make holes in, in general); of worms, *perrodere* (lit. and fig.).

Perform, v.tr. *agere* (to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *percere* (to be the support of any thing as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (to undergo), *fungi* or *perfungi aliquid* (to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (to administer), *exsequi* (to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); I have nothing to —, *non habeo quod agam*; to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for any one (at any one's request), *negotium alicui procurare*; to — the duties of a king, *regis officium et munera exsequi*; to — every thing one's self, *omnia per se obire*; to — the functions of nature, *necessitati or naturæ parere*; see Do, Execute, Accomplish, Discharge, Fulfil; v.intr., see Do, Act (a part). Performance, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (the administering), *confectio* (the accomplishing); — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (business), *officium* (duty), *ministerium* (service); any one's —, *negotia alicui, partes alicui, officia alicui*; a consul's —, *actio consularis*; the — of the functions of nature, *naturales corporis actiones*, see Execution, Completion, Undertaking, Action, Deed; a — on the stage, *actio* (as action), *fabula* (the piece played); to give a —, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docere*). Performer, n. (1), by Perform; (2) *artis musicae peritus*, or, in general, *alicui rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alicui rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroama* (lit. a concert, then also the person that gives it, singer, minstrel, player); see Actor.

Perfume, n. *suffummentum, odores* (perfuming smell in general), *olactorium* (smelling water), *odor* (smell); *unguentum* (ointment); — (as an article of trade), *merces odorum*. Perfume, v.tr. *odoribus imbuere or perfundere* (with sweet smells), *unguento perficere* (to rub with ointment, oil); — one's self, *se odoribus imbuere, se ungere, caput et os suum unguento perficere*; to be —, *unguenta olere*; strongly, *unguentis olferre*; perfuming pan, *thuribulum* (not *acerca*, = censor). Perfumer, n. (1) who —, by verbs; (2) *qui merces odorum vendit*.

Perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan* (*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in general, as *forte* can only be used after *si, nisi, ne* [not after *nam*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *hæud acio an, nescio an* (I don't know whether, etc., to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus, nemo, numquam*, whilst according to the English, — some one, etc., or I don't know whether any one, etc.), *we might be led to say ullus, quisquam, umquam*; whether — some one,

somebody, after the verbs “to ask (*querere*)” and “to search, explore (*percunctari*)”, by *ecquis* (or *ecqui*), *ecquæ* (or *ecquæ*), *ecquid* (never by *si quis*, etc.), e.g. you ask whether — there be any hope? *quis ecquæ spes sit?* let me know; whether — you will come, *fac sciam, ecquid centuri eris*; — some one, — any one, *forsitan quisquam, aliquid forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *ciriter, fere, or ferme* (in approximative estimations as regards time and numbers, see Almost; *fere* and *ferme* also in general when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, *in hæc fere sententiam locutus est*); unless —, *nisi forte, nisi si*; if —, *si forte, si qua*; not — mere depredations, etc., *non populatio, neque, etc.*; — because, etc., *an quod, etc.*? — not? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*; if — in stating any number is = three or so, etc., we use *aliqui*, e.g. you may send me three or five books —, *mihi mihi tres aliquos aut quingue libros*; I am quite willing to publish the speech, if otherwise you should — coincide with me in my mistake, *ad editionem non abhorreo, si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris*; and — the poor man in no wise adds, by what he says, to the service which he means to have rendered, but rather makes it less, *neque vero verbis angel suum munus, si quo forte fujit, sed etiam extenuat*.

Pericardium, n. **pericardium* (**περικάρδιον*, technical term in medicine).

Pericarp, n. **pericarpium* (L.), *gluma, tunica, vasculum seminis*.

Perigee, n. **perigæum*.

Perihelion, n. **perihelium* (*περίηλιον*, technical term).

Peril, n., see Danger, Risk; at my, at your —, *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte* (on my own account; *proprio Marte* is barbarous); at my own — (I did this), *meis propriis periculis*. Perilous, adj., see Dangerous.

Period, n. (1) in astronomy, *ambitus, circuitus, circulatio*; the — of the moon is a month (i.e. the moon performs her revolutions round the earth in a month), *orbis lustrationem luna menstruo spatio complet*; (2) = a portion of time, *tempus* (time, space of time in general) or *tempora, tempestas* (a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *etas* (age), *spatium temporis* (space of time); no — of my life, *nullum ætatis meæ tempus*; (3) in chronology, see Time, Epoch; (4) in grammar, *periodus* (*περίοδος*), in pure Latin (as a kind of attempt which Cic. makes to render the Greek *περίοδος*, see Cic., Or. 61, 204) by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis* *orbis*, or *circuitus* of *quasi orbis verborum*, also *compositio*; the links of a —, *compositionis pedes*; a short —, *brevis periodus*, *brevis comprehensio* or *ambitus verborum*; too long a —, *nimis longa sententiarum continuatio*; a well-sounding, concise, and rounded —, *argutus artusque et circumscriptus verborum ambitus*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the — (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.), *numerus* (proportion, harmony in the mode of forming one's phrases and periods in writing); the art of connecting the —s together, *componendi ratio*; see End, Conclusion, Length, Duration. Periodical, adj. (1) what returns at stated intervals, e.g. — diseases, *morbi tempore certo recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides* (see Journal); — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*; (2) of a well-rounded style of writing, etc., *compositus, circumscriptus, numerose cunctis*; — style, *verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, circumscriptus verborum ambitus, oratio structa* or *apta* or *cincta* (opp. *oratio soluta* or *dissipata*); his mode of speaking is —, *oratio bene cuncta et volutur*; to speak periodically, *apte dicere*.

Periosteum, n. *periosteum*. *Periphery*, n. *peripheria* (*περίφεια*, Martiani). Capella, about A.D. 500), in pure Latin *extrema linea circinationis* or *linea circumcurrens*.

Periphrasis, n., see *Paraphrase*. *Periphrase*, v.tr. e.g. who. — *Cæsar*. **Græci Cæsaris interpres*, **qui Commentarios Cæsaris Græce reddidit*.

Perish, v.tr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, morbo), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation); *cadere* (to fall, principally in battle), *occideri* (to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *neari* (to be killed, see Kill); to — in the war, *bello cadere*, in *bello occidere*; to — with or through any thing, *perire aliquid*, *neari aliquid* (to be killed through any thing, both e.g. through poison, hunger, veneno, fame), *absumi aliquid* (to be swept away through, etc., e.g. fame, veneno; through illness, through pestilence, morbo, pestilentia); more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsi*; many soldiers — from the intense cold, *intoleranda eis frigoris multos milites absumpsi*; to allow nothing to —, *omnia in suum usum convertere*; see Die, Decay. *Perishable*, adj. *fluxus* (inconstant, e.g. gloria), *fragilis* (frail), *comb. fluxus* (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *caducus* (ready to fall), *comb. si agilis et caducus*, *infirmus* (weak), *comb. caducus et infirmus*, *brevis* (short, e.g. omnia que habent speciem gloriæ contemne, brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Ctc.); every thing under the sun is frail and —, *infra lunam nil nisi caducum et mortale*. *Perishableness*, n. *fragilitas*, *brevis* (shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmilas* (weakness).

Peristyle, n. *porticus*.

Peritonæum, n. *peritonæum* (*περιτόναιον*, late; for which *Veget.* uses the circuml. *membrana que intestina omnia continet*).

Periwinkle, n. (1) a plant, **vinca* (common-weed, L.), **semperperium*, *testorum* (house-leek; L.), *hederæ* (ivy); (2) a snail, **turbo littoreus* (L.).

Perjure, v.tr. *falsum jurare* (in general), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. *Perjury*, n. *falsum iuramentum* (in general), *perjurium*. *Perjurious*, adj. *perjurus*, *perfidus* (faithless, in general); adv. *perfidè*.

Permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (without interruption), *perennitas*, *durabilitas*, *longinguitas* (for a length of time). *Permanent*, adj., by *permanere*; see *Constant*.

Permeability, n., *Permeable*, adj., see *Penetrato*.

Permissible, adj. *licitus* (allowed), *concessus* (granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licet* c. *Permission*, n. *concessio* (concession), *permissio* (admission); the sub-st. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the abl. sing.; *potestas*, *copia* (power given any one), but *tenet* is never — in itself, but only = indulgence, grace), *arbitrium* (free-will to do a thing), *licentia* (entire liberty to do what one likes); to give any one —, *veniam*, *potestatem*, *licentiam* *alci dare*, for or to, *alcis rei* or *aliquid faciendi*, *potestatem* *alci facere*, *concedere*, *licentiam* *alci concedere*, *licentiam* *alci permittere* *ut*, etc., *permittere*, *concedere* *alci*, *to*, *aliquid* (see *Permit*); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*; to give any one absolute —, *infinitam licentiam* *alci dare*; to ask —, *veniam petere*; to receive —, *veniam accipere*, *impetrare*, *datur* *alci potestas* (or *copia*), *si* *alci potestas*; to have the —, *habere potestatem*, *concessam licentiam*; *mihi licet*, *permissum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *pucella*, *pax* *quod* *facit* *tui*, *bona* *renia* *tui* *liceat*, *bona renia* *me audies* (if any one wishes to speak); without my —, *me non concedente*, *me non consulto*; to any one's — (to do a thing, etc.), *inussu alcis*; contrary to my —, *me invito*; I wish to say with your —, *bona hoc tua renia disserim*, *si renia erido*, *si honos auribus*, *tuis honos si habilis auribus* (the former if we speak candidly, the latter in using any indecent expression); to such words

as those we should add "with your —," *hæc cœcula cum honoris præfatione ponenda sunt*. *Permissive*, adj., by verbs. *Permit*, v.tr. *concedere* (to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (to allow any thing to be done, opp. *vitare*), *largiri* (out of kindness and to oblige any one), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alcis rei*, *permittere licentiam ut*, etc. (when any one is empowered, enabled to —), *alcis rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc reniam ut* (to show indulgence in anything); see *Allow*.

Permutation, n. (1) in commerce, *permutatio* (e.g. of goods, mercium); (2) in general, *mutatio*, or by verbs; see *Exchange*.

Pernicious, adj. *perniciōsus* (ruinous, e.g. illness, war, peace, plan, law), *exitosus* (leading to a tragical result, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitialis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical result, e.g. war), *funestus* (bringing grief over a great man, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus*, to any one, *alcis* (causing injury, e.g. bellum); to be —, *perniciē esse*, *nocere* (to injure); see *Destruction*, *Injurious*, *Mischievous*. *Pernicioussness*, n. *ris nocendi*, also by circuml. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?*

Perpendicular, adj. *directus ad perpendicularum*, also *directus* (opp. *pronus* or *pronus ad sustinatus*, Cæs.), only late writers use *perpendicularis*; a — line, *linea quæ cathetus dicitur*, also *cathetus* (h. *kadētos*, sc. *γκαυή*); to draw a straight line — to a given straight line from a given point without it, *lineam*, *quæ cathetus dicitur*, *demittere* in with abl.; *cathetum demittere* in with abl.; to be —, *directum esse* or simply *esse ad perpendicularum*; to be drawn — to, etc., from, etc., by *deorsum delatus ad perpendicularum* or *ratione perpendiculari* or *ad lineam* or *directo*.

Perpetrate, v.tr. *delictum committere*; see *Commit*. *Perpetration*, n. *exeratio* (e.g. of virtues, of a crime). *Perpetrator*, of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circuml. *qui, quæ facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui, quæ facinus in se admisit*, *ad quem*, *ad quem maleficium pertinet*.

Perpetual, adj., see *Continual*, *Everlasting*, *Eternal*. *Perpetuation*, n. *eternitas*. *Perpetuity*, n., see *Duration*, *Eternity*.

Perplex, v.tr. (1) of matters, see *Confuse*; (2) of persons, *alcis mentem animamque perturbare*, *in perturbationem conjicere*; *conservare*; *percutere* (not *percellere*) with talking, oratione *differre*; see *Embarrass*, *Distract*, *Tease*, *Plague*, *Vex*. *Perplexity*, n., see *Inticacy*, *Entanglement*, *Embarrassment* (from doubt, etc.); — of mind (soul), *angor animi*, *conscientia* *angor* or *solicitudine*; to feel —, *angore conscientia* or *solicitudine agitari*, *cecare*, *conscientia animi excruciar* (very great), also *conscientia animi terret* *aliquid*; great — arises in any one, *peccatum ex conscientia timor alcis exoritur*.

Perquisito, n. by *reditus extraordinarii*, *pecunia extraordinaria*, or, in the plur. *pecunia extraordinaria* (of a public functionary; Ctc.).

Persecute, v.tr. *persequi* (to follow, pursue, with eagerness and perseverance, sometimes in a good, but generally in a bad sense; also fig. = to carry any thing with perseverance to the last, to try to bring to an end), *prosequi* (usually to follow part of the way, generally in a good sense, but also to pursue to a certain distance with an evil intention; then also fig. = to continue with any thing), *consectari* (to follow indefatigably, in order to overtake; then also = to oppress in general), *insectari* (to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (to pursue close at one's heels), *insistere* or *instare* *alci* (constantly to be at any one, to pursue and press hard, stronger than *insequi*, also fig. = to push a matter on with all earnestness), *urgere* (to urge, violently to insist; also fig. = to carry on with vigour), *cecare* (to vex, to tease unceasingly); *exsequi* (fig. to follow to the very last, to try to

a accomplish), to — with ardour, *acriter insequi*; courageously, *fortiter instare alicui*, violently, *vehementius premere* or *texare alicui*, to — distinguished men in an insolent manner, *bene de republica meritos viros proferre consecrari*; to — the Christians, **Christianam religionem insectari*, *populum Christianum exorere*; — with reproachful terms, *aliqui verbis vehementioribus persequi*, — with insults, *aliqui verbis contumeliosis prosequi*, *aliqui maledictis* or *contumeliosis insectari*, *aliqui probris et maledictis texare*, see *Vex*, *Afflicto*, *Harass*, *Molest*. Persecution, *u. insectatio* (pressure), *exaltio* (vexation), the — of the Christians, **Christianae religionis insectatio*, *populi Christiani vexationes*, by verb, see before. Persecutor, *n. insequent*, *instans* (lit. the pursuing enemy), *exaltor* (who vexes), *alicui infestus* (having hostile feelings against any one, *persecutor* never used in good classical prose), the — of the Christians, *Christiana religionis exaltor*, *q. populi Christiani exaltor*, a fanatic —, **Christiano homini infestissimus*.

Perseverance, *n. perseverantia* (not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanens* (also fig. in *sententia*), *constantia* (consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (assiduity), *pertinacia* (pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pericacia* (utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain the victory), *obstinatus*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed, in a bad sense = obstinacy), *pacientia* (patience, e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *labor* (in enduring fatigue), *virtus* (in undying trouble in general), to possess mainly, —, *enere alicuius patientia*, — of the mind, *animi firmitas*, firm — in defending his opinion, *perpetua in sententia sua perseverantia*, *obstinatio sententia*; a person who is — in submitting to disappointments, *inimice resistens ad calamitates proferendas mens alicui est*. Persevere, *v. intr. perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without sibi), to be always the same, *perstare*, *consistere*, *persistere* (to insist upon), *manere*, *permanere* (to remain firm in, all these generally in *aliquo re*), to — in the assurance once given that, etc., *perseverare* with acc. and infin.; — in one's maxims, *stare suis iudiciis*, — in one's mode of living, in *vita perpetuata sibi constare*, — in a project, *perstare incepto*, — in one's determination, *perseverare in proposito*, *sinira consilium*, *consilium non mutare*, *sibi constare*. Persevering, *adv. perseverans*, *constans*, *firmus* (firm), *obstinatus* (stronger than *firmus*), *assiduus* (who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alicui rei* (clinging fast to any thing), *perlinax*, *pericax*, *obstinatus* (see the difference before), — in his undertaking, *firmus proposito*, *tenax propositi*; *adv. with pers.*, *perseveranter*, *constanter*, *similiter*, *affirmato animo*, *perlinaciter*, *pericacius*, *obstinato*, *obstinato animo*, to be — in danger, in *periculo constanter agere*, to be — in the endurance of pain, *constanter ferre dolorem*.

Persist, *v. intr.*, see *Persevere*, *Insist*. Persistence, *n.*, see *Perseverance*, *Firmness*, *Obstinacy*.

Person, *n.* (1) *persona* (lit., the mask of the dramatic actor; then the part which he acts, *pers* never = the individual); heroic —s (i.e. characters), *heroica persona* (Cic.), my — (as statesman, etc.), *mea persona* (e.g. in your —, *ex tua persona*), by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quoque propria vocabulo appelletur* (Cic.); sometimes they gave to every three — in a family each one of the first names in a certain order, sometimes alternately to the one and the other, *nostrum continuantur unum quoque personam per ternas personas, nostrum alternantur per singulas* (Suet.), but this passage does not prove that we may render "there are three — there," by *adsumt tres personae*, *but tres homines*, the king's royal — dis-

appears among the Persians under the splendid outward appearance of his majesty, *apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occurrunt* (Just.), to introduce an important —, *gravem personam inducere*; to undertake something against any one's —, in *aliquis personis aliquid succere* (as in Cic. at *in eius personis multa fecit aspernare*), or in *aliquo efficere aliquid* (as Cic. *quid in P. Scipione efficeretur*), to speak against the —, and not against the cause, in *personam*, *non in rem dicere sententiam* (Senec.), I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem*, to hate any one as far as his — goes, *suo nomine aliquem odire* (Cic.), for my own —, *privatum* (i.e. in my own interest, opp. *publicus*), *mea sponte* (of my own free-will, opp. *coactus*), *pro civis parte* (as much as falls to my own share, but never = as far as lies in my power), in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (he himself), *praesens*, *coram* (he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *contam adesse*; hence in a wider sense = man in general, *homo* (in this sense never *persona*), *corpus* (the body, = the individual, especially with regard to his freedom as a citizen, in ever thing where life and death are concerned), — of higher rank, *homines nobiles*, a hand-maid — (woman), *mulier formosa*; a — of small size, *homo humilis statura*, — of royal blood, *principes* (in general, post-Aug.), *reges* (descended from a royal family); to declare a free — a slave, *liberum corpus in servitutem adducere*, that — was the cause of our victory, in *alio corpore posita est victoria nostra*, = tall size, (*corporis*) *statura* (size of body), (*corporis*) *forma*, *corpus* (shape), *species* (exterior in general); to be a — of small size, *humilis statura*; to be — of a tall size, *statura esse proceri*; of a considerable size, *liberali forma esse*, of a fine exterior, *pulchra esse specie*, *esse formosum*; to know any one by —, *aliquem de facie nosse* (opp. *aliquem non nosse*, *aliquem alicui faciem ignovisse*), = a — represented on the stage, *personae* (lit. masks), *partes* (part), to appear in the — of, *aliquis personam ferre* or *sustinere* or *tueri* (not *agere*), *aliquis partes agere*, *obtinere* (all lit. and fig.), he plays well in the — of, *personam susceptam bene tulit* (lit. and fig.); animals appear in fables as —, *bestiae in fabulis personae tenentur*, to introduce vice as —, *virtus personas deferre*, = — (in grammar), *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, *Quarta*), the — in attendance, *comites* (attendants), *comitatus*, the — belonging to an office, an institution, *qui collegio adscripti sunt*; — to a school, *magistri et ministri scholae*; — to a theatre, *actores*; see *Individual*, *Man*, *Character*. Personage, *n. homo nobilis*. Personal, *adv. personalis* (with its *adv. personaliter*) is a word framed by the lawyers and grammarians in the time of Imperial Rome, as a technical term; e.g. a — kindness, *beneficium personale* (Paul. Dig.); a — verb, *verbum personale* (grammar); to use a word in a — sense, *verbum personaliter dicere* (grammar), in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse*, *ipsius*, *per se* (himself), or by *praesens*, *coram* (present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* [by letter] and such like), or by *proprius* (not in common with others, opp. *communis*), or by *privatus* (referring to one's private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*, I have a — interview with any one, *ipse* or *praesens cum aliquo colloquor*; I pay to any one a — visit, *praesens sum alicui*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipsius dignitas et maiorum eius amplitudo postulabat*; to know any one —, *aliquem ipsum nosse*, *aliquem de facie nosse*, not to know any one —, *aliquem non nosse*, *aliquem alicui faciem ignorare*, to appear — at a term, *radionum per se obire*, to view anything —, *coram praesens* or *cernere aliquid*, not to mind — offence, *omittere privata officiosa*; — occupation, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*), to conceive — hatred against any one, *suo nomine aliquem odire*,

(not philosophice scriptioes), * *libri qui sunt de philosophia*; — precepts, *philosophica* or *philosophorum precepta*; that is not a common, but a term, quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum; adv. *philosophorum more*, ut *philosophi* (late Latin philosophice, in Lactant. about A.D. 315.) Philosophize, v. intr. *philosophari* (lit.), *argumentari, ratiocinari* (to argue), *disputare* (to expound); a — ing mind, *mens et intelligentia*.

Phlegm, n. (1) *pituita*, *phlegma* — *ātis*, n. (technical term); (2) = dullness, *tarditas ingenii* or *animi*, also merely in the context *tarditas, patientia* (indolence), *inertia* (inertness), *dissolutus animus*, *lentitudo* (indifference). Phlegmatic, adj. (1) = abounding in phlegm, *phlegmaticus* (technical term); (2) *tardus, patiens, iners, dissolutus, lentus*.

Phrase, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.), *vocabulum* (one single word); these are mere —, *verba sunt*. Phraseology, n. * *collectio locutionum*.

Physic, n., see Medicine. Physic, v. tr., see Purge, Cure. Physical, adj. = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturæ* (if we speak of nature) or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body); for *physicus* and *physico* refer only to natural philosophy); — complaints, *mala naturæ, mala quæ natura habet* (in general), *vitia corporis* (bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis*; adv. also by *natura* or *corpus*; to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti bonâ*; an excellent — apparatus, * *egregia physicorum instrumentorum suppellex*; to make — experiments, * *facilis periculis naturam rerum exquirere*. Physician, n., see Doctor.

Physiognomer, n. *physiognomon* (φυσιογνώμων), in pure Latin by qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere (Cic.), qui se naturam cuiusque ex forma perspicere proficitur (Cic.). Physiognomics, n. * *physiognomia* (φυσιογνωμία), in pure Latin by * *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscenti*, or by * *ars naturam cuiusque ex forma perspicendi*; to study —, *mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quidam de oris et vultus ingenio, deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari* (Aul. Gell., as definition of the Greek *φυσιογνωμειν*). Physiognomy, n. *oris habitus, lineamentum, qualitas* (shape of the features), *lineamenta* — *orum*, n. (features), *comb. habitus oris lineamentum, oris et vultus ingenium* (natural shape of the countenance), *os cultusque, os et vultus* (countenance and features), *facies* (face in general, e.g. a noble —, *fac. liberalis*; a pleasing —, *fac. grata*).

Physiology, n. *naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσιολογίαν appellant, or naturæ rerum quæ Græce φυσιολογία dicuntur*. Physiological, adj. * *ad naturæ rationem pertinens*; adv. * *naturæ ratione*.

Pick, v. tr. and intr. *rostrum tundere* or *cadere aliquid* (of birds); to — off, see Pluck; to — a bone, by *rodere aliquid*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinâ perfodere* (with a tooth — of wood, silver, etc., Petron.), *os fodere lentisco* (with a — made of mastich-wood; Mart.), *dentes pennâ lecare* (to clean them with a pen); to — one's pocket, see Rob; to — a hole in one's pocket; *desiderare* or *requirere in aliquid*; to — out, see Select, Choose; to — up, *legere, colligere*, see Gather. Pick, n., a tooth —, see Tooth; — axe, *dolabra*; — hammer, * *malleolus rostratus*; — lock, *clavis adulterina*; a — pocket, *sector zoniarius*. Picking, n., see Choice; in the plur. see Remains.

Picket, n. = guard, *statio*; to post — (in front of the army), *stationes disponere*; to be on —, in *statione esse*.

Pickle, n. (1) *salsura*; — for fish, *salsamentum, muria*; (2) any thing prepared in —, *pickles*, by *sale indurare*; — herring, *maecus, sanna* (buffoon). Pickle, v. tr., to — fish, *pisces murâ condire*.

Picnic, n. * *cena symbolis* or *symbolâ narrata* (a

meal), *sodalitas, sodalium* (a — party); to have a —, to —, *edere* or *cenare* de *symbolis*.

Picture, n. *pictura, tabula, picta*; picture-gallery, *pinacotheca*; picture-frame, * *forma*; in quâ includitur *pictura*; picture-writing, hieroglyphics, *literæ hieroglyphicæ* (Egyptiæ); picture-book, * *liber imaginibus distinctus*; picture-Bible, * *libri divini imaginibus distincti*; to deal in pictures, *tabulas pictas venditare*. Picturesque, adj. *graphicus* (γραφικὸς, very beautiful; as if it had been painted), *amoenissimus* (delightful; chiefly of landscapes); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu efficeret delectationem* (Vitr., to present a most beautiful aspect); adv. *graphice, amene* (in a romantic; — country, e.g. *habitare*); to describe any thing in a — manner, *lectis verbis coloribus depingere aliquid* (Aul. Gell.).

Pie, n., meat —, *artocreas*; see Tart, Pastry.

Piece, n. (1) part of a whole, *pars* (part in general), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen*, a — broken off), *semen* (a — cut off), *frustum* (a — fallen off, a bit, crum, hence in Plaut. in a jocular manner, you bit of a lad, *frustum pueri*), *truncus* (a — cut off or struck off, as mutilated part of a whole; a — of a pig, *truncus suis*; a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis*), *crusta* (a piece of marble cut off; for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus*; a pretty large — of any thing (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri*; it is a good — of work, *est aliquantum negotii*); a very large — (i.e. = much), *multum* with gen.; to cut into —, in *partes considerare* (in general into parts), *minute* or *minutim* or *minutim considerare*, *minutim considerare* (into small parts), in *frusta desecare* (into little bits); to cut marble into —, *marmor in crustas desecare* (for mosaic work); to break into small —, *minutim frangere*; to tear into —, *dilacerare, dilaniare, discerpere* (see Tear); in a contemptuous sense, a — of a man, *homunculus, homulus, homunculus*; a — of a scholar, *homolulus* *vix imbutus*; (2) a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, (a) in general, *res* (thing in general), *pars* (part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignavia est*, Tac., n. — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *aliquid nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of wood, *lignum*; made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (not interrupted, solid, massive, e.g. ring); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arbore exaratus*; (b) in particular, an artificial production, *opus* (in general), *tela* (a — of woven cloth), *pictura, tabula* (a picture), *fabula* (a theatrical —), *cantus* (a — of music), *tormentum* (a field —); a very small —, a bit of any thing, *particula* (in general), *frustum, frustulum* (bit, crumb), *crusta* (— of marble, etc.), *trunculus* (e.g. of a pig, the tail, ear, etc.); a — of meat, *caruncula*; a — of land, *agellus*; a very short — of music, *cantiuncula*; in pieces, by piecemeal, *minutim* (lit., in small —, then also fig. = by degrees), *frustatim* (in little bits), *membratim* (lit., limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carptim* (by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); — work, *res imperfecta, opus imperfectum* (*res manca* could not be said in this sense); all our knowledge is —, * *non omnia scire possumus*. Piece, v. tr. *consecrare*; to — a garment, by *assuere alci rei*; see Patch, Mend.

Pier, n. (1) *pila pontis*, see Pillar; (2) *moles opposita fluctibus, moles lapidum* (mole).

Pierce, v. tr. (1) originally, see Thrust, Drive; (2) = to — through, transfigere, see Stab; (3) see Enter, Force (a way), Penetrate.

Piet, n. *pictas erga Deum* (reverence and love to God), *religio* (religious feeling), *sanctitas* (holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (virtuous sentiment, innocence): to cultivate —, *deus* (Deum) *via colere*.

to have the reputation of great—, **magnā pietatis ac sanctitatis laude florere*; a pretender to—, hypocrite, **pietatis erga Deum simulator*; a scorner of —, *qui res divinas deridet*; false or excessive —, *nimia et superstitiosa religio*, **pietas erga Deum simulata* (hypocrisy). Pious, adj. *pius* (general feeling of veneration); *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam, parentes, etc.*), *religiosus* (conscientious), *sanctus* (approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque, sanctus et religiosus, religionum colens, diligens religionum cultor*; *castus* (chaste, spotless), *integer* (blameless, as *integer vito*), *integer castusque*; too —, *superstitiosus*; to perform a — office, *fungi pio munere*; to be —, *pie Deum colere, pietatem erga Deum colere*; very —, *Deum summā religione colere, omnia quæ ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractare*.

Pig, n. *porcus* (Eng., pork); a small —, *porculus*; a sucking —, *nefrēns*; a castrated —, *maialis*; pig's flesh, or pork, *caro suilla*, or merely *suilla*; — fat, *adeps suilla* (lard); a dealer in —, (*negotiator*) *suarius*; trade in —, *suaria*; to carry on —, *suariam facere*. Piggish, adj. *suillus*, *porcinus*. Piggishness, n. *spurcilia, spurcicies*.

Pigeon, n., see Dove; —'s egg, *ovum columbinum*; — hawk, *milvus*; —'s feather, **penna columbina*; — house, *columbarium, columbarii cella* (in general, a place of resort), *turris, turricula* (— tower); —'s dung, *stercus columbinum*; cock —, *columbus, palumbus*; — keeper, *pastor columbarius*, or merely *columbarius*.

Pike, n. (1) *hasta*, see Lance; (2) a fish, *esox*, **esox lucius* (L.).

Pilaster, n. *parastāta* (παρστάτης) or *parastās* -άτης, f. (παρστάς).

Pile, n. *strues* (of things collected in an elevated form), *acervus* (heap of things, in general); a — of wood, *strues lignorum*; *rogus* (funeral); also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see Edifice; a — driven into the ground (for building on); *sublita*; a bridge built on —, *pons publicus*; to drive down —, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes demittere, defigere*, at a place, *alquo loco palos (stipites, etc.) defigere, alqm locum palis (etc.) configere*, with a machine, *sublitas machinis adigere*; a — driver, *machina quæ palis (stipites, sublitas) adiguntur*; see Heap, Stake. Pile, v.tr., see Accumulate; to — up, *facere struem aleis rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *exstruere* (e.g. *rogum*).

Pilfer, v.tr. and v.intr., see Steal.

Pilgrim, n. *viator* (traveller in general), **qui in loca sacra migrat* (— in particular); if a female, *viatrix* (late), **in loca sacra migrans*; —'s dress, **vestis in loca sacra migrantium, vestis quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt*; —'s staff, **baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt*, or, in the context, merely *baculum*; —'s pouch, **pera quam in sacra loca migrantes gerere consueverunt*, or in the context merely *pera*. Pilgrimage, n. *iter* (journey in general), **migratio in loca sacra, peregrinatio sacra*; to make a —, **in locum sacrum migrare, religionis causā peregrinationem suscipere* or *peregre abire*; of a whole community, **publice religionis causā peregre abire*.

Pill, n. *catapotium* (καταπότιον, that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* or (later) *globulus* (ball); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *hec concocuit*.

Pillage, n. *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *expilatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (laying waste). See Plunder.

Pillar, n. *columen* (fig. foundation, e.g. *columen republicæ*), *pila* (a beam of timber pointed at the end), *columna* (column); see Column, Post.

Pillory, n. *pallus*; to punish with the —, **alqm ad palmam in aliorum exemplum alligare*.

Pillow, n. *cercical*.

Pilot, n. **dux maris peritus* (in general one who knows the sea), **nauta qui instantiā naves cædā demonstrat* (who points out where the water is sufficiently deep).

Pimpernel, n. **pimpinella* (L.); essence of —, **pimpinelle succi*.

Pimple, n. (on the face) **varus*, **ionthus* (on the skin in general), *pustula*.

Pin, n., in general *acus* (the ancients had no pins or hair —; to fasten their garments they used a *fibula*, i.e. a clasp). Pinnaker, n. *acuarius*; curling-pin, **acus crinalis* (in the modern sense), *acus discriminalis* (to part the hair with). Pin, v.tr. **alqd acu affigere*; to — up a garment, *estem colligere*; — the hair, *capillos in nodum colligeret*; see Fasten, Join.

Pincers, n. pl. *forceps* (used by surgeons; also claw of a crab, lobster, etc.), *uncus* (a hook).

Pinch, v.tr., any one's cheeks, **malas alci blandè comprimere*; my foot (or my shoes) —, **calcei urunt pedem*; see Press, Squeeze. Pinch, n. (1) by the verb; (2) see Distress, Pressure, Oppression; (3) a — of snuff, **mica medicamenti sternutatorii*; to take a —, **medicamento in sternutamentum efficaci uti*.

Pine, n. *pinus*; — branch, *frons pinæ*; *pinæ silva*, *pinetum* (plantation of —); of — wood, *pinestus*; — wood, *lignum pinum*; — cone, *nux pinæ*, or merely *pinæ*; — apple, **ananas sativus* (Schultes) or *bromelia ananas* (L.).

Pine, v.intr. and tr., see Grieve.

Pinion, v.tr. (of a convict) *manus religare, manus illigare* (or *religare*) *post tergum*; see Bind, Confine, Chain.

Pink, n., a flower, **dianthus* (the whole plant, L.), **flos dianthi* (the blossom); bed of —, **arolla dianthis consita*; flowering of —, **flos dianthorum*; — eyed, **oculis pusillis*.

Pink, adj., perhaps by *candore carnosus, carnosus, ex rubro pallens* (of a pale red colour), *helveticus* (of a yellow red colour).

Pinnacle, n. *pinna*.

Pint, n., perhaps *sextarius*, dimin. *sextariolus* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a pint, *hemina*.

Pioneer, n. *monitor, cunicularius* (as miner); see Forerunner.

Pious, adj., see Piety.

Pip, v.intr. *pipire, pipare*.

Pipe, n. (1) *fibula* (for conveying water, etc.; also a shepherd's —), *tibia* (in the form of a flute); see Tube; (2) for smoking, **fumisugium, tubulus*; — clay, *terra Samia, argilla pyrra* (Waller); lid of a —, **operculum*; bowl of a tobacco —, **cas fumisugii*; mouth-piece of a —, **fibula fumisugii extrema*; stem of a tobacco —, **fibula fumisugii*, *Pipe*, v.intr. (on the pipe), *fibula* or *tibia canere*; a song, **canticum fibula* or *tibia canere*; prov., to dance as another pipes, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad aleis arbitrium et nutum* (Cic.), *se totum ad aleis nutum et voluntatem conecrere* (Cic.); see Whistle. Piper, n. *fibulator* (on the —), *tibicen* (on the flute).

Piquant, adj. *acutus* (lit., stimulating to the senses, to the nose or tongue; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit., seasoned with salt, — in taste; then fig. pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); adv. *acute, salse*. Pique, n. *simulatio*; see Anger, Irritation. Pique, v.tr., see Offend, Irritate, Exasperate; to — one's self, *jaculare alqd, gloriari alqd re*.

Piracy, n. *piratica* (παραπικία), or in pure Latin *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *piraticam facere, latrocinio maris ritam tolerare* (to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navidus piraticis*; *latrocinis et prædationibus infestare mare*. Pirate, n., see Corsair. Piratical, adj. *piraticus* (παραπικός); — state, *gens latrocinis assueta* (accustomed to piracy), *gens latrocinis infamis* (famed for —), *gens navigiorum spoliis quæstiosa* (enriching itself by —); see Rob.

Pistol, n. *pistillum*.

Pistol, n. **scelopetus minoris modi* (*scelopetus me-*

choice as regards the —, e.g. *alqd in arario*), *collocare* (to put every thing in its proper —, e.g. *suo quidque in loco*), *disponere* (in different localities according to a regular plan, e.g. guns on the walls, *tormenta in muris*; guards at gates, *stationes portis*; then — to arrange, e.g. *libros*), *ordinare*, *instruere* (in line of battle, e.g. *milites*, *copias*, *aciem*); to — any thing round a thing, *cingere alqd alqd re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — any thing before, *alqd apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *propinare alqd alci rei* (e.g. *igni*); to — one's self at, near a spot or any thing, *consistere in alqo loco* (at a spot, e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near any thing, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); — upon any one, *alci insistere* (e.g. upon those that lay on the ground, *jacentibus*); — upon one's head, **capite prorum in terram insistere*; — before any one, *accedere ad alqm* (to go to), *alqm corpore suo protegere* (to protect any one with one's own body); to — openly (where every one can see), *poneret*; to — or spread (out) nets, *retia tendere*, *poneret*; *plagas tendere*, *disponere* (of sportsmen, snares); to — one's money with any one; *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabere* or *postferre alqd alci rei*, *posteriorem alqm rem ducere alci rei* (to put after).

Placid, adj. *placidus*; see Gentle, Quiet, Calm.

Plagiarism, n., by *autorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcijs scripta furantem pro suis predicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass one's self off as the author of such a passage, etc.). Plagiarist, n. *qui aliorum scriinia compilat* (Hor.), *qui autorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*, *fur* (thief, used in the sense of a literary thief), *plagiarius* (a kidnapping manstealer; in the sense of a literary thief, only in Martial, l. 53, 9, where he compares his writings to an emancipated slave, so that the word *pl.* in that passage still retains its original meaning of "manstealer;" hence — should never be rendered by *pl.*).

Plague, n. (1) lit. (as the disease) *pestilentia*, see Pestilence; (2) fig., *malum* (evil in general), *incommodum* (trouble, adversity), *molestia* (unpleasantness, anxiety), *veratio* (vexation by others), *labor* (labour, e.g. *operis labore fessis*, Liv.), *erumna* (great, unavoidable trouble, calamity). Plague, v.tr. *vezare* (to let any one have no peace), *torquere*, *cruciare* (to torment, stronger than *vezare*), *exercere* (to keep any one busy); — any one with hand-work, *alqm operibus exercere*; with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogitando*; with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis*; any one to do, etc. (to bother), *alci instare de alqd re* or with *ut*; to — one's self, *se magnis in laboribus exercere*; with any thing, *magnum laborem insumere in alqd* or *impendere alci rei*.

Plain, adj. *planus*; = simple, *directus* (lit., straight; e.g. hair, *capillus*), *simplex*; = of one colour, *unius coloris*, *unicolor*. Plain, n. *planities* (every —, also the plane surface of a mirror); —, as an open country, *planities*, *agrus* et *planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aquor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); = a locality made into a —, *aequata planities*, *exaequatio*; what is, grows, has its abode, is situate in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*); the Egyptians and Babylonians lived in — that extended far and wide, *Aegypti et Babylonii in camporum patium aquaribus habitabant*; into the —, in *aequum*, in *planum* (e.g. to descend, to lead the troops down into the —). Plainness, n., see Candour, Simplicity, Clearness.

Plaint, n., see Lamentation, Complaint, Action.

Plaintiff, n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quae*) *accusat* (accuser in general, who brings any one up before the court, more particularly in a criminal prosecution; if there were several *accusatores*, he who was chosen as the party to conduct the case was called *actor*; hence comb. *actor accusatorque*), *petitor*, *qui* (or *quae*) *petit* (who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against any one, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another —, *subscribens accuso alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *proocat*. Plaintive, adj., see Complain.

Plait, n. (1) *sinus*, see Fold; (2) = a braid of hair, *gradus*. Plait, v.tr. (1) see Fold; (2) — the hair, *comam in gradus fermare* or *frangere*, *comere caput in gradus* (but not *capillos colligere in nodum*, i.e. to pin up the hair).

Plan, n. (1) a sketch drawn on paper, *figura*, *species* (a draught), *imago* (outline), *designatio* (design), *forma* **rudis et impolita* (rough sketch), *descriptio*, *ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of any thing, *speciem operis deformare*, *imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *imaginem operis deformare*; *incis*; (2) in idea, *consilium*, *consilium institutum* (final determination after deliberating with one's self and with others), *coactio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as any thing first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (the order in which a thing is to be done); the — of a building, *edificandi descriptio*; — of an operation, *rei agenda ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei composita* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —; *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio*, *nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for any thing, *instituire rationem alcijs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alcijs rei* (e.g. *belli*, *edificandi*); to arrange any thing according to a certain —, *alqd ad rationem dirigere*; to build any thing according to a stated —, *alqd ratione aedificare*; to do every thing according to a certain —, *modo ac ratione omnia facere*; to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *intre alqd faciendi* or with inf. or with *ut*, in *animum inducere* (to get an idea into one's head), *constituere* (to fix), both with inf. or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *intre de alqd re*; to make, conceive a — of one's own, *consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis*; to have great —, *magna moliri*; to pursue a —, *rationem alcijs rei insistere*; to give up a —, *rationem omittere*; to have a — which is pernicious to any one, *pestem machinari in alqm*; this is contrary to my —, *haec sunt a proposita ratione diversa*; something prevents me from carrying out my plans, *consilia alci agitantii interveni alqd*; to be opposed to any one's plans, *alcijs cogitationibus obstare* (of things, and also of persons); to upset all his —, *alci conturbare omnes rationes*; death put an end to all his — and expectations, *omnem spem atque omnia pite consilia mors pervertit*. Plan, v.tr. (1) to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alcijs operis delineare*, *formam alcijs operis lineis describere*, *imaginem alcijs operis delineare*; see Design; (2) in idea, *rationem alcijs rei describere* or *designare* (e.g. *belli*).

Plane, n. (1) in geometry, *area*, *planum*, or, as a figure, *forma plana* (pl. and *forma pl.* Cic.); a — figure, formed by Aul. Gell. *area*; (2) a plant; — tree, *platanus*. Plane, v.tr., see Smooth.

Planet, n. *stella errans*, *sidus errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errant*; et quasi *eagm* nominantur, *astro non re sed vocabulo errantia*; the five —, *quinque stellae eodem cursu constantissime serantes* (*planeta* [*planetes*, **planivus*] is not found in good prose); the course of the —, **circulus* et *orbis stellae errantis* (for several, use the pl.); the

planetary system; **stellarium errantium ordo*. See Comet, Constellation, Star.

Plank, *n.* *tabula* (board, only late *planca*), *sepes* (a wall of —); to surround with a —, *alqd sepi munimento cingere*; see Board.

Plant, *n.* *planta* (that which has been planted), *herba* (herb in general, in opp. to trees); to set a —, *plantam ponere*; to pluck up a —, *eximere plantam*; to transplant a —, *plantam transferre*. Plant, *v.tr.* *plantis serere*, or in the context simply *serere* (to set —, e.g. parsley, opp. *semine serere*), *ponere*, *deponere* (to set a —; *plantare* for *serere* is not classical); to — oaks at a place, *locum quercu arbutare*. Planting, *n.* *satio* (the act of —), *satur* (when any thing is being —; *plantatio* is barbarous). Plantation, *n.* *eremurum* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium* is barbarous), *locus consitus* (a place covered with — or trees, opp. *locus inculcus*); — of vines, *vitarium*; a description of —, *plantarum descriptio*; bed of —, **arcola plantis consita*; abounding with —, **herbis abundans*; juice of —, *herbarum succi*. Planter, *n.* *sator*, *qui serit* (*plantator* or *qui plantat* are both barbarous).

Plaster, *n.* (1), see Cement, Mortar; — stone, **lapis gypsi*, **lapis e quo gypsum coquitur*, *gypsum* (syn. *gypsum*); made from —, *e gypso factus* or *expressus* (only late *gypseus*); to cover with —, *gypsare*; — cast, *forma gypsi*; to take a — from any one's face, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa exprimere*; — figure, *imago gypso* (or *e gypso*) *expressa*, *simulacrum e gypso expressum*; — model, *exemplar e gypso factum*; work in — of Paris, *stucco-work*, *opus e gypso factum*. Plasterer, *n.* *plastes* (ἄστας, *modeller* in general); *gypsoplastes* (γυψοπλαστής, in —, late); = who whitewashes the walls, *teclor*, *dealbator* (late); (2) plaster, in pharmacy, *emplastrum* (to apply, *imponere*), *spelenium* (σπληνιον, lit. = spleenwort, then also a patch, a —). Plaster, *v.tr.* (1) *trullissare parietem*, *arenatum inducere parietem*, *teclorio inducere* (to cover with —, *dealbare* (to whitewash)); (2) in pharmacy, see before. Plastering, *n.* *opus teclorio*, *arenatum* (mortar), *arenatio* (a cementing with mortar), *trullissatio* (a laying on mortar with a trowel); see Plaim.

Plastic, *adj.* *plasticus* (πλαστικός); a — artist, *plastes* (ἄστας); or in pure Latin *clayor* (in general one who makes images of wax, clay, or melted metal), *torcetes* (τορκετή, one who embosses, chases, or engraves in relief or rising work), *sculptor* (engraver, sculptor); — art, *artes quæ in effecta positæ sunt*, *artes effectivæ*, *plasticæ* (πλαστικæ); *ratio plasticæ* (as theory of — art).

Plate, *n.* (1) *tabula* (board, e.g. of a table), *bractea*, *lamina* (lit. a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, any thing veneered); a copper —, **lamina Cypria* or *cinea*; a broad —, a *platter*, *lans*; (2) = n copper — print, **pictura linearis* or *imago per ceneam laminam expressa*, *figura arena*, or in the context merely *imago*; (3) a — at table, *catillus*, *pl.* (heretocritically) *catilla* — *orum*, *n.* (a smaller one, made of clay), *discus* (a larger one, upon which the dishes were served, a dish); to lick the plates, *dishes catillare* (who does this, a glutton, *catillo*, lit. one who is dainty; *parasitus*, *popæitor*, a parasite); (4) collectively, — used at table, *mnæa rasa* — *orum*, *n.* *repositoria* — *orum*, *n.* (a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table); — glass, see Glass. Plate, *v.tr.*, to — with silver, *argento cooperire* (Jct.).

Platform, *n.*, see Elevation.

Platina, *n.* **platina*.

Platonic, *adj.* *Platonicus* (pertaining to Plato, Πλάτωνος), *Academicus* (pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the Platonic philosophy); the — philosophy, *academicus* (Ἀκαδημαίος), the New Academy, *adolestrator academici* (Acæ.), — love, **Socraticus amor*; to love any one with —, *alqm Socraticæ fide diligere*. Platonist, *n.* *Platonicus philosophus*;

the —, *academici* (the followers of the Academy).

Plausible, *adj.*, to make any thing —, to *probare* or *approbare alci alqd*, *persuadere alci alqd*.

Play, *v.intr.* and *tr.*, — an instrument of music, *canere* with the abl. of the instrument played (of persons who —, e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidiuus*), *psallere* (ψάλλειν, on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb. *cantare et psallere*, *canere voce et psallere*, to sing to the sound of —); = to amuse one's self, *ludere* (either absol. or with the abl. of the play, e.g. the boys — outside the town, *pueri ludunt ante urbem*; the fishes — in the water, *piscis in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *læsseris* or *talis ludere*, *alcæ* or *alcam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pila ludere*; to — for any thing, *ludere in alqd*, e.g. for money, in *pecuniam*, (Jct.); to be fond of —, *lusionibus delectari* (in general), *alcæ indulgere*, *studiosissime alcæ ludere* (to be fond of — at dice, of game of hazard); to be fortunate in — at dice, *prosperâ alcæ uti*; to be eager at dice —, *calfacere forum aleatorum*; to — a game for amusement, *ludere* with acc., e.g. to — at chess, *ludere prælia latronum* (Ov.); to — at thing, *ludere ducatus et imperio* (Suet.); to — at soldiers, **ludere militiam*; to give the boys letters of ivory to — with, *eburnæe litterarum fornias in lusum offerre*; = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *alcis partes*, *alcis personam tueri* (but not *alcis personam agere*), *simulare alqm* (or with acc. and inf. (to pretend to be such a one); *ludere alqm* in this sense not to be found in good prose, and *exhibere alqm* would not be Latin at all); to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere* (but not *fabulam docere*, i.e. to exhibit a —, only of the author); not to let the actors — any longer, *lusionibus acenam interdiceré*; they don't — to night (in the theatre), **histriones in scenam hodie non prodiunt*; to — the submissive slave, *obnoxiuum agere*; = to accomplish any thing, e.g. to — the fool with any one, to — any one a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludifacere*; to — the rogue with any one, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere*, *dolum alci necere* or *confingere*. Play, *n.* = amusement, *ludus* (game, see the word), *lusus* (playing), *lusio* (the act), *ludicrum* (sarcæ for amusement), *ludibrium* (the carrying on a joke with any one; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (a theatrical piece, inasmuch as it interests the audience); to leave the children outside the town for the sake of — and of exercise, *pueros ante urbem lusis exercendique causâ producere*; mere —, *ludus* (also = an easy thing), *jocus* (joke, also = easy thing); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustia*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, late *egari posse*; to give full — to his schemes, *cogitationibus laxamentum dare* (Liv.); — money, *pecunia aleatoria*; — fellow, — mate, *cum quo ludo*, *collator* (both of boys and of hazard-players), *socialis* (companion, comrade, — mate in general), *equalis* (if of the same age); — ground, **locus quo pueri ludendi causâ tenentur* (where boys —), *gymnasium* (γυμνάσιον, gymnasium, cricket-ground); — things, *lusus*, *delicæ* (delightful amusement), comb. *lusus et delicæ* (both also of living beings, e.g. of a sparrow), *oblectamenta puerorum* (things which please children); bells, castanets, any — which makes a rattling noise, *crepundia* — *orum*, *n.* (other — things of this kind we find enumerated in Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 110, sqq.); — debts, *damna aleatoria* — *orum*, *n.* or in the context merely *uamna* — *orum*, *n.* — hours, **tempus ludendi*. Player, *n.* (on a musical instrument), *canens* (both male and female), *psalles* (ψάλλων), in pure Latin *fidecen* (on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psallira*, ψάλλειρα, in pure Latin *fidecina*), *citharista*, *citharædus* (κιθαριστήρ, κιθαριστής, the latter *citharædus*, if he sings and accompanies himself; a female, *citharistria*, κιθαριστρια, or in the Inser.

eitharada; the latter if she accompanies herself, *lyristes* (Ἀρπάρης, on the lyre; if a female, *lyra canens*), *cornicen* (who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (a trumpeter); to be a very good — (on a stringed instrument), *fidibus scite canere*; for amusement, (a) in general, *lutor*, a female, *ludens*; (b) = gambler, which see; — on the stage, *actor* (a female, **quæ agit fabulam*; see *Actor*); a bad —, *malus actor* (a female, **quæ male luctur partes suas*). Playful, adj. *lascivus*, *petulans*.

Plea, n., defendant's —, *defensio*, *oratio pro se* or *alio habita* (a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se*, *se defendere*, *causam dicere* (for one's self), *orare et dicere pro alio*, *defendere alium* (for some one); in a general sense, see *Lawsuit*, *Cause*, *Apology*. *Plead*, v. intr. (1) in general, see *Argue*; (2) in law, *causam agere*, see *Action*, *Lawsuit*; v. tr., see *Defend*, *Allege*.

Pleasant, or *Pleasing*, adj. *acceptus* (that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus* (very —, *perjucundus*, that which gives pleasure; the news of a father's death may be *gratus* or even *acceptus* [welcome], but could not be *jucundus*; e.g. *amor tuus gratus et optatus*, *dicerem jucundus*, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, Cic.), *suavis* (lovely), *dulcis* (attractive), *mollis* (gentle), *carus* (dear), *gratiosus alicui* and *apud alium* (in favour with), *urbanus* (polite), *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus* (humorous, witty), *lactus* (joyous), *amoenus* (charming, of place), *voluptuarius* (delightful), *commodus* (suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation *sermo festivus*, *venustus et urbanus*; — places, *loca amena* or *voluptuaria*; — weather, *tempestas laeta*; a — life, *vita amena*; to be —, *jucundum esse*, *placere* (both of persons and things without life); — very —, *habere multum suavitatis*, or *jucunditatis* or *leporis*, *suavitatis* *refertum esse*; to be — to the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures mulcere* or *permulcere*, *auribus blandiri*; — the senses, *sensus titillare*, *fovere*, *voluptate permulcere*; your arrival will be — to every one, *carus omnibus expectatusque venies*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*; by these things he lately became very — to me, *his rebus mihi nuper jucundissimus fuit*. *Pleasantness*, n. **res voluptuaria*; to enjoy the — of Syracuse, *amanitate Syracusarum frui*. Adv. *jucunde*, *perjucunde*, *suaviter*, *lepide*, *festive*, *facete*, *amene* or *amenter*. See *Agree*.

Pleasure, v. intr. *placere*; to — very much, *perplacere*; to be pleased, *delectari*, *gaudere re*; to be displeased, *abhorreré re*; I am pleased with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this displeases me, *displicet mihi hoc*; you are pleased to say, *libet (libet) tibi dicere*; to please yourself, *gratificari sibi*; — another, *gratificari alicui*, *morem gerere alicui*, *ad alicuius arbitrium se fingere*, *auribus alicui blandiri*; eagerness to please (another), *inmodica placendi cupiditas*; eager to —, *studiosus placendi*; eagerness for —, **renatio voluptatis*; to be influenced by —, *alicui rei studio captum esse* or *teneri*, *appetere* or *concupiscere aliquid*, *alicui rei studio flagrare*; to kindle — in a person, *alici cupiditatem rei inire*; — great —, *aliqui rei cupiditate incendere*.

Pleasure, n. *libido*, *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; by his —, *eius gratia*; according to —, *ex libidine*, *ex arbitrio ejus* (or *suo*); to do his —, *gratum facere alicui*; = inclination, desire, *studium*, *appetitus*, *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *libido*, *desiderium* (a sense of the loss of); gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates*, *libidines*, *corporis voluptates*; to give yourself to —, *libidinibus se dare*; to bridle or restrain —, *cupiditatis imperare*. Public pleasure, *voluptas populo data*; a journey of pleasure, *gestatio*; to take — in the country, *excurrere rus*; pleasure-gardens, *horti*; a party of pleasure, *excursio*; to walk for pleasure, *ambulare*; a pleasure-ground, *locus amoenus*, *locus quo homines voluptatis causa concurrunt*.

Plebeian, n. *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the house of a —, *hominis plebei ædificium*; the houses of the —s, *plebei generis ædificia*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius*, *plebs*; from the order of the —, *de plebe*, *plebei generis*, *plebeius*. *Plebeian*, adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*); adv. *ut plebei solent*.

Pledge, n. *pignus*, *hypotheca*, *arrhabo*, *arrha*; — of friendship, *pign. amicitiae*; to give a —, *pignus dare*; to consider as —, *aliquid pignori habere*; to lend money on —, **dare pignoris acceptis mutuas pecunias*; to forfeit your —, *pignus deserre*; to redeem a —, *pignus liberare a creditore*. *Pledge*, v. tr. *oppignerare aliquid*; — your word, *fidem interponere*; — yourself, *se oppignerare*, *animum pignerare* (fig.). See *Bail*, *Mortgage*.

Plenary, adj., see *Full*, *Entire*, *Complete*.

Plenipotentiary, n. *cui rerum agendarum licentia data* or *permissa est*, *qui mandata habet ab alio* (who is authorized, commissioned), **publicæ auctoritate missus*, or merely *legatus* (the foregoing two = ambassador), *procurator* (lit., who acts in the name and for another, then = attorney); —ies arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

Plenteous, *Plentiful*, adj., see *Abundant*, *Copious*. *Plenty*, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of any thing, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (abundance, more than we wish), *magna eis* (great quantity); to have — of any thing, *abundare aliquid re*; to give —, *affatam dare*; to have — of every thing, *circumsuere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere* (Cic.).

Plethora, n. **sanguinis abundantia* (πληθωρία; technical term). *Plethoric*, adj. **plenus sanguinis*, **sanguine abundans*, **plethoricus* (πληθωρικός; technical term).

Plod, v. intr. *omni ope atque operâ eniti*, *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *sudare et laborare* (at any thing, in *aliquid re*); see *Toil*. *Plodding*, adj. *esse industriâ singulari* (of persons).

Plot, n. (1) *loculus* (a small, little place), *locus*, *agellus* (a small — of land); (2) *hortus*, *horti* (garden), see *Plantation*; (3) see *Plan*, *Sketch*; (4) *consensio*, *consensus*, *conspiratio*, *consensio* or *conspiratio* *globus* (in general), *conjuratio* (conspiracy), *societas*, *sodalitium* (mischievous combination of individuals, also the persons themselves who take part in it), *coitio* (a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensiones* or *coitionem facere*; *conspirare*, *societatem coire*, against any one, in *aliquid conspire*, *contra aliquid conjurare*, *ad aliquid opprimendum consentire* (in order to oppress any one); the — is thwarted by something, *consensio* *globus aliquid re disjicitur*; see *Design*, *Conspiracy*; (5) = contrivance (which see), *machina*; (6) in dramatic writings, **nodus fabulae*; see *Intrigue*. *Plot*, v. tr. and intr., see *Plan*, *Devise*, *Contrive*.

Plough, n. *aratrum*; to drive the —, *aratrum circumducere*; not to go straight, *pravariari* (i.e. to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing); to find any one at the —, *aliquem in opere et aratro inventire*; to fetch any one away from —, *aliquem ab aratro arcescere*; —man, *arator*, *bulbicus* (who tends the oxen); —share-beam of a —, *dentale*; —ox, *bos aratorius* (Jct.), *bos arator* (post-Aug.), *bos ad arandum aptus* (fit for —), *bos operarius* (in general an ox used for farming purposes); —horse, **equus aratorius*, *equus arator* (according to Suet., where *bos ar.*, as the ancients only used oxen for —); —wheel, **rota aratri*; —raker, *vallum*; —share, *voel* (different from *dens*, i.e. coulter); —handle, *stipa*; turning of a —, *versura*. *Plough*, v. tr. *arare* (absol. and with acc.), *inurare* (e.g. *semen*, to cover by —), *exarare aliquid* (to dig up, to —), *aratro subigere* (to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro aliquid* (to overturn with the —); to — a field after it has been laying fallow, *proscindere*, to — = second time, *iterare agrum*, also *offringere terram* (to break the clods by ploughing).

a second time across); to — a third time, *tertiare agrum*; to — deep, *sulcum altius imprimere*; to — shallow, *sulco tenui arare*. Ploughing, *n. aratio* (in general), *proscissio* (a breaking up of unploughed ground), *teratio* (a second till or earing), *tertiatio* (doing any thing the third time, both the foregoing with and without *arationis* being added).

Pluck, *v.tr.* (1) *vellere* (to tear up or away), stronger *vellere* (also, fig. = to rail at); to — any one by the beard, *barbam alicui vellere*; to — out a hair, *pilum vellere*; to — a bird, *avi pennas ecellere* or *auferre*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see Tear. Pluck, *n.* (= hearts, liver and lights of a sheep, etc.), *intestina ovum*.

Plug, *n. epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον), in pure Latin *obturamentum*.

Plum, *n. prunum*; — tree, *prunus*; kernel of a —, *os pruni* (if hard), *nucleus pruni* (if soft).

Plumage, *n. penna*. Plume, *n. pluma*; see Feather. Plumy, *adj.*, *plumis obductus*, *plumatus*, *pennatus* (winged, also of an arrow; *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic).

Plumber, *n. artifex plumbarius*.

Plump, *adj.* (1) *lit.*, *informis* (shapeless, ill-formed), *rusticus* (owing to its extraordinary shape, height, breadth, etc., e.g. an animal, a person); *adv.*, *vaste*; (2) *fig.* *vastus*, *agrestis* (clownish, awkward), *insipidus* (insipid, e.g. a lie, *mendacium*), *liberis allis, rudis, rusticus*; see Fat. Plump, *v.intr.* = to fall suddenly, *crepitem dare*. Plumpness, *n. species informis* or *vasta*.

Plunder, *v.tr.* *diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as technical term representing *vastare*), *compilare*, *expiare* (to rob by —), *spoliare*, *despoliare*, *exspoliare* (in general to rob), *nudare* (to strip), *depeculari* (to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaurire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere* (to clear a house, etc.), *evertere* et *extergere* (to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of — completely, stripping; a temple, *fanum*, Cic.), also by the following comb., *spoliare* *expiareque*, *nudare* ac *spoliare*, *spoliare* *nudareque*, *nudare* et *exinanire* or *exhaurire*, *spoliare* et *depeculari*; to order to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, by any one, *alici*; to — the treasury, *ærarium* *expiare*, *depeculari*, out and out, *ærarium* *exinanire*, *exhaurire*; see Ransack, Strip. Plunder, *n.*, see Booty, Prey, Spoil. Plunderer, *n. director*, *epoliator*, *populator*, *prædator*.

Plunge, *v.tr.*, — into, *mergere* in *alqd* or in *algâ* re or merely *algâ* re (into any thing liquid, e.g. into the water, in *aquam*, *algâ*; into the sea, in *marî*), *demergere* or *submergere*, into, in *alqd* or in *algâ* re or sub *algâ* re; to — a dagger, etc., see Thrust; to — any one, a state, into difficulties, see Precipitate, Throw; *v.intr.*, into, *se mergere* in *alqd* or in *algâ* re; into the water, *se mergere* in *aquam*, *subire aquam* (in general); *fig.*, see Rush.

Pluperfect, Preterpluperfect (sa. tense), *n.*, in gramm., **tempus plusquam perfectum*.

Plural, *adj.* (in gramm.), the — number, *numerus pluralis*, *numerus multitudinis* (better than *pluralitas* and *numerus pluralitatis*); a noun in —, *nomen plurale*; to express any thing in —, *alqd pluraliter dicere*; to use words in the — that are generally used in the singular, *singularia pluraliter efferre*; not to be used in —, *pluraliter non dici*, *indigere numeri amplitudine*; to be found only in —, to have no singular, *singulari numero carere*; to speak of one person in the —, *de uno pluraliter dicere*. Plurality, *n.*, by More, which see.

Pneumatic, *adj.*, **pneumaticus* (technical term). Poach, *v.tr.*, e.g. eggs, perhaps *mitigare* (to make soft), *igne molire* (to make soft through

heat); see Boil, Cook; *v.intr.*, **furtim feras interceptare*. Poacher, *n. *prædator ferarum*.

Pock, see Pox.

Pocket, *n. pera* (a satchel, a knapsack), *marsupium* (purse or bag for holding money, worn round the body; hence for *zona*, *cingulum*), *crumēna* (a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders), **funda cestis* (a small bag inserted in garments, — in the ordinary sense, *funda* by itself, as in 'Macrob.', denotes a small money-purse). The ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds of their toga, *sinus* (lit., bosom, then that part of the toga where it made folds, generally about the bosom), for carrying things; hence our word —, in the ordinary sense, whether in coats or trowsers, must be rendered *sinus*, or, if we speak of carrying money, it may also be rendered *marsupium* or *crumēna*; e.g. to come home out of town with the —s full of money, *sinum æris plenum* or *marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare*; to put one's hand into the —, *sinum expetere* (in general, in order to take something out), *manum in crumenam* or *in fundam demittere* (to put one's hand into a purse, in order to take out money); to put any thing into one's —, *alqd in sinum ingerere*, **alqd in fundam cestis demittere*; to put every thing into one's —, *omnia in sinum congerere*; to search my one's —, *alcis sinum ponderare* (to examine the weight of the fold of the *sinus* with one's hand, in order to form an idea as to its contents, as in Prop. a girl searches the *sinus* of her lover), *alqm* or *alcis eastem excutere* (= to shake any one's toga, so that if any thing should be concealed in the *sinus*, it must fall down, with us = to turn one's — upside down); — book, *pugillares* (tablets covered with wax), **liber minoribus pugillis descriptus* (book of smaller size in general); — size, *n.*, **minoribus pugillis descriptus*, **formâ minori*; — almanack, **calendarium formâ minori*; — money, **pecunia in sumptum pecuniarum data*; to give — money, every month, **quot mensibus alicui pecuniam præbere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat unde sumptus pecuniarum toleret*; — knife, **culler plicatilis*; mirror, perhaps *speculum minutum*; — handkerchief, perhaps *sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, but which the ancients used for various purposes besides; *orarium* and *mucicinium* are terms used only in mediæval Latin); a — dictionary, **lexicon formâ minori*. Pocket, *v.tr.* *alqd domum suam avertere* or *convertere* or *ferre*, or merely *alqd avertere*.

Pod, *n. siliqua*; to get —s, *siliquam facere*; see Husk, Peel.

Podagra, *n. podagra*, *podagrâ morbus* (ποδάγρα, as illness), *podagrâ* or *pedum dolores* (as pain); to have —, *ex pedibus laborare*, *pedibus ægrum esse*; to be very much plagued with —, *pedibus graviter ægrum esse, maximis podagrâ doloribus cruciari*, *podagrâ doloribus ardere*; to be so much plagued with —, that, etc., *tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut*, etc.; to get the —, in *podagrâ morbum incidere*; to cause the — (by any thing), *podagrâ creare*; one who suffers from —, *podagricus* (ποδάγρικος), in pure Latin *pedibus æger*. Podagric, *adj.* *podagricus*, *pedibus æger* (of persons), or by the genit. *podagræ* (of things; — pains, *podagræ dolores*).

Poem, *n. versus* (verses in general), *carmen* (a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the Odes of Horace; *oda* is barbarous), *poëma* — *lit.*, *n.* (*ποίημα*), a longer —, such as Virgil's *Æneid*; also written in prose); to make a —, *carmen* (*poëma*) *facere*, *pangere*, *ingere*, *scribere* (in general), *carmen* (*poëma*) *condere* (to construct, in its first outline), *carmen* (*poëma*) *componere* (to compose, to finish it), *carmen fundere* (to make verses extempore, with ease); to make a — upon any one, *carmen scribere in alqm*; I understand how to make a —, *possum versus facere*; a short —, *poëmatium* (ποίημάτων), or in pure Latin *versiculi* (Plin. Ep.,

where he calls his little — modestly *ineptia*, *nugæ*; *odarium* is barbaous); in the form of a —, *poëticis numeris* (*inclusus*). Poet, n. *poëta* (*ποιητής*), in pure Latin *carminum auctor*, *scriptor*, *conditor*, *uates* (inspired —, in the poets); a natural —, *ad carminum concandâ natus*; prince of all —, *poëtarum princeps*; band or company of —, *chorus eorum* (*Hor.*); genius of the —, *spiritus poëticus* or *divinus*, *ingenium poëticum*. Poetaster, n. *versificator* (maker of verses; *poëtilia*, which we read in some editions of Plautus, *Truc. ii. 6, 4*, is a mere conjecture; *poëstas* is barbarous). Poetess, n. *poëtria* (*ποιητρια*). Poetical, adj. *poëticus* (*ποιητικός*), *poëtarum similis* (like —, e.g. *oratio*); adv. *poëticè*, *poëtarum more*; to be — (of words, etc.), *poëtarum more dictum esse*; to use a word in — sense, *poëtarum more verbum dicere*; — genius, *vena* (*vein*), *ingenium poëticum*, *virtus poëtica* (— talent), *poëtica quedam facultas* (gift); great —, *vena dives* (*Hor.*) —, license, *luculentia* or *libertas poëtica*; — enthusiasm, *afflatus divinus*; — laurel, *laurea Apollinariis* (*Hor.*); to crown any one with —, to make any one poet-laureate, *alqm laureâ Apollinari coronare*; to obtain —, *laureâ Apollinari donari*; — language, *sermo poëticus*. Poetry, n. *poësis* (*ποίησις*, opp. *oratio*, i.e. prose), *carmen* (a poem); reading of —, *lectio carminum*; (as art) poetical skill, *ars poëtica*, or merely *poëtica* (*ποιητική*, sc. *τέχνη*), *poësis* (*ποίησις*), *carminum studia* (study of —), *poëtica quedam facultas*, *carmina et versus* (*Tac.*); to study —, to devote one's time to —, *poëticen attingere*; to feel no inclination for —, *alienum esse a poëticè*; to make, write —, *carmen condere*, *scribere*, *componere*; *versus facere*, *fundere* (*fund.* = with ease and in great quantity); to — for any one, *pro algo versus facere*.

Point, n. (1) *acumen* (in general, of any thing, naturally or artificially, e.g. of the scorpion, a cone, etc.), *cuspis* (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *muco* (of a dagger, sword; terminating in a point, pointed, *mucronatus*, e.g. a leaf), *spiculum* (head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile*; shaft), *aculeus* (the sting, terminating point of the arrow), *acus* (*eris*, n. (the — as it were of the husks of corn), *acumen*, *culmen*, *fastigium*, *vertex* (the highest — of any thing, also by *summus*; see *Summit*); (2) of land, *promontorium*; see Cape; (3) in writing, see Stop; (4) a small particle (as regards space or time), *pars* (part in general), *locus* (spot), *punctum temporis* (minute); the earth is a small — in the universe, *terra est exigua pars mundi*; to draw the troops together at one —, *copias in unum locum contrahere* or *cogere*; they throw themselves upon one — (of soldiers), *in unum locum se omnes inclinant*; the highest point of the mountain, *summus mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), *in eo est*, *ut*, etc. (not very well in *eo sum*, *ut*, etc.), *prope est*, *ut*, etc. (the time is near at hand when, etc.); to be on the — of conquering, *prope in manibus victoriam habere*; (5) = a circumstance, *res* (in general), *locus* (a single subject of which we speak, the principal — in any thing, substance of a system of mental philosophy), *caput* (principal part, one particular portion, e.g. *a primo capite leges usque ad extremum*), *nomen* (an item in an account, outstanding debt), *lex* (one particular condition, e.g. to differ about one — in an agreement, *legem fœderis non accipere*); in this particular —, *hac in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (*Plaut.*); to touch upon a knotty —, *ulcus tangere* (*Ter.*); an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*, *caput rei*; one — after the other, *singulatim* (severally); a — (one subject as part of an inquiry), upon which much may be said, *locus latus* (*Cic.*); to pass over, omit — (in the illustration, etc.), *locum prætermittere*; merely to allude to a —, *tantum locum attingere*. Point, v.tr. and intr. (1) of sharp instruments, *cuspidare*, *spiculare*, *acuminare alqd*

(to make an iron — to it, *hastile*); see Sharpen; (2) with the finger at any one or any thing, *digito monstrare* or *demonstrare alqd* or *alqm*, *digito intendere ad alqd* or *ad alqm* (to stretch, hold out, etc.), *digito demonstrare alqm conspicuumque facere* (in order to attract the attention of the people; the previous phrases may also be used in that sense); they — at him (as a great man), *digito monstratur alqs*; see Notice; (3) to put stops, *punctis notare* or *distinguere*; see Show. Pointer (dog), **canis avicularis* (*L.*)

Poison, n. *venenum* (also = alluring remedy, Greek *ῥόη*; meton. = poisonous draught; fig. of any thing secret and seductive, but injurious to any one or any thing), *virus* (poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid, *φάρμακον*; e.g. *decoquitur virus cognitis antea venenis capidum*, *toxicum* (to dip the arrows in, *τοξικόν*, which *Plin.* calls also *venenum cæcærium*); poet. = any kind of —, *cicuta* (hemlock potion, *καύερον*, e.g. *dira cicuta sorbitio*, *Pers.*), *pestis* (fig. any thing pernicious); dipped in —, *venenatus*, *veneno illitus* (besmeared with —), *veneno infectus*, *inctus* (dipped in —); a — that operates quickly, *venenum præsens* or *velox* or *repentinum* (opp. *venenum lentum*); to prepare, boil in draught of —, *venenum coquere*, *virus decoquere*; to mix —, *venenum parare*; to put — into a cup, *poculum veneno miscere*; for any one, *alcis occidendi causâ venenum parare*, *alcis necandi causâ venenum conficere*; or merely *alcis venenum parare*, *venenum in alqm comparare*; to take —, *venenum sumere* or *haurire* or *bibere* or *potare* (in general), *veneno mortem sibi consciscere* (to kill one's self by —); to administer — to any one, to —, *alcis dare venenum* (in general to give — to any one, and so cause any one's death), *veneno alqm necare* or *occidere* (to kill by —), *veneno alqm tollere* or *interimere* or *intercipere* (secretly to get rid of any one by —); to try to administer — to, to try to — any one, *veneno alqm tentare* or *aggreddi*, *alcis venenum parare*, *venenum in alqm comparare*; to be killed by taking —, to be poisoned, *veneno absumi* or *occidi* or *interimiri*; to die by —, *veneno potu mori*; to receive — from any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenum accipere ab alqo* (*Tac.*); any one receives bread containing — through any one, *alcis venenum datur in pane per alqm*; to put — into the dishes or beverages, *venenum cibus* or *potionibus indere*; fig. *venenum*; the sweet — of idleness, *blandum venenum desidat*; the party-strife between the different orders is — to this city, *discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus*; to breathe forth; to vent one's — and wrath, *spumare ex ore seclus*, *anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem* (cruelty); but *virus acerbitalis suæ evomere apud alqm*; *Cic.*, is to vent one's wrath against any one); like —, *venenosus* (*ῥόηος*); a cup containing —, *poculum* or *scyphus veneni*, *poculum veneno mixtum*, *calix venenatus* (post-Aug.), in the context always by *poculum illud mortis* (*Cic. Clu.*), or by *poculum illud mortiferum* (*Cic. Tusc.*), *cicuta* (hemlock-potion); to empty —, *poculum veneno mixtum haurire*, *exaurire illud mortis poculum*, *cicutam sorbere* (since *Pers.* says *sorbitio cicute*); box of —, *pyxis veneni*. Poison, v.tr., any thing, *alqd veneno imbueri*; to slay many, to — many, *multos ferro, multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, **animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus*; to promise any one to — a person, *alcis necem alqs per venenum promittere*. Poisoned, adj. *venenatus* (dipped in —, mixed with —, e.g. an arrow, *javelin*, *telum*, *sagitta*; meat, *caro*), *veneno necatus* or *absumptus* (killed by —). Poisoner, n. *veneficus* (if female, *venefica*), in late writers also *venenarius*; a famous —, *homo veneficis infamis*; a far-famed — (of a female), *mulier veneficis infamis*; to be sentenced as a —, *veneficii damnari*. Poisoning, n. *veneficium* (mixing —, as *regula* occupation, and as a crime), *seclis veneni* (as

crime); to carry on —, *venena facere* (as trade), *hominis necandi causa venenum conficere* (to mix — in order to kill any one, on one occasion); to accuse any one of —, *ingere crimen veneni*. Poisonous, adj. *venenatus* (in general), *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus* (dipped in —), *veneno illitus* (besmeared with —); — serpent, *ocrenatus*; serpentes; — animalia, *pestifera animalia* (in general dangerous); a — plant, *planta venenata*, *herba venenosa* (venomous plant, as a species, late); — mushroom, *toadstool*, *fungus*.

Poke, v. tr. and intr., lit., = *huc illuc ira pedibus pratentantem iter* (in the dark); see *Feel*, *Thrust* (a stick), *Stir* (the fire). Poker, n. (to — the fire with) perhaps *† ferramentum* (iron tool) *quo ignem excitamus*.

Pole, n. *axis*, *cardo* (both *polus* and *vertex* are poet.); the south —, *axis meridionalis*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis*. Polar, adj. the — star, *septentrio*; — bear, *† ursus maritimus* (Erst); the — height, *altitudo cœli* (Vitr.); their — increases, *altiores habent distantes ad mundum* (Vitr.).

Polemic, adj. *pugnax* et *quasi bellatorius*; a — writer, *† qui se in discrepantium opinionum discrepatione faciat*. Polemics, n., in theology, *† theologie ex pars que se in discrepantium opinionum discrepatione faciat*; to be fond of —, of controversy, *† de discrepantiis opinionibus discrepare*.

Police, n. *res publica* (in general the commonwealth), *disciplina publica* (public morals), *morum prefectura* (inspection over the public morals), *publica securitatis cura* (care for the safety of the public), *† magistratus quibus morum prefectura et publica securitatis cura delata est* (— officers); secret —, officers in private clothes; *† homines qui sunt in speculis et observant, quemadmodum esse unusquisque gerat, quo agat; quibuscum loquatur* (spies), *delatores* (informers, post-Aug.); — inspector, *† disciplina publice custos, prefectus morum*; a — officer, *† disciplina publice administrator*; a detective, *inquisitor* (who tries to find out suspicious characters); superintendent of the —, *† ierarcha* (*επιστάτης*), in pure Latin *† disciplina publice prefectus*; — law, *† lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans*; — regulations, *† edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia*; L. place any one under the inspection of the —, *alci custodes pono, ut que agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possim*; to offend against the — regulations, *† contra disciplinam publicam se gerere*; matter belonging to the —, *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinens*; to act as a spy of the —, *† delationes facillure*; knowledge of the — regulations, *† publica securitatis tutelanda doctrina* (as a science) or *scientia* (in a subjective sense).

Polley, n. *ciuitas* (the art of governing a free state, Greek *πολιτεία*, which does not exist in Latin), fig. *prudencia*, *calliditas*, *consilium*; cunning —, *consilia callida*, *arces*; through false —, *consilio temerario*, *parum prudenter*; see *State*, *Political*.

Political, adj. (1) referring to the state, *ciuitis* (as translation of the Greek *πολιτικός*, which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the state or to state affairs; e.g. *oratio ciuitis*); but in most cases it must be rendered differently, e.g. — storms, *tempora turbulenta*, *turbulenta in ciuitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republicâ habitus*; — writings, *† scrip̃ta que ad republicam tractandam pertinent*; to explain the historical writers in a — point of view, *† ciuiti ratione historicos interpretari*; from — reasons, *reipublice causâ*; to consider, examine any thing in a — point of view, *aliquid ad reipublice rationes referre*; — economy, *† ecaligiam ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio*; = science in general, *ratio ciuitis*, *reipublice gerendæ ratio* et *prudencia*, *reipublice constituendæ et tuendæ ratio*, *ciuitatis constituendæ sapientia* (practically), *† ciuitatis constituendæ doctrina* (theoretically); see *State*. Politician, n. *circum ciuitatem peritus*, *cir̃ regendâ ciuitatis peritus* or *sciens*. Politics, n., see *State*.

Poll, n. (1) see *Head*; (2) = register of loads, perhaps *index nominum*; (3) = entry of the names of electors, see *Vote*, *Elect*, *Register*.

Pollute, v. tr. *polluere*; see *Defile*, *Profane*, *Corrupt*. Pollution, n. *pollutio*; see *Deficient*, *Impurity*, *Guilt*.

Polygamy, n. *† polygamia* (*πολυγαμία*), in pure Latin *matrimonium multiplex*; to live in a state of —, *solvere plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptam esse* (of a woman); — precludes, *plures uxores singulis viribus nuptæ sunt*; singulis viris aliquot simul conjuges sunt, una uxor pluribus viris nupta est.

Polygon, n. *† polygonum* (*πολύγωνον*); the field has the form of a —, *ager plurium angularum formam exhibet*. Polygonal, adj. *polygonius* (*πολύγωνος*, Vitr.), in pure Latin *multangulus* (Lucr.); to be —, *plurium angularum formam exhibere*.

Polypus, n. *polypus* — *edna*, m. (*πολύπους*, as animal; and as tumour in the nose), *† sepiæ octopodia* (as animal, L.).

Polytheism, n. *† multorum deorum cultus*, *† polytheismus*.

Pomatium, n. *capillare* (in general, Mart.), *adines contra capilli defutium tenaces* (for the preservation of the hair, Pl.).

Pomegranate, n. *malum granatum* or *Punicum*; — tree, *arbor Punica*; blossom of the —, *balaustrum*.

Pommel, n., of a saddle, *† umbo sella*.

Pomp, n. *pompa* (also fig. in speech), *apparatus magnificus* (great preparations at public processions); = show of magnificence, *ostentatio*, *renditatio* atque *ostentatio* (boasting, swaggering); vain —, *inania lum*, n.; — in the outward appearance, *cultus factatio*; — of words, *inanis verborum strepitus*, *quædam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, in dicendo adhibere *quandam speciem atque pompam*; without —, *sine ostentatione*; see *Magnificence*, *Splendor*. Pompous, adj. *magnificus*; adv. *magnifice*. Pomposity, n., by *magnificus*; see *Ostentation*, *Boasting*.

Pond, n. *stagnum* (any stagnant pool of water, also fish —), *piscina* (fish —), *lacus* (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial); — fish, *† piscis in stagno editus*, *piscis stagnantis* (late); grass in a —, *ulca*; water in a —, *aque stagnantes*.

Ponder, v. tr. and intr. *ponderare*, *secum reputare*; see *Consider*.

Pontiff, n., see *Priest*, *Pope*.

Pontoon, n. *ponto* (a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry, etc., across deep rivers, Jet.), *monoxylum linter* (a boat constructed of one entire piece of wood); a maker of —, *† faber qui pontones jungit*.

Pony, n. *equulus* (a little, young horse), *mannus*, *mannulus* (of Gallic race).

Poodle, n. *canis aquaticus* (L.).

Pool, n. *palus*, *lacuna* (body of stagnant water), *colutabrum* (a muddy place in which swine delight to roll), *æstuarium* (estuary).

Poop, n. *puppis*.

Poor, = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, *malus*, *vilis* (of small worth), *corruptus* (having lost its natural attributes), *† deterior* (less good, superl. *deterrimus*), *† peior* (superl. *peissimus*); a — poet, *malus poëta*; — living, *tenuis victus*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *casa exigua*; = barren, *inops*, *aleis rei* (for *alga rei* or *ab alga rei*), *sterilis* (unproductive), *præcatus* or *spoliatus*, *alga rei* (robbed of); n — tongue, *inops lingua*; — in words, *inops verborum*; — in mind, *ingeniū sterilis*; an age — in virtues, *seculum virtutum sterile*; = not rich, *pauper* (*πενερος*, opp. *dicas*), *tenuis* (*σπάνιος*, of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens*, *indivens* (*ἐνδεν*), *needy*; wanting necessities, opp. *abundans*, *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (*ἀνέργος*), without resources, opp. *opulentus* (*ἐπὶ πλούτῳ*), *mendicus* (*πρωχός*, a beggar); somewhat —, *† pauperescens*; very —, *perpauper*, *† egentissimus*, *† paup̃issimus* *† egens*, *omnium egenus*, *cui nihil est*.

—man, *etr pauper, pauper quidam*; the —, *pauperes, non habentes* (opp. *ditos, habentes*); *tenues esse homines* (having a slender income), *capite cincti* (so called, because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers [poiled] without regard to property); also *proletarii* (from *proles*, offspring, because they only gave their children to the state); = wretched, pitiable, miser, misellus, infelix, miserabilis; n. — follow, *homo misellus*; — fellow I see, no (to) misellum! Poverty, n. *paupertas, angustia vel paupertas* (narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (want), *inopia* (destitution), *mendicitas* (mendicancy), in com. *egestas ac mendicitas*; to be in —, in *egestate esse* (*versari*), *etiam in egestate degeat, vitam inopem colere*; — very great —, in *summa egestate esse* (*versari*), in *mendicitate esse*, *omnium rerum inopem esse*; to become poor, *egentem fieri*, *ad inopiam redigi*; I have become —, *res mihi ad rastro* (into) *redii* (I must break stones); to make —, *egestatem alio asserre*, *ad inopiam alius redigere*, *ad mendicitatem detrudere*; to throw yourself into poverty, or detrude in *mendicitatem*; to bear —, *pauperatem perferre, tolerare, mendicitatem perpeti*; to relieve —, *paupertatis onus alii levare*; to rise out of —, *ex mendicitate emergere*; to make a poor man rich, *egentem divitem facere, locupletem egenti efflicere, tenuiorem locupletare*; poverty gives pain, *paupertas mordet*; — leads to every thing, *paupertas omnes artes perdet*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenitena*; — of words, *verborum inopia, inopia ad sententias, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egesta, id est sermone*; — circumstances, *res pauperum, angustia vel familiaris*; see Bad, Base, Evil, Rich, Wealth.

Poppy, n. **pontice Romanus, *papa. Popi* adj. **papietens*.

Poplar, n. *populus*; white —, *populus alba*; black —, *populus nigra*; of the —, *populus a* as a cue of —, **ambulat utrinque populus con-*;
grove of —, *populitum*; branch of a —, *vir-*
gula.

Poppy, n. *papaver*; like —, perhaps *papav-*
tus (*papaveron*); leaf of a —, *papaveris* (ling.);
— head, *papaveris caput*; the — heads, *papa-*
capita; — oil, **papaveris oleum*; — seed, *cul-*
teris semen; juice of the —, **papaveris* (thing,
copium).

Popular, adj., *Populate*, v.tr., see under Stop.

Port, n. *portus*; in a temple or church, *in tem-*
plum (*portus*).

Porcupine, n. *hystrix* (*hystrix*).

Pore, n. *foramina intractibilia corporis* (Cels., par-
ticles of perspiration; in modern anatomy, **pori* as technical term). Porosity, n. *raritas*. Porous,
adj., *fistulosus* (full of holes, like a sponge), *spon-*
gius, rarus (*spongy*), comb. *spongiosus et fistu-*
latus (e.g. lungs).

Pore, v.tr., to be posing over a book, in *libro*
aliquo harrere; — over, *totum se abdere in alqd.*

Pork, n. *(caro) suilla* or *porcina*.

Porphyry n., *porphyrites*.

Porridge, n. see Broth, Soup, Oatmeal.

Port, n. *portus*; see Harbour.

Portable, adj. *quod portari et gestari potest*
(both *portabilis* and *gestabilis* are of late origin,
yet correctly formed, and may be used if necessary).

Porter, n. (1) = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (fe-
male, *janitrix*), *a janua* (both male and female),
ostiaris; see Door-keeper, Gate-keeper; (2) =
one who carries burdens, *gerulus* (in general, *port-*
Aug.; if a female, *gerula*, post-Aug.), *basilius, hu-*
meri is *ovra portans* (lit., one who carries the bur-
den on his back); to set as —, *onerum onerum cor-*
poris suo facilitare (Aul. Gell.); (3) see Beer.

Portion, n. *pars*, *portio*; see Part, Share. Por-
tion, v.tr., see Divide.

Portmanteau, n. *acerta* (cloak-bag carried be-
hind a horse, late Imperial Rome); a horse that
carries it, *acertarius*, *mantica*, *hippopo* (a
smaller —, laid across a horse, Hor.).

Portrait, n. *effigies ad exemplum expressa*; full-
length —, *simulacrum iconicum*; any one's —,
**effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*; *vera*
aliquis imago or *effigies* (inasmuch as it is an exact
likeness); — painter, **pictor qui homines colori-*
bus reddit; — painting, **pictura ad genus quo*
hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine ex-
primuntur. Portray, v.tr., see Describe, Paint.

Position, n. *collocatio* (mode in which any thing
is placed, e.g. of the stars, *sidrum, Cels.*), *status*,
habitus; *positio, positura, positura* (the lying, and
the mode in which it lies, the former two also of
the situation of a place; but all three foremen to
the prose-writers of the golden age, who used
positum esse); to put any thing into a proper —,
alqd (aple, etc.) ponere, collocare; to be placed in
a proper —, (*aple, etc.*) *positum, situm esse*; to re-
store any thing to its former —, *aliquid ad alium re-*
vocare (Virg.); fig. = circumstances, *status* (state
in which any thing is), *conditio* (condition, rank
in society, circumstances), *locus* (— in which a
person is placed, Cels.), *causa* (lit. — caused
through various circumstances), *tempus, tempora*
(times, change in one's circumstances which from
time to time takes place; hence often = bad,
difficult circumstances), *res* (affairs, etc., in
general), *fortuna* (outward circumstances, for-
tune), *dignitas* (dignity, rank); an upright —,
status erectus or *celatus*; to live according to one's
—, *pro dignitate vivere*; to turn any one out of his
—, *aliquem statu or gradu movere*, *aliquem de statu or*
gradu demovere or *despicere*, *aliquem de gradu depel-*
lere (all of one that fights, and fig. of a political
error, Cels.) see State, Circumstances; in gram.

any one, to —, *accipere*
give — to any one, and so on, *lex scripta* (opp. *lex*
remota *aliquem necare* or *occidere* (opp. *ius naturale*),
nemo aliquem tollere or *interimere* (opp. *natura*,
secretly to get rid of any one by —); to, to know
minister — to, to try to — any one, *recuperare*,
tentare or *aggredi*, *aliquid venenum parare, venenum*
in aliquem comparare; to be killed by taking — also
be poisoned, *veneno absumi* or *occidi* or *interi*.
due by —, *veneno pota mori*; to recover again, *vim*,
any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenare*, in *potus*,
aliquid (Tuo.); any one recoverer, *tenere* (to
— through any one, *aliquid*, *tenere*, *possidere*), *aliquid*
per aliquem; to put — in, *ornatum*, or *effectum esse*
venenum sold with, *incensum aliquid* or *in aliquid esse*
in aliquid; with eat and genitive, *virtus est in frum*, *virtu-*
tem potestatem strength (so *virtus est tantum*
virtutis ut, etc.), or with the ablative, e.g. *Horatius*
erat tanta memoria ut, etc., *si potestatem* such
a memory that, etc.; — partially, *aliquid et par-*
ticipem esse; all men cannot — all things, *non*
omnes omnium participes esse possunt; not to —,
carere re; — unwillingly, *desiderare aliquid*; — not
at all, *aliquid rei expertum esse*; — richly, *aliquid*
re abundare or *valere*; — self-concili, *aliquid placere*.
Possession, n. *possessio*; a taking —, *occupatio*; the
object possessed, *possessio*; to have great —,
magnam possessionem habere, *agnos* or *latifundia*
habere. Possessor, n. *possessor*, *dominus*, *posse-*
ssor (s.). See Acquire, Have, Hold, Keep.

Possible, adj. *quod fieri et fieri potest* (what can
be done), *quod per rerum naturam admitti potest*
(what is admissible according to the nature of
things, a circum. used by Paul. Lent. for the
barbarous word *possibilis*, which Quint. calls *re-*
apellatio dura, and which can perhaps only be
applied as a technical term in metaphysical treat-
ises), *potia*, *potest* are not adjs., but advs., and are
only found in the com. (and even then only seldom
in Cels., more freq. in the Cels.), *potest esse* and *potest*
potest or *potest esse* or *fieri*; n. — case, *conditio*
quod per rerum naturam admitti potest or *simply*
possibilis (Cels.); it is —, i.e. (a) it can be, *esse*
potest, or merely *potest*, e.g. it is — that this is think-
en, *potest ad aliquid stare*; (b) it can be done,
fieri or *opti* or *effici* *potest*; also often simply *potest*
(just as of *fieri* *potest*, e.g. *potest ad aliquid* — not
—, *ut enim ad non potest*; how is it —? *quod potest*?

if it is, were —, if —, *si potest*, *as posses*; as much as —, *quantum potest* (*poterit*, etc.); it is — that, etc., *si fieri potest*, *ut*, etc.; that this is quite —, *id facile efficit posse*; both at the same time are not —, *utrumque simul agi non potest*; (c) = it may have happened, *factum esse potest*, *accidisse potest*, is it —? i.e. (a) = you don't say? *sol quid ais?* (b) what do you think? *an?* *tu?* it is not — otherwise than by my, etc., *si non potest*, *ut non* or *quin*, etc., *facere non possum*, *ut non* (*hinc*, etc.), any thing is — for me, *alcy rei faciendae facultatem habeo*, *possum alqd facere*; if it is at all —, *si ulla ratione efficere possum* (*potes*, etc.), *si illo modo fieri potes*; as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest* or *poterit*; as . . . as —, *quam* with superl., e.g. as early as —, *quam maturime*; as quick as —, *quam celerrime*, *quantum maximam alqs potest celerare*; as short as —, *quam brevissime*, he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis maximis poterat itineribus exercitum ducebat ad collegam*, I will make it as short as —, *agam quam brevissimum potero*. Possibly, adv. *fieri potest* *ut*, etc., or by force (esp. with *putare*, *respicere*, *polliceri*, etc.), e.g. what a spectacle can we — picture to ourselves, if, etc., *quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus*, *quum*, etc. (Cic.); every possible, *omnis quem (quam) possum*, *omne quod possum*; generally merely *omnis*, e.g. I render every — honour to any one, *alci omnes*, *quos possum*, *honores habeo*; to use every — care in order to, etc., *omnem curam adhibere*, *ut*, etc.; by every — promise (to induce any one to, etc.), *omnibus pollicitationibus*; all — kinds of torture, *omnia exempla cruciatibus*; in every — way, *quicunque ratione*, also *omnibus rebus*. Possibility, n. also the — of n thing, *possibilitas* (late Latin, hence it can only be tolerated as technical term in metaphysical treatises), *conditio* (— case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copia alqd facendi* (possession; *pot.* as permission, power; *fac.* and *cop.* the opportunities), *aditus alcy rei* or *faciendi* or *ad alqd faciendum* (opportunity, judging from outward appearances), *locus alcy rei* or *alqd facendi* (opportunity given through circumstances, e.g. to do injury, *locus nocendi*; to reprove any one, *locus vituperandi*), chronological —, *temporum in alqd e contentis*; there in no —, *nulla datur potestas*; but when — means that a thing exists, we must render it by *esse posse*, e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem*; also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fieri* or *effici posse*; e.g. they deny the — of any thing, *alqd fieri posse negant*, not to conceive the — of any thing, *non intelligere alqd fieri posse* or *qua ratione alqd fieri possit*; if there is a —, *si potest* (sc. *fieri*); any thing —, *res quae fieri potest*, e.g. he only talks about —, *loquitur de his tantum quae fieri possunt*.

Post, n. (1) *postus* (of a gate, etc.); plur. *arrectaria* -orum, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*); (2) = military station, *locus* (place in general), *statio* (outpost, guard), *praedidum* (any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); (3) = office, *locus*, *munus*, *partes*; to appoint any one to a high —, *alqm collocare in alto dignitatis loco*; to occupy a —, *muneri praesse*, to fill one's —, *omnes muneri partes explere*; (4) = office, *res vehicularia* (the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *res vehicularia curatores* (the persons connected with it), *domus in qua res vehicularia administratur* (the building, the general —), *cursorum publicorum mansio* (provincial —, station); (5) = messenger or letter-carrier, *cursor publicus* (in general, public conveyance for carrying letters), *cursor publicus*, *cursores publici*, *rei vehiculariae ministri*, *tabellarius publicus*, *tabellarii publici* (all these terms = our — man, Imperial Rome); *rud* —, *vehiculum publicum*, *vehicula publica* (= diligence, Imperial Rome), — official, *res vehiculariae curatores*; — master general, *toti rei vehiculariae praefectus*; — master, *cursum publicum praepositus*

(Inser. in the time of Imperial Rome); to send through the —, **alqd per cursores in publicum mittere*; to put into the —, **alqd cursori publico perferendum committere*; to hear through the —, **alqd cognoscere literis tabellario publico datis*. *Postman*, n. *cursor publicus* (in general, Imperial Rome), *creditorius* (courier, Imperial Rome), *tabellarius publicus* (carrying a mail-bag), post-horse, *equus cursualis* (in general), *credus* (for couriers, never = draught-horse, both Imperial Rome); — free, to send any thing **alqd mittere cectura*, *pratio solute*; to send a letter — paid, **epistola perferenda mercedem persolvere*, — paid (as being on the outside of a letter) **ectura praemium solutum est*, **epistola perferenda merces soluta est*. Postage, n. *ectura praemium*, to pay the —, *pro cectura solvere*.

Posterity, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for progenies or stirps).

Postmeridian, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *post meridiem* (opp. *ante meridiem*), tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis.

Postpone, v.tr. *differe*; see *Defer*. Postpone-ment, n. *delatio*; see *Delay*.

Postscript, n. *pagella extrema* (Cic.), *pagella extrema transiens versiculus* (Cic.), (at the end of a letter), perhaps *omissa -orum*, n.

Posture, n. *gradus*, *status*.

Pot, n. *olla*, a small —, *ollula*; belonging to a —, *ollarus*.

Potash, n. *sals alcalinus*.

Potato, n. the — plant, **solanium tuberosum* (L.), the bulb, **fructus solani tuberosi*, **tuber* or *bulbus solani*; cultivation of —, **solanorum tuberosorum cultura*, — crop, **perceptio bulborum solani* (the act of obtaining), we have had a very good —, **magnum bulborum solani proventus annus hic protulit*; — field, *ager solanorum*.

Potter, n. *figulus*; n. —'s work, *opus figlinum*, *operi a figlina*, n. pl. (of several pieces), — vessel, earthenware, *opus figlinum* or merely *figlinum* (one piece), *opera figlina*, n. pl., *figularia -ium*, n., also *figlinarum opera*, n. pl. (several pieces), —'s trade, **ars figuli* (the art); to carry on —, *figlinas exercere*; —'s oven, **fornax figuli*; —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*; —'s workshop, *figlina*, — melter, *fusor ollarius* (Inser.).

Poultice, n. *cataplasma -itis*, n. (*καταπλάσμα*, in general), *malagma* (un emollient —), *fomentum* (application to soothe pain); warm —, *cataplasma callida*, to make —, *fomenta parare*; to put on —, *fomenta alcy rei admoovere*; to have a — on, etc., *malagma impositum habere*.

Poultry, n. *pecus volatilis*, *aves cohortales* (kept in the yard), *atiles -ium* (kept for feeding, esp. fowls, which see).

Pound, n. *libra*, *libi a fondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensura* (of liquids), *as*, for — in general, is seldom used, and should therefore be avoided; generally speaking, when we state the weight of any thing, we leave out *libra*, and use simply *pondo*; e.g. a golden crown weighing a —, *corona aurea libram pondo* (sc. *talens*); a bowl the gold of which weighs five —, *patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo*, to weigh a —, *libram pondo valere*, weighing a —, *libralis*, *librarius*; half a —, *selibra*, *selibra pondo*, by the —, **ad libram*; n. — weight, *pondus librale*.

Pour, v.tr. *fundere*; — into, *infundere in alqd*; — upon or over, *superfundere alcy re*; — out of, *effundere ex alqd re*; — wine into glasses, *vinum diffundere* (not *diffundere*, to bottle).

Poverty, n. see *Poor*.

Powder, n. in general, *pulvis*, as medicine, **pulvis medicatus*, to take a —, **pulverem medicatum sumere*, gunpowder, **pulvis pyrrus*, explosion of —, **fulmen pulveris pyrrus*; like —, **pulvis similis*; made of —, *pulvereus*; — magazine, **cella* or *horreum pulveris pyrrus*, **cella pulveris pyrrus repleta*, grain of —, **granum pulveris pyrrus*, — mill, **pulvis pyrrus effluina*; — manu-

factor, **pulcris pyrii opifex*; sample of —, **pulcris pyrii exemplum*.

Power, n. if internal, *potentia* or *virtus* (strength); if external, *vis* (force) or *potestas* (authority from office); or *violentia* (unjust force); by power or force, *et*; to apply —, *ut agere*; to do any thing by —, *per vim facere alqd*; to possess —, *vim habere*; to compel any one by —, *manus inferre alicui*; it is in my —, *in mea potestate positum est*; — of life and death, *potestas vitae necisque*; — over persons or a nation, *potestas, imperium* (military power or command); unlimited —, *dominatio, summum imperium, summa rerum, despotismus*; to have in you —, *imperare rei*; one who holds — (*potestas*), *dominus*; a female —, *domina*. Powerful, *validus, viribus pollens, robustus, vehemens, violentus*; with a — voice, *magis voce*. See Force.

Pox, n., small —, **variola* (technical term); pox-marks, **cicatrices variolae*; marked with —, **cicatricibus variolarum insignis* (of the face), **ore cicatricibus variolae insigni* (of a person).

Practicable, adj. *quod fieri or effici potest, facilis* (easy, opp. *difficilis*); any thing —, *res facilitatem habet*; it is not —, *fieri or effici non potest*; if it should be —, *si res facultatem habitura sit*. Practicability, n. *facultas, potestas*. Practical, adj. in *agendo positus, activus, administrativus* (of arts and sciences, which have a — bearing, *πρακτικός*, opp. *contemplativus* [*θεωρητικός*], post-Aug.), *usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad cuius scientiam usus accedit, usus habens*; — knowledge, *usus*; to have a — knowledge of any thing, *alqd usu cognitum habere, alqd usu didicisse, alicui rei usum habere*; — use, *utilitas, usus popularis et civilis* (as regards public life); — advice, *praeceptum quod ad institutionem vitae communis spectat*; adv. *usu, ex usu*; to learn a thing —, *usu discere alqd*; I study a thing —, *alqd ita tracto ut id ad usum transferam*; to apply any thing —, *alqd in usu habere*. Practice, n. (1) = exercise, etc., *usus, usus rerum* (exercise and experience; *experientia* not classical), *prudentia* (insight); to have more — than theory, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse*; (2) = carrying out any thing in —, *usus, usus et tractatio*; we must combine theory and —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; the — of an attorney, *causarum actio*; of a physician, surgeon, **medicinae usus et tractatio*; to have —, (a) of an attorney, in *causis agendis or in foro versari* (to plead), *nullas causas agitare* (to have a large —); (b) of a medical man, *medicinam exercere, facillare* (to follow one's —), *a multis consuli* (large); to give up —, (*causas*) *agere desinere* (of a lawyer), *curandi finem facere* (of a surgeon); to lose the —, **ex causidicorum ordine remotari omnique causis agendi tenia privari* (of an attorney who is forbidden to act), **omni curandi tenia privari* (of a doctor). Practice, v.tr., see before, also Commit, Perpetrate.

Praise, v.tr. *laudare* (in general), *laudem alicui tribuere, laudem alicui impertire or laudem alicui impertire, laudem alicui officere* (to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *prædicare alqm or de alqm* (aloud and openly); to — one's self, *se ipsum laudare, de se ipsum prædicare*; any one to his face, *alqm coram in os laudare* (Ter.); — very much, *valde, vehementer laudare, laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre, laudibus celebrare* (of several), *plena manu alicui laudes in astra tollere, pleniori ore or utroque pollice laudare, eximia laude ornare, decorare, divinis laudibus exornare, miris laudibus prædicare*; — too much, *nimis laudare, in majus extollere*; to — any thing more than it deserves, *supra meritum alqd circumferre prædicatione*; — any thing in a worthy manner, *alicui laudes verbis consequi*; not to be able to — any one as much as he deserves, *alqm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse*; to dislike hearing other people —, *alienas laudes parum aequis auribus accipere*; I — you (I approve of your doings), *te laudo et probi*;

it is for this reason that I — you, *bene fecisti*; his name be — now and for ever, **cujus nomen unum secula laudibus ferant*. Praise, n. *laus* (in a subjective and objective sense), *laudatio* (a laudatory oration, subjective and objective, the act and the — itself), *prædicatio* (the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. *qua prædicatio de mei laude prætermissa est*); to earn —, *laudem consequi, assequi, laudem sibi parere, comparare*, by any thing, *laudem habere de or ex alq re*; to endeavour to deserve the — of every body, *omnium undique laudem colligere*; to have deserved —, *laudem habere, in laude esse, laudari*; — great —, *laudibus effreri, laude celebrari*; — universal —, *ab omnibus laudari*; to give — to any one, *alicui laudem tribuere, alicui laudem or alqm laudem impertire, alqm laudem officere*; — very great —, exceeding, *alqm laudibus ornare, illustrare*, (of several) *celebrare, alqm eximia laude ornare, decorare*; — his due —, *alqm ornare veris laudibus*; to strive after —, *laudem querere, petere, laudis studio trahi*; to give any one — for any thing, *alicui alqd laudi ducere or dare, alqd in laude ponere*; you deserve — for, by *alicui laudis est*; to diminish any one's —, *laudem alicui imminuere, obtinere, verbis extenuare*; they give —s and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes gratæque agunt*; — be unto God (or the gods) I Deo (or diis) *laudes et grates agantur*; desire after —, *laudis cupiditas or studium*; desirous of being praised, *laudis cupidus or avidus*, comb. *appetens glorie atque avidus laudis*; to be —, *laudis cupidum esse, laudis studio trahi, laudem querere, petere*. Praiseworthy, adj. *laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, collaudandus, prædicandus*; to be —, *laudi esse*; to be considered —, *laude dignum dici, laudi duci*; adv. *laudabiliter*. Poem in praise of, **carmen in quo alicui laudes celebantur*, **laudes alicui in carmine celebrata*; song of —, in honour of the Deity, *hymnus* (hymn, in general), *psalm* (psalm, in honour of a god); to sing a — upon any one, *alicui laudes cantu prosequi*.

Prate, Prattle, v., see Babble, Chatter.

Pray, v.intr. and tr. *precari, preces or precationem facere* (generally; more poet. *preces fundere*), *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum or ad Deum, orare or invocare Deum* (to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (to entreat humbly); to — unto God that he, etc., *precari a Deo, ut*, etc.; for any thing, *vota suscipere or nuncupare pro alq re*; on account of any thing, *precari alqd a Deo*. Praying, n. *precatio, preces, supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*. Prayer, n. *precatio, supplicatio, preces* (the formulæ, book of common —), *votorum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises); to offer up a —, to say one's prayers, *precationem facere, precatione uti* (poet. *preces fundere*), *vota facere or suscipere* (making solemn promises); *preces dicere*, in the morning, *matutinas*; to finish one's —, *precationem peragere*; to hear the —, *precationem admittere*; form of —, book of common —, — book, **liber precationum* (— book), *verba sollemnia, carmen sacrum or sollemne precationis carmen*, in the context also merely *carmen* (in general), *præfatio* (before a ceremony takes place, before a sacrifice is offered); the reading of —, *nuncupatio verborum sollemniū*; to read —, *carmen præfari, verba (sollemnia) præire* (before); to any one, *alicui*; see Request, Entreat.

Preach, v.tr. and intr. **orationem (sacram) habere*, **e (sacro) suggestu dicere*, **in christi christianorum verba facere, de rebus divinis dicere*; — about, in the context, *dicere de alq re*, **oratione explicare alqd*; fig., to any one or about any thing, *incedere alqm or alqd*; to — the truth, *verum crepare* (Hor.). Preacher, n. **orator a sacris*; — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*; if a female, **oratrix a sacris* (who preaches).

Preamble, n. *exordium*; see Introduction.

Prebendary, n. *beneficiarius*.

Precaution, adj. *cautus*.

Precaution, n. *cautio*; see *Caution*, *Warning*.

Precede, v.tr. *anteire*, *antepredi*, *antecedere*, *præire*, *prægredi* (the latter two = to go before any one, first). *Precedence*, n. *prior locus*; to have the — before any one, *alci antecedere*; to let any one have the —, *alqm priore loco ire jubere*, *alqm eo loco ire quo ipse conuerti jubere* (out of respect for a person of rank, *Nep.*). *Preceding*, adj. *antecedens*, *precedens*; = last, prior; superior; = the one immediately before, *proximus*. *Precedent*, n., see *Example*.

Preceptor, n., *præcantor* (late); to act as —, *numerus præire* (Col.).

Precept, n. *præceptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *præscriptum*, *præscriptio* (rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *natura*, *rationis*; the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing), *lex* (made into law, e.g. of medical men).

Preceptor, n. *magister*; see *Teacher*.

Precincts, n. *ambitus*; see *Limit*, *District*.

Precious, adj. *magnificus*, *splendidus*, *vregius*, *eximius*, *pulcherrimus*, *iucundissimus*, *suavissimus*.

Precipitate, v.tr. *præcipitare* (from, *ex* or *de* *alqo loco*, into, etc., in *alqm locum*, headlong, lit. and fig., e.g. *alqm in foream*), *deicere*, from, *alqo loco*, *ab* or *de* *alqo loco*, into, in *alqm locum* (e.g. from the wall, *alqm muro* or *de muro*, any thing into the sea, *alqd in mare*), *deicere*, from, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*, into, in *alqm locum* (e.g. any one from the stern of the ship into the sea, *alqm a puppi in mare*; the enemy from the wall, *hostes de cello*); — one's self, *esse præcipitare*, or merely *præcipitare* or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *præcipitari*, from, etc., *alqo loco*, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*; into, in *alqm locum*; over, *super* *alqm locum* (headlong, the foregoing two also of rivers, e.g. into ruin, in *exitum*), *se deicere*, *se abicere* (to throw one's self down, e.g. *de muro se deij.*; from the wall into the sea, *o muro in mare se abij.*), *inferri* or *se inferre* in *alqd* (to rush into, e.g. in *flammas*, in *medios ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se inf. in capitis periculum*). *Precipitous*, adj. *præceps*, *præcipitatus*.

Precise, adj. *pressus* (concise), *subtilis* (accurate in the choice of words); adv. *presse*, *subtiliter*, *plane*; see *Exact*, *Accurate*. *Precision*, n. *subtilitas*, *proprietas verborum*; see *Accuracy*.

Preclude, v.tr., see *hinder*, *Exclude*.

Preocious, adj. *præcox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. of talents); see *Premature*.

Precursor, n. *præcursor*.

Predecessor, n., in office, *decessor* (antecessor only by *set.*); he is my —, *succedo ei*; every one of his —, *quilibet superiorum regum*.

Predestination, n. *prædestinatio* (Ecol.), or **salutare Dei de æternâ hominum salute decretum*.

Predestine, v.tr. *prædestinare* (lit.; in a theological sense, Ecol.); *præstituerè*, *præparare*.

Predicate, n. *attributio*, *res attributa*, *id quod rebus* or *personis attribuitur* or *attributum est* (attributed), *id quod loquimur* (what we say); only in Quintilian's time *accidens*, *accidentia rerum* or *personarum*; (as title) *titulus*, *cognomen*.

Predict, v.tr. *prædicere*; see *Prophecy*.

Predominate, n., by *præciterè*. *Predominate*, v.intr. *præciterè*.

Preceminence, n., by *eminere*, or by the adj. *excellens*; see *Superiority*, *Excel*.

Preface, n. *proœmium* (introduction), *præfatio* (in disputation, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then, written — to a book); — to a book, *proœmium libri* (not *ad librum*), *proœmium libro additum*; to make a —, *proœmari* (exponere, præfari, *præfari* (both to write one and to make one in speaking), *præfationem dicere* (in speaking), *proœmium scribere* (to write); to make a short —, *pauca præfari*; to write a — to a work, *libro*

proœmium addere or *affigere*; to premise (as a —), *præfari* with acc. and inf. (Liv.); I will not stop long over the —, *omitto proloqui*; see *Introduction*.

Prefer, v.tr. *præponere*, *anteponere*, *præferre*, *anteferre* (in gen.), *alqm potissimum diligere* (to esteem very highly), *rem alqd re potius habere* (to consider, as more important, *Cæs.*); *præferre* with inf. (to wish rather); *mallo* with inf. (to wish rather, e.g. *morî malui*). *Preference*, n. *principatus*; = the first place, *prior locus*, *prioris* or *primæ partes*; = excellence, *excellencia*, *præstantia*; to give any one the —, *primas* or *prioris partes* or *principatum alci deferre*, *primas alci deferre* or *tribuere* (before others), *alqm alqd re vincere* or *superare*, with any one, *prioris partes apud alqm habere*; to give the — to any thing, *alci rei principatum dare*, *alqm potissimum probare*, *alqd mihi potissimum probare*; before any thing, *alqd anteponere* or *anteferre*, or *præponere* or *præferre alci rei*, *alqd alqd re potius habere*.

Pregnancy, n. *prægnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, *Cic.*). *Pregnant*, adj. *pregnans* (in general, of women and animals, fig. full of any thing), *gravidus* (in a more advanced state), *gravidatus alqd re* (fig. impregnated, e.g. *terra seminis gravidata*); a woman who is —, *mulier prægnans* or *gravidâ*; to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem esse*, *centrem ferre partum ferre* or *gestare*; to have been — ten months, *decem mensibus esse prægnantem*, *centrem ferre decem menses*; to be — by any one, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; to be — with child, *prægnantem alio continere*; to become —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem fieri*; by any one, *gravidam fieri ex alqo*.

Prejudice, n. *opinio præjudicata*, *alqd præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived; *præjudicium* would be barbarous in this sense); *opinio prava* (wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (a false opinion), in the context often simply *opinio* (= erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (fantastic dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against any one, *male de alqo opinari*; to come any where with a —, *alqd præjudicati afferre*. *Prejudice*, v.tr. *alqm* or *aleis animum alienum reddere* or *alienare* *ab alqo*; to become — against any one, *ab alqo alienari* or *abalienari*; to be —, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*.

Prelude, n., in music, perhaps **prælusio cantus*; v.tr. **prævidere cantu*.

Premature, adj. *præmaturus* (lit. and fig.); *præcox* (lit. and fig.), *immaturus*; a — birth, *abortus*; adv. *præmature*, *immature*.

Premeditate, v.tr. and intr. *ante considerare*. *Premeditation*, n., with —, *consulto*, *iudicio* (considering), *de industria* (on purpose).

Premier, n. **principes amicos* *un regis*.

Preparation, n. *præparatio* (in general), *apparatio* (a getting ready every thing), *præmeditatio* (premeditation; e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (the thinking over any thing, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus belli* or *bellici*; to make the —, *quæ opus sunt præparare*; careful —, *diligentem præparationem adhibere in alqd re*. *Prepare*, v.tr. *præparare* (for a future object), *parare*, *apprehendere* (to get every thing ready), *instruere* (to provide every thing necessary); to — one's self for, *se parare* and *se præparare* *ad alqd* (in general), *parare* or *apprehendere* *ad alqd* (for), *animum præparare* *ad alqd*, *se* or *animum*

componere ad alqd (to — one's mind), ante meditari *alqd*, *præmeditari alqd* (to think over, a lesson, etc.), *commentari alqd* (to think over, e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatus* instruere; to — a lesson, **res in scholâ explicandâ militari* (of the teacher), **quæ in scholâ audiendâ sunt prædiscere ac meditari* (of the pupil); to — for the University, **se præparare ad studia academica*; to — any thing carefully, *diligentem præparationem adhibere in alqd re*; we greatly lessen our affliction if we are — for it, *multum potest prævisio animi et præparatio ad minuendum dolorem*; to — any one for any thing, *alqm præmonere de alqd re* (to remind, warn), *alcjs unum ad alqd componere* or *præparare* (any one's mind); I am — for it, *alqd mihi non imparato accidit* (it does not happen unexpectedly to me), *animo sum ad alqd paratus* (my mind is —); time allowed for lessons, etc., *tempus meditationis datum*.

Prepossess, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (to preoccupy, to get the start of any thing, to cause it to be in one's favour), *deleñire*, *permulcere* (to win over); to — any one's mind for any one, *animum alcjs conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*.

Preposterous, adj. *præposterus*; see *Perverse*.

Presbyter, n., see *Pastor*, *Priest*, *Church*.

Prescribe, v.tr. *præscribere*, *præcipere* (to give directions); see *Direct*.

Presence, n. *præsentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in any one's —, *coram alqo*, *alqo præsentē* (but *apud alqm* when addressing any one, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*). *Present*, adj., reader by circumloc., as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the present Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus, nunc amicus*; the present state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Præsens* may be used to denote that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time, e.g. *te quidem magnum hominem et præsentī iudicio et reliqui temporis expectatione scito esse*, know that you are a great man both in present opinion and in the expectation of the future. *Instans* may be used for "present" when you wish to signify that which is imminent or at hand, *present* in opposition to what will be, *veniens* or *futurus*, thus *bellum instans* is a war that is at our doors. Commonly "present" is represented by *hic*, *hæc tempora*, the present time; *qui nunc vivunt* or *sunt*, or *ii homines qui hodie vivunt*, the men of the present time; *Capua quæ nunc est*, *Capua* of the present day; *qui nunc regnant*, our present rulers; his present rank is, *gradus in quo nunc est*. According to the present silly custom, more *hoc insulso*. At present, in *præsentia*, in *presenti*. To be present, *adesse*, *interesse*. The present time, *præsentia*. Presently, adv. *statim*; see *Soon*, *Immediately*.

Present, v.tr., — arms, *telum erigere honoris causâ*; — to any one, *telum erigere alcj*; see *Give*, *Offer*, *Introduce*, *Induct*. *Present*, n., see *Gift*.

Presentiment, n., *præsentio*, post-Aug. *præ-sagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præ-sagium* (absolute, as a faculty within us); see *Forebode*.

Preserve, v.tr. *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in general to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, rem familiarem cons., = to save), *tueri* (to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), comb. *tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in general to keep), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tuam*; see *Keep*, *Save*. *Preserver*, n. *seriator*, *conservator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*, *altor* (fem. *altrix*). *Preservation*, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (the act), *salus*, *incolumitas* (safety); desire of self —, *conservandi sui custodia* (Cic.), also *corporis nostri caritas* (Sen.); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animati*

primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (Cic.); *omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit ut se conservet* (Cic.); *generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se vitam corpusque tueatur, declinet, quæ ea quæ noctura videantur, omniâque, quæ ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et parat* (Cic.); *omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas* (Sen.); *omnibus ingenuis animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam*.

Preside, v.intr. *præsidere*; — at, *alcj rei præsidere*, *alcj rei præsesse*. *President*, n. *præses* (who presides), *princeps*, *caput* (head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio præstet, qui iudex præstet questioni*.

Press, v.tr. *primere* (lit., then fig., to — any one hard); in the lit. meaning also *picio* or *tormento pr.*; *urgere* (fig. to press hard); to — sailors, **navitas i comparare*, **remiges in supplementum extrahere*. *Press*, n. *prelum* (lit. a machine for —; then whole —, of any kind), *tormentum* (clothes —, Sen.; late *presorium*); a book that has just come from the —, **liber adhuc musteus*. *Pressure*, n. *pressus*, *pressio*, *pressura*, *compressio* (lit.), *impetus*, *vis* (the natural — of any thing that weighs).

Presume, v.tr. and intr. *suspiciari*; see *Suppose*, *Conjecture*, *Suspect*. *Presumption*, n. *arrogantia*; see *Arrogance*, *Conceit*. *Presumptuous*, adj.; see *Conceit*.

Preterence, n. *verba -orum*, n. *simulatio*. *Pretend*, v.tr. and intr. *simulare*, *prætendere*; they — they wanted to go out a hunting, and went out of the town, *per speciem venandi ibi egressi sunt*; he — something else, *fecit se alias res agere*. *Pretender*, n. *amulus regni*; the —s, **qui de regno inter se contendunt*. *Pretension*, n., see *Claim*, *Arrogance*.

Preterite, n. *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (gramm.)

Pretext, n. *causa* (causes, feigned), *præscriptio*, *titulus*, *nomen* (title, false name), *simulatio* (the pretending of something, also these = excuse for concealing the truth, only post-Aug., also *prætextus*), *species* (when we make any thing bad appear as if it was something very innocent, only post-Aug. *obtentus*); under the — of, *per causam alcjs rei*, *nomine* or *simulatione* or *simulatione atque nomine alcjs rei*, *per simulationem alcjs rei*, *simulâ alqd re*, *specie* or *per speciem alcjs rei*; under the — that, etc., *causâ interpositâ* or *illatâ* with acc. and inf., *causatus* with acc. and inf.; to invent a —, *causam fingere* or *reperire*; to make a —, *causam interponere* or *interescere*; to conceal a bad cause by a —, *honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere*; to take the — away from any one, **causam præcidere*.

Pretty, adj. *bellus* (proper term), *pulchellus* (rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (well-shaped, of persons), *lepidus* (neat, of persons and things), *venustus* (charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (graceful, elegant), *bonus* (not inconsiderable, of a quantity), *honestus* (of the outward appearance, more than —, = impo-ling); to possess a — large number of books, *habe-re festivam librorum copiam*; a — share, *bona pars*; adv. *belle*, *venuste*. *Prettiness*, n., see *Beauty*, *Neatness*, *Decency*.

Prevail, v.intr. *calere*, *prævalere*, *pollere* (to be in force, e.g. *tantum valuit error ut*, etc., so far did the mistake —); *morbus ex-crescit*, the disease —; to — on, e.g. one's self, *se ipsum cingere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a me impetrare non possum ut faciam*, etc. (so non possum adduci ut credam, I cannot be — to believe); to — over, *superare*, *vincere*; to be prevailed upon by entreaties, *precibus flecti* (Liv.); a prevailing or prevalent opinion, *opinio vulgata*. *Prevailing*, adj. *efficax*, or with genitives, as *multorum*, *omnium*, *humani generis*, or with *per*, e.g. *opinio per totam civitatem divulgata*. *Prevalence*, n. *vis*, *efficacia*, *virtus*.

Prevaricate, v.intr. *decectula* or *deverticula*

flexionesque querere, tergiversari. Prevaricator, n.
by omnia detorquere.

Prevent, v.tr. *impedire*; see *Hinder*.

Previous, adj., see *Preceding*.

Prey, n. *præda*; see *Robbery, Spoil*.

Price, n. *pretium*; to fix the —, *eloqui* (of buyer and seller, Cic.), *pretium facere, indicare* (of the seller, opp. *promittere*, i.e. to bid, Plaut.; the — asked with *indie*, and the abl., e.g. *centum nummi*); what is the —? *quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis?* (when we ask the seller); *quanti hoc constat?* (what does that cost? when we ask a person the value of any thing); I shall agree with him about the —, *convenit mihi cum aliquo de pretio*; the — of any thing falls, *pretium alicui rei retro abit*; — has fallen, *pretium alicui rei jacet*; to raise the —, *pretium alicui rei efferre or augere*; to sell any thing according to its —, *aliquid suo pretio vendere*.

Prick, v.tr. *pungere; compungere* (proper term, both of persons who pierce any one or any thing with a sharp instrument, and of any thing that stings; also generally of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp pointed stick, of men, e.g. *bovem*), *mordere* (to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly), *foedere* (lit., to dig, then to —, to punch, e.g. *stimulo, calcariibus*; also of very acute pains, but only poet. for *transfodere*, to stab), *serire* (to thrust and hit, also in general to cause a pricking pain), *urere* (to cause a burning pain); to — with a needle, *acu pungere or compungere*; to — one's hand with a needle, *acu sauciare manum*; to — one's ears, *aures erigere or arrigere* (only poet. *aurem substringere*, Hor.).

Pride, n. *superbia* (haughtiness), *spiritus* (high spirit), *insolentia* (arrogance, insolence), *contumacia* (saucy behaviour towards our superiors); a noble —, *libera contumacia*, *arrogantia* (arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus* (behaviour of a person towards one with whom he dares to have any intercourse), *animi sublimis*, generally merely *animi* (proud spirit), comb. *superbia et fastidium*, *superbia et insolentia*, *insolentia et superbia*, *superbia et arrogantia*.

Priest, n. *sacerdos* (in general, also = priestess), *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *fl. Dialis, fl. Martialis, fl. Quirinalis*); high —, *pontif. maximus sacerdos* (the pontifex maximus stood at the head of all the —, the highest functionary among the —); to propose any one as —, *aliquem sacerdotem or flaminem nominare*; to appoint a —, *sacerdotem or flaminem creare, flaminem legere or capere or prodere, sacerdotem cooptare*; to consecrate a —, *sacerdotem or flaminem inaugurare*; to become —, *sacerdotium inire*; to be a —, *sacerdotium habere, sacerdotio præesse*; marriage of a —, *sacerdotium matrimonium*, *connubium sacerdotale* (the right of a — to get married). Priestly, adj. *sacerdotalis*, or by the gen. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum*; order of the —, *sacerdotum classis*, in the context merely *sacerdotes*; consecration to the office of a —, — orders, *inauguratio sacerdotis* (the act); a clergyman who is not yet in —, *sacerdos designatus*; to be ordained a —, *inaugurari*.

Primate, n. *archiepiscoporum princeps*; — ship, *archiepiscopatus primus*.

Prime, adj. *primus*.

Primitive, adj., see *Original*. Primitive, n. *verbum nativum, vocabulum primitivum* (gramm.).

Primogeniture, n. *etatis privilegium* (Just., in *modern Lat. primogenitura*).

Prince, n. *adolescens or juvenis regii generis, adolescens or juvenis regio semine ortus, puer or juvenis regius* (a young man of royal blood); son of a king, etc., *filius principis, filius regis or regius*; a young —, *puer filius regis*; the — (besides the preceding expression), by *principis* *liberi*; men of royal blood, *reges*; tutor of a —, *principis or principum educator præceptorque*; to be —, *educationi filii or filiorum principis præ-*

esse, principis or principum pueritiam moderari. Princess, n. *principes femina* (a woman of royal blood, post-Aug.), *mulier regii generis, mulier regio semine orta, regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *filia principis, filia regis or regis*; the —s, also *reginæ*; the — of the Roman Empire, *Cæsaris filia* (post-Aug.).

Principal, adj. *primus, princeps, principalis*. Principality, n. *terre principis imperio subjectæ, terra principales*.

Principle, n. *dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα)*, or in pure Latin *decretum or* (post-Aug.) *placitum or scitum* (dogma, views of a philosopher), *ratio* (in any one's mode of action; in this sense *principium* would be bad), *consilium* (a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *præceptum* (precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor., different from *præceptio*, the act of prescribing), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a — through habit), comb. *ratio et institutio mea*, plur. *præcepta institutaque philosophia, sententia* (opinion founded upon reason, respecting any thing, also of a philosopher), *judicium, or jud. animi* (the conviction we have arrived at from our own judgment), *regula alicui rei or ad quam aliquid dirigitur* (never without gen. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis que honestatis est regula*), *lex* (law; e.g. *primam esse historia legem*); the highest moral —, *summun bonum, ultimum or finis bonorum*; — and precepts that are self-evident, *naturæ judicia* (opp. *opinioni commenta*); — of common sense, *integra certaque ratio*; the — for our conduct through life, *ratio vite, ratio ac vita*; the — which every one has, *quid quisque sentit (sentiat)*; firm —, *ratio firma stabilisque*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon — and according to what is right and lawful); a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man of unsound, bad —, *homo impurus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *cir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *cir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (according to the adopted —), *iudicio, animi quodam iudicio* (from a certain conviction), *doctrinâ* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *natura*, from a natural feeling); mindful of your —, *memor propositi tui*; always to remain true to one's —, *rationem et institutionem suam conservare, sibi constare*; to one's former —, *obtinerè eandem antiquam rationem* (in our line of conduct), *in pristinis sententiis permanere* (as regards our opinions); to change one's —, *mutare animi iudicium*; to abandon one's —, *a re desistere*; to adopt any one's —, *alicui rationem suscipere* (also of a philosopher); to have —, *sentire* (with an adv., e.g. *recte* (rightly), *bene* (well), *male* (bad); *humiliter* (modest), *temere* (undecided, not firm); I have made it a —, *stat sententia or stat mihi*, or merely *stat*; during the whole life it is a —, that, etc., *omnis vite ratio sic constat, ut, etc.*; my — is this, *mea sic est ratio*; to be guided by a — in any thing, *sequi aliquid or nonnulli in aliqua re*; the Stoics assert as their — that all sins are equal, *placet Stoicis, omnia peccata esse paria*; this —, in the context often merely by *hoc, illud* (e.g. *tum, quam late hoc patat, intelliges*).

Print, n. = an impression, *impressio*; to print, *exprimere aliquid aliquid re or in aliqua re*; — a book, *librum typis describere, exscribere, exprimere*; a book is in the press, *liber exercet prelium*; a (printed) copy or impression, *exemplar typis descriptum*; to publish a book, *librum edere*; to put to press, *librum prelo subicere*; a sheet, *plagula typis exscripta*; to get a book printed, *librum formis describendum curare*; a printer, *typographus*; a —s' workmen, *operæ typographicæ*; printing-house, *officina typographica*; the art or business of printing, *ars typographica*; a printer's apprentice, *officina typographicae alumnus*; a — press, *prelium typographicum*;

printers' ink; **atramentum typographicum*. See Book, Inpression, Write.

Prior, adj. *prior*; see Early, Before, Preceding.
Prior, n. **prior* (technical term), **cenobii antistites* or *magister*. Priorate, n. **cenobii magistrum*. Priorress, n. **cenobii antistita* or *magistra*.

Prisma, n. *prisma -ūtis*, n. (late). Prismatic, adj. **prismaticus*.

Prison, n. *custodia* (lit., act of guarding; then the place), *carcer* (a public —, for malefactors), *ergastulum* (a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula -orum*, n. (chains); then the place where there are prisoners in chains, *robur* (lit., not —, but, as Festus says, *robur* in *carcere* dicitur is locus, quo precipitatur malefactorum genus, quod ante arcis robustius includebatur); the public —, *publica custodia*; to cast into —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula* or in *ergastulum* *mittere*, in *custodiam* (or in *vincula*) *mittere*, *tradere*, *condere*, *conicere*, in *custodiam* (or in *carcerem*) *dare*, *includere*, *custodiam* or *vinculis* *mandare*, in *carcerem* *conficere*, *destrudere*; — into the deepest —, in *inferiorem carcerem* *demittere*; cast into the deepest —, *clausus* in *tenebris*; to take to —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula* *ducere*, *deducere*; in *vincula* *abripere* (to drag); to be (continued) in —, in *custodia* *esse* or *servari*, *custodiā* *teneri*, in *carcere* or in *vinculis* *esse*; to breathe his last in the darkest —, in *robre et tenebris* *exspirare*. Prisoner, n. *captus* -a (in general), taken — (in war), *delicto captus*, *captivus* -a; by the police, *comprehensus* -a; see Gaolet.

Privacy, n. *vita solitaria* (solitary life), *vita composita* (virtuous life); see Secrecy. Private, adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (domestic, opp. *forensis*), *comb. domesticus et privatus*, *secretus* (secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); adv. *privatim*, *domi*, *secreto* or *clam*; my own — intention, *consilium privatum*; to have one's own —, **consilium privatum* *sequi*, *suam utilitatem* *sequi*, *suis rationibus* *consulere* (to consult one's own interest); — devotion, **precationes intra privatos parietes* *facere*; — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata*; — interview, **admissio secreta* (with regard to him who grants it), **aditus secretus* (to whom it is granted), **colloquium secretum* (interview without witnesses); to grant to any one —, **secreto cum alio colloqui* or *agere*; to request —, *potere* *ab alio ut sibi secreto cum eo agere* *liceat*; confession in —, **confessio intra privatos parietes* or *secreto* *facere*; — purse, funds, *privatum aleis* *erarium*, *loculi peculiares aleis*; pecunia *privata*, *privatorum pecunie*; the emperor's privy purse, *fiscus* (opp. *erarium publicum*, public treasury); — theatre, *domestica scena*; — gentleman, *homo privatus*; — property, *res privata*, *res privata*; any thing is — of any one, *res est aleis privata* (Cic., *res ea quæ ipsius erant privata*), or *res est aleis privata ac sua* (e.g. *Cæsar omnia habet, fiscus ejus privata tantum ac sua*); — education, *institutio domestica*, *disciplina domestica*; to receive a —, *disciplinam habere domesticam* or (of several) *disciplinas habere domesticas*; to give a — to any one, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes discentem continere* (Quint., opp. *alqm scholarum frequentia et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere*); — enemy, *inimicus* (opp. *hostis*); — enmity, *inimicitia privata*; there exists a — between, etc., by *privatas inimicitias cum alio habere*; — dwelling-house, *privata domus*, *privatorum domus*, *edificium* or *tectum privatum*; — animosity, *odium privatum* or *proprium*, *propria similitas* (differences); I feel a — against any one, *meo nomine odi alqm*, *est mihi cum alio privatum odium*; I entertain no —, *nullum privatum mihi cum alio est odium*, *nullo in alqm sum proprio odio*; there was no reason for —, *proprie similitatis nulla causa erat*; — interest, *utilitas privata* or *domestica* or

mea (opp. *utilitas publica*), *commodum meum* (my own interest, opp. *utilitas civium*), *compendium privatum* (one's own profit), *necessitates* or *necessitudines privatae* (— connexion), *aviditas mea* (selfishness, opp. *salus communis*, Cic.); to make one's — a secondary consideration, to neglect, *rei familiaris commoda negligere*; to sacrifice one's own — for a cause, **utilitates privatae alei rei remittere*; to study one's —, *sua utilitati* or *suis commodis* *servire*, *suis rationibus* *consulere*; to look in every thing to —, *omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre*; to lead a — life, in *otio vivere* (retired from business), in *umbrâ degere* (to live in retirement and in ease), in *republicâ quiescere* (not holding any public office), at a place, **alqo loco otiosum vivere* or *degere*; — ground, *ager privatus*; *agri privati*; a — life, *vita privata* (in general), *historia vitæ privata* (history of one's —), *vita otiosa* (having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (easy life in retirement); a quiet and —, *vita privata et quieta*; to retire into —, in *privatam vitam concedere*, a *negotii publicis se removere* *ad otiumque* *perfugere*, *privatum fieri*, *ejurato magistratu se privatum facere* (of a public functionary); to change — life for public life, *ex umbratili et otiosâ vitâ in solem et pulcritudinem procedere*; — tutor, teacher, **præceptor privatus* (opp. *præceptor publicus*, Quint.); to have any one taught by —s, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes continere* (Quint.); — individuals, *homines privati*, or merely *privati*, *ii qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi* (opp. *ii qui ad rempublicam se continent*); — right, *ius privatum* (Jct.), *ius urbanum* (civil law, according to which the *prætor urbanus* in Rome administered justice; with the Jct. called *ius prætorium*); — matter, *res* or *causa privata*; domestic —, *res domestica*; — establishment, **scholæ præceptoris privati*; to send any one to —, **alqm præceptoris privato in disciplinam tradere*; — pupil, **discipulus qui intra privatos præceptoris parietes instituitur*; — lesson, instruction, **schola privata*; to give — to any one, **alqm omni et intra privatos parietes instituere*; to engage masters for —, **alqm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere*; to take — lessons of any one, **institutione aleis privatâ uti*; — of any one in an art, *aleis artis addiscendæ otium habere apud alqm* (Tac.); — circumstances, *res privatae* (concerning the single individual, not the state), *res domesticae*, *res familiaris* (at home); one's own — opinions, **sententia hominis privati*, or in the context merely *existimatio* (after weighing over all the circumstances, opp. *judicium atque potestas*, verdict, sentence of the court, e.g. *auditor non modo ab illis quorum judicium atque potestas est, sed etiam ab illis quorum tantum existimatio est*); — intercourse, *rationes quotidianæ* (daily), *necessitates* or *necessitudines privatae* (connexion); — fortune, *res privata*; the father's —, *privatum patrimonium*.

Privilege, n. (1) a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium*, *commodum* (any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; *benef.* when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three post-Aug. technical terms), *ius præcipuum* (a special — in general, Cic.), *ius paucorum* (right possessed by a few, e.g. *res publica* in paucorum potentium *ius concessit*), *patrocinium* (protection granted to anybody or any thing); to grant any one a —, *alei privilegium dare*; — for, *alei privilegium*, *beneficium aleis rei dare*; to have a —, *privilegium habere*, *præcipuo jure esse*; to have the — to do a thing, *privilegium alqd faciendi habere*; to take the — from any one, *alei privilegium* or *beneficium aleis rei auferre*; to be supported by a —, *patrocinio quodam jvari* (Quint.); (2) = exemption from a burden, immunities; to grant to any one the —, etc., *alei immunitatem aleis rei dare*. Privileged, adj. *privilegiatus* (post-Aug. technical term; *privilegiatus* occurs nowhere in the ancient writers); = exempt from, *immuns*.

Privy, adj., see **Private**, **Secret**. **Privy**, *n. sellu familiarica*, or merely *sellu* (in general), *forica* (if for the accommodation of the public); to go to the —, *alium exoneratum hic, are quo saturi solent* (jocular, in *Plant.*); he writes poems to be read in the —, *scribit carmina quae legunt cacantes*.

Prize, *n. praeium, praemium certaminis* (at public games, etc.), *laus* (praise); to fix —, *praemium proponere*; for the winner, *praemium ponere*; to carry off the —, *praemium accipere* or *auferre* (lit.), *palmam accipere* or *ferre* (the palm of victory as a —; then fig. = to obtain the preference), to award the — to any one, *alci praemium deferre* or *dare* or *tribuere* (lit.), *alci palmam deferre* or *dare* (the palm of victory; then fig. = the preference); to award the first — to, *alci primum praemium tribuere* (lit.), *alci primas* or *priores deferre* (primas in speaking of several, priores in speaking of two competitors only, lit. and fig.); — the second —, *alci secundum praemium tribuere* (lit.), *secundas alci deferre* or *dare* (lit. and fig.); — question, *questio cum praemio proposita*; — speech, *oratio de praemio preposita certans*; — essay, **scriptum de praemio proposito certans*, **dignum quod praemio ornatur scriptum* (deserving the —), **scilicet praemio ornatum* (that has gained the —), see **Reward**.

Probable, adj. *probabilis*; see **Likely**.

Probe, *n. speculum*. **Probe**, v.tr., see **Examine**.

Problem, *n. quaestio*.

Proboscis, *n. rostrum, proboscis* — *Idis*, *f. (apoboscus)*, in pure Latin means (of an elephant).

Proceed, v.intr. (1) *progredi*; (2) = to come from, *oriri*; (3) = to act, *agere*, *facere* (see **Act**). **Proceeding**, *n. ratio*, legal —, *actio*; to commence —, *actionem alci intendere*. **Proceeds**, *n*, see **Income**, **Amount**.

Process, *n. ratio*.

Procession, *n.* (1) in gen. *pompae*; at a funeral, *pompa funebri*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*; in —, *pompae solenni*; (2) among the Roman Catholics, **sacra commota-orum*, *n.*

Proclaim, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *edicere* (lit. of authorities, to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (to placard, e.g. *edictum*, *fastus populo*, etc.), *praedicare* (through the herald, *κηρυττειν*, *ἀνακηρυττειν*), *pronunciare* (to announce publicly, or through the herald, a decree, an order for the army, a bulletin, etc., *παράγγελαι*). **Proclamation**, *n.* to any one, *evocatio alci* (the act), *libellus* (a written —); to issue —s, *libellos dispergere*.

Procrastinate, v.tr. *procrastinare*; see **Delay**. **Procrastination**, *n. procrastinatio*; see **Delay**.

Procure, v.tr. *parare, comparare* (see that any thing is ready, for one's self or for others, also money, e.g. *auctoritatem*, *gloriam*, *servos*), *afferre* (to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem*, *utilitatem*, *consolationem*), *acquirere* (after great difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vitam usum pertinet*, *dignitatem*, *opes*, *divitias*), *subministrare* (to administer, to tender, afford, e.g. *pecuniam*, *occasione alqd faciendi*), *conciliare* (to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecunias*, *sibi benevolentiam alci*, *alci fauorem ad vulgus*), *expedire* (to manage to get, e.g. *pecunias*), *prospicere* (provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem*, *alci matrem*; see **Get**, **Gain**, **Obtain**). **Procuring**, *n. comparatio, conciliatio*. **Procuretor**, *n. procurator*; see **Manage**, **Manager**.

Prodigal, adj., see **Extravagant**. **Prodigality**, *n. effusio, profusio* (as act), *sumptus effusus* or *profusus* (as luxury), *profusa luxuria* (great luxury); see **Extravagance**.

Prodigious, adj. *ingens*; see **Enormous**. **Prodigy**, *n. res mira* or *mirabilis*, *miraculum*; see **Wonder**, **Monster**.

Produce, v.tr. (1) to bring forward, *proferre*, *proferre*, *edere* (to publish); (2) = to bring into existence, *creare* (to create, of nature; then fig. =

to cause), *procreare* (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), *quiere*, *generare* (to bring forth, of living beings; e.g. *alci quae nihilum ipsa ex se generare potest*), *ferre*, *efferre*, *funderere*, *effundere* (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; *fund.*, *eff.* always with the idea of abundance), *facere*, *efficere*, *gignere* et *creare* (with the hand, by art and skill). **Produce**, *n.* of the earth, *quae terra gignit* or *parit*, *ea quae gignuntur e terra* (in general), *terrae fruges*, by care, *ad quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). **Product**, *n.* in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est*. **Production**, *n. opus* (work); of art, *opera et artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est nature hoc sive artist.* **Productive**, adj. — *genius*, *ingenii vis*.

Profane, v.tr. *profanare*, *profanum facere* (in classical language only = to treat that which is sacred and divine on an equal footing with human affairs and ordinary things, opp. *sacrum esse velle*; only in late writers = to violate in general); see **Disecrate**. **Profane**, adj. *profanus*; — history, **historia rerum a populis gestarum*; — writers, **scriptor rerum a populis gestarum*.

Profess, v.tr. *profiteri*; — the Christian religion, **Christum sequi*, **doctrinam Christianam sequi*; — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* with accus. (e.g. *Academicum*); see **Declare**. **Profession**, *n.* (1) *officium, munus, partes*; see **Declaration**; (2) see **Calling**, **Employment**. **Professor**, *n.* (1) see **Profess**, (2) *professor*; — of eloquence, *eloquentiae professor*; — of philosophy, *pr. sapientiae*; — of civil law, *civilis juris professor*; to become —, **professoris munus adire*; to be — of a science, *profiteri* with acc. of the science; to be — of history, **historiam publice auctoritate tradere*; — ship, **munus* or *partes professoris*; — of a science, *professio alci disciplina* (but *professio* alone would be bad); to enter upon the duties of —, **alci disciplinae professionem auspicari*.

Proficiency, *n*, see **Progress**. **Proficient**, adj., by **Progress**.

Profile, *n. faciei latus alterum* (one side of the face, according to *Quint.*), *imago obliqua* (likeness in —, opp. to *imago recta*); in the pl. also by the technical term *catagrapha-orum*, *n.* (*καταγραφαί*); to paint any one in —, *imaginem alci obliquam facere*, *imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere*.

Profit, *n.*, see **Gain**. **Profitable**, adj. *fructuosus* (yielding much), *questuosus* (bringing in much, advantageous); not very —, *sterilis* (barren, of the soil, etc.).

Profligacy, *n. animus perditus, perita nequitia*; see **Vice**. **Profligate**, adj. *nefarius, impius, nefarius impiusque, scelestus, improbus*; see **Impious**. **Profligate**, *n.* *homo malus, impius*; *homo scelestus, sceleratus, conceleratus* (one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *perditus* (incorrigible), *homo nefarius et impius* (wicked), *homo sine religione ullâ ac fide* (without faith, who breaks oaths, etc.); a great —, *profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac peratissimus, homo omnium sceleratissimus*.

Profound, adj. *profundus*. **Profundity**, *n. profunditas* (only late, but may be used if necessary).

Profuse, adj., see **Extravagant**, **Lavish**.

Progeny, *n. progenies*; see **Offspring**.

Programme, *n. libellus* (in general, a small pamphlet in which any thing is announced, e.g. an auction, *Cic.*, or in which the public, friends, etc., are invited to be present at a ceremony, *Cic.*, *Tac.*).

Progress, *n. progressus, progressio* (lit. and fig.), *processus* (fig.).

Prohibit, v.tr. *vetare*; see **Forbid**, **Hinder**. **Prohibition**, *n. vetitum* (opp. *jussum*), *interdictum* (what has been prohibited).

Project, *n. consilium* (plan), *inceptum, ceptum* (intention), *propositum* (proposal), *institutum* (what one wishes to accomplish), *cogitata-orum*, *n.*, *quod cogito* (ideas); my —, *res quam paro*, in-

stitutum meum; to betray any one's —, *consilium* or *conspicua patefacere*; to carry out —, *consilium exsequi*, *in opusculum peragere*.

Prolific, adj., see *Fruitful*.

Prolux, adj. *latus* (broad, detailed, opp. *contractus*, of persons and things), *longus* (long, opp. *brevis*, of persons and things), *copiosus* (full), *verbosus* (making too many words; *prolixus* would be barbarous in this sense); see *Long*. Proluxity, n. *verbositas* (of too many words, late), *anfractus*, *ambages* (winding story).

Prologue, n. *prolōgus* (πρόλογος).

Prolong, v.tr. *prorogare* (e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*; the command, *imperium*; *prorogare* is not Latin), *propagare* (to — the time of, e.g. *imperium in annum*, hence to continue, e.g. *bellum*), *producere* (to draw out in length, e.g. *convitium vario sermone*), *extendere* (to extend, e.g. *alqd ad noctem*, *ad medium noctem*), *continuare* (to continue, e.g. *militiam*, *alci consilium*, *magistratum*), *trahere* (to — more than we should or than we are able, e.g. *bellum*; different from *bellum ducere*, i.e. to — intentionally, so as to weary the enemy, avoiding a decisive battle), *proferre* (to put off, e.g. *diem*), *prolatere* (to protract, e.g. *comitia*); to — any one's life, *alci vitam producere* (e.g. a beggar's by charities, Pl.), *alci vite spatium prorogare* (one who was doomed to die, e.g. n. convict, Tac.), *alci spiritum prorogare* (by remedies, e.g. the life of a sick person, of the doctor, Pl. Ep.), *vitam alci longius producere* (e.g. of an author, i.e. to suppose that he lived at a later period than is generally thought, Cic.); to — one's life through, *vitam sibi producere alqd re*, *vitam prorogare alqd re*, see *Delay*. Prolongation, n. *productio* (lengthening of a syllable, e.g. *urbi*, opp. *corruptio*; then *prolonging*), *prorogatio*, *propagatio* (e.g. *vite*), *prolatio* (e.g. *diei*).

Prominence, n. *prominentia*, *eminentia* (a standing out), *procursum*, *excursus* (a running forward). Prominent, adj., by *prominere* (to jut out; fig. = to extend until, etc., in . . . usque; never = to excel), *eminere* (to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish one's self, e.g. *inter omnes*), *exstare* (to stand out, lit., e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *prosilire* (to leap forth = to be —), *procedere* (to step forth = to be —), *excellere* (fig., to excel in, *alqd re* or *in alqd re*; before all, *inter omnes*; before others, *alios*); *superare alqm alqd re* (fig., to be superior in, e.g. *sepore urbanitatis ceteros*).

Promiscuous, adj. *promiscuus*; see *Mix*.

Promise, v.tr. *promittere* (in consequence of an agreement, and in opp. to immediate fulfilment), *alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *polliceri* (generally of one's own free will; the *promittens* gives us cause to hope, the *pollicens* shows his readiness to do any thing, e.g. *neque minus ei prolixae de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri*) *alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *pollicitari* (repeatedly) *alqd*, *appromittere* (to — besides, when likewise — what another has already — in my name) *alqd*, *in se recipere*, or merely *recipere* (to guarantee), *comb. recipere et ultro polliceri*, *spondere*, *despondere* (formally, by being legally bound; desp. to express the object in making such a —, e.g. *promitto, recipio, spondeo*) *alci alqd*; also *comb. promittere et spondere*, *proponere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *pronunciare* (publicly, at a meeting, etc., solemnly, e.g. *vocatus ad concionem certa praemia pronunciat*); "I — that" or "I —" rendered in Latin by the acc. and inf., generally the fut. inf., seldom the pres. inf., e.g. *promitto* or *pollicor me hoc facturum esse*; to cause any one to —, *stipulari* (to bind formally, i.e. with legal formalities), *restipulari* (mutually); to make one — firmly, *fidem postulare*; — for certain, *pro certo polliceri et confirmare*; to make large —, *prov. montes auri* or *maria montesque alci polliceri* (Ter., Sall.); to — to dine, etc., with so and so, *promittere ad alqm* (not *condicere* *alci* or *condicere* *ad cenam*, i.e. to invite one's self); = to afford hope, *promittere*, *spem*

facere, *dare alci rei*; he — to be an eminent speaker, **promittit oratorem*; the earth — water, *terra promittit aquam*; the year — a good harvest, **segetes largam missem sperare jubent*; a man — much, *alqs alios bene de se sperare jubet*, *alci de alqd bene sperare possunt*. Promise, n. *promissum*, *pollicitatio* (the act), *fides* (word), *promissum* (the thing —); to give any one a — to, etc., *alci promittere* or *polliceri* (but not *alci promissum facere*), with acc. and inf.; a firm — that, etc., *firmius promittere*, with acc. and inf.; with regard to any thing, *alci promittere* or *polliceri de alqd re*, *alci fidem dare de alqd re*; to make — with regard to the damage done, *promittere damni infecti*; he makes fine — (ironically), *satis scite tibi promittit* (Com.); to make many —, *multa alci polliceri*; a great many —, *alqm promissis onerare*; to make false —, *falso promittere*; to persuade any one by great —, *alqm magnis pollicitationibus sollicitare*; to persuade any one by great — that he, etc., *alqm multa pollicendo confirmare, ut, etc.*; to keep, redeem a —, *promissum facere* or *efficere* or *præstare* or *servare* or *solvere* or *exsolvere* or *persolvere*, *promissum stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est servare* or *observare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem præstare*, *fidem servare* or *præstare* or *solvere* or *exsolvere*; the — are not kept, *promissa ad irritum cadunt*; wh! you have kept your — (ironically), *fidem exsolvesti* (Com.); to be bound by a —, *promissum teneri*; one who makes —, *promissor*, *sponsor*.

Promotatory, n. *promontorium*.

Promote, v.tr. *juvare* or *adjuvare* *alqm* or *alqd*, *adjuvamento esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or (in the fem.) *adjuvatriæ esse alci rei* or *in alqd re* (in gen., to give any assistance); *alci rei esse ministrum* or *administrum* (in a bad sense, to be an abettor), *augere* or *adaugere alqm* or *alqd* (to increase), *alci* or *alci rei facere*, *favere alqd* (to favour), *alci* or *alci rei consulere*, *prospicere* (to take care of), *alci prodesse* (to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operæ adesse alci* (to assist any one by advice and by acting); to — any thing eagerly, *studiose adaugere alqd*; to — any one's interest, *se in alqs commodis, rebus* or *rationibus alqs consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicæ consulere*, *reipublicam juvare*, *tuere*, *reipublicæ salutem suscipere* (to try to —); to — the study of literature, etc., *studiis favere*, *studia concelebrare* (by being eagerly devoted to them, of several); = to — in office, any one, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (any one's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), *ornare*, *exornare* (to distinguish), *gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *comb. augere atque ornare*, *augere et adjuvare*, *favere ac tollere*, *sustinere ac favere* (all these = to favour, to help on any one through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad* or *in munus* or *ad locum* (to — to an office, Imperial Rome; not very well *promovere* alone), *muneri pofficere* (to appoint to an office, to set over); to — any one, *promovere alqm ad* (in) *amphorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia* (in general), *transducere alqm in amphorem ordinem* or *ex inferiori ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office); to — any one to the highest posts of honour, *alqm procerere ad amplissimos honores*; to be —, *honore augeri*, *muneri præfici*; to be — to a higher rank, *promoveri ad* (in) *amphorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia*, *ascendere* (ad) *altiorum gradum*, *procedere* *honoribus* (in general), *in amphorem ordinem* or *ex inferiori ordine in superiorem ordinem transduci* (of military officers); to be — by one, *augeri adjuvante ab alqd*, *auctum adjutumque ab alqd ascendere gradum alqm*; to be — by one to a higher rank, etc., *auctum adjutumque ab alqd ascendere altiorum gradum*, *in altiorum locum ascendere* *per alqm*, *alci beneficio altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi*; to be — from a lower to a

higher situation, *promoceri ad humili ordine ad altiores gradum*; to be — gradually from post to post to the highest power, *efferi per honorum gradus ad summum imperium*, to be — to the highest place of honour, *ad summos (or amplissimos) honores provehi*; to — any one to the consulship, *aliquem ad consulatum evehi* (Imperial Rome); to — any one to the rank of a centurion of the first division of the triarii, *aliquem ad primum pilum i aducere*; to — any one to the highest office (i.e. in the Roman sense, to the dignity of a senator), *aliquem promovere in amplissimum ordinem*; to the highest dignity, *perducere aliquem ad summam dignitatem*; he wished to — all his own connexions, *suos omnes per se ampliores esse volebat*. Promotion, *n. favor (favour), suffragio* (recommendation by voting in favour of any one); — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; in office, *locus, munus, officium, provincia*; — to a higher office, *promotio* (Imperial Rome), *dignitatis accessio, officium amplius*; to prevent any one's —, *aditum ad honores alius intercludere*; to have no more hope for —, *honores desperare*; with hope of —, *spe procedendi honoribus* (of the civil service), *spe ordinis superioris* (of military officers).

Prompt, adj. *promptus*; see Ready, Quick. Prompt, v.t. *subdicere, suggerere* (at recitations), also *admonere* (on the stage). Promptitude, *n.*, see Quickness, Readiness.

Promulgate, v.t. *promulgare*.

Prona, adj. *inclinatus ad aliquid, pronus in or ad aliquid* (*pr.* in the writers before Tacitus only of bad tendencies).

Prong, *n. dens* (of a fork).

Pronoun, *n. pronomen* (gramm.).

Pronounce, v.t., letters, etc., *appellare* (Cic.), *enunciare, efferre* (the foregoing two, to express with the voice; not *pronunciare*, which means rather to recite, and only in Aul. Gell. is used in this sense), *dicere* (to utter with the voice); to — the words too broad, *voces distrahere*; to — the letters in an affected manner, *putidius exprimere literas*; to — the words distinctly and with the proper sound, *exprimere verba et suis quasque litteras sonis enunciare*; to — the words, letters, indistinctly, *verba, litteras obscurare*; — wrong, *aliquid perperam enunciare*; — in a somewhat rustic manner, *sono subrustico persequi aliquid*; to — a syllable short, *syllabam corrumpere or brevare*; — long, *syllabam intendere*; several verses in one breath, *efferre multos versus uno spiritu*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; not to be able to — the letter R, *litteram R dicere non posse*; = to utter formally, *pronunciare* (to announce viva voce, distinctly), *eloqui, verbis exprimere* (in suitable words), *enunciare, verbis en.* (to declare, enounce), *proloqui* (to speak out, esp. any idea kept secret), *effari* (also to speak out; an archaic term, in religious matters, and poetic; see, however, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153), *explicare, explanare verbis* (to explain in words), *edicere* (to make known); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere* (of the judge), *sententiam pronunciare* (to announce the verdict after the judges have given their opinion); any one — it as his opinion, *dicat aliquid quod sibi videatur*; not to be able to — anything, *complexi oratione or exprimere verbis non posse*; who can — this? **quis hoc efferre poterit?* (when the pronunciation is difficult); it is difficult to —, *haud facile dictum est*; to — a form of an oath word for word after a written form, *concipere verba iurandi*; see Speak, Utter, Declare. Pronunciation, *n. appellatio* (the — of a letter, etc.); not *pronuntiatio*, which is always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation; nor *piolatio*, which is only a false reading in Liv. 22, 13, 6; see the commentators), *locutio* (the act of speaking, whilst we — the word), *os* (mouth, the language uttered with the mouth), *vox* (the voice of the person that speaks), *comb. as et vox* (a distinct, clear uttering of syllables, with a full voice), *voce sonus*, in the context *sonus* (the tone of the voice); a pleasant

—, *suavis appellatio litterarum, litterarum appellandarum suavitas, os jucundum, suavis vox* or *oris ac vocis*; a mild —, *lenis appellatio litterarum*; a correct, good —, *emendata locutio*; a correct (good), pleasant and clear —, *emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio* (Quint.); a broad —, *latitudo verborum*; through a broad —, *valde dilatandis literis*; the short — of a syllable, *correctio* (opp. *productio*, lengthening); a good, correct —, *voce sonus rectus*; a bad —, *oris pravitas*; a clear —, *os explanatum or planum*; an indistinct —, *os confusum*; an elegant —, *os urbanum*; an easy —, *os facile*; a harsh —, *asperitas soni*; an unrefined —, *sonus vocis agrestis, oris rusticitas*; a somewhat unrefined —, *sonus subrusticus*; a foreign —, *sonus peregrinus, oris peregrinus*, *os barbarum*, *os in peregrinum sonum corruptum* (broken, as when an Englishman tries to speak French); to have a pleasant —, *voce suavi esse, suaviter loqui, suaviter legere* (in reading); to have a very pleasant and fine —, *summa in alio est suavitas* or *is ac vocis, excellenter enunciare literas*; plain, distinct, *plane loqui, also alci est os planum or explanatum*; distinct and pure, *exprimere verba et suis quasque litteras sonis enunciare*; affected, *putidius exprimere literas* (in a disgusting manner); indistinct, *litteras negligenter obscurare* (to slur over letters in a careless manner); broad, *litteras dilatare* (as regards the letters), *voce distrahere* (as regards the words); clumsy and foreign, *pingue quiddam sonare atque peregrinum*; very unrefined, *sub-agreste quiddam planeque subrusticum sonare*; strong, loud, *voce pleniore esse, magnâ voce bonique lateribus esse*; weak, **exile quiddam sonare*; we should spell the words according to their —, *perinde scribendum est ac loquamur*; sic scribendum quidque iudico, quomodo sonat; not to spell the words according to —, *verba aliter scribere quam enunciantur*; every word which he utters, and his —, shows that he lives in a town (and not in the country), *verba omnia et vox huius alumnus urbis olent*.

Proof, *n.* = the act of examining, trying a thing or person, *tentatio, tentamen* (trial); the former the act of trying in general, Liv., the latter the condition of any thing whilst it is being tried, only in Ovid; but it was no doubt also common in prose), *experimentum* (experiment), *periculum* (experiment, if attended with risk); see Evidence, Trial; = the act of proving, *probatio* (also proof given in a court of justice), *demonstratio* (a strict — of any thing; also in mathematics), *argumentatio* (by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatum*; the matter needs no further —, *non opus est disputatione*; = that by which any thing is proved, sign in general, *signum, indicium, documentum, specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *spec.* never in the plur. in ancient writers), *testis* (witness, evidence); to give a — of any thing, *dare signum alci rei* (e.g. of any one's natural abilities, *ingenitum cui*), *significationem alci rei dare or facere* (e.g. *litterarum*, of what any one knows; *probatis*); to serve as a —, *signo, indicio, documento esse*; = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (reason founded upon facts); the — that, etc., *argumentum quo demonstratur* with the nom. of the thing proved), *ratio* (reasonable grounds); decided proofs, *argumentorum momenta*; to have the — in one's hands, **argumenta in promptu sunt*; to give —, *argumenta or rationes afferre*; to reject a —, *rationem rejicere, refutare*; to take one's — from, *argumenta ex aliquid re ducere, sumere, eruerre*; to adhere to a — once given, *argumentum premere*; to serve as a —, *argumento esse*; to accept as a —, *argumenti loco sumere*; to bring forward many — for the existence of a supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docere*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English, e.g. the strongest — is, *firmissimum hoc offerri videtur, quod, etc.*; see Evidence, Demonstration; — sheet, **plagula exempli*

causâ typis expressa; — impression, **typorum exemplum*; what is —, *experimento probatus* (in general tried), *ignis spectatus* or *perspectus* (fire —; also fig., of friendship, of a person). Prove, v.tr. = to show, *significare, ostendere* (to cause to be seen), *declarare* (to make manifest; both the foregoing stronger than the first), *probare, comprobare* (so as to convince others of the truth of, etc.), *præstare* (to perform what we are expected to do); to — any thing by one's actions, *alqd præstare re, alqd comprobare re*; to — one's self as, etc., *se præbere alqm, exhibere alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civilem*), *se præstare alqm* (to — one's self really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docere*, generally *docere argumentis* (to illustrate by reasons), *demonstrare* (to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), *firmare, confirmare*, generally *jur. (or conf.) argumentis* (to assert, affirm by reasons), *probare alci alqd* (to — to any one the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (logically to — that any thing can be done), *vincere, evincere* (to — beyond all doubt); to — to any one by giving instances, *cum alqo auctoritatis alius agere*; this is — by showing that, etc., *ejus rei testimonium est, quod*, etc.; this — nothing, *nulum verum id argumentum*; the result — it, *exitus apparuit*; the mode of — any thing, *probationis genus, argumentationis genus* (mode), *via, ratio probanda* (way in which any thing can be —), *argumentatio* (argumentation), *ratio* (manner in which we proceed in proving any thing, Cic.); what can be —, *quod argumentis* or *rationalibus firmari potest, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest*; quotation made for — any thing, **locus qui asserti potest*.

Prop, n. *julurum*; see Support.

Propagate, v.tr. (1) applied to plants, *transfere, transponere* (*pertransire*); also in very late writers *transplantare*; to — by layers, *propagare* (also to — the human race); (2) fig. = to hand down to others, *tradere*; to — to posterity, *propagare posteritati, proderet posteritati* or *ad memoriam posteritatemque* (e.g. the memory of any thing, etc.); to be —, *per manus tradi* (e.g. of an error that is handed down). Propagation, n. *translatio*; by layers, *propagatio*.

Propel, v.tr. *propellere* (e.g. *pecus, navem remis*).

Propensity, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad alqd*; see Inclination.

Proper, adj. *proprius* (peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (true, real, opp. *falsus*), *germanus* (genuine), comb. *verus et germanus, justus* (legitimate); if we add —, in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipso Argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp. *verbum translatum*); — name, *nomen proprium*; to denote any thing by the — term, *alqd verbo proprio declarare*; the — Metellus, *verus et germanus Metellus*; adv. *proprie*; to use a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; I did not hear it —, *non plane audivi*; I can't get to know it —, I don't know it —, **hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*; or — speaking, merely by rel.; more — than, etc., *verius quam* (e.g. *Liquores latrones verius quam justis hostes*). Property, n. *dominium* (the — or the legal title to any thing, different from *possessio*, possession), *patrimonium* (patrimony); also fig. with *tangam* before it, of mental, etc., qualities), *p. cultum* (the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessions, bona —orum*, n. (landed —), *fortune* (effects); we may also render it by *res* (plur.) in a general sense, e.g. *moveable —, res mobiles, res quæ moveri possunt*; or by *proprius a —um*, also comb. with *pos.* pron. *proprius meus* (yours, etc.), and often by *pos.* pron. alone, e.g. that is my —, *hæc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*; to consider any thing as one's —, *statim alqd ducere*; to want to consider every thing as my own exclusive —, *alqd eicet proprium meum esse atque a me possi-*

deri volo; to give any thing to any one as his own —, *alqd proprium alci tradere*; to be, to become any one's —, *alci esse, alci fieri*. Proprietor, n., see Owner.

Prophecy, n. (1) as the act, *prædictio* (e.g. *terum futurorum*), *vaticinatio* (oracle); (2) that which is prophesied, *prædictum, vaticinium*; his — was fulfilled, *non falsus vates fuit*; ab to *prædictum est, fore eos euentus rerum qui acciderunt*. Prophecy, v.tr. *prædicere, prævincere* (in general, to foretell), *vaticinari* (to —), *canere* (in a certain form), *augurari* (to augur); to — any one's fate, *prædicere quid alci eenturum sit*; — any one's death, *alci mortem augurari*; v.intr. *futura prædicere* or *prævincere, vaticinari* (to net the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration); to prophesy true, *alci prædicere, fore eos euentus rerum qui acciderunt*. Prophet, n. *vates* (poetic *vaticinator* and *satioquus*). Prophetess, n. *vates* (*vaticinatrix* and *vaticinatrix* not found in ancient writers; *mulier satioqua* is poetic). Prophetic, adj. *vaticinus* (concerning prophecies, e.g. writings), **calestis quodam munit instinctu prolatus* (uttered with a — spirit, e.g. words); a — mind, *prævagus animidictatio*; adv. *divinitus, celesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu diuino* (all = inspired).

Propitious, adj. *propitius*; see Favourable. Kind. Propitiate, v.tr., see Conciliate. Propitiation, n., by Propitiolous; see Atonement.

Proportion, n. *proportio* (defined by Vitruv. *est ratio partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodatio*), *commensus* (measure or size of a thing in — to another, also com. *proportio*, Vitruv.); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, **ratio arithmetica, geometrica*. Proportion, v.tr. *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem* or *alqd re, modulari alqd alqd re, iusti ratione describere*. Proportional, adj. e.g. — line, **linea proportionis index*; — compass, *mesolabium* (*mesolabion*, Vitruv.). Proportionate, adj. *proportione, ad proportionem*, very often, when — is in — to, we must render it *pro, præ* with abl., or by *ad* with acc., or by *ut* est with the object compared in the nomin., e.g. *pro viribus, præ aliis, pro numero, ad cetera, ut tum erant tempora*.

Proposal, n. = what any proposer, *conditio*; — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (— of a law in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to make a —, *conditionem ferre* or *proponere*; to make the — of any thing, *alqd proponere* (to move), *alqd suadere* (to try to recommend, advise), *alqd commendare* (to recommend); to accept a —, *conditionem accipere*; to reject a —, *conditionem aspernari* or *respuere*. Propose, v.tr. *proponere*; to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare, rogationem* or *legem ferre*. Proposition, n., see Proposal, above.

Propriety, n. *decentia* (fit state); = decency, decorum.

Prorogation, n., by Prorogue, v.tr., an assembly, *consilio diem exinere*.

Prove, n. *prova oratio* (post-Aug.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio stricta, declinatio*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. in *pacata*, e.g. *appressive et in poematis et in oratione peccatula*, Cic.); *peccatula oratio* does not mean "—," but "the common way of speaking;" and is a Greerim. Quint. 10, 1, 81). Prove, adj. *solutus* (opp. *strictus, declinatus*), or by the gen. *prova orationis*, e.g. the — orator; **prova orationis scriptores*, generally simply *scriptores* (opp. *poetæ*); adv. *prova oratione*.

Prosecute, v.tr. *alqd iudicio persequi*. Prosecution, n. *persecutio*. Prosecutor, n., see Accuser.

Proximate, n. *proximus* (state); one who is next —, **qui alius a patris vero et sui abtuit*. Proxymity, n. **alios a patris sacris ad sua abtuit*. Proximum, n. *proximum*; see Conter.

Prosody, *n.* *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.); a technical term, **prosodia* (ᾠροποιία). **Prosodiacal**, *adj.* *prosodiacus* (ᾠροποιϊακός, late).

Prospect, *n.* = hope, *spes* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*; remote —, *sera spes*, charming —, *spes uberior*; melancholy —, *spes aspera*; to have good —, *bene sperare*; see Expectation, Hope.

Prospectus, *n.*, see Plan.

Prosper, *v.intr.* **lata incrementa capere, crescere* (lit. and fig., to grow); *provenire* (lit. and fig.), *convalescere* (to grow strong). Prosperity, *n.* *res secundae* or *prospera* or *florantes*, *copiae* (see *familias* is or more copiae (good circumstances), general —, *salus communis*, *omnium felicitas*. **Prosperous**, *adj.*, see Favourable, Successful.

Prostitute, *n.* *mulier impudica* (any unchaste woman), *amica*, *amica* (ἑταῖρα, mistress), *scortum* (strumpet, also = mistress, in a contemptuous sense, e.g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *meretrix*, *meretricium scortum* (a paid woman), *prostitutum*, *mulier omnibus proposita*, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix vulgatilima* (a harlot, common —), to become a complete —, *plane se in vultu meretricia collocare*; to be a —, *vultu institutioque esse meretricio*; to live like a —, *meretricio more vivere*. **Prostitution**, *n.* *volutio* (as act, Sen.), *vitiium* or *stuprum per eum mulieri oblatum* (the fact).

Prostrate, *v.tr.* — one's self before any one, *ad pedes alicuius procumbere* or *se abicere* or *se submittere* or *prostrare*, *ad genua alicuius accidere* or *procumbere*, *supplicem se alicuius alci* (as a suppliant), *procumbentem humi venerat alqm* (a sign of reverence). **Prostration**, *n.* by the verb.

Protect, *v.tr. tuere* (to keep under your eye), to — against, *ab alq re* or *contra alqd*, *tutari* (to make safe against danger, *ab alq re*, *defendere* (to ward off, *ab alq re*, *contra alqd*); *tegere*, *prolegere* (to cover, *ab alq re*, *contra alqd*), *murare* (to fortify), *custodire* (to guard), *praesidere alicui*, *praesidem esse alicui rei* (to stand before, so as to protect), *alci praesidio esse*, *prohibere alqd* (to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab alqo* or *alqm ab alq re*; — in something, *tegere alqm in alq re* = to — the borders, etc., *finis ab incursionibus hostium tuari*; — a garden against intruders, *hortum murare ab incursu hominum*; — any thing against heat and cold, *contra frigoris aestusque vigilanter tueri* (e.g. *caput*), — against the sun, *contra solem protegere*; the harbour was —ed against the south-west wind, *portus ab Africo tuebatur*, to be — by the rights of embassy, *legationibus iure lectum esse*; to — yourself against any one's anger, *se tutari ab alqis ira*. **Protection**, *n.* *tutela* (protection is late Latin), *praesidium*, *defensio*, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *fides*, *ars*, *portus*, *periculum*, to be under a person's —, *esse in alqis tutela* or *in alqis tutela* or *in fide* (or *clientela*); — of God, *in tutela Dei esse*; the gods under whose protection the places are, *in quorum tutela loca eius*, to be under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alqis patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law); to recommend, commend to —, *alqm alqis tutela*; — yourself —, *se commendare alicui in fidem et clientela*; to commit to —, *se in fidem alqis committere*, *se in fidem et tutelam alqis conferre*; to entrust to —, *tradere, alqd fidei alqis permittere et mandare*; to place something under the — of the gods, *alqd sancire*; to implore — of the laws, *leges implorare*; to be under the — of Apollo, *in tutela Apollinis esse*. See *Defender*, *Guard*, *Watch*.

Protect, *v.intr.* *ascendere* (to affirm with assurance), *testari* (to bear witness), *affirmare* (to assure), *adjuvare* (upon oath); by the gods, *testari*, *obtestari deos* by all the gods, *per omnes deos adjuvare*, — in the most solemn manner, *firmissime asserere*, *omni asseratione affirmare*; = to — against, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against any thing, *alci rei intercedere* (to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, official), *etare* with ace and inf. (to forbid), *alqd deprecari* or *recusare* (to refuse to accept); to — a bill of exchange, **syngi ankam*

non expensam ferre, **syngiapham non recipere*. **Protest**, *n.* (1) *interpellatio* (interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authority, etc.), to make a —, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere*, — against any thing, *interpellare* or *interpellatione impedire alqd*, *intercedere alicui rei*, — against a marriage, **nuptias alicui intercessionem impedire* or *turbare*; (2) of a bill of exchange, **syngiapha rejecto*; see *before*. **Protestant**, *adj.* and *n.* *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens*. **Protestantism**, *n.* **protestantismus*.

Protocol, *n.* *tabulae, commentarius* (in gen.)

Protract, *v.tr.* *producere*; see Delay, Prolong.

Protrude, *v.intr.* and *tr.*, by *protrudere*.

Protuberance, *n.* *tuber*; see Swelling.

Proviander, *n.* *pabulum*; see Forage, Food.

Proverb, *n.* *proverbium*, *adagium* or *adagio* (not in good prose), *verbum* (word); to become a —, *in proverbium consuetudinem venire*, *in proverbium venire, cedere*, *c.*, *proverbum cludi* (to be ridiculous in —, a.g. *Scytharum solitudines Graecis proverbum cluduntur*, Curt., i.e. become proverbial), it has become a — that, etc., *proverbum inerebit* with accus. and inf. (e.g. *unde tem ad triarios rediit, quum laboratur, proverbium inerebit, lat*); to be a —, *proverbum locum obtinere*, any thing has become a general —, *alqd in communibus proverbium cereatur*, that has become a — among the Greeks, *hoc Graecis hominibus in proverbio est*, there is an old —, *est vetus proverbium, est vetus rebus, vetus verbum hoc quidem est*; according to the old —, *vetus proverbium*; as the — says, *ut est in proverbio, quod proverbium loco dici solet*, also *quid ajunt, ut ajunt, ut dicunt* (as it is said); an old — forbids us to, etc., *vetus proverbium vetatur* with int. **Proverbial**, *adj.* *proverbum loco celebratum* (well known, e.g. *vetus*), *quod proverbium locum obtinet, quod in proverbium or in proverbium consuetudinem tenet* (what has become —), *adv.* *proverbum loco* (as a —), *ut est in proverbio, ut proverbium loco dici solet* (*proverbialis* and *proverbialiter* late).

Provide, *v.tr.* and *int.* *instruere alqm alq re*; to — for (food, etc.), *alere* (to feed), *auxilium* (to keep), *comb.* *alere et sustentare*; *v.tr.* *alci frumentum providere*; — an army, *exercitus frumentum* or *commeatuum providere*; — for the winter, *exercitus frumentum providere in hieme*, see Procure, Furnish, Supply. **Providence**, *n.*, *divine* —, *divina providentia*, *mens divina*. **Provider**, *n.* *qui alci prospicit*. **Provision**, *n.* *copiae* (see *instrumentaria* (stock of corn)). **Proviso**, *n.*, see Condition.

Province, *n.* *regio* (district in general), *provincia* (part of a kingdom, etc., to be used only in this sense); to divide a country into four —, *terram in quatuor regiones describere* or *dividere*; to make a country into a —, *terram in provinciam formam redigere*, *terram provinciam conficere*; see Office, Business. **Provincial**, *adj.* by the noun. **Provincialism**, *n.*, a —, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare*.

Provoce, *n.*, see Anger. **Provoke**, *v.tr.* *iram concitare*; see Arouse, Excite. **Provoking**, *adj.* by the adv. *agere*; see Vexatious.

Provest, *n.* **antistes*, see Provide.

Prow, *n.* *proia* (ᾠροια), or in pure Latin *pars prior navis*.

Proximate, *adj.*, by *proximus*; see Near, Next. **Proximity**, *n.*, see Nearness.

Proxy, *n.*, perhaps by *potestas alqd faciendi*; see Agent, Substitute.

Prudence, *n.* (that is, *providentia* or foresight), *providentia*, *cautio*, *circumspectio*, *prudentia*, *diligentia*; the affair requires —, *res multis cautioes habet*; to apply — to —, *cautionem adhibere in e*; to exhort one to —, *alqm admonere ut cautor sit*, to employ —, *providere*, *circumspectus alqd agredi*, *facere*, *circumspectus dicta factaque*. **Prudent**, *providus*, *cautus*, *circumspectus*, *consideratus*, *prudens*, *diligens*, *adv.* *provide*, *caute*, *circumspecte*, *considerate*, *diligenter*. See Wisdom.

Prune, v.tr. — trees; *arbores putare* or *amputare* (to lop off, opp. *innittere*), *tondere* (e.g. hedges), *collucare* or *interlucare* or *sublucare* (to cut off the branches of trees which obstruct the light), *intercellere* (to tear off branches here and there). **Pruner**, n., of trees, *putator*, *frondator* (with scissars). **Pruning-hook**, *falx*, *falx putatoria* or *arborica*; for vintagers, *falcula vinitoria*, both in the context, also simply called *falx* or (a small —) *falcula*, *scalprum* (paring-knife with a long blade; hence in Col. the long part of the *falx* is called *scalprum*); to lop off with the —, *falce coëscere*.

Pry, v.tr. and intr., into, *inestigare*, or by *concupisco scire alqd.*, or *curiosius quam necesse est alqd. requirere*.

Psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.), *hymnus* (Ezra, as a hymn, Eccl.). **Psalmist**, n. *psalmographus* (Eccl.), *psalmista* (Eccl.). **Psalter**, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.).

Psychology, n. *psychologia* (in modern Latin used as technical term). **Psychological**, *psychologicus*. **Psychologist**, *humani animi incestigator*.

Puberty, n. *pubertas*, *etas puer*, *tempus* or *anni pubertatis*.

Public, adj. (1) before every one's eyes, *quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est* or *fit* (in an open place), *quod palam* or *coram omnibus fit* (before every body's eyes; *publicus* not used in this sense); adv. *palam*, *propalam*, *omnibus inspectantibus* (when every one sees it, opp. *clam*), *coram omnibus* (when all are present, opp. *furtim*), *in publico* (in the open street or highway, opp. *in privato*, different from *publice*, i.e. all knowing about it, e.g. *publica alqm interficere*); to appear in —, to go before the —, *in publicum prodire* or *egredi*; not to appear in —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*, *domi* or *domo se tenere* (to stay at home); to throw in the road, *in publicum abicere*, one's self, *se proripere*; to drive out of the house into —, *trudere* (or *protrudere*) *foras*; not to venture to appear in —, *in publica esse non audere*; to be present at a — dinner, *in publico convivari* or *epulari*; to appear in — (of speakers, etc.), *in publicum prodire*, *in solem et pulverem procedere*; to exhibit in —, *alqd in publicum* or *in publico proponere*; to return thanks to any one in —, e.g. in a preface, *alci coram omnibus gratias agere* (but not in this sense *publice alci gratias agere*, i.e. in the name of the republic); (2) for every body's use, *publicus*, *communis* (common to all); a — place, *locus communis* (e.g. market), *publicis usus destinatus locus* (for the use of the —), *locus quo homines se delectandi gratia conveniunt* (a place of — resort); — buildings, *opera communia*; — woman, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix*; n. — house, *deversorium* (inn in general), *xenodochium* (ξενοδοχείον, a house belonging to the state, for poor travellers or strangers, charity, late det.), *lustrum* or *lupanar* (brothel; in the plur. also *libidinum deversoria*); to give, intend any thing for — use (a library, a house, etc.), *in usum populi publicare* or merely *publicare*, *publico usui* or *publicis usus destinare* (for the use of the —), *omnibus omnium usui patefacere* (to open for the use of every body); to arrange for — use, *in usum populi instituire*, *ad communem delectationem instituire* (for — amusement, e.g. a library); (3) concerning the state, etc., *publicus* (in general, opp. *privatus*), *forensis* (referring to — life, opp. *domesticus*); at the — expense, *sumptus publico*, *de publico*, *publice*, *impendio publico*; by — measures, *publica consilio*, *publice*; the — credit, *fides publica*; a — character, *homo publicus* (in general), *magistratus* (magistrate); a — servant, *minister* or *aeris publicus*; the — opinion, *publice recepta persuasio*, *vulgi opinio*; adv. *publice* (in the name of the republic, e.g. to appear as speaker, *dicere*; *alci gratias agere*). **Public**, n., the —, *homines* (the people in general), *populus* (all the people), *vulgus* (the great mass), *spectatores* (spectators), *audientes* (audience),

corona (circle of hearers), *lectores* (the readers; in all these meanings *publicum* would not be Lat.); to please the —, *populo placere*, *in vulgus probari* (in general), *spectatoribus* or *auditoribus placere* or *probari* (spectators or hearers), *in manibus esse* (to be much read, Pl.); before the —, *in luce atque oculis hominum*; in the eyes of the —, *coram hominibus* or *populo*; what will the — say? *quis rumor erit populi?* (a rumour is spread among the —, *differtur rumor*, *totâ urbe famâ discursit*; to bring before the — (a work), *edere*, *in vulgus emittere*. **Publican**, n. (1) *portitor* (toll-gatherer), *redemptor portorii*, *publicanus* (farmer of the — taxes); the —s, *qui recitigalia exercent*; (2) — inn-keeper, *caupo* (who keeps a — house), *cauponam exercent*. **Publication**, n. *editio libri*; to be engaged in the — of a work, *librum* (in *lucem*) *edere* *parare*, *librum* in *manibus habere* (to have a work in hand). — **Publicity**, n., e.g. of proceedings, *consilia palam* or *coram omnibus inita*; to shun —, *in publico esse non audere*, *celebritatem odire* or *fugere homines* (not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in general, to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public); to have —, *evulgatum esse* (to be known all over the neighbourhood). **Publist**, v.tr., a work, etc. (in *lucem*) *edere*, *emittere*, *foras dare*; a work, a speech, etc. that has been —, *liber* in *lucem editus*, *oratio* in *lucem edita*, also *editio* (Quint.); — by N. N. (on the title-page of a book, etc.), *editit* or (when the publisher is at the same time the author of the work) *scripsit* (but not *auctore N. N.*); of the bookseller who publishes the work of an author, by *operis edendi sumptus facere* (to bear the expense of printing, etc.), *librum redimere* (to undertake the publishing of a work according to an agreement with the author). **Publisher**, n., of a book, *redemptor libri*.

Pudding, n. *globus ex farinâ Britannorum more factus*.

Puddle, n., see **Pool**.

Puerile, adj. *puerilis*; see **Childish**.

Pugilism, n. *pugilatus*, *pugilatio*. **Pugilist**, n. *pugil* (fighter with the cestus, for which was also used the Greek *pycia*, *πύκιον*); to appear as a —, *in pugilatu certare*; see **Boxer**.

Pull, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *rehere*, *moliri*, *distorquere* (e.g. *os a facie*); to — down, *demoliri*. **Puley**, n. *machina traktorica* (Vitr.); a machine turned round by three, five puleys, *trispastos* (τρίπαστος), *pentaspastos* (πεντῆπαστος), both in Vitr.).

Pulp, n. *cavo*.

Pulpit, n., in the context merely *suggestus*; — eloquence, *ars oratoris a sacris*; an address from the —, *oratio de suggestu sacro habenda* or *habita*; — orator, *orator a sacris*.

Pulse, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus* (the beating of the —), *arteriæ* or *venæ* (pulse itself); the — beats incessantly, *venæ micare non desinunt*; the — is very slow, *arteriarum exiguè imbecillique pulsus sunt*; the — does not beat equally, *venæ non æquis intervallis moventur*; — very loud, *pulsus arteriæ est citatus*; — is regular, *venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ*; to feel the —, *sentire pulsus venarum*; to feel any one's —, *venas* or *pulsus venarum attingere*, *alcis manum tangere*, *alcis venas tangere* or *tentare*; fig. *alqm tentare* (to try him); at every — (fig.), *in omni puncto temporis* (every moment), *sem jamque*.

Pulverize, v.tr. *in pulcrem redigere*.

Pumice, n. *pumes*.

Pump, n. *autia*. **Pump**, v.intr. *autiâ exaurire*; fig., *seiscitari alqd ex algo* or *seiscitando elicere*, *alqd ab eo ex algo exquiri*, *alqd ex algo exquirere*, *persecutari*, *persecutando atque interrogando elicere*.

Pumpkin, n. *cucurbita*.

Pun, n. *anagnathio* (καπονῳασία, as a rhetorical figure); puns (witticisms), *logi* (λόγος, Cic. n. Non.).

Punctilious, adj. *spinosus* (too nice, entering too much into little details, of things, e.g. a speech).

Punctual, adj. *diligens* (exact, careful), *religiosus* (conscientious); very —, *perdiligens*, *religiosissimus*; adv. *diligenter*, *religiose*, *ad tempus* (at the appointed time), *ad diem* (on the day appointed, e.g. *militi stipendium ad diem datur*; *diligenter ad diem hæc omnia facta sunt*). Punctuality, n. *diligentia* (care), *religiositas* (conscientiousness); with the greatest —, *diligentissime*, *religiosissime*.

Puncture, n. *punctum*, *ictus*. Puncture, v.tr. *pungere*, *compungere*.

Punish, v.tr. *punire*, *pœnâ afficere* (to inflict punishment), *pœnam alicui irrogare* (to fix a —), *pœnas ab alio petere*, *expetere* or *de alio capere* (to demand — upon any one), *pœnas ab alio repetere* (you will have to suffer for it), *in alqm animadvertere* or *condicare* (to — any one for any thing; airm., by inflicting corporal —, *verberibus*); *exemplum in alqm edere* or *facere* (to make any one an example), *multare* (to inflict a — which will cause pain or a great loss; to fine, *pecuniâ mult.*; to inflict capital —, *morte mult.*), *castigare* (to correct; chastise, *verbis*, *verberibus*), *mulcare* (of corporal —, with ill treatment), *plectere* (lit., to whip, then = to — in general, mostly only in the passive voice, *plecti*, and more particularly of punishment as inflicted by a magistrate); to — any thing, *alqd vindicare* (to avenge), *castigare* (to chastise), *alqd ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*, *alqd exsequi* (to visit with —, *ex.*, probably not before Aug.); to — immediately, *pœnam repræsentare*; to — any one very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alio sumere*; — most severely, *quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de alio*; — in the most cruel manner, *in alqm omnia exempla cruciatuque edere*; to — any thing most severely, *acerrimè vindicare alqd*; to — any one with exile or imprisonment, *exilio* or *vinculis multare*; to — with death, *morte punire* or *multare*; *morte* or *summo supplicio multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura exsequi*; to be —, *puniri*, *plecti*, also *pœnas dare*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *pendere*, *expendere*, by any one, *alci*, for any thing, *alqis rei* (to pay); to be — with death, *pœnas capite luere*; to be — innocently, *innozium*; hopes not to be —, *spes immunis*. Punisher, n. *punitor*, *castigator*, *vindex* (avenger), *ultor* (revenger). Punishment, n. (1) the act, *punitio* (post-Aug.), *castigatio*, *multatio* (e.g. *bonorum*), *animadversio* (e.g. *vitiis*); (2) the — itself, *pœna* (as an atonement), *noxæ* (as loss or injury), *multa* or (more commonly) *multa*, *multatio* (more particularly fine; the latter the act), *damnum* (penalty), *supplicium* (cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (reproof, in order to correct any one), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *pœna citæ* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus pœnæ* or *animadversiois*; to inflict — on any one, *punire alqm*, *pœnâ afficere alqm*, *pœnâ alqm multare*, *pœnam capere* de alio, *pœnam petere* or *repetere* de alio, *pœnas expetere* ab alio or *in alqm*, *pœnam statuere* or *constituere* in alqm, *pœnam alicui irrogare*, *supplicio afficere* or *punire alqm*, *supplicium sumere* de alio; to suffer —, *pœnam pendere* or *dependere* or *expendere* or *solvere* or *persolvere* or *dare* or *subire* or *perferre* or *luere* or *ferre*, *supplicium dare* or *solvere* or *pendere* or *luere* or *subire*; to get the deserved —, *pœnam meritam* or *pœnas meritas accipere* or *habere* (to suffer the — one has deserved), *pœnas merito luere*, *jura plecti* (to have deserved —); to escape —, *evolare pœnâ*; until now to have escaped his just —, *adhuc pœnam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepisse*; to be liable to —, *pœnam* or *multam committere*, *pœnam sibi contrahere* (to bring — upon one's self); to have incurred —, *pœnâ teneri*; to be the cause of any one suffering —, *in pœnam alqm detrudere*; to fix

a —, *pœnam* (or *pœnas*), *constituere* or *proponere alicui rei*, *pœnâ propositâ retare alqd*.

Pupil, n. (1) *pupula*, *pupilla*, *acies* (a sharp eye, e.g. *acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur*, Cic.), *oculus* (the eye, in opp. to the eyelashes, etc., e.g. *fit ut palpebra cum oculo glutinetur*); (2) *pupillus*, *pupilla*; (3) *alumnus* (masc.), *alumna* (fem.), see Scholar.

Puppy, n. (1) see dog; (2) *adolescentulus imberbis*, *puer*, *homo ineptus*.

Purchase, n. *emptio*; — and sale, *emptio et venditio*; a cheap —, *vilis emptio*. See Buy, Commerce, Sell.

Pure, adj. (1) unstained, (A) lit. and fig. *purus* (in opp. to *contaminatus*, stained, and to any thing with a variety of forms and colours), see Clean; (B) fig., (a) innocently chaste, *integer a muliere* (of a man who has never had any sexual connexion with a woman), *integer a viro* (of a woman who has never had any connexion with a man); as regards myself she is quite —, *a me pudica est* (Plaut.); (b) = free from moral guilt, *purus*, *integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (without a stain in his moral character, etc., opp. *contaminatus*, *castus* (chaste), comb. *purus et castus*, *castus purusque* (e.g. body, mind), *integer castusque*, *sanctus* (pleasing to God, holy), *insons* (free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sonus*), comb. *purus et insonus*, *emendatus* (spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man); — virgin, *virgo casta*; (2) not mixed with any thing, (A) lit., *purus* (in general), *merus* (mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *agua pura*; — wine, *vinum merum*, also simply *merum*; — gold, *aurum purum* (in general), *aurum purum putum*, *aurum cui obrussa adhibita est* (tested in the fire); — silver, *argentum purum* (in general), *argentum purum putum*, *argentum pustulatum* (from which all other metals have been extracted), — air, *aër purus*; a — voice, *vox levis* (smooth), *vox clara* (clear); — mathematics, * *mathesis pura* (technical term); (B) not corrupted, *purus* (opp. *vitiosus*), *incorruptus* (uncorrupted), comb. *purus et incorruptus*, *emendus* (faultless); — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; a — doctrine, * *formula doctrine incorrupta*; — joy, *sincerus gaudium*; adv. *pure*; to speak — English, etc., by pure or emendate *loqui* (in general, of any language); to speak the Latin —, *linguâ Latinâ caste perque uti* (Aul. Gell.); (3) in a wider sense as adv. = entirely, etc., *prorsus*, *plane*; see Entirely, Quite; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, *mens*, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, is *animi status in quo sevocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). Purity, n. fig. (never purely, which is at least foreign to good classical prose), *castitas*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus* (but not *sermonis puritas*); — of expression, *incorrupta integritas*, *incorrupta sanitas* (when there are no improper strange words introduced, etc., of an oration, a speech, etc.), *munditia verborum*, *mundities orationis* (free from indecent expressions, foul language, etc., Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (abstinence from that which is bad, chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (innocence of character), *integritas* (integrity), *innocentia* (disinterestedness, opp. *acariitia*). Purify, v.tr. *purgare*, *repurgare*, *expurgare*, *purum facere* (in general); *purificare*, quite foreign to classical language), *sefurgare* (technical term in religious matters, e.g. *liba*, Varr. in Non.), *lustrare* (to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *expiare* (to expiate), *emendare* (to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, * *sermonem usitatum emendare*, *consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare*. Purification, n. *purgatio* (in general); *purificatio* quite unclass., *lustratio* (— by an expiatory sacrifice), *expiatio* (expiation).

Purgator, n. *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus*, in the context simply *purgans ignis*.

Purge, v.tr. and intr. (1) of the medical man, *cathartica dare*, *dejectionem alui ductione moliri*, *purgatione alvum sollicitare*; we must — him, *dejecto a medicamento petenda est*; (2) of the medicine, *alvum movere*, *citere*, *solvere*, *ducere*, *subducere*, *alvum purgare*. *Purging*, n. *si frequens dejectionis cupiditas*. *Purgative*, n. *medicamentum catharticum*; to give —, *alvum ducere* or *solvere*.

Purloin, v.tr. *avertere*; see *Emberize*, *Steal*.

Purple, n. (1) = purple colour, *purpura*, *ostium* (the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), *conchylium* (purple proper), *color purpureus* (e.g. *oris*, of the countenance); (2) = cloth dyed purple, *purpura*, *vestis purpurea* (garments, covering, etc.), *amiculum purpureum*, *amictus purpureus*, *pallium purpureum* (a cloak or mantle of purple); double purple, *purpura dibapha* (twice dyed, so specially was called the Trian purple), *dibaphus* (n. *dibaphos*, a doubly-dyed purple garment), clad in purple, *purpuratus*; edged with —, *purpurâ prætextus*; to shine in —, *purpurâ fulgere*; — in gold and —, *insignem auro et purpurâ conspecti*; a — covering, *conchyliatum peristoma*; the — stripes on the Roman toga, *clavus*; the broad —, *latus clavus*; the narrow —, *angustus clavus*. See *Red*.

Purport, n., see *Meaning*, *Object*. *Purport*, v.intr., see *Contain*.

Purpose, n. *propositum*; see *Intention*, *Design*, *End*, *Object*. *Purpose*, v.intr. and tr., see *Intend*. *Purposely*, adv., see *Intentional*.

Purse, n. *maiusculum*, *zona*; a well larded —, *maiusculum bene nummatum*; an empty —, *crumenona deficiens*; to open the —, *thecam nummariam retere*; out of your own —, *peculiaribus locullis suis*, *privato sumptu*, *de suo*; to spend according to your —, *pro re sua sumptus facere*. A purse-cutter, n. *sector zonarius* (a pickpocket). See *Bag*.

Pursue, v.tr. *persequi*, *prosequi*, *consecrari*, *insequi*, *insculari*, *insistere*, *instare* (see the difference of meaning under *Persecute*), to — eagerly, *acriter insequi*; — bravely, *fortiter instare alicui*; to — the same course, *eadem viâ pergere*; to — the course of one's studies vigorously, with zeal, *studius insistere*, *studia sua virgori*; v.intr., see *Continue*. *Pursuer*, n. *insequens*, *instans* (lit. the pursuing enemy). *Pursuit*, n. (1) *by persequi*; (2) fig., see *Course*, *Occupation*, *Calling*.

Purveyor, n., by *providere*, *preparare*.

Push, v.tr. *pellere*, *trudere*, *offendere alqm*, with, *algâ re* (e.g. *capite*, *cubito*, *pede* *aut genu*), *fodere alqm* or *algâ*, with, *algâ re* (intently, esp. with the hand, the elbow, only in poetic prose for *perferdere*, = to pierce); — forward, *propellere*, *impellere*; — back, *repellere*; — down, *depellere*. *Push*, n. *pulsus*; see *Thrust*, *Effort*.

Put, v.tr. in general, *ponere* (e.g. *caliculum*), to or next, *appondere algâ alicui rei* or *ad algâ* (e.g. *ad ignem*), *proponere algâ alicui rei* (e.g. *scitilia igni*), *admonere algâ alicui rei* (e.g. *igni*, *manibus*, *labris*), *referre algâ ad algâ* (e.g. *libam ad labra*); — a thing in its proper place, *algâ suo loco ponere*; — upon, *algm* or *algâ imponere* or *insistere in algâ* (e.g. *purum in equum*), *collocare algâ v. algâ re*, seldom in *algâ* or merely *algâ re* (to assign a certain place, e.g. *obseques super se subsellio secundo*), *algâ accommodare alicui rei* or *ad algâ* (e.g. *galtram capiti*, *sibi coronam ad caput*); before any thing, *proponere algâ alicui rei*; to — any thing anywhere, *ponere* (in general), *locare*, *collocare* (at a certain place); to — down, *deponere*; to — on one side, to — by, *seponere*, *reponere*; to — over any thing, *reponere super algâ re* (e.g. *liquorem super focum*, *collum in tergo alicui* [of a bird]); under, *subponere*, *subducere alicui rei* or *sub algâ*, *subdere alicui rei* (e.g. *pugnatorem pulvis*); to — in a word for, *deprecari pro algâ*, *deprecatorem se præbere pro alicui periculo*, for any one, when I see him, *deprecari*

algm *ad algâ* (all this to avert a danger, to commend *algm* *alicui* (to recommend any one), to — the horse to, etc., *equos cui ru jungere* or *carpendo subungere*, — the oxen to the plough, *juvencos plaustris jungere*; to — up at, *decurrere*, at any one's house, *ad algm*; at a place, *ad* or *in* with acc. of the place (e.g. *ad hospitem*, *ad crupone*, and *ad algm* in *Albanum*, and *ad* or *in* *villicum suum*), or *decurrere*, at any one's house, *apud* or *ad algm*; where, by adv. or with *in* with acc. of the place (e.g. *apud hospitem*, and *ad algm* in *hospitium*); and *hinc* in *tubernum* and in *amicis hospitium*); to have — at, *decurrere*, *apud algm*, at any one's house, in *alcys domo*; to — up with, see *Beat*, *Tolerate*; to — one off, *ducere algm dictis*, with and without, *phaleris atis* (showy, Com.); — with idle hopes, *lactare algm et spe falsâ producere* (Com.); with idle, *in un promissis*, *solicitatione lactare alcys animum* (Com.), I won't be — off any longer, perhaps by *in algâ re non nequiescere*; to — to death, to — to the sword, see *Kill*; to — up, see *Expose*, *Offer*; to — in (a harbour), see *Enter*; to — off, see *Leave* (land).

Putrefaction, n. *putor*, *putredo* (the beginning of —), *caries* (earc); then in general, rottness, e.g. of wood). *Putrid*, adj. *putridus*; see *Rotten*, to become —, *putrescere* or *putrescere*, *putrefieri*, *ritari*, *screscere* (to grow mouldy, of fruit, esp. of olives).

Putty, n., see *Cement*, *Mortar*.

Puzzle, n. *griphus*, see *Enigma*.

Pyramid, n. *pyramis* (πυραμὶς — ἰδος, ἡ), *meta* (a cone or any thing in the form of a cone). *Pyramidal*, adj. *in pyramidis formâ relictus*, *in pyramidis modum erectus*; in the shape of a —, *in pyramidis speciem* or *modum*, *pyramidis instans*.

QUACK, v.intr. *agere*, *vagulum edere* (also said of young goats, hares, etc.). *Quackling*, n. *vagitus*.

Quack, n. *pharmacopola* *cicumforans* or merely *pharmacopola* (φαρμακοπώλη, one who hawks medicine about), *malus medicus*, *rimine utilis medicus*, *imperfectus* or *ignarus rudiculus* (bad, ignorant doctor); to be —, *pharmacopola negotium exercere*; to employ a —, *pharmacopolum morbo adhibere*. *Quack*, adj., e.g. to use — medicines, *malis medicamentis uti*. (*Quackery*, n. *pharmacopola medicus ratio* (*quack* treatment), *malis medicamentis utum*, n. (bad medicine).)

Quadrant, n. *quadrans* (technic.).

Quadrennial, adj. *quadrinns*, *quatuor annorum* (four years old), *quadrinns* (living four years); a — course, *quadrenniun*, *quadrinns* (age of four years, post-Aug.).

Quadrilateral, adj. *quadrilaterus* (clef into four).

Quadrilateral, adj. *quatuor lateribus*, *quadrilaterus* (late).

Quadrillion, n. *quadrillio*.

Quadruplicate, adj. *quadruplicate* (divided into four parts).

Quadruplicate, n. *tetrazyllabus* (τετραζύλλαβος).

Quadruped, adj. *quadrupes*. *Quadruped*, n. *quadrupes* (i.e. *bestia* or *animal*, hence et. sc. or nat.).

Quadruple, adj. *quadruplus*; — amount, *quadruplum*. *Quadruplicate*, v.tr. *quadruplicare*.

Quaggy, adj. *palustris*, *palustris*; see *Miry*.

Quagmire, n. *lacus cernuus*; see *Put*.

Quail, n. *colurnis*; — *cavalis*, *captura et tur-nicem*, *ery* of —, *cavalis* *cavalis* *cavalis*.

Quail, v.intr. *animo desicere* (to be disheartened); see *Tremble*.

Quaint, adj. *lepidus* (pretty); see Curious, Affected.

Quake, v.intr. *tremere*; see Tremble.

Quality, v.tr. *instruere*, *instruere*, *finger* (of men); to — one's self, *se preparare*; see Modify. Qualification, n. *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; see Quality. Qualified, adj. *aptus, idoneus ad alqd*; to be — for, *aptum* or *idoneum* or *opportunitatem esse ad alqd*.

Quality, n. (1) *proprietas, proprium* (peculiarity), *natura* (natural condition), *ratio, eis* (state, condition), *qualitas* (quality, particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical technical term), *res quæ est alci rei propria* (what is the peculiar nature of any thing, Cic.); very often "quality" is rendered in Latin simply by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention, *proprium* being altogether omitted (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically); it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium, nihil quod pœnitere possit, facere*; or we use the neuter gender of an adjective instead of the gen., e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*; it is the — of a Roman, *Romanum est* (e.g. *facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis, sic comparatus*; a good, noble —, *virtus*; a bad —, *malum, vitium*; good qualities, *virtutes, animi bona* —, n. *bona indoles*; an excellent —, *præclara indoles*; any one possesses many good and excellent —, *nulla in algo eminent et elucet*; see Nature, Virtue; (2) — kind, sort, *nota*, e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonæ, optime notæ*; of the second —, *secundæ notæ*; of different —, *diversæ notæ*.

Quantity, n. (1) *quantitas* (post-Aug.), *numerus* (number), *copia* (plenty), *aliquot* (a few, several, considerable number); a great —, *multitudo, magnus numerus, aceruus* (heap, mass), *turba* (a confused mass of things or people), *nubes* (a cloud of things or people, e.g. *pulex, locustarum*); but we could not say *nubes exemplorum* instead of *multa exempla* or *magna copia exemplorum*, as *nubes* can only be used in this sense when we can compare the — to a cloud, *silva* (an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum, silva observationum, silva virtutum et vitiorum*), *cis* (a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus* —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*), *frequency* (many people present; also of things existing in great —, "a very large indefinite —" is expressed by *secenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *secentas litteras uno tempore accepi*); an innumerable —, *innumerabilitas* (e.g. *mundorum*); an immense —, *mukitudo, copia incredibilis, cis magna, nubes*, or by *secenti*; in great —, by *multus*; in very great —, by *plurimus*; this herb grows in very great — in the territory of the Marsi, *ea herba in Marsi plurima nascitur*; this year has produced a great — of fruit, *magnum fructuum proventus annus hic attulit*; (2) time of syllables in prosody, *mensura, quantitas*.

Quantum, n. *portio*; see Portion, Share.

Quarantine, n. *tempus cæletudinis spectandæ pravitatis*; to perform —, *cæletudinis spectandæ cōsuetudo in statione retineri*.

Quarrel, n. *jurgium, rixa*. Quarrelsome, adj. e.g. — man, *homo jurgiosus, rixator, homo rixosus, homo ad rixam promptus* or *rixæ cupidus*; — woman, *mulier rixosa* or *jurgiosa*. Quarrel, v.intr. *rixare* (with a person about any thing, *cum algo de algo re*), *jurgare* (with one, *cum algo*), *jurgis jactaret*. See Dispute, Wrangle, Altercation.

Quarry, n., a stone —, *lapideina* (not *lapideina*), *lauturia* or *lautonia* (Aronia, not found in the golden age); slate —, *lapidis fissilis fodina*.

Quart, n. (as a measure), *quadrans*.

Quartan, n. (= an intermittent ague recurring every fourth day), *febris quartana*.

Quarter, n. (1) = fourth part, *quarta, quadrans*; a — of a yard, *quadrans cubiti*; a — of a mile, *quadrans milliarii*; a — of a pound, *quadrans, quadrans pondi*; a — of a pound of any thing, by *quadrantem libæ pondi* (sc. *calens*); a — of an hour, *quadrans horæ*; tasting a — of an hour, *per quadrantem horæ durans*; a — (of a year), *spatium trimestre*; a year and a —, *annus ac tres menses*; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's, *trimestris*, or by *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's salary, *quarta pars annuæ mercedis*; a quarter's fee, school-money, account, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; (2) = part, district, vicus; (3) = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alci vita parcere, alci (ricio) vitam dare*; — Quarter), adj. and adv. *tertio quoque mense* with a partem; a — account, account paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; an account made up —, *ratio tertio mense confecta*; see above. Quarters, n.pl. *habitu* (in general), *tectum* (roof, shelter), *deversorium* (a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. so and so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *statica*; to take up —, *statica ponere*; to be in —, *in staticis esse*; to have —, *statica habere*. Quarter, v.tr. (1) *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in general, = to divide into four parts); to — a man, (as a punishment), *in quatuor partes distrahere* (Sen.), *alci membra in decursum distrahere actis curribus* or *actis equis* (Sen.), *alqm quadrigis religare et in diversa distrahere* (Aurel. Vict., Vir. ill.); (2) *collocare in algo loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitia disponere* or *in hospitia dividere* or *in hospitia deducere* (upon the rate-payers); *milites per oppida dispartire, militibus hospitia in oppidis præstare* (upon the towns); I have soldiers — upon me (in my house), *milites hospitio meo utuntur*. Quartering, n. *milites per hospitia dispositi* or *in hospitia divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto (tectis) or ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are —). Quartermaster, n. *antecessor*, *antecessor agnitus* (with the antecedents always in the pl.), or *qui antecessoribus præest*.

Quartern, n., see Quarter.

Quartetto, n. *cantus a quatuor symphoniacis editus*.

Quarto, n. *forma quartanaria* (better than *forma quaternaria*); large, small —, *forma quartanaria major, minor*; — volume, sheet, *liber, placula formæ quartanaria*.

Quartz, n. *quarum* (L.); like —, *quarzo similis*; full of —, *quarzo repletus*.

Quash, v.tr. (1) see Squeeze, Crush; (2) in law, *comprimere, opprimere*; to — an indictment, *quæstionem* (trial) *opprimere atque extinguere, alci delicta* (misdoings) *comprimere, accusationem abolere*.

Quaver, v.intr. (1) in general, see Tremble, Vibrate; (2) in music, *ribbissure* (by Paul. Diac. ex Festo, p. 370 ed. Mueli., defined *rocem* in *cantando crispare*). Quaver, n. *octava* (with or without pars); a semi —, *pars sexta decima*.

Queen, n. *regina* (also fig., e.g. *justitia regina omnium virtutum est*); — bee, *regina apium* (but the ancients said *rex apium* or *apium ilux*).

Queer, adj. *natura difficilis*; see Humorous, Whimsical.

Quell, v.tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum, seditionem*).

Quench, v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *situm, iram*), *extinguere, extinguere* (e.g. *situm, incendium*), *extinguere* (e.g. *situm*), *reprimere, depellere* (e.g. *situm*).

Querimonious, Querulous, adj. by the verb, *queri, conqueri* (alqd or de alqd re).

Query, n., see Question; v.tr., see Question. Quest, n., by error.

Quest, n., to go in — of, see Seek, Search.

Question, n. *interrogatio* (the act of asking a —, and the — itself), *questio* (strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial, Greek *θῆσις*), *percunctatio* (inquiry into details, so as to obtain accurate information), *disceptatio* (a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask any one a —, *interrogare alqm de algâ re* (see Interrogate); a short —, *interrogatiuncula*, *rogatiuncula* (Cic., as an inference drawn in the form of a —; and so we may use *interrogatio* and *interrogatiuncula*), *questiuncula*, *disceptatiuncula*; a captious —, *captio*, *interrogatio captiosa*, *captiosum interrogatiōnis genus*; to put a captious — to any one, *captiosum interrogatiōnis genere uti*, *captiose interrogare*; to be unable to answer a —, *interrogatiōnem dissolvere non posse*; to bother, confuse any one with —s, *rogando alqm obtundere, enecare*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; to answer any one's —, *interroganti alci respondere*; to propose a —, *questionem ponere, proponere, afferre*, *de quo disceptatur ponere*, or merely *ponere* (τὴν ἐρώτησιν); I require any one to put me a —, *poscere questionem* (or, as Cic. defines it, *iubere dicere quâ de re quis vellet audire*); his first — was, *prima percunctatio fuit*; the — arises, *queritur, oritur disputatio, existit questio*; but here arises the r other difficult —, whether, etc., *existit autem hoc loco questio subdificilis, num, etc.*; but here perhaps some one might ask the —, *hic fortasse querendum sit*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; there was only this, *ea modo consultatio fuit*; it is a very important —, *magna questio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); that is a rather learned —, *illud eruditius queritur*. Question, v.tr., to — any thing, *ad incertum revocare*; to — any one, *alqm interrogando urgere, alqm rogando obtundere* (in a troublesome manner); see Ask, Examine. Questionable, adj. *is* or *id* *de quo* or *ea* *de quâ queritur* or *questio est*, see Suspicious, Doubtful.

Quibble, n. *quasi dicax argutia* (a witty remark, Aut. Gell.), *dicteria-orum*, n. (witticisms). Quibble, v.intr. *dicteria dicere* (in *alqm*). Quibbler, n. *dicax* (witty, satirical); see Equivocate, Pun.

Quick, adj. (1) see Live, Alive; (2) see Fast, Speedy; (3) *alacer, alacer et promptus* (active and ready); (4) = sharp, *subtilis*; see Sharp, Acute; (5) — with child, see Pregnant; — lime, *calx viva*; — sand, *arena volatica*, and simply *arena*; — set hedge, *sepes viva*; — silver, *argentum vivum, hydri argyri* (ὕδρῳ ἀργύρῳ), *mercurius (technical term in medicine). Quick, n. *caro viva*. Quicken, v.tr. (1) *animare* (poet., also fig.); (2) see Accelerate; (3) = stimulate, *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm*.

Quiescent, adj., by *quiescere*. Quiescence, n., see Quietness.

Quiet, adj. (1) in a physical sense, *quietus* (abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. *tranquillus et quietus*, *pacatus* (reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (not excited, calm, e.g. *gradus, tempus*), *placidus* (placid, undisturbed, e.g. *amnis, flumen* [opp. *rapidus amnis*], *cælum, dies, sonitus*), *otiosus* (free from business); a — life, *vita quæta* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quieta*, *vita placida*, *vita otiosa*; to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere*, *quiete vivere*, *otiose vivere*; a — province, *provincia quieta* (in general), *provincia pacata* (reduced to a peaceful state); to be —, *quietum* (etc.) *esse*; to remain —, *quiescere* (also = to remain neutral), *silentium tenere* + (to observe silence); to remain — in any thing, *otiosum spectatorem esse alci rei* (to be a — looker on, e.g. *pugna*); *se non admiscere* or *immiscere alci rei* (not to meddle in an affair); be —! *faveat lingua! silentium teneatis!* adv.

quæta, *placide*, *otiose*; to go any where —ly, *sedato gradu abire algo*; (2) with regard to the mind, *quietus* (inactive, not easily disturbed), *placatus* (appeased, after excitement), *sedatus* (mild, calm; all, e.g. *animus*), comb. *placidus quietusque*, *placatus et tranquillus*, *sedatus et quietus*, *sedatus placidusque*; a — speech, *oratio placida* or *sedata*; a —, calm delivery, *temperatum orationis genus*, *quietum disputandi genus* (in conversation); to do any thing with a more — mind, *placatiore animo facere algd*; to write in a more — humour, *sedatiore animo scribere*; to be —, *animus esse quietus* or *tranquillo* or *placato*, *animus non commoveri*; one can never be —, *nunquam quæta mente consistere licet*; to take a thing in a — way, *placide* or *sedate ferre algd*; adv. *quieto animo*, *tranquille*, *placide*, *placato animo*, *sedate*, *sedato animo*, comb. *tranquille* et *placide*, *sedate placideque*; to live —ly, *quieto animo vivere*, *tranquille vitam traducere*. To quiet, v.tr. *tranquillare* (lit. mare; then fig. animos), *pacare* (e.g. a province), *sedare* (e.g. anger), *placare* (to soothe, e.g. a person, any one's passion), *permulcere* (by kindness, e.g. any one's mind, anger, etc.), *lenire* (to abate, allay, e.g. any one's anger, fear, etc.); see Calm, Assuage, Comfort. Quietness, n. (1) in a physical sense, *tranquillitas* (of the sea [but *malacia*, = a dead calm]; then of a quiet life, undisturbed), *quies* (inactivity, opp. to *tumultus*; also = neutrality), *requies* (rest from labour, opp. *labor*), *otium* (leisure, then = time of peace, when soldiers have leisure), *otiosa vita* (life without any employment), *pax* (peace, continued freedom from war or disturbances), *silentium* (silence); to live in peace and —, *in otio et pace vivere* (in general), *mirâ concordâ vivere* (of a married couple); (2) see Tranquility.

Quill, n. *caulis pennæ*, *penna* (pen).

Quilt, n., perhaps, *opertorium lecti acui variatum*.

Quince, n. *malum cydonium*; — tree, *cydonia*; as yellow as a —, *melius* (μῆλιος, e.g. *vestimentum*); juice of —, *succi (malorum) cydoniorum*; — kernel, **granum mali cydonii*; — wine, **vinum ex malis cydoniis factum*.

Quinquennial, adj. *quinguenis*, *quinque annorum* (in general, lasting five years), *quinguenalis* (done every five years, also = lasting five years, e.g. *censura*).

Quinsy, n. *synanche* (σύνανξη), in pure Latin *angina*; to suffer from —, *anginâ strangulari*; affected with the —, *synanchicus* (σύνανχικός, late).

Quintessence, n. *flos* (the proper term); the — of a work, *flores rerum e libro decerpti*.

Quintetto, n. **cantus e quinque symphoniacis editus*.

Quire, n. *scapus* (with the ancients = 20 sheets, Plin.).

Quit, v.tr., see Leave, Desert.

Quite, adv. *prorsus* (without exception, e.g. *prorsus omnes*), *omnino* (altogether, perfectly), *plane*, *in* or *per omnes partes*, *per omnia* (in every respect), *penitus*, *funditus* (entirely, completely); that is — wrong, *fasum est id totum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — unhappy, *prorsus nihil adest quin miserum sit*; he is — illiterate, *omnino omnis eruditioris expert*; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire*, *totâ sententiâ dissidere*; it is — different, *by longe secus esse, longe aliter se habere*; he is not — without learning, *nec tamen scit nihil*; sometimes "quite" is rendered by an adj. with the prefix *per* before it, e.g. — poor, *perpauper*; — right! *ita est!* (as answer); — certain, *haud dubie* (no doubt); to know as — certain, *satis pro certo scire* (not *certissime*); not —, *minus* (e.g. *not* — so many, *minus multi*), *parum* (too little, e.g. *not* — so many as are wanted, *parum multi*).

Quits, adv. render by *fidem suam solvise*; we are —, *nihil reliqui est*.

Quiver, n. *pharëtra*; wearing a —, *pharetratus*.

Quota, n. *pars*.

Quote, *v. tr.* induce (to introduce), *producere*, *afferre*, *proferre* (to bring forward); to — witness, *testes proferre*, *laudare*, *producere*, *citare*, *scire*; to — as a testimony, *afferre* or *proferre testimonium*; to — a passage, *verba quæ scripta sunt ipse uti*; to — a passage of Theophrastus about this matter (in writing), *verba ipsa Theophrasti super eâ re ascribere*; to — an instance, *exemplum afferre*; *commemorare*; from which letters I have quoted a few passages as an example, *ex quibus literis pauca in exemplum subici*. Quotation, *n.* *verba allata* or *laudata*.

Quotient, *n.* *quotus*.

RABBIT, *n.* *cuniculus*; — burrows, **cuniculi specus* (as cave), **cuniculi fovea* (deep hole), **cubila cuniculi* (nest, retreat); — chase, **venatio cuniculorum*.

Rabbie, *n.* *sentina* **republicæ* or *urbis* (the lowest of the people), *sex populi* (the dregs); see *Abd*.
Rabid, *adj.* *rabidus*, see *Mad*.

Race, *n.* (1) *gens* (family); also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs; *gens* (in a more general sense, all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [*nomen*]), in opp. to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a *gens*, and which were denoted by *cognomina*, *familia-nam*; *stirps* (the lineage of a family descended from a *gens*), *progenies* (lit. descent, then also = posterity), (2) = a particular breed, *gens*, *semen* (lit., seed, meton. for *genus*); of a noble — *nobilis*, a noble — of hounds, *nobiles ad venandum canes*; see *Breed*, *Kind*, (3) = a going or course, a foot —, *cursum*, *certamen*, *curriculum*; to hold —, *cursum certare*; a — (with horses), *cursus* or *curriculum* *equorum*, *curvus equestris* (in general), *equaria* *horum*, or *-um*, *n.* (in honour of the god *Mars*), — course, *curriculum* (in general), *stadium* (the ancient *stadium*), *circus* (circus); — horse, *equus curulis* (a horse running in the Circusian games). *Race*, *v. intr.* *currere*, *cursilare* *Racer*, *n.* *cursor*.

Rack, *n.* (1) = an engine of torture, perhaps *Adacula* (consisting of a number of strings, see *Torture*); (2) = an instrument for stretching (e.g. a bowl, by the verb, see *Stretch*, *Bund*). (3) = a framework above the manger, *crates* (*apartior*, but not *falsus clatrata*), **pelen fenarius*. *Rack*, *v. tr.* see *Torture*, *Torment*.

Racy, *adj.* *ralidus*; see *Strong*.

Radiance, *n.* *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgor* (brightness). Radiant, *adj.* *radiatus*. Radiate, *v. intr.* *radiare* (in good prose never = to shine). Ray, *n.* *radius fulmen* (flash of lightning); to cast —, *radius funderet*; the — reflect, *radius infranguntur* or *refringuntur*; to send back —, **radius revertere*; fig. I have still a — of hope, *spes aliqua mihi affulget* or *ostenditur*.

Radical, *adj.* (1) *innatus*, (2) in grammar, a — letter, **literæ vocabuli primitivæ*.

Radish, *n.* *radicula*, *radix* *Syracæ*; horse —, *rappanus*, *radix* *Syracæ*, also merely *radix*.

Radiant, *n.* (1) see *Ray*; (2) in geometry, *radius*.

Raffle, *v. intr.* *aleæ ludere*; see *Deo* (to play at).

Raffe, *n.* *pectus* *talorum*.

Raft, *n.* *retis*.

Rafter, *n.* *signum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transstrum*; a small —, *transilla*; to connect any thing with —, *aliquid materiæ jugamentare* (*v. tr.*).

Rage, *n.* *pannis*, *luteus* (a uræ —, e.g. *rectus*); *rapi*, *panis* (also = old garments), *cento* (patched, one who raves and deals in old clothes, *centonarius*, *Petr.*); covered with —, *pannis obitus*, *pannosus*; dealing in —, **negotium panicularium exercere*, **panniculus* or *pannosus* *condicare*; dealer in —,

**qui panniculos venditat*, who collects — (from door to door), **qui panniculos ostium cultant*, ragged, *pannosus*, *pannis* *utis*, *pannacæus* (looking like —, shabby, e.g. *rectus*), *utis*, fig. good for nothing, of things, see *Remm* *ut*. *Ragmuffan*, *n.* *homo perditus* (one of the rabble, in general), *faciæ populi* (low mob), see *Rabble*.

Rage, *n.* *rabus*, *furor*, *acritia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under *Madness*), *acris* *et* *aleps* *et* *et* (great force of any thing, e.g. *morbi*), *aleps* *et* *aciditas* (violent desire, e.g. *gloria*, *librorum* *m.*, only in poet. and in late writers we find also *furor* in this sense), *lemeritas* with gen. of the ground (e.g. *tem. lucrandi*); see *Mad*. *Rage*, *v. intr.* *furere* (of man, in poets also of personified objects), *acrire* (to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against any one or any thing, in *aliquem* or *in aliquid*, against one's self, in *se ipsum* *acrire*; most terribly, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem acrire*, with the greatest cruelty, *ultima crudelitate acrire*; see *Rave*. *Raging*, *n.* *furor*; see *Mad*.

Rail, *n.* (1) see *Rar*, *Rafter*; (2) on railways, **ferrum*; — way, **via ferro strata*; to construct a —, **ciam ferro sternere*. *Railing*, *Rail*, *n.* *pluteus*; on a staircase, *epimedion* (Inscr.).

Rail, *v. intr.* *oburgare* *aliquem*.

Railery, *n.* *cahillatio*, *acribæ factia*.

Rain, *n.* *pluvius* (water that falls from the clouds, also continuous —), *imber*, *nimbis* (in large drops; *nimb*, with storm; *aque calces* is poetical); sudden —, a shower of —, *pluvia repentina*, *imber repente effusus*, *imber subito*, violent —, *imber violentus* *fusus*, constant —, *imber magnus et assiduus*; the — ceases, *imber desinit* or *nimbis desinit*, during the —, *in imbrum*, *per imbrem*, *dum pluit*, *rainbow*, *arcus pluvius* (*Hor*), in prose generally *calces* *arcus*, and in the context simply *arcus*; rain-proof, water-proof, *imbribus impenetrabilis* (post-Aug.); it looks like —, *nubilator* or *nubilare* *capit*, *hodie pluit*, *i. impers*, it rains, *pluit*; it — fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna eis imbrum effunditur*; it — constantly, *assiduus* (or *continuus*) *habemus imbræ*; it — all night, *imber per totam noctem tenet*, it ceases to —, *imber desinit*, or *imbres desinunt*, it — something (e.g. stones, fire, blood, etc.), by *pluit aliquid*, *imber aleps rei defuit*; e.g. it — stones, *pluit lapidibus*, *lapidum imber defuit*, also *de celo lapidat*, *imbræ lapidat*; God rained, *pluviat* (*Deus pluviat* would be bad). *Rainy*, *adj.* *pluvius* (e.g. wind, weather, day, also district, country), *pluviosus* (when it rains much, e.g. winter).

Raise, *v. tr.* (1) *toltere*, *attollere*; (2) *erigere* (e.g. *malum*); (3) see *Lect*, *Build*; (4) to raise the price, etc. by *efferre* (e.g. *pretium aleps rei*), *carus cedere aliquid*; — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see *Increase*, (5) = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores a vine spisso*), (6) = to elevate any one in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere* *ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; to — from the dust, *e tenebris in lucem vocare*, *e tenebris et silentio proferre*; to — to the highest honours, *ad amplissimos honores* or *ad summum dignitatem perducere*; to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere*, in deorum numerum *referre*, — *see Promote*, (7) to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *incitare*, (8) = to bring together, *colligere*, *see Collect*; (9) to raise the voice, by *toltere* (e.g. *clamorem*).

Raisin, *n.* *acinus uræ passæ* (not *uræ passæ*, i.e. dried grape). poetic. *racemus passus*; — stone, **nucleus acini uræ passæ*; — wine, *passum* (cell. *vinum*).

Rake, *n.* *pecten* (for hay or baric), *rettrum*, *irper* (to break roots or to pull up weeds), *Rake*, *v. tr.* *pectine terrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (to — the ground); (2) to — together, *corruere*, *colligere*, *corradiere*, *coarctare* (e.g. *hereditates omnium*).

Raily, *v. tr.* *recolligere*; *v. intr.* *se* or *animum colligere*, *ad se redire*, *se recipere*.

Ram, *n.* *fracta* (battering —); (2) *aries* (male

of sheep). Ram, v. t. *fistuca adigere, fistucare, pascuacione solidare* (to make firm), — rod, *virga ppyobolaria.

Ramble, v. intr. *errare*; about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *agari* (with intention, both separately and comb. *agari et errare*, fig. to wander from the subject), *palari* (to stray, from a company, from a herd, e.g. *per agros, volitare algo loco* (of birds, fig. also of men), *encumvolare* or *cumcumvolitare algo* (of birds, fig. also of men), *obcuculari algo loco* (to ride round, e.g. *hostium muniments, of cavalry*). Ramble, n. *etei*; see *Excursion*. Rambler, n. *vagus* (e.g. *vagus villaticus*, i.e. an inspector of slaves, etc.), who rambles about instead of minding his duties).

Ramification, n. by *ramus diffundi*. See *Pedigre*.

Rampart, n. *callum* (properly speaking), *agger* (a mound, mole); to build a —, *aggerem facere* or *facere* or *extruere*, *callum ducei* —, to fortify the camp with — and ditches, *castra munire vallo fossisque*, to surround a tower with —, *urbem vallo et fossa cingere*.

Rancid, adj. *rancidus*.

Rancour, n. *odium occultum*.

Random, n., at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere algo*).

Range, v., see *Arrange*. Range, n., see *Class*, *Order*, — of thought, etc., by circ. e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*, — of subjects, *rerum si equestris, rem omnem didicisse* or *novisse, alius rei peritissimum esse*.

Rank, n. (1) of troops, *ordo*; the —, *ordines militum*; to break through the —, *ordines persumpere*; to throw the — into confusion, *ordines turbare, contrahere*, to form the — again, *ordines restituere*, to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; in their —, *ordinati* (of troops, e.g. *consistunt*, opp. *inordinati*), *ordinatum* (e.g. *ire*, opp. *pastum ire*), in closed —, *munio agmine* (e.g. to march, *incedere*); not in —, *inordinati atque incompositi*, to step out of the —, *ordine egredi* (one, also of several), *ordines descere* or *elinguere* (of several); when they had entered their —, *ut aciem ordinesque constituerant*, to stand in their —, *ordinatos consistere*; to hasten (during the battle) to the first —, *infestis hastis procurrere*; to press, push forward to the first —, *ante signa prostrare*; (2) degree in military affairs, *ordo militandi*, or in the context merely by *ordo* (e.g. *in ordinem redigere, in ordinem venire*), or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse algo*), (3) in civil life, = degree, *locus* (the place which any one occupies in his station, different from *ordo*, i.e. all who belong to one and the same order, e.g. *senatorius locus*, the — or dignity of a senator, but *ordo senatorius*, the whole order, all the senators together), *gradus* (line of kindred, the position which any one holds in civil life, but with regard to titles and honours we generally use *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*), *dignitas* (position in society), n. *Spemard* of —, *Hispanus nobilis*; a man of —, *vir personā ac dignitatem conspicuus*; to have the — of a consul, *gradum consularis dignitatis tenere*; to occupy a high — (among the troops), *honestum ordinem ducei* —; to have or occupy the first —, *primum locum obtinere*, *primum gradum tenere* (esp. according to the title), — the second —, *secundum gradum tenere* (more particularly as to honours), to occupy the lowest —, *infimum locum obtinere*; to have the first — in any thing, *principatum alius rei obtinere* (but not *regnare in alqd*, which is not classical in this sense), to occupy the first — in the state, *principem esse in civitate*; to assign the first — to any one, *alci primas* or (in speaking of two only) *prioris deferre*, in any thing, *in alqd*; to purchase the — of a senator, *senatorium locum emere*; to lose the — of a senator, *ordinem senatorium amittere*; a dispute about —, *certamen*

honoris et dignitatis, or in the context merely *contentio*; to have —, *de loco contendere*, constantly —, *perpetuas inter se conl. olerias habere*, *quinam antefatur*, ambition of —, **personam gratem sustinendi studium*, *honoris cupiditas*; ambitious as regards —, **personam gratem sustinendi studiosus, honoris cupidus*, see *Station*. Rank, v. tr. (1) to — the soldiers, *copias ordinare* (in general), *ordines* or *aciem instigare* (before a battle), *ordine ponere, ex ordine collocare* (to place in order); (2) = to place in a particular class, *ordinare, disponere*; (3) = to dispose methodically, see *Arrange*, *Dispo-e*; v. intr., by *in ordinem redigi*, to have a certain —, to — with, *eadem esse cum algo loco* (in general), *pares ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

Rank, adj. of plants, *luxuriosus*, *luxurians*, of the soil, *luxurians*, a — rogue, *caput scelum um*.

Ransack, v. tr. (1) a house *exhaustire, exanimare, nudum atque manē reddere*, a temple, *sanctum errere* or *extergere*, *spoliare* *exspoliare*, *nudare* or *ac spoliare*, *spoliare* *nudareque*, *nudare* or *exanimare* or *exhaustire*, *spoliare* *depeculatore*, to cause to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, (2) = to search thoroughly, *rimari*, *scrutari* (to sift), *excutere* (to shake out, books, a library, etc.), see *Search*.

Ransom, n. (1) = the money paid as —, *pecunie quibus alius redimitur, aurum quod pro redemptione alius affertur* (the money brought as —), *pretium pro capite pretium* (to save one's life), in the context generally simply *pretium*, *pecunia* (e.g. *alqm sine pretio dimittere, reddere*, *liberos sine pretio recipere, alqm pretio* or *pecunia redimere* [e. *servitute*] or simply *alqm redimere*); (2) = release from captivity, *redemptio*, to effect the — of a prisoner, *impetrare de captivis redimendis*. Ransom, v. tr. *redimere* or *redimere pecuniam*, to — a prisoner, *captivum redimere ab hostibus*; see *Ransom*.

Ranter, n. *orator tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*, see *Tanatic*.

Rap, v. intr., at the door, *pulsare* (e.g. *foris*); see *Knock*. Rap, n. *taktum*; to give any one —, **taktum alci infringere*.

Rapacious, adj., *rapax*, *predatorius* (practising rapine, e.g. *navis*), *cupidus rapinarum* or *prædæ* or *prædæ ac rapinarum* (greedy after booty), *latrocinii assuetus* (accustomed to robbery, e.g. a tribe), *latrocinio similis* (like robbery), *latonum* (*predationum*) *mores* or *ritus* (after the manner of robbers), *furax* (thievish). Rapacity, n. *cupiditas rapinarum* or *prædæ* or *prædæ ac rapinarum* *spoliandi cupiditas*, *rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality), *fun acitas* (inclination to thieve), through —, *ob prædām, spoliandi cupidine*.

Rape, n. (1) *stuprum mulieris* *illatum*, *vitium* or *st. primum mulieris oblatum*, to commit a — upon, *alci stuprum inferre* or *offerre*, *alci vitium offerre*, *alci vim offerre*, *alqm per vim stuprare*, *alqm vitare*, *puclitatem alci expugnare* or *eripere*, *decus muliebri* or *puclitatem alci expugnare*; (2) in botany, *rapa*, *apum* (in general), **brassica rapum* (L.), — seed, *rapum semen*.

Rapid, adj. *rapidus* (of rivers and winds); poet. *rapax*, *violentus* (violent, stormy, of winds), of goods that have a — sale, *rapidissime emi*. Rapidit, n., see *Quickness*.

Rapier, n., *udis* (a rod or foil for fencing with), **gladius præparatus* (in the modern sense), to fight, fence with a —, *battere armis pugnatorius*.

Rare, adj. *rarus* (not often met with), *singularis*, *eximius* (exceedingly fine, etc.); a — force of genius, *singularis ingenii vis*; a woman of — beauty, *mulier eximā facie*, adv. *raro* (*rarenter* is bad); very —, *per raro, perquam raro, rarissime*. Rarity, n. *rarity* (the — of any thing), *res rara*, *res rara visus* or *inventus* (any thing seldom found), *res visenda* (curiosity), it is a — that or to, etc., *arant est ut, etc.*, *raro fit ut, etc.*

Ra-cel, n. *homo scelestus, scelcratus, scelus*; *ra-cel* —! *scelus irri!* Jugurtha, the greatest — that was

ever born, *Jugurtha*, *nomo omnium, quos terra sustinuit, sceleratissimus*.

Rase, v.tr. = to level with the ground, *solo aquare* or *adquare*, *delire et solo adquare* (e.g. *urbem*); — the fortifications, *mania a fundamentis delicere*.

Rash, adj. *præceps, præcipitatus* (headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (thoughtless); adv. *nimis festinanter, præpropere*; to act —, *festinantius agere*. *Rashness*, n. *nimia* or *præmatura festinatio*; in a thing, *alcis rei* (e.g. *uxoris petendæ*), or simply *festinatio*.

Rash, n. *scabies* (in general, also on trees), *lepra* (leprosy), *mentagra*, *mentigo* (scab of lambs), *purigo* (scules on the head, beard, eyebrows).

Rasher, n., of bacon, *frustum lardi*.

Rasp, v.tr. *discoquinare*. *Rasp*, n. *scobina* (but not *radula*, i.e. a scraper).

Rasberry, n. *morum Idæum*; — *vinegar, acetum ex moris Idæis paratum*; — tree, *rubus Idæus*; — wine, *vinum ex moris Idæis factum*.

Rat, n. *mus rattus* (L.); — trap, *muscipula*.

Rate, n., at the —, *pro modo, pro ratione*, but generally *pro*; = tax, *rectigal*; to lay a —, *rectigal, tributum imponere alcis* (i.e. to — any one) and *alcis rei, tributum indicare alcis*; to be liable to pay —, *rectigalia pensare*; to pay —, *pendere*; to collect —, *rectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; collector of —, *rectigalium exactor*; to exempt any one from the payment of — for five years, *tributum in quinquennium remittere alcis*; to apply to have part of the — remitted, *magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud alqm*; to exempt any one from the —, *n tribulis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; see *Tax*; at any —, *certe, profecto*; — of going (of a watch), *motus*. *Rate*, v.tr. (1) *estimare alqd, estimationem alcis rei facere*; see *Estimate*; (2) *alcis imponere tributum*; see *Tax*. *Rateable*, adj. *qui (quæ, quod) pensat*.

Rather, adv. *potius* (if we select), *multo magis* (so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam, quin potius, quin immo* (when we substitute something still stronger, etc.), *immo* (nay even; also comb. *immo potius, immo vero, immo enimvero, immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius, also ac non*; I did not —, rather — (or in similar phrases) *tantum abest, ut... ut (but not) potius, which we find nowhere in classical writers*; I would rather, by *mallo*.

Ratification, n., by *Ratify*, v.tr., a treaty, *sancire pactum, fidem fœderis firmare*.

Ration, n. *demensum* (what is measured out; *serri* quateris modis accipiebant frumenti in mensuram, et id demensum dicebatur, Donat. ad Terent. Phorm., a monthly allowance of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves), *cibus* or *victus diuturnus* (daily allowance of food).

Rational, adj. (1) = having reason, *ratione præditus* or *utens, rationis particeps* (opp. *rationis expertus*; *rationalis* we find first used in Sen. Ep. 113, 14); (2) = agreeable to reason, *sanius* (opp. *insanus, insanienis*), *prudens, modestus* (who never violates the rules of good conduct and propriety); — conduct, *modestia*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere*.

Rattle, v.intr. (1) *crepare, crepitem dare* (to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to make a loud noise), *sonare* (to sound); to make a —ing noise, *crepitem, strepitum, sonitum edere*; see *Jingle*; (2) *blaterare* (to talk idly); v.tr., to — the chains, *vincula morere*; see before. *Rattle*, n. *crepitem, strepitus* (e.g. *vinculorum*), *sonitus* (e.g. *rotarum, calenarum*).

Rave, v.intr. *furere, insanire, delirare*, comb. *delirare et mente captum esse*; = to talk irrationally, *ineptire* (to do and say things which are irreconcilable with common sense), *hilariter* (lit., to prophesy; then = to talk nonsense), *auguri* (to talk and do silly things), *hallucinari* (to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

Raven, n. *corvus*; the — croaks, *corvus crocit* or *crocitat*; egg of a —, *ovum corvini*; croaking of a

—, *crocitus*, — black, *coracino colore*, *niger tanquam corvus* (both of animate beings), *nigerrimo colore* (of animate beings and of things), *nigerrimus*, *perniger* (in general, of a shining black colour; of things; *oculi pernigri*, Plaut.); colour of —, *color coracinus, corvina nigredo* (e.g. *capillorum*, late), *nigerrimus color*. *Ravenous*, adj. *edax*; see *Gluttonous*.

Ravine, n. *via caea, angustie ciarum* (in general, narrow passage, path), *fauces* (defile).

Ravish, v.tr. *alqm vitare* (before and after Aug.); *alqm* (per vim) *stuprare, alcis pudicitiam alqm vitare* (to offer, per vim vitium or stuprum offerre *alcis*, *alcis pudicitiam* or *decus muliebri expugnare*, *alcis pudicitiam eripere*, also *alcis illudero* and *alqm ludificari* or *ludibrio habere* (Com.); see *Delight*.

Raw, adj. *crudus* (opp. *cotus*), *incoctus* (not yet boiled, opp. *cotus*, before Aug.); *hail* —, *subrudus*, *rudis* (any thing in its natural state), *impolitus*. (unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum, argentum infectum* (opp. *argentum factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis*.

Razor, n. *cutter tonsorius, noracula*. See *Beard*. *Shave*.

Reach, v.tr. (1) see *Extend*, *Stretch*; (2) = to touch by extending, *contingere, attingere, manu prehendere posse*; (3) = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere, præbere* (to offer, e.g. *carum manum asses porrigentibus præbere*); (4) = to arrive at, *pervenire ad* or *in* with acc. (in general), *attingere locum, capere alqm locum* (esp. by sea); to try to — a place, *alqm locum capessere*; to — the harbour, *portum capere*, in *portum pervenire, perceli*; to try to —, *portum* or *ad portum tenere*; (5) = to arrive at by effort, *asequi* (e.g. *eosdem honorum gradus quos alius assequi*); v.intr. *manum tendere* or *porrigere ad alqd*; see *Extend*. *Reach*, n., within —, *quod manu prehendi, quod contingi potest, quod adipisci queas* (what we can get), **quod obtineri potest* (by effort); out of —, *quod contingi non potest*; out of — of, by *tutus ab alqo*; out of — of gun-shot, *extra teli jactum* or *conjectum*, *extra teli (telorum) or sagittæ missionem*; not to be within — of —, *extra teli jactum* or *conjectum esse* or *stare, jactu teli procul abesse, longius abesse quam quo, telum, tormentumve adigi potest*; as soon as I was out of —, *ut primum extra teli conjectum licuit consistere*; to approach within —, *ad teli conjectum venire*; to fight within —, *continus pugnare* (opp. *eminus pugnare*).

Reaching, n. *nausea*.

React, v.tr., — a play, *fabulam iterum* or *denup dare* (of the author) or *edere* (of the manager of a theatre) or *agere* (of the actors). *Reaction*, n. **rerum priusarum studium, *ris contraria*, or by *origi ex alqo re*.

Read, v.tr. and intr. *legere* (in general; lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *spicas*), *recitare* (to — aloud, to recite), *præire* or *præire voce* (to read to any one in order that he may repeat it after him; not *prælegere* in this sense); to be able, to know how to —, *legere posse, literas* or *literarum elementa didicisse*; to know something besides —, *paulum alqd ultra primas literas progressum esse*; to teach any one to —, *alqm instituere ad lectionem, alqm literas docere, elementa literarum alcis tradere*; to learn to —, *primas literas, prima elementa discere*; a boy who has just begun to —, *puer elementarius* (Sen. Ep.); to — well, *commode legere* (i.e. properly, according to the rules, etc., opp. *male legere*); to — a sermon (from the manuscript, instead of preaching extempore), *de scripto dicere, orationem* or *sermonem ex libello habere*; to be able to — a book off at once, at sight, *librum ab oculo legere* (Petr.); to — (for the sake of amusement, etc.), *legere, cognoscere* (*ἀναγιγνώσκειν*, to — through, in order to know the contents, to — carefully, to study); to — any thing often, *lectitare* (e.g. *libri non legendi, sed lectitandi*, Plin.); — very often, *legendo conterere* (to wear

out by reading); — diligently (a book, a treatise), *diligenter evolvere, diligenter repetere*; — repeatedly, *repetere* (in general), *crebris regustare* (always to feel a fresh delight in —, e.g. *epistolam*), *recognoscere, retractare* (to review, in order to make corrections); to — any thing in a cursory manner, to glance, *perfoliare, perfolutare*; — the whole book, *librum ad extremum evolvere*; — annals, *paginas in annalibus percurrere*; — writings, *scripta lectione transcurrere*; — the works, *libros cursim transire* (Aul. Geli.); to — with attention, *intente legere, *digitis legere*; to be fond of — any thing, *aleis rei lectione delectari*; to give any one any thing to —, *alqd legendum alicui dare* (in order that he may know the contents), **dare alicui librum quem legat* (for his amusement, etc.); to be much —, *frequenter lectitari*, in *manibus esse*; to — a book, *legere librum*; to — any thing in a book, *legere alqd in libro*; fig., to — in the future, *prasagire futura*; to — the future in the stars, **e siderum positu et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris*; to — a man's thoughts, *consilium omnium participem esse*; to — it in any one's looks, by *alqd in aleis vultu* or *ex toto ore eminet* (e.g. *pigrutia et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitatis eminet*). Read, adj. *qui multa legit et percolavit, multa lectione exercitus*; well — in the classics, in *scriptis veteribus multum volutus*; a person that is well —, *homo satis literatus*. Reading, n. (1) *lectio, recitatio* (aloud to any one, recital), *legendi studium* (for information); (2) *multa lectio, *lectionis copia*; want of —, *inscitia literarum*; worth reading, *dignus qui legatur, legendus*; reading-desk, perhaps *pulpitum*. Reader, n. *lector* (of a book in general; post-Aug. = one who reads to any one, who in the golden age was called by the technical term *anagnostes, ἀναγνώστης*), *legens*, or collectively *legentes* (of both sexes), or by *legere* (e.g. *qui Archimedis libros legit*; *judicavi non ingrati fore is qui hæc legant); desire for —, *legendi aviditas* (Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7, where the adj. *inexhausta* is spurious); he possesses an insatiable desire for —, in eo est *legendi aviditas, nec satiari potest*; fond of —, *legendi avidus*; to be —, **libris nimis indulgere*; to be very —, *quasi haurire libris* (Cic., who however adds *si hoc verbo in tam clara se utendum est*); — exercise, **legendi exercitatio*; — or book society, **societas legentium*.

Ready, adj. (1) *instructus, paratus* (ad alqd or with inf.), *promptus* (quick, ad alqd or in alqd or in alqd re, only post-Aug. with dat.), *comb. promptus et paratus, expeditus* (always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, *paratus facere alqd or ad alqd faciendum* (also = prepared, with inf., resolved to, also in Lat. simply with the part. fut. act., e.g. *morturus, periturus*); to be —, in readiness, *ad manum esse, præsto adesse, for, ad alqd*; at any body's command, *ad nutum aleis expeditum esse*; to keep —, to hold in readiness, *alqd expeditum* (e.g. *arma*); to get —, *parari, instigare alqd*; to get one's self — for, *se parare ad alqd, se expeditare ad alqd, parare, comparare, instruere alqd*; a speaker who is always —, *orator semper ad dicendum expeditus*; to get — for a journey, *parare iter, parare profectum, se comparare ad iter*; for the next day, in *diem posterum*; for shooting, **sclopetum ad ictum instruere*; = willing, *paratus, promptus ad alqd*; = finished, *perfectus, absolutus*; — money, see *Cash*; (2) *officiosus facilis*; adv. *prompte, promptior parato animo, libenter, libentissimo animo* (of several) *libentissimis animis*. Readiness, n. (1) to be in —, *paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse* (of persons), *sub manibus esse* (of servants, etc., at hand, etc.), *ad manum esse* (of persons and things), in *promptu esse, paratum or præparatum esse, pro manu esse* (of things); the latter, e.g. of money), *suppletur* (to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, *habere paratum, in expedito, in præparatu*; to have money in —, *pecuniam in numerato or pro manu habere*; (2)

animus promptus or paratus, facilitas, officium, studium.

Real, adj. (1) = not fictitious, *reus* (true, e.g. *gloria, laus*), *germanus* (true, e.g. brother); hence = genuine, e.g. *Stoicus, patria*; *solidus* does not denote —, but complete, as e.g. *solida laus curaque*; a — scholar, *vere doctus*; adv. *vere* (verily), *re cerâ, re* (indeed, opp. *nomine*); really? *indecalitane vero?* (honestly), *an tu?* (you don't say so!); to make —, *facere, efficere, perficere* (to cause), *ad effectum adducere or perducere* (to carry out); to be —, in *re esse or positum esse*; (2) in law, *quod ad rem or respectat, ad res pertinet*; a — estate, *solum, solum agri, sedes et solum* (in opp. to movable property), *fundi, agri* (land). Reality, n. *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Yitr.), *res, res vere, rerum* (realities, facts, what really exists, opp. *res fictæ*), *veritas, natura* (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, in *re, in veritate*; to become a —, *fieri, effici, ad effectum adduci*. Realize, v.tr. *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere or perducere, ad rem perducere*; to — one's plans, **consiliorum suorum executionem esse*; not to be able to — a thing, *non parem esse alicui rei exsequenda*; see *Gain, Profit, Realization, n. effectus*.

Ream, n. of paper, **eigintæ scapi* (but *scapus* = 20 sheets only with the ancients).

Reanimate, v.tr. — any one's hope, *ad novam spem alqm excitare or erigere, novam spem alicui ostendere*.

Reap, v.tr. (1) *frumentum metere, agrum demetere*; (2) *ex agro demetere fruges et percipere*; v.intr. *messim paguæ, messim facere, metere, demetere*; prov. as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem jeceris, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros demetere, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare* (Hor.), *sub arbor quam alius consertit legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. = to gain, *fructum capere, percipere, the fruit of, ex alqd re, fructum aleis rei ferre*. Reaper, n. *messor*; —'s wages, **messorum merces*. Reaping-hook, *falx*.

Rear, n. (1) *agmen extremum or norissimum*; the — of the enemy, *hostes norissimi, postrema*; to form the —, *agmen claudere, cogerè*, to attack the —, *postremos adoriri*; (2) see *Behind*.

Rear, v.tr. (1) *se educere, alere*; (2) — up, plant, etc., *educere*; cattle, *pecuniarum facere*; animals generally, *educere, submittere* (for breeding, ad *admissuram*); children, *educare, seldum educere* (men, animals, plants); see *Educate*; (3) fig., *see Exalt, Elevate*; v.intr. (of horses) *eriguntur, erigere pedes priores, tollere se arrectum* 4.

Reason. (1) = cause, *principium, initium, fons* (source, origin), *comb. causa et semen* (e.g. *belli*), *ratio* (as inference, opp. *argumentum, factus*); I cannot comprehend what may be the — of it, *rationem quam habet non satis perspicio*; the matter has a double —, *ejus rei duplex causa est*; to state a —, *causam or rationem asserere, or* (in Cic.) *simply asserere* (e.g. *cur eicidam, asserere possum, firmissimum* [scil. *argumentum*] *asserri videtur*); I have important — for, *non sine gravi causa facio alqd, gravis causa me impellunt ut faciam alqd*; not without a —, *non sine causa, cum causa*; for good —, *justis de causis*; for this —, that, etc., *propterea, quod, etc.*; without any proper —, *nulla ratione, temere*; I say nothing without sufficient —, *nihil timore dico*; there is no —, I have no — to, etc., or why, etc., *non est, nihil est, quod or cur*; non habeo, *nihil habeo, quod or cur, e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, nihil est quod te movet*; I have — to, etc., *est quod, etc.*; I have — to feel ashamed, *est quod me pudeat*; what — has he (to say, etc.)? *quid est quod, etc.*? I have more — to contr. than you, *than to request you, magis est quod tibi contr. quam quod te rogem*; = fact, proof, *argumentum, res* (generally in the plur., opp. *verba*); to argue, contend with —, *argumentis or rebus agere*; see *Cause*; (2) *ratio* (as that which cal. *ratio*, *understanding*), *sanitas* (soundness), *intellectus*.

*scripturam or lectionem recipere; not to —, rejicere, one river — another, by defluere in; (6) to —, take any thing said or done in a certain manner, accipere, excipere, interpretari (to put an interpretation upon it); well, in bonam partem accipere, belle ferre, boni or equi bonique facere, boni considerare; not well, badly, ill, in malam partem accipere; agere, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre, male interpretari; with indulgence, tolerance, in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari, mollius accipere; with thanks, grato animo accipere; indifferently, coolly, aequo animo accipere. Receiver, n. accipiens (opp. dans, tribuens). Receipt, n. receptaculum (any place where things may be deposited or kept), cella, cellula (store-room, cellar), horreum (store-house, barn), apotheca (repository for wine), penus (for keeping provisions), armarium (for clothes), claustrum (for wild beasts), piscina (for fish; also in general = water reservoir), caeca (for birds), carcer (prison). Reception, n. (1) in general, acceptio, or by verbs; (2) receptio, hospitium (in any one's house and at his table), adiut (access to any one), salutatio (greeting), cooptatio (into a body, society, etc.); kind —, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quid quis excipitur or accipitur; to meet with a kind — in any one's house, hospitio alius accipi; good, bad —, bene, male accipi, benigne, male excipi, at, ab alio; honourable —, honorificentissime exceptus est; friendly —, benigno cultu accipi, carum omnibus exceptumque venire.

Recent, adj. recens (what came only recently, of late into existence, fresh, young, opp. antiquus, i.e. what existed in former times), also comb. recens ac novus or novus ac recens (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). Recently, adv. nuper, nunc nuper.

Recess, n. (1) = a moving back, by verbs, as recedere (in general), refluerere (of water that had overflowed the banks), reciprocari (of the tides, opp. accedere); (2) = a withdrawing from public business; see Reire, Retreat, Leisure, Holidays.

Reciprocal, adj. mutuus (reciprocus is no classical term). Reciprocity, n. *ratio mutua; see Mutual.

Recital, n., by verbs. Recite, v.tr. (1) see Repeat; (2) pronunciare (in general, to speak out, utter any thing), recitare (with the proper accent, etc.); — any thing with the same words, eisdem verbis aliquid reddere; mechanically, aliquid decantare; when a speech, etc., is read from papers, legere (in general, more particularly to call over names, etc.), recitare. Recitation, n. lectio, recitatio. Reciter, n. lector (post-Aug.), recitator. Recitation, n. *recitatio notis signisque composita, *epistolatum recitatio tibi succinente.

Reckless, adj., by care, e.g. negligens with acc. of the thing respecting which we are —; however the context only can guide us in rendering this word properly. Recklessness, n. imprudentia, suavia, negligentia (see Carelessness), or by verbs.

Reckon, v.tr. computare, computare rationem rei. Reckoning, n. ratio, computatio, the art of —, arithmetica, computatio; a small —, ratiuncula; to form a —, rationem habere rei, estimare rem, rationem intrare; to give in or render a —, rationem reddere; to look into a —, cognoscere; to investigate a —, alius rationes excolere; the — is right, ratio convenit; to pay a —, nomen absolute; to require —, exigere; by my —, mea opinione. To reckon (place or number) amongst, ducere in (abl.), numerare inter, ascribere in numerum; to be reckoned, esse in numero, venire in numerum; to reckon or account as, ducere, habere aliquid (sc. amicum, etc.); — as a fault, ducere, ponere aliquid in vitis, as praise, sibi aliquid laudi ducere, for nothing, pro nihilo; — high, small, etc., magni, parvi estimare; to reckon on (some thing or person), sperare fore ut, expectare aliquid; — by the Olympiads, etc., *spatia omnis temporis

Olympiadum numero finire; to bring any one to a reckoning, rationem alicui inferre; to run your pen through —, alicui rationes conturbare; to find your — in, quantum facere in re; to reckon without your host, frustra secum rationes deputare; you may reckon on me, tibi non deo. To reckon or reason, v.intr. ratiocinari; a species of reckoning or reasoning, *ratiocinandi ars; a reckoner, or bookkeeper, ratiocinator, a ratiocinator alius esse; a reckoning or account book, rationes, codex accepti et expensi; to form or open a —, rationes instituire; to enter into a —, in rationes inferre; a day of reckoning, dies rationis reddenda; an error in reckoning, mendum. See Account.

Reclaim, v.tr. repetere (by request), reponere (imperatively), exigere (to collect money that is owing, e.g. credita, any thing lent); (2) fig. = to call back from error, vice, etc., aliquid revocare ad virtutem (a perditam luxuriam, etc.), aliquid ad officium reducere. Reclamation, n. (1) see Recovery; (2) the act of reclaiming any thing, repetitio (Jct.).

Recline, v.tr., — the head upon the elbow, uti or inniti cubito, inniti in cubitum (Plaut. calls it jestingly columnam mento suo suffulere); v.intr. se applicare, on any thing, ad aliquid, anniti ad aliquid; see Lean.

Recognise, v.tr. (1) agnoscere, recognoscere (to make the acquaintance of any one a second time); to — any one by any thing, noscitur e aliquid aliquid re (e.g. facie, voce; but not by agnoscere ex aliquid re, which would mean "I can see, perceive from—"); (2) = to acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (in general), appellare aliquid with acc. of the title (to declare any one), probare, comprobare (to approve); to — any one as one's son, agnoscere aliquid filium; — no longer as one's father, son, abdicare aliquid patrem, aliquid filium; — as king, regem appellare aliquid, aliquid parere (to obey); — any one no longer as king, detestare aliquid imperium; not to — as judge, aliquid judicem recusare. Recognition, n. (1) in general, see Recognise; (2) comprobatio.

Recoil, v.intr. (1) repercuti, resiliere (lit. and fig., of persons and things), resultare (of things), recedere; (2) refugere, — at, refugere et reformidare aliquid.

Recollect, v.tr. meminisse, commeminisse, reminisci, recordari (mem., μνησθαι, = to have still in remembrance; remin., ἀναμνησκειν, = to try to recall to mind any thing that may accidentally have escaped the memory; record., ἐνθυμίσθαι, = to think again of any thing with sympathy of heart, to bear in mind, always to remember; mem. and rec. with gen., acc., and with de; remin. only with gen. and acc.; mem. almost always used with the present inf., and very seldom with the perf. inf.), comb. reminisci et recordari, or we may express "to —" by memoriam alius rei tenere or habere, memorem or haud inmemorem esse alius rei (all = meminisse), memoriam alius rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoria repetere aliquid, subitum animus alius rei memoria, aliquid mihi redit in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem aliquid, alius rei, de aliquid re (all = reminisci); to — any thing quite well, commeminisse with gen.; I cannot — it, memoria aliquid excessit, elapsum est, e memoria aliquid mihi exiit, exiit, ex animo aliquid effluxit, fugit or refugit aliquid meam memoriam; I won't — it (purposely), nullam alius rei adhibere memoriam; see Recall, Remember; to — one's self, se colligere, animum colligere (fig.), see Collect. Recollection, n. memoria (memory, and remembrance), recordatio (the act), comb. recordatio et memoria, memoria ac recordatio; a faint —, recordatio non satis explicita; to bring to one's —, in memoriam redigere, reducere, recitare.

Remembrace, v.tr. de integro instaurare (to set on foot again), integrare, redintegrare (to begin afresh), renovare (to renew), iterare (to begin a second time), repetere (to repeat, after an inter-

ruption has taken place); to — the war, *bellum eorum de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare* or *renovare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (to rise again, of a conquered tribe, but without implying a rebellious movement).

Recommend, v.tr. *commendare*; any one (by voting for him, at an election, etc.), *alci suffragari*; as much as possible, *de meliore nota commendare* alqm; urgently, strongly, *etiam atque etiam* or *magis* or *valde commendare*; warmly, *permanenter commendare, intime commendare*; any one (in a letter) very warmly, *ad alqm de algo scribere diligentissime*; allow me to — him to you, by *commendatum sibi alqm habere*; to — one's self, *gratum esse, placere, probari* (all of persons and things), to any one, *alci*; by, *se commendare alqre* (of persons), *commendari alqd re* (of things); readily, itself, *suapte natura gratum esse*; to try to — one's self with any one, *querere sibi apud alqm recommendationem* (to try to get a —). **Recommend**, ng, adj. *gratus, gratus* (making popular), *placens*; to have something —, that recommends him, *se commendare* (of persons, e.g. in his outward appearance, *habitu aspectuque*), *placere alci* (of things); to have something very —, *multum gratia* or *commendationis habere*; nothing —, *nulla re commendari* or *placere*. **Recommendable**, adj. *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis*. **Recommender**, n. *commendans* (male or female), *commendator* (male), *commendatrix* (female). **Recommendation**, n. *commendatio, suasio* (advising, e.g. *legis*), *suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give any one a — to any one, *alqm commendare alci, ad alqm de algo scribere*; to have a — (in letters), *litteras commendationis habere ad alqm*; his — is of great use to me with . . ., *maximo usui mihi est alci commendatio apud alqm*; to receive a warm — from any one to any one, *magis* or *diligentissime ad alqm commendari alci*; modesty is the best — for (in) a youth, *prima commendatio proficietur adolescenti a modestia*; strong, principal ground, reason for —, *firmamentum* (Cic.); to give any one a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per litteras*. **Recommendatory**, adj., a — speech, *oratio commendatitia* (Cic.), *suavis* (as advising any thing, Cic.); see before.

Recompense, n. *compensatio*, see **Reward**. **Recompense**, v.tr. *compensare*.

Reconcile, v.tr. (1) *placare* (by reconciliatory means). In general, e.g. *numen divinum scelere violentum precibus, iram deorum, hostes reipublicae*, *expiare* (any thing polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manus*), *mitigare, lenire* (to appease, e.g. *tibi auctor suia, ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconcilies aut mitiges*); any one who feels himself offended by any one, *animus alci in alqm offensorem recolligere*; a person with any one, *placare alqm alci* or *in alqm, alqm cum alqm* or *alqm* or *alci animus alci* *reconciliare* or *reducere* or *resistere in gratiam*, also *alqm in alci gratiam reconciliare* or *resistere, alqm in concordiam* or *gratiam alci redigere* (Com.); enemies together, *inimicos in gratiam reconciliare, componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Com.); one's self with, to any one, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm* or *alci animus* or *alci gratiam*, in *gratiam cum alqm* *reducere* or *reverti*; sincerely, *bona fide cum alqm in gratiam redire*; only apparently, *simulare reconciliatum alci*; (2) — to make congruous, by *convenire alci rei* or *cum alqd re* (to agree with), *cadere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to suit, fit); fig., of things, to be — together, *congruere, congruenter esse alci rei, aptum cum alci rei, non alienum esse ad alqd re*; not to be —, *alci rei contrarium esse* or *adversari, ab alqd re abhorre* or *alienum esse*; often also by *est* and *non est*, both with gen., e.g. *sapientie non est, sapientia non est*. **Reconciler**, n. *reconciliator, gratia* (e.g. *reconciliator populi*). **Reconciliation**, n. *placens* (in general), *reconciliatio* *concordia* or *gratia*, *gratia reconciliata* (restoring mutual friendship), *restitutio in gratiam* (e.g. *cum inimici*);

a feigned —, *facta reconciliata gratia*; to shake hands with any one as a sign of —, *alci dextram reconciliata gratia; plgnus offerre*; (2) see **Atone**; (3) — agreement of things; seemingly opposite, by verbs. **Reconciliatory**, adj. *placabilis*; a — spirit, *ingenium placabile*; to show one's self —, *placabilem inimicis se praebere, se praeferre*. **Recondite**, adj. *reconditus*; see **Secret**, **Hidden**, **Profound**.

Reconnoitre, v.tr., — a locality, etc., *cognoscere situm alci loci, cognoscere qualis sitnatura alci loci* (but *cognoscere* or *recognoscere alqd* could not be used in this sense), *situm alci loci tiseri* (to inspect a locality), *naturam alci loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alci loci perspiculari* (to explore), *tiseri alqd* (in general, to inspect any thing, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (to spy out, e.g. *itneca hostium*); to cause a locality to be —, *qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscant mittere*. **Reconnoitring**, n., by verbs.

Reconquer, v.tr. *recipere, recuperare*. **Record**, v.tr. (1) see **Recollect**, **Remember**; (2) *litteris consignare* or *mandare*. **Record**, n. *litterae, memoria alci rei, auctoritas*; see **Document**. **Recorder**, n. (1) *qui scriptura persequitur alqd*; (2) an office, *scriba senatus*.

Recount, v.tr. *referre* (in the poets, *renarrare*).

Recourse, n., to have — to any one or to any thing, *fugere* or *confugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere* *ad alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei per fugio uti* (fig., e.g. *aquarum*), *decurrere ad alqm* or *alqd*.

Recover, v.tr. (1) *recipere* (e.g. *res amissas*), *recuperare* (e.g. *amissa*); (2) see **Cure**, **Restore**; (3) see **Revive**; (4) *reducere, pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd re*; see **Indemnity**; v.intr. (1) *convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere* or *recuperare, restitui in sanitatem* (*reconvalescere* is no Latin term at all); to — from illness, *convalescere* *e morbo*, *morbum* (e.g. *quartanam*) *passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare, recreari* or *a morbo, eradere e morbo* (to rally), *sanum fieri e morbo*; from a long and very dangerous illness, *ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi recreari*; from a wound, *de vulnere convalescere*; speedily, directly, *extemplo convalescere*; he had no great hopes to —, *exiguu cum speti aiebat animam*; any one begins to —, *melius alci fit*; (2) in general, — to regain a former condition, *se* or *animum colligere*, *se* or *animum recipere* with and without *ex* (a) *pacore*, *se recreare ex timore*, *respirare a metu, respirare et se recipere* (from fright), *se* or *animum erigere* (from a depending state of mind), *a morbo recreari*, (*e morbo*) *convalescere, ex morbo restitui, salubriorem esse incipere* (from an illness, the first three all of man himself, the last of man's body), *cirre, auctoritatem, opes recuperare, pristinum fortunam reparare* (to regain influence, etc.), *lacturam rei familiaris rescare, restituere, lacunam rei familiaris explere* (to — from poverty), *se emergere, emergere, from, ex alqd re* (to emerge from below, e.g. *incommoda caetudine, aera alieno*); (3) in law, see before. **Recovery**, n. (1) in general, *recuperatio*; (2) *sanitas restituta, caetudo confirmata*, also simply *salus, sanitas agri* (*contalientia* is not classical); to have, entertain no hopes for any one's —, *alqm* or *alci salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt, a medicis desertus* or *relictus est* (he has been given up); there appears a hope for his —, *spes ostenditur sanitatis*; to announce to any one his speedy —, *dicere alci fore ut brevi convalescat*; (3) in law, *compensatio*.

Recreation, n. *respiratio* (the taking one's breath); then —, out-door exercise, *refectio, recreatio* (refreshing one's self; the latter, e.g. of one who is convalescent), *requies* (rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), *animi remissio, relaxatio, requies*; of mind and body, *requies animi et corporis*; proper —, *honestae remissionis* (Aul. Gell.); for —, *animi (relaxandi) causa luxandi levandique animi gratia*; to seek — after

fatiguing work, *requiem quareis ex magnis occupationibus*; to allow one's self a few moments' —, *aliquantulum sibi parere*; see *Refresh*.

Recruit, v.tr. (1) *recrere, reficere*; — one's flesh, in *corpus ire or abire, corpus facere* (to grow stout); (2) to — the army, *supplere, explicere supplementum, delectibus supplere, supplementum scribere alci, reficere*; — the diminished number of troops, *diminutas copias redintegrare*; v.intr. (1) see *Refresh*, *Recover*; (2) *scribere or legere milites in supplementum*, also simply *scribere or conscribere milites, delectum habere*. **Recruit**, n. *novus miles* (in general), *tiro, miles tiro* (not divided, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, *militēs tirores, milites in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (reserve); a recruiting officer, *conquisitor*; place for —, *locus ubi milites comparantur*. **Recruiting**, n. *conquisitio*; to stay in a town for —, *esse or versari in aliqua urbe ad milites comparandos*.

Rectangular, adj. *orthogonius* (*ὀρθογώνιος*), in pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis angulis* (for *rectangulus* we have no authority in any ancient writer).

Rectification, n. *cor rectio, emendatio*. **Rectify**, v.tr. (1) *corrigere* (to make amends, e.g. *errorem puniendo*), *emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing, etc., e.g. *alcijs scripta*, whilst *corr.* would mean to — the words or ideas of the author), *certius alqd afferre in alqd re* (to define, etc. more accurately, as regards the facts contained in a book, e.g. *in rebus*); (2) in liquids, *deliquare* (to strain), *percolare* (by filtering), *defecare* (refine), *despumare* (take off the scum).

Rectilinear, adj. *directus*.

Rectitude, n. *simplicitas, ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus, animi candor*.

Rector, n., of a grammar-school or college, **scholarum, gymnasijs, academij*; to be — of, etc., *praesse, praefectum esse alci rei*; see *Pastor*; —ship, of a school, etc., **munus rectoris, *rectoris vices*; see *Ministry*.

Recurrent, adj. by *reclinare, ac reclinare*.

Red, adj. *ruber* (blood-red), *rufus* (light red, Auburn), *rutilus* (fire-red), *rubicundus* (ruddy), *rubidus* (dark red), *sulcus* (tawny), *cerinus* (of the colour of a stag), *coccinus* (scarlet), *roseus* (rosy-coloured), *subrufus, subrubundus, rubicundus* (somewhat red); — in countenance, *rubicundus, rubicundo ore, rubilla facie* (from nature, from much drinking), *puodore or rubore suffusus* (from shame or modesty); — hair, *capillus rufus or rutilus, comae rufae or rutilae*; he who has — hair, *rufus, capillo rutilo or capite rutilo*; the — sea, *mare rubrum* (by the Greeks *Erythraeum*); to become —, *rubescere, rubescere*; to make —, *rufare, rutilum reddere, fucare* (purple red), *cocco tingere* (to dye scarlet); to make black hair red, e *hipro rutilum capillum reddere*; to make — or cause to blush, *alci ruborem afferre or elicere*; to be —, *rubere*; red-cheeked, *genis rubentibus esse*; a — beard, *barba rutila, ahenobarbus*; reddening, or reddish, *rubens, subruber, subrufus*. See *Blush*, *Purple*, *Yellow*. **Redness**, n. *rubor, pudor* (blushing).

Redeem, v.tr. *redimere, redimere pecuniā or pretio*; — out of slavery, *redimere a servitute*; any one with one's own blood, *sanguine suo redimere alqm* (e.g. from death, ab *Acheronte*, *Nep.*); to — a prisoner, *redimere captivum ab hostibus*; a pledge, *repingere quod pignori datum est* (Jct.). **Redeemer**, n. *liberator, vindex*, from any thing, *alci rei* (delivered), *redemptor* (by ransom); in later writers fig. by one's own blood, as *mundi redemptor* (the — of the world, *Christus*); *creator* (who saves us); *Christi* our —, **Christus vindex periculi nostri*; see *Saviour*. **Redemption**, n. (1) *redemptio* (e.g. *puella*), *liberatio* (deliverance); (2) in theology, *salus* (salvation); our — through *Christi*, **salus dicimur missa*.

Redoubt, n. *castellum*; to construct a —, *ad extremas fortis castella constitutere ibique tormenta collocare*.

Redress, v.tr., grievances, by *res adversas una praesenti remedio est, or by mediis* (lit. and ll., e.g. *tri frumentariae, consulere* (to know what to do in a matter), *providere*, or comb. *providere et consulere, occurrere* (to meet, e.g. an evil), *expedire* (e.g. *rem frumentarium, subvenire* (to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*), *auxilium reperire* or *remedium invenire alci rei*. **Redress**, n. *medicatio* (both lit. and fig., e.g. *reperire medicinam alci rei*).

Reduce, v.tr. (1) = to bring to any state, to — to order, in *integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); — a man to poverty, *alqm ad inopiam reducere*; — a state to distress, *rempublicam in mala praecipitare*; — a substance to powder, *alqm in pulverem reducere*; — to ashes, *incendio delere* (a house, town, etc.), *incendiis vastare* (e.g. *omnia*); — a sum to fractions, **numerum plenum atque integrum in numerum fructum* (or *fracturam*) *convertere*; — one to despair, *alqm ad desperationem adducere* or *reducere*; (2) = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., *minuere, imminuere* (in general); — the price of, *pretium alcijs rei minuere* or *imminuere* (e.g. *pretium frumenti usque ad ternos nummos*) or *legare* (e.g. *annonam*); from 60,000 they had been — to 5,000 men, able to bear arms, *ex hominibus milibus LX ad D, qui arma ferre possent, reducti erant*; to be — almost to nothing, *pene ad nullum reducere numerum*; (3) — to rules, *ad artem et ad praecipta revocare* (e.g. *linguam*). **Reduction**, n. by verbs.

Redundant, adj., **Redundancy**, n., see *Abundance*, *Superfluity*.

Reecho, v.intr. *resonare, vocem reddere* or *re-mittere, vocem respondere*.

Reed, n. (1) *carex* (sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (—, cane, the thicker part of the plant), *canna* (small —), *calamus* (the thinner part); of a —, or reed, *arundinaceus, canneus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; thicker of —, *arundinetum, cannetum*; a — bird, — bunting, **emberiza schenckius* (L.); (2) = musical pipe (anciently made of —), *arundo* (*fistula*, a shepherd's pipe, composed of from 2 to 7 — pipes put together).

Reef, n. (1) *see Rack*; (2) = portion of a sail, *furca*. **Reef**, v.tr. *vela subducere*.

Reel, n. *rhombus* (winder). **Reel**, v.tr. *glomerare, conglomerare*; v.intr. *titubare* (like a drunken man, like one dizzy or sleepy); through being drunk, *vacillare ex vino, vino gravens esse, crapula plenum esse*; with joy, *laetitia* or *gaudio exultare*, *laetitia* so *efferre*, *laetum esse omnibus letitia, nimio gaudio pene desipere*. **Reeling**, n. *titubatio*.

Reestablish, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*. **Reestablishment**, n. *restitutio, refectio*.

Refectory, n. *convicinium*.

Refer, v.tr. (1) to direct, etc. any one or any thing to another person, *alqm or alqd delegare ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *rem ad senatum*; any one to a work, *alqm ad volumen*), *referre ad alqm* (e.g. *ad auctores, Plin.* and *Quint.*), *reoccare alqm ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *alqm ad Graecorum poetarum fabulas, alqm ad philosophos*), *referre* or *remittere alqd ad alqm* (e.g. *causam ad senatum*); (2) fig. (a) to — any thing to a thing, *referre ad alqd, trahere in or ad alqd* (to ascribe); any thing to another matter, *alqd ad aliam rem transferre*; every thing to sensual pleasure, *omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre*; to one's self, *alqd sibi dictum putare* (e.g. *hoc illis dictum est qui, etc.*, *Phaedr.*); v.intr., to any one or to any thing, *referre ad alqd* (intended), *pertinere, referri ad alqd* (really); it — to this, that, etc., *hoc co spectabat, ut, etc.*; it — to those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est qui, etc.*; — a speech, sermon, etc., to any one, oratione designatur *alqm*; (b) — to appeal to any one, *prooccare ad alqm, appellare alqm* and *alqd* (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), *alqm testari, alqm testem citare* (to — to any one as a witness), *delegare, referre alqm ad alqd* (for better information), *afferre alqd* (to — to, as a

proof), *aleis rei excusationem afferre*; *aleis rei excusatione uti* (to — to any thing, as an excuse for, etc.). Reference, *n.* *arbitrator, disceptator*; see *Arbitrator*. Reference, *n.* (1) to any one, by verbs; (2) allusion to books, persons, etc., *monstratio, demonstratio*; see *Quotation*; (3) = relation, by *ratio*; to have — to, *pertinere, referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqd re*; in — to, etc., = in respect of, etc., as regards, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi scripsit dabat*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatum*, Cic.); *nulla (species) ad rationem sollicitumque praestantior*, Cic.; *mentis ad omnia excelsitas*, Cic.; or by *de* with *abl.* (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *de argento somnium*, Ter.; *de morte si res in suspicionem venit*, Cus.; *recte non credis de numero militum*, Cic.), or by *ab* with *abl.* (e.g. *aihi entis tibi adolescentis neque a natura, neque a doctrina deesse sentio*, Cic.); in — to what you said, namely, that, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod* (e.g. *quod iterum meorum ratio te nonnullum in dubitationem videtur adducere, visumne me sis in provincia, ea res sic se habet*, Cic.; also in Liv.); in — to or as regards myself, *quod attinet ad me, de me, a me, per me*; I said so in — to this point, *illud spectans or respiciens hoc dixi*.

Refine, *v.tr.* *purigare* (to purify), *polire*, *expolire* (to smooth, hence fig. to polish, e.g. *artes*), *excolere* (lit. to cultivate, e.g. *vineas, rura*; hence fig. to develop, e.g. *vitam per artes, victum hominum*); *a* — education, *politor humanitas*. *Refinement*, *n.* (1) as act, *expositio*, or by verbs; (2) as condition, e.g. of education, manners, etc. *cultior humanitas*.

Reflect, *v.tr.* *reficere*; — the rays of light, *radios reficere, radios repercutere, radios regerere* (in optics); *v.intr.* (1) see before; (2) of the mind, to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd or de alqd re* (to dwell on), *commentari alqd or de alqd re* (to think over in private); to — upon, *recogitare de alqd re* (again), *aleis rei reminisci, memoriam aleis rei repetere or revocare* (of what we did not think before); — with delight, *aleis recordatione frui*; — with a grateful heart, *grata memoria alqd prosequi*; — upon what is past, *spatium praeteriti temporis respicere, animam ad praeterita retorquere* (Sen.); see *Allude*, *Censure*; to — upon one's self, *descendere in se, se excolere* (to examine one's self); *ad sapientem recerti* (to come to one's right senses again), *morem suum mutare, in eam redire, se corrigere* (to alter). *Reflection*, *n.* *commentatio* (upon any thing, *aleis rei*, as act), *cogitatio* (thought).

Reform, *v.tr.* (1) *immutare, novare*; see *Transform*, *Correct*; *v.intr.*, see *Alter*; the reformed church, by *Calvini doctrinam amplectens*, **Calviniana legis studiosus*. *Reform*, *n.* *transfiguratio, immutatio, correctio et emendatio aleis rei*. *Reformer*, *n.* in general, *emendator, corrector et emendator aleis rei*; (2) in the church, **disciplina Christianae corrector et emendator* (reformer is no Latin term). *Reformation*, *n.* (of the church) **disciplina Christianae correctio et emendatio*, **sacra in melius restituta* (reformation cannot be used in this sense); history of —, **historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum* (as a description of it), **res Christianae in melius restitutae* (as a fact); the work of —, **opus disciplinae Christianae corrigendae et emendandae*.

Refract, *v.tr.*, by *radii infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. *Refraction*, *n.* **refractio radiorum*. *Refractory*, *adj.* *contumax* (contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (of soldiers; both *refractorius* and *prae fractus* are foreign to good Latin prose). *Refractoriness*, *n.* *contumacia, detrecta militis*.

Refrain, *v.tr.* — from tears, *lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrymis*; — from laughter, *risum tenere or continere*.

Refresh, *v.tr.* *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare, reficere* (to revive, to renew one's physical strength), *comb.* *reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere*; — any one by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — one's self, *animum reparare, relaxare, integrare* (in general), *corpus reficere, membra recreare, corpus curare* (the body, by food and rest, Curt.), with any thing, *alqd re refici or vires reficere* (the body with meat and drink, etc.), *alqd re corpus curare* (e.g. *cibo somnare*), *alqd re delectari* (both physically, with food, and by some intellectual enjoyment), *alqd re recreari* (mentally, e.g. *litteris*), *corpus (corpora) firmare alqd re* (e.g. *cibo, cibo et potione*); by smelling at any thing, *odorem totis viribus trahere*; by mental recreation, *animo relaxari, animi remissionem querere*. *Refreshing*, *adj.* *reficiens, recreans, suavis, dulcis* (suav. more particularly as regards the smell; *dulc.* of the taste; but both *suav.* and *dulc.* frequently used the one for the other, and in general of any thing that affects the senses); *adv.* *suaviter, dulciter*. *Refreshment*, *n.* (1) *refectio* (as act, post-Aug.); *recreatio* only = reestablishing; renewing; and in Plin. *recr.* *ab aegritudine* = recovery), *id quod corpus reficit* (what — the body, any thing), *delectatio* (delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind), *refrigeratio* (cooling); (2) —, *potio nivata* (cold beverages); to partake of some —, **cibum quo corpus recreatur sumere, *caldam sumere* (something warm); a house for —, *taberna decersoria*.

Refuge, *n.* *perjugium* (in general, any thing that affords protection from danger, or relief in difficulties, any place, thing, or person), *refugium* (a secret and remote place, to shelter us from danger), *asylum* (ἀσυλον, an asylum for every body, generally a sacred grove or temple), *receptus* (a place of retreat), *receptaculum* (a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus* (lit. harbour; hence fig. = any place of shelter), *comb.* *portus et perjugium, praesidium* (for persons in needy circumstances), *comb.* *perjugium et praesidium salutis, respectus* (that which we consider as a — help); to seek a — at a place, *fugere or confugere or perfugere ad or in alqm locum*; also *loco perfugio uti*; to have a —, *perjugium or receptum habere*; I have n —, *habeo quo ad salutem fugiam, portus nobis paratus est et perfugium* (but *palet mihi effugium*, Liv. = I have a way left open for escape); if they should have no other —, *si nullus aliis sit respectus*; to find a — with any one, *alci est apud alqm perjugium*; in any one, *in alqo alci est perjugium*; to afford a —, *perjugium praebere, refugium dare*; any thing affords a — in adversity, *alqd rebus adversis perjugium praebet*; to out-off every —, *omnium rerum respectum alci abscindere or adimere, excludere alqm a portu et perfugio*; one's last —, *ultimum alci perjugium claudere*; he is my —, *in eo spes mea sita est*; one —, one last hope was only left for S. Roscius, your mercy, *unum perjugium, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio, bonitas vestra*. *Refugee*, *n.* *fugitivus*; see *Fugitive*.

Refund, *v.tr.* *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*), *solvere, dissolvere* (e.g. *n debet, numerum*); — a sum of money lent, *as alienum*, *rescribere* (to pay money by bill).

Refuse, *v.tr.* *negare*; see *Deny*. *Refusal*, *n.*; by the verbs *negare, abnuere, recusare*, absolute or with *de alqd re* (e.g. *de pace*); see *Denial*, *Decline*.

Refute, *v.tr.* *refellere* (any one's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), *comb.* *refellere et redarguere, convincere* (to convince any one that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of any thing, e.g. *errores*), *pervincere* (to prove, by insensible arguments the contrary of an assertion, a person or thing, e.g. *crimina, revicta rebus, verba confutare nihil utilius*, Liv.); *confutare* (to talk over, to allay, silence, and only in this sense = to — a person or thing, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*);

Reign, *v.* *regnare* (as a king), *imperium tenere*, *imperare*, *imperium alicuius terrae obtinere*; = over the whole world, *omnium terrarum dominum esse*; — any one, *imperium* or *dominationem habere* in aliquid; *dominari in aliquo*; fig. = to be first or chief, *principem esse*; *Aeschylus regis in the stage*, *Aeschylus princeps vel potius solus est in tragædia*; *dominari* (e.g. *ubi libido dominatur, fortuna in omni re dominatur*). See **Rule**.

Reimburse, *v.tr.*, see **Indemnify**, **Refund**. **Reimbursement**, *n.*, see **Indemnity**.

Rein, *n.* (1) *habena, lorum* (bridle), *frenum* (plur. *freni* and *frena* bridle; bit); to pull the —s, *habenam adducere* (lit. and fig.); to let loose the —, *habenam remittere* (lit. and fig.); to take hold of the —, *frenos adhibere*; to take the — of government, *clavum imperii tenere*.

Reindeer, *n.* *reno*.

Reinforce, *v.tr.* *amplificare* (to cause to be of greater extent; strength, e.g. a town), *augere* (to increase, e.g. an army); to — the garrison in a town, *praesidia urbis copiis firmare*; to — one's army (of the commander), *maiores vias armare*, *novis copiis se revocare* (after the army had been reduced in number). **Reinforcement**, *n.* *incrementum* (increase in general), *supplementum, nova copiae* (new forces), *auxilia* (allies), *subsidium* (reserve); somebody receives —, *copia alicui augetur, subsidium alicui mittitur*.

Reiterate, *v.tr.*, see **Repeat**.

Reject, *v.tr.* *rejicere, improbare, reprobare* (the two foregoing = to disapprove), *repudiare* (to repudiate), *respuere* (to spit out), *spernere, aspernari* (to throw away, *asp.* implies disdain), *contemnere* (not to consider worth having); to — entirely, *omnino non probare, funditus repudiare, funditus evertre, tollere* (the foregoing two = completely to overthrow, annihilate); to — a judge (of the defendant), *judicem rejicere*; a law, *legem suffragiis repudiare* (different from *legem abrogare*, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, *conditionem repudiare* or *respuere*; a verdict, *judicium improbare*; an advice, *consilium improbare* or *reprobare* or *repudiare*; an opinion, *sententiam aspernari* or *contemnere*. **Rejection**, *n.* *rejectione* (e.g. *judicium*); *improbatio, repudiatio*.

Rejoice, *v.intr.* *gaudere* (to be glad), *lætari* (to be merry), *gestire* (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), *subridere* (to smile as a sign of joy); to — at any thing, *gaudere, lætari aliquid re, in aliquid re* (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple acc. only with a neuter pron.), *delectari aliquid re*; very much, *gaudere vehementer, lætari*; very much at, *magnam lætitiā voluptatemque capere* (or *percipere*) *ex aliquid re, magna lætitiā mihi est aliquid, aliquid re gaudium exultare* (to jump with joy); with any one, *unā gaudere, gaudere alicui gaudere* (more poetic, Ter., and Cat. in Cic.); = to Glad. **Rejoice**, *v.tr.* *lilarare, exilarare, hilarem facere* (to cheer up), *lætificare, lætitiā afferre, lætitiā et voluptatē afferre, lætitiā alicui afferre* or *offerre* (to fill with joy). **Rejoicing**, *n.* *clia* (jocundissima, vita voluptuosa omnium varietate conferta, voluptas, delectatio).

Rejoin, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *contra respondere alicui*. **Rejoinder**, *n.* *quæ alicui contra respondit*.

Relapse, *v.intr.* *recidere* (in general, also fig., both of persons relapsing into a fever, e.g. into illness, etc., and of crisis, etc., which fall back upon any one, in being turned away, as it were, from somebody else); to — into, *recidere in aliquid* (e.g. into former slavery); lest you should —, *ne febris recidat*. **Relapse**, *n.* *febris recidiva*, also merely *recidiva* (Cels.); to have a —, *in eundem morbum recidere*; — violent —, *in graviores morbum recidere*; to be afraid of —, *recidivam timere*.

Relate, *v.tr.* (1) = to tell in detail, *narrare alicui aliquid de aliquid re, referre*; see **Narrate**; (2) = to regard, speculate, reflect (impr., e.g. *med non*

refert, it does not relate to me), *ad rem esse*. **Related** = connected by birth, marriage, &c., *propinquus alicui, necessarius, cognatus, ugnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis, consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus* (near by blood); *non alienus sanguine alicui*; to be —, *propinquum alicui esse, etc.* **Relation**, *n.* (1) = affinity, see the word; (2) — or relatives, persons connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., *propinqui, generi et proximi, necessarii*; comb. *propinqui et necessarii, propinqui et cognati, propinqui et affines, cognati atque affines, alio cognato, necessitudo*; a near —, *alii propinquus* or *propinquus cognatione conjunctus*; a distant —, *longinquus cognatione aliquid contingens*.

Relax, *v.tr.* (1) *laxare, remittere* (e.g. a bow-string, the reins); = to make less severe, *cancellare* (e.g. *paullum* or *paullulum de jure suo cancellare* or *decidere, nulla de jure suo cedere*), *permittere*; (2) in medicine, see **Open**; *v.intr.* = to remit in close attention, *respirare* (to take breath), *se remittere, remitti, animum remittere* or *relaxare, requiescere curamque animi remittere* (after hard work), *aliquid remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); — for a little while, *aliquid intermittere*; in any thing, *desistere aliquid re* or *de aliquid re* (e.g. *incepto*); in a contest, *de contentione*; not to — in what one is doing, *non desistere* with infinit. (e.g. *rogare*). **Relaxation**, *n.* (1) *solutio, resolutio* (principally of parts of the body); (2) see **Mitigation** (of the law, etc.); (3) = remission of application, *aberratio* (a do'ore, a molestiis (relief from pain or any thing troublesome), *animi relaxation, remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (amusement, with a view to keep away unpleasant thoughts); *oblectamentum* (any thing to amuse one's self with or to while away the time).

Relay, *n.*, in the context *jumenta forum*, *n.*; to take, order — of horses, *et jumenta alena sua addere*.

Release, *v.tr.* (1) any one, *dimittere aliquid* (in general, to let any one go, as soldiers and other persons, e.g. *captivum sine pretio, libertatem alicui dare, largiri* (to set any one at liberty), *manu mittere aliquid* (to liberate, e.g. a slave), *emancipare* (to emancipate, to free any one from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere* or *missum facere aliquid, missionem alicui dare, exauctorare* (to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vinculis exsoltere, e custodia emittere* (from prison, a state-prisoner); not to — any one, *aliquid retinere* (lit., to retain), *aliquid non dimittere* (ut., to refuse to liberate; fig., not to let go, e.g. in a conversation); to — any one from any thing, *solvere aliquid aliquid re* (e.g. from service, militia), *liberare aliquid aliquid re* (e.g. *servitutē*); (2) = to free from obligation, *solvere, exsoltere, liberare aliquid re*; *remittere, condonare alicui aliquid, gratiam alicui rei facere alicui* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *grat. fac.* in Sall.). **Release**, *n.* *remissio*.

Relent, *v.intr.* *molliri, mitigari, leniri, se molliri* (or *mitigari* or *morari*) *pat.*.

Relics, *n. reliquæ*. **Relict**, *n.* *quæ alicui superstrata est*; see **Widow**.

Relief, *n.* fig. *levatio, allevatio* (the — given), *levamen, levamentum, allevamentum* (the — which one gets), *levamenentum* (any thing calculated to soothe, e.g. vice), *lazamentum* (relaxation), *remissio* (diminution of taxes, onerum), *beneficium* (= in money); to grant, obtain —, *habere levationem alicui rei* (e.g. *exiguitudinem*), *levationi* or *levamento alicui rei*; to seek — for anything, *levationem invenire alicui rei* (e.g. *doloribus*); — of a sentence, see **Relieve**, below; high —, *alta relievo, clypeon, in alto clypeo* (sculpture, as image), *sculptura clypeo* (the graving, cut ring). **Relieve**, *v.tr.* *exonerare* (to exonerate, ease), *levare, allevare* (fig., to ease), *sublevaré* (fig., both to mitigate and to support), *laxare* (fig., to relax, soften), *expedire, explicare* (to use expediently, e.g. in business, matter), *minuere, deminueré* (to lessen, e.g. taxes, onera), *subtrahere* (to subtract, e.g. necessitates); to — a sentinel, *revocare* (to recall, e.g. *vigiliis, militibus ab operibus*);

deducere (e.g. milites ab opere; the guard, *prædialia*); to be — (of sentinels), *vices stationum permutare*; the sentinels were —, *succedunt alii in stationem aliorum*.

Religion, *n religio* (reverence toward the holy, the sentiment of religion and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients *erga deos*, fear of the gods), *res divine* (divine things), *religiones* (religious usages), *cærimonia*, *cærimoniæ* (prescribed observances), *sacra* (external rites), *lex* (religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); the Christian —, *religio Christiana*; a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum* or *deos*, *religionis contemptor*, *homo negligens deorum*, *religionum omnium contemptor*, *religionum negligens* (inattentive to outer usage), *homo negligens deorum ac religionum*; to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*; to pass to the Roman —, *sacra Romana suscipere*. Religious, adj. *pius* (reverent) *erga Deum*, *sanctus*, *religiosus* (conscientious); — book, *volumen religiosum* (regarding religious forms), **liber in quo de rebus divinis præcipitur*, **liber precationum* (prayer-book); — toleration, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*; — edict, *lex sacris faciundis*; — liberty, **libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas*, **sacra omnia libera*; — peace, *pax de religionibus concordia*; — observances, *ritus*, *religiones*, *cærimonia*; — hatred, *odium quod religionum* or *sacrorum dissensio movet*; — war, *bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum*; — party, e.g. the Christian, *Christianæ legis studiosi*; — founder (author of a religion), *conditor sacri*; — affairs, *res ad religionem* (ad *sacra*) *pertinens*; — controversy, **controversia quæ est de religionibus*; I have —, *est mihi cum aliquo controversia de religionibus*; — system, *ratio*, the Christian, **Christi* or *Christianorum ratio*; — usages, **usus sacrorum*; to observe all —, **omnia quæ ad cultum deorum (D-i) pertinent diligenter tractare*.

Relinquit, *v.tr. relinquare*; see Abandon.

Relish, *n.*, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste, foretaste), *gustus* (but not *presensio*, i.e. foreboding), **supor prævalens* (the taste which prevails, tastes through as it were). *Relish*, *v.tr.*, to — anything (which we are eating), by *jucunde sapere*; *v.intr. jucunde sapere*, *jucunde sapore cose*; see Taste.

Reluctance, *n. renitens* (resistance), *obstinatio*, *persecutio* (obstinate resistance), *odium alius rei*; I have n great — to any thing, *magnum alius rei odium me cepit*; with —, *inritus, animo inrito*. Reluctant, adj., by *renitit*, *obusit*, *contra nitit*, *retractat* (all = to struggle against), *resistat* (repeatedly to offer resistance), *repugnare*, *reluctari* (to wrestle against, e.g. *alci rei precibus*), *tergersari* (to shuffle), *comb. resistat* et *tergersari* (Liv.); to feel — for a long time, *sæpe obstitentem repugnare*; very — and unwilling to do, etc., *diu reluctatus inritusque*; —ly, adv., by *inritus*, *inrite*, *coactus* (forced); very —, *pernititus*; to feel — to write letters, *gratari literas dare*.

Rely, *v.intr. fidere* or *confidere alci* or *alci rei* or *aliqui re* (to trust in), *niti ulqu re* (to depend on); relying upon, *fretus aliqui re*, *nixus aliqui re*, *frox aliqui re* (boldly trusting, e.g. *eâ parte circum*). Reliance, *n.*, see Confidence.

Remain, *v.intr. manere*, *permanere*, *divorare* (to endure), *stare* (to stand or stay); as long as the recollection of Roman affairs shall —, *dum memoria rerum Romanarum munebit*; to — for ages, *durare per secula*; — in life, *in vitâ manere* (or *remanere*), *servari* (to be saved in danger); — in health and uninjured, *solum atque incolumem conservari*; — faithful, *fidus manere*; — in your opinion, *in sententiâ tuâ manere*, *permanere* or *perseverare* (opp. to a *sententiâ deedere*); — unchanged in your custom, *n. consuetudine perseverare*; — your plan, *institutum tuum tenere* (opp.

to a *consuetudine recedere*); — your design or intention, *in proposito perseverare* or *perseverare* (opp. to *declinare* or *degreâ a proposito*); — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *laceri, tacitum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *hæc tu tecum habeto*, *hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*; secretly *hoc audi tecumque habeto*, *hæc tibi in aurea dixerim* (under the rose, in confidence). "It remains" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*, e.g. it — then that nothing can be useful which is immoral, *maneant ergo quod tunc per se id nunquam esse utile*; I — firm, *stat sententiâ, stat mihi, certum est*; to —, = to stay, continue, *manere, durare, morari, commorari*; = to wait for, *alci aduentum exspectare* or *præstolari*; to — all night in the street, *manere inter ricas* (so *inter rias, extra domum*), *pernoctare in publico* (apud *alqm*, at some one's house); the camp in which we remained that night, *castra in quibus hæc nocte mansimus*; — at home, *domi sedere*; — snug, *nidum servare* (to keep in your nest); — in bed, *se continere in lectulo*; you must —, *lecto affirmari esse, e lecto surgere nequire*; — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; to keep —, *in castris consistere*; — a little, *mane paulisper*; to make a person —, *iracundia famulari retinere alqm*; to — = to be left, *manere, reliquum esse, relinqui*, *superesse* (to survive); ex *multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit*, fate allowed only this one son to remain out of many; to —, = not to come, *non venire*; = to be left, *emitti* (so *omittere*, to leave); to — on the field = to perish, *cadere prælio* or *in prælio* (in *bellis*, in *aciis*), *concidere in prælio*. The remaining, *n. mansio* (hence *mansion*, a dwelling, or *abiding-place*), *permanio*; there is no — here any longer, *hic diutius maneri non potest*; — for me, *hic durare nequeo*. Remaining, adj., = continuing, *diuturnus, perpetuus*. Remain, *n.* (1) of any thing, *reliquum, reliqua* or *reliquia*; of estates, *reliquæ ciborum*, in the context merely *reliqua*; "the — of any thing" is also often rendered by *quod superest* or *restat* or *reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); (2) = a dead body, *ossa* et *reliqua*, or merely *corpus*. Remainder, *n. reliquum, quod reliquum est, quod reliquum restat, quod restat* or *qua restant* (what remains of any quantity), *residuum*, or *plur. residua -orum*, *n.* (what still remains to be paid, given up, to be received), *reliqui summa* (after subtracting), *pecunia reliqua* (ol *sum of money*), *pecunia residua* (of the arrears), often also by *reliquus -a -um* (e.g. *reliquus ager, reliqua pecunia*); to get the — by addition and subtraction, *addendo deducendoque videre que reliqui summa fiat*; to pay the —, *reliquum conficere, persolvere quod reliquum restat*; I have still the — to pay, *reliqua habere* or *debere* (Lit.); I owe you still the —, by *nondum persolvisse alci quod restat* (of persons), *residere apud alqm* (of money, Lit.); the — of the day, *diei quod reliquum est*; the — of one's life, *illud breve vita reliquum* (Lit.); to spend the — of one's life any where, **quod reliquum est vitæ transigere aliqua loco*.

Remand, *v.tr.* (1) = to send back, *remittere*; (2) in law, *compendiarius rem* (to defer the sentence until the third day and further), *adjourn rem* (to adjourn a trial).

Remark, *v.tr.* (1) see Observe, Perceive; (2) = to express in words, etc., *dicere, addere*. Remark, *n.* (1) see Observation; (2) a — expressed, *verba* (expressing, e.g. *notam nominis alqm ascribere*), *dictum* (any thing that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. *istud* — of Plato's is a excellent, *præclarum illud Platoni est*; we must make the following preliminary — (for the reader), *hæc præcipienda lectoribus præstare* or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. *istud* must first make a few introductory —, *præca ante dicenda sunt*. Remarkable, adj. *notabilis, memorabilis, notatu dignus, memorabilis* (worth being remembered, commemorable, commendable), *memorabilis* (very —, lit. dis-

tinguished, of persons and things), nothing happened that was very —, *nilhil memoriæ dignum actum*.

Remedy, *n.* (1) in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamentum* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (— against, for, lit. and fig.), *antidotum* (*antidotorum*, antidote), to apply a — for a complaint, *in morbo medicinam addicere*; to try to find —, *medicaminum alci rei querere* (lit. and fig.); a strong —, *remedia aspera* (lit.); quick, *remedia praevenia* (also fig.); (2) in general, for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against any thing, *aleys rei*, *ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *aleys rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium*, *subsidium*, against, *aleys rei* (to effect a — in case of any one being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.); *aux.* also of persons, being ill); to apply a stronger — (in order to — any thing), *for fortioribus remediis agendum est*; to try to find a — for, *medicinis* or *auxilium alci rei reperire*, *remedium alci rei invenire* (lit. and fig.), to be unable to find —, *alqd expedire non posse* (fig. Liv.); to supply a — for any thing from, *medicaminum alci rei petere ad alqd re*, tell me of a —, *adversus hac medecoe alqd*.

Remember, *v.tr.*, see *Recollect*, I don't — it, *memoria alqd excoipit*, *delapsus est*, *e memoria alqd mihi exiit*, *excidit*, *ex animo alqd effluit*, *fugit* or *refigit alqd meam memoriam*; he don't — it (implying intention), *nullam alci rei adhibere memoriam*, to — any one, any thing with a grateful heart, *grate animo alci nomen prosequi*, *gratissimum alci nomen retinere*, *grata memoria prosequi alqd*; any one with a kind feeling, *memoriam alci cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; I — it very well, *bene praecleara meminisse*; with pleasure, *recordatione alci rei frui*, I shall always — you for it, *nunquam ex animo alci or alci rei discedit memoria*, *aleys or alci rei memoriam nulla unquam debet oblitio*, *semper memoria alci rei mea erit infixa mentibus*; I — to have read, *memini me legisse*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est*, *quantum memini*, *nisi animus or memoria me fallit*. *Rememberance*, *n.*, see *Recollection*, *Memory*.

Remind, *v.tr.* *monere*, *admonere*, *commovere*, *commovere* (to advise), *hortari*, *adhortari* (to exhort), to — any one of, *admonere*, *commovere* *alqm alci rei*; with regard to, *de alqd re*.

Remit, *v.tr.* *remittere*, *condonare* *alci alqd*, *gratiam alci rei facere alci*, — an oath, *jurjurandi gratiam facere*, *solvere alqm sacramentum*; — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere*, *ei edium condonare*, *debitum remittere alci*; — taxes, *vectigalia ommittere*; — a part of a sum, *remittere alci de summa*; — a punishment, *penam remittere*; — sins, *peccata or delicta alci cognoscere*, *peccata alci condonare*. *Remiss*, *adj* (1) see *Cuteless*, *Negligent*, (2) = languid, *laxus* (lax, loose, opp. *strictus*, *artus*, *ilco* fig. = not severe, e.g. *imprimum laxius*), *remissus* (unloosened, opp. *adstrictus*, *contentus*, also fig. of the mind, = slow). **Remission**, *n.* *remissio* (of tribute, *tributi*), to seek —, *remissionem petere*; — for the past, *remissionem praeteritorum precari*, to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi*. See *Pardon*, *Sin*. *Remittance*, *n.*, by *pecuniam alqm mittere*.

Remnant, *n.*, see *Rem under*.

Remonstrate, *v.intr.* *alqm de alqd re monere*, *admonere*, *commovere*, or with *ut* or *ne*, etc. (to warn), *agere cum alqd de alqd re* (in general to treat, speak with any one about); — earnestly with, *diligenter alqm monere*; see *Object*.

Remorse, *n.* *angor conscientiae fraudis cruciatus*, *peccati dolor*, to feel —, *conscientia* (peccatorum) *morderi*, *conscientia animi excruciatum*, *cruciori conscientia scelerum suorum*, *agitari angore conscientiae fraudis cruciatus*, I feel —, *conscientia animi me stimulat or terret*, *conscientia malefactorum meorum me stimulat*.

Remote, *adj* *remotus*, *disjunctus* (isolated), *reconditus*, *abditus* (concealed), *longinquus* (a long

way off), *arcus* (off the road, not *devius*, i.e. out of the way), a — spot, *longinquus et reconditus locus*, a — part of the house, *abita pars aedium*; to be, lie in a — spot, *longe or satis magno intervallo a motum esse*, see *Distant*.

Remount, *v.tr.* and *Intr.* *equum iterum conscendere*.

Remove, *v.tr.* *moliri* (to set in motion), *amovere* (to carry, move away, further), *archei* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *deportare* (e.g. a panther, then = to — an exile under military escort), *asportare* (to carry away, both with the hands and in a coach, in a ship, persons and things), *demovere*, *removere*, *submovere* (on one side, persons and things), *toltere*, *auferre* (to take away, things); *toll.* also = to get out, erase, e.g. *maculas*, *elucere* (to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); — secretly, *clam removere*, *subportare*, *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*), *difficilis migratio*; to — the things (after a meal), *toltere*, *auferre* (e.g. *mensam*), *vacuum facere*; to — ashes, rubbish, *rudera purgare*; snow, *nevem dimovere* or *discedere*; to — any one, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum*), *collocare in alio loco* (to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in testigium Augus urbis*), *rescribere ad with acc.*, *transcribere in with acc.* (to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum rase*, *equum (turnam) in funditorum alas transferre*, *alqm in vias transe*), *alqm alui muneri praeficere or praeponere* (to another office, situation, etc.), to — any thing to a distance, *amovere*, *removere*, *abducere*, *deducere* (the latter almost always with a, *ad*, or *de* with abl. of the place from where, etc.), *ablegare* (to send any one away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare*, *relegare* (any one on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot, but both imply something disgraceful), *amolari* (any one or any thing, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere*, *submovere* (by degrees, imperceptibly), *depellere*, *repellere*, *propellere* (by force, e.g. *ex alio loco expellere*, *ejicere*), to — from a public business, a *rebus gerendis arceare* (on account of other matters, and with the consent of the person —), a *negotio publico or a republici amovere*, *administratione republicae submovere* (out of jealousy, etc., on account of unfitness, the latter by degrees; but a *gubernaculo civitatis alqm repellere*, = not to admit any one to discharge public duties), to — a danger, an evil, etc., *declinare* (gently) *qua noctura videantur*; *v.intr.* (1) in general, *se movere*, *se amovere*, = to go away, *abire*, *discedere*, = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis or e conspectu abire*, *e conspectu recedere* (the latter = to break forth impetuously, to force one's way, e.g. of *Catiline*, *abiti*, *excessit*, *erupit*), *se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam*, *e de circulo*), (2) = to change the place of residence, *migrare*, *emigrare* (ex) *loco*, *demigrare de or ex loco*, to, in *locum* (to emigrate, to another place, in *alium locum* or in *alio loco*), *migrare*, *emigrare domo or a domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion, conf. Liv. 2, 32, sqq.), *proficisci*. **Removal**, *n.* (1) in general, *deportatio* (in gen., *Cato*, and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, *Jet*), *deportatio* (the removing a pain, *doloris*), *ablegatio*, *amundatio* (the sending any one away, in order to get rid of him, etc.), *relegatio* (banishment), *amotio* (a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminos*); (2) — to another place or house, *migratio*, *demigratio* (emigration, Liv., Nep.), *emigratio* (of the tenants, *inquilinum*, Ulp.), *secessus* (of a whole order, of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio*.

Remunerate, *v.tr.* *gratiam ferre*, any one, *alci* (to repay, in a good and bad sense), for, *ferre*, *reddere* (in general), *remunerari* (in a good sense),

for any thing with, by, *pensare* or *compensare* aliquid aliquid re. (to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia beneficiis, merita beneficiis*), *rependere* aliquid aliquid re. (to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *dammum aliquid re*); for an act of kindness, *gratiam referre* or *rependere*; see *Compensate*, *Reward*. *Remuneration*, n. *compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis*, *gratuito*; see *Reward*.

Render, v.tr., to — a service to any one, see *Under Service*; to — thanks, see *Under Thanks*.

Rendezvous, n. *constitutum* (an appointment made, and the place appointed), *locus ad conveniendum* (the place appointed for this —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum aliquo*, or merely *constituere alci* (Jur.); to appear at the —, *venire ad constitutum*.

Renegade, n. *rei Christianae desertor, qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostata* (ἀποστάτης, Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desciscit*, from, *ab aliquo* (who deserts any one), *rebellans* (who renews the war), *alienatus*, from, *ab aliquo* (estranged).

Renew, v.tr. *novare, renovare*; = to restore, repair, *reconstruere, reficere* (ref. more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare de integro* (to rearrange); but *inst.* by itself never "to —," but only "to set on foot"; *integrare, redintegrare* (to begin quite from the beginning), *repeter* (to repeat), *iterare* (to do a second time); to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (the two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with any one, *se restituere in alciis amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of any thing in one's mind, *memoria aliquid repeter*; my present misfortune — in me the remembrance of those which I experienced before, *recenti malorum admoner*; to — one's grief, *dolorem renovare, reficere*; to — a habit, *referre consuetudinem (morem), institutum referre ac renovare*; to — anything in any one, *animum alciis ad aliquid renovare* (e.g. ad odium); to be —, *recrudescere* (of grief, rebellion, war, etc.). *Renewal*, n., of a war, *rebellio, rebellum* (Liv.).

Renounce, v.tr. *renunciare aliquid* or *alci rei* (to deny yourself, e.g. oysters for ever, *ostreis in omnem vitam*), *dimittere* or *remittere aliquid* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere aliquid re* (to aliquid re (to stand away from); — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia*; — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus dimittere* or *remittere*; — on any one's behalf, *alci cedere de jure*; to — a possession, *possessionem cedere, decedere de possessione*; — a person's friendship, *alci amicitiam renunciare*; — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam abicere*. *Renunciation*, n. *renunciatio* (generally the giving up of a thing), *cessio* (the yielding of a thing to another). See *Resign*.

Renovate, v.tr., see *Renew*. *Renovation*, n., see *Renewal*.

Renown, n. *fama* (chiefly in a good sense). *Renowned*, adj. *clarus*; see *Celebrated*, *Famed*, *Famous*.

Rent, n. (1) = profit derived annually from lands, etc., *annua alimentorum —, n., quæstus* (what we gain by any thing), *reditus, redditus* (income), *merces* (the — which the property brings); (2) — of a house, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quantis habitat?* to pay such —, *magni habitare*; v.tr. *conducere* (mercede), *redimere* (to underrent); cheaply, *parco conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. *Rentine*, n. *conductio* (in general), *redemptio, redemptura* (under — e.g. of the public tolls).

Reobtain, v.tr. *recipere*. *Reopen*, v.tr. *reaperire*. *Repair*, v.tr. (1) *reparare, restituere* (to restore to the former condition), *in eandem tuler* re aliquid, *institutum suum tuler*.

petere, capessere aliquid locum; see *Betake*. *Repairs*, n.pl. *refectio, sartura*.

Reparation, n., see *Indemnification*, *Satisfaction*.

Repast, n., see *Meal*.

Repay, v.tr. *reddere*; to — any one what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; to be —, *pecuniam recipere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare aliquid aliquid re*, *rependere aliquid aliquid re* (e.g. *dammum aliquid re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; any one for his love, *aliquid redamare, amori alciis respondere amore*. *Repayment*, n., by the verbs.

Repeal, v.tr. *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will, *mutare* (e.g. *sententiam*), *tollere* (to do away with, e.g. an office, a law, a power, a toll, a judgment, friendship, a dispute), *abolere* (to abolish, usual, laws, custom, religion, wills), *abrogare* (a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *aliquid de lege* (partly), *obrogare legi* (to — a law and substitute another for it), *inducere* (to quash, e.g. a decree).

Repeat, v.tr. *repeter* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (to do, say a second time, e.g. *sape eadem*), *redintegrare* (to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *refractare* (to go through again what has been learnt, read), *iterum legere* (to read a second time); to — with the same words, *aliquid eisdem verbis reddere*; to — the same thing over and over, *cantilenam eandem canere* (Ter.); to — in the main points (at the end of a sermon), *colligere et committere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter* (recapitulari only Eccl.). *Repetition*, n. *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three, e.g. *verbi*); — of the same idea only with other words, *tautologia* (ταυτολογία, gramm.); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio* (συνηγορία); to avoid — (of the same word), *effugere repetitionis gratia*. *Repeated*, adj. *repetitus, iteratus*; —ly, adv. *rursus* (once more), *iterum ac saepius* (again and often, e.g. to request), *fidemdem* (incessantly, e.g. to ask), *etiam gloriis etiam* (urgently, e.g. to request). *Repeater*, n., a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*.

Repel, v.tr. *repellere, propulsare* (to drive away by force), *rejicere* (to throw back), *deterrere* (to deter, e.g. *verberibus*), *fugare* (to put to flight); to — the enemy, *impetum hostium propulsare, hostes rejicere* or *fugare*.

Repent, v.intr. *morem suum mutare, in eam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*; v.tr., I —, *panitem me alciis rei* (seldom *res me panitem*) or with inf., or with *quod* and subj., *subpanitem me alciis facti* (a little) bitterly, *dolere aliquid re* (e.g. *defecto*); the king —ed it too late, *sera regem subit panitentia*; to be —, *panitendus*; what we can no longer — now, *unde receptum ad penitentiam non habere*. *Repentance*, n. *panitentia* (in general), *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in the theological sense). *Repentant*, adj. *panitens, paniturus*.

Replace, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*.

Replenish, v.tr. *implere* (in general, what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (to fill quite full), *reficere* (to refill to the brim), *opplere* (to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

Replete, adj., see *Full*, *Replenish*.

Reply, v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rei*), *referre, respondere* (to —, as objection), *subicere* (immediately after); to — by letter, *responder*; but I —, simply *ego autem* or *ego zero*. *Reply*, n. *responsa, responsum*.

Report, v.tr. *nunciare* (to announce), *renunciare* (to send back information, both *alci aliquid*), *certificare aliquid facere de aliquid re* (to inform), *docere, edocere aliquid aliquid* or *de aliquid re* (both to instruct; ed. = to give accurate information about one certain thing), *deferre, referre ad aliquid de aliquid re* (to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority); *def.* of one's own accord; *ref.* as a matter of

duty and officially), *per litteras significare* (to inform in writing); *narrare* (in general, to relate), *memoria tradere* or *prodere*; or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare*, *ordine edecere omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). Report, *n. relatio*, *relatus* (the act of —, account of, information, post-Eng.), *narratio* (narration), *rei gesta expositio*; * *litis expositio* (account of the proceedings, the former of an event, the latter of a lawsuit), *renunciatio* (of an ambassador), *libellus*, *littera* (written — in general, *lib.* in the form of a treatise, *lit.* in the form of a letter); to make a —, *deferre*, *referre* ad alqm de alq re (both more particularly to an authority, *def.* of one's own free will, *ref.* officially), *renunciare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received), *referre* or *renunciare legationem* (of an ambassador); to make a more detailed — about the whole event to the senate, *ordinem rei gesta ad senatum perferre*; to present a —, *libellum tradere* (in person) or *mittere* (to send in); see *Rumour*. Reporter, *n. qui de statu causae ad iudices refert* (in a law-suit), *qui defert ad alqm* (who makes a — to anyone), *auctor rerum* (voucher, authority).

Repose, *v. intr.* *quiescere*; see *Rest*. Repose, *n.* = a pause, *intermissio*, *interallum*; see *Pause*. Repository, *n.* *receptaculum*; see *Receptacle*.

Represent, *v. tr.* (1) *representare* (to place clearly before one's eyes, as an image, of the artist; then = to look like, as technical term in the elder Pliny, when he speaks on art), *exprimere*, *figgere*, *effigere* (to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere*, *depingere* (to paint, of the painter), *representare effigiem* or *speciem alci rei* (to have the likeness of, technical term in the elder Pliny); *indicare*, *significare* (to indicate); the artist — ed him as offering a sacrifice, *artifex eum sacrificantem expressit*; the gem — s a heart, *gemma cordis speciem representat*; it cannot be —, *alqd nulla representatione exprimi potest*; (2) = to describe, in words, *pingere*, *depingere* (to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc.), = to picture, illustrate, *figgere*, *effigere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *agere* (to gesticulate, of the actor); *eloqui* (to utter, of the speaker, e.g. cogitata), *dicendo effigere alci rei inanimem*, *exponere*, *exprimere* (to illustrate in words, also *exprimere oratione*), *adumbrare alqd* or *speciem* et *formam alci rei* (to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (to describe in his characteristic features, characterize, *χαρακτηρίζω*); to — any one in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (*Cic.*); to — anything in a wrong light, *malenarrare alqd*; to — anything in a clear, lively manner, *alqd pene sub aspectum subijcere*, *alqd sub oculos subijcere*; (3) = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alci partes agere*, *alci personam induere* or *suscipere* or *gerere* (all both on the stage, and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem titum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docere*, i.e. to conduct the rehearsals, of the author of a play); (4) = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis alicuius ejus decus et dignitatem sustinere*; *representare* would be bad in this sense; see *Supply*; (5) = to show by reasoning, *alqd de alqi re monere* or with *ut* or *ne* (to warn), *alqm alqd docere* (to inform), *ostendere alci alqd* or with *acc.* and *inf.* (to show in words), *memorare* with *acc.* and *inf.* (to mention); to — to any one the impossibility of a thing, *alci ostendere rem fieri non posse*; the advantage of, *alqm docere* *quantum sit alci rei utilis*. Representation, *n.* (1) = the act of describing, by the verb; (2) = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see *Image*, *Likeness*, *Picture*; (3) = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *representatio* (technical term of the elder Pliny); (4) of a play, *actio* (the act), *fabula* (the play —); (5) = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see *Part*; (6) = verbal descrip-

tion; *explicatio*, *descriptio* (in general, in words, *descri.* more particularly a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio*, *sermo* (diction); preliminary — of a matter (in court), *confectio causae*; picture, *quae, lively* —, *alci rei pene sub aspectum subiectio*, *alci rei sub oculos subiectio*; (7) in politics, by the verb; (8) = the standing in the place of another, by circ., e.g. by *aliena vice fungi*. Representative, *adj.* by vice *alci* or *officio fungi*. Representative, *n.* *vicarius* (substitute, deputy).

Repress, *v. tr.* *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*, *seditionem*); see *Suppress*, *Check*.

Reprieve, *v. tr.* (1) = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *ritam alci prorogare*, *propagare*, *producere*; (2) *fig.* = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *deferre*, *proferre* (to postpone), *praelatare* (to delay), *prorogare* (to delay, put off). Reprieve, *n.* by *temporis intervallum*, *spatium* (space of time, period, in general), *prolatio* (the act of —), or by *rei* b.

Reprimand, *v. tr.* *alqm reprehendere* de or in *alq re*, *alqm vituperare* de *alq re*, *alqm obijurgare* de or in *alq re*. Reprimand, *n.* *reprehensio* (—), *vituperatio*, *obijurgatio* (blame), *convictum* (scolding); a gentle —, *lenis reprehensio*, *familiaris reprehensio* (in a friendly way); to give any one a —, *alqm reprehendere* or *vituperare* or *obijurgare*, for, on account of, *de alq re*, *alqm verbis castigare*; severe, *alqm graviter obijurgare*, friendly, *alqm amice reprehendere*; to get —, *reprehendi*, *vituperari*; to incur a —, *alci rei vituperationem assequi*; to escape a —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*.

Reprint, *v. tr.*, a book, * *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare* (*librum recudere* or *repetere* would be bad). Reprint, *n.*, see *Edition*.

Reprisal, *n.* (1) see *Retaliation*; (2) — s, *ris et repulsa*; to make —, *rim ei repellere*, *par pari referre*, against, *parum gratiam referre alci*.

Reproach, *n.* *probrum* (a charge of disgraceful conduct), *maledictum* (an accusation from strong feeling), *convictum* (an outcry), *ex contumeliosa verbum contumeliosum*, *maledictio*; a name of —, *nomen* or *cognomen infame*. Reproach, *v.* *convictum facere*, *alqm increpare* or *incensare*, in *alqm inire*, *alci maledicere*. See *Revoke*.

Reprobate, *adj.* *perditus* (lost to virtue or grace), *profligatus* (morally ruined), *comb.* *profligatus et perditus*, *damnatus* (lit. condemned; hence meton. = criminal, —, e.g. *quis te miserio? quis te damnatio?*), *sceleratus*, *scelerosus* (buried with crime). Reprobate, *n.* *profligatissimus* *omnium mortalium et perditissimus*, *omnium profligatissimus et perditissimus*, *homo contemptissimus et despicatissimus*.

Reproof, *n.* *vituperatio*, *opprobrium* (a degrading charge), *criminalis*, *crimen*, *convictum*; to make — against, *alqm vituperare*, *alqm obijurgare*, *accusare alqm*. Reprove, *v. tr.* *alqm vituperare*, *reprehendere*, *exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alq re*, *obijurgare alqm de alq re*; — daily, *alqm quotidie accusare*; — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd*, *vitio dare* or *vertere alci alqd*; to be a ground of reproof against, *opprobrio* or *crimini esse alci*; too much given to reprove, *homo minima re ad reprehendum contentus*; to be open to the reproof of tracery, in *summa* *perfidia infamia esse*. See *Blame*. Repriver, *n.* *reprehensor*, *vituperator*, *obijurgator*, *castigator*; an unjust or hypercritical —, *Zoilus*.

Reptile, *adj.*, *fig.* *humilis*; see *Low*. Reptiles, *n.* *animalia quae repunt*, *animalia reptantia*.

Republic, *n.* *civitas libera* et *sui juris* (both an association of free citizens, and a state with a free constitution), *respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (a free constitution and a state which has such); the monarchy becomes a —, *a regis dominatione in libertatem populi cinditur*

respublica. Republican, *n. respublica liberæ civis* (citizen of), *respublica liberæ amicis, communis libertatis propugnator* (one who is, speaks in favour of a — government); a zealous —, *acerrimus respublica liberæ propugnator*. Republican, *adj.*, generally by the *genit. respublica liberæ* or simply *respublica*, e.g. a — government, *respublica (liberæ) forma*; to give a country a — constitution, *respublica formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (if the state was a monarchy before); — principles, sentiments, *communis libertatis studium*; to entertain — views, to be a —, *respublica liberæ esse amicum, libertatis esse amantem*.

Repudiate, *v.tr.* (1) see Reject; (2) *abigere, exigere* (to turn out in general, e.g. *uxorem*), *extrudere a sese* (to push out of the house, also to banish from home, from the mother country, as in *Cicero*), *matrimonio exturbare* (to divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *repudiare* (to cast away, divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *abdicare* (to disown, disinherit, e.g. *filium, liberos*). Repudiation, *n.*, of a son, *abdicatio filii* (disowning and disinheriting), *repudium* (of a wife).

Repugnant, *adj. pugnant, repugnans* (of things), *dirersus* (quite contrary).

Repulse, *v.tr. repellere* (to drive back), from, etc., *ab, etc., propulsare* (away), *rejicere* (to throw back); to — the enemy from the town, *hostes ab urbe repellere* or *rejicere*; a storm, *impetum hostium propulsare*. Repulse, *n.* (1) by the verbs; (2) see Refusal. Repulsive, *adj. plenus arrogantia, odiosus* (hateful), *putidus* (affected), *intolerabilis* (unbearable); the foregoing three both of persons and things).

Reputation, *n. bona fama*, generally merely *fama, bona existimatio*, in the context simply *existimatio*; bad —, *mala fama, infamia* (in consequence of immoral acts), *ineidia* (when others are dissatisfied with our general conduct). Repute, *n.*, to be in good —, *bene audire, bene existimare de alio* (any one has a good opinion of another); to be in bad —, *male audire, in infamia esse, infamem esse* (by immoral acts), *in invidia esse, invidiam habere* (from political reasons); to be in very bad —, *infamia flagrare*; to bring any one into good —, *aliquem ad famam proferre* or *in famam proferre*; bad, *alci infamiam morere, aliquem infamare, aliquem diffamare* or *aliquem variis rumoribus diffamare*; with every one in the town, *aliquem per totam urbem rumoribus diffamare*.

Request, *n. preces* (the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, rogatio* (act), *supplicium* (humble —, prayer to God), *desiderium* (a wish of my own, a —), *postulatio* (urgent —, demand), *libellus supplicis* (a written —); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* Request, *v.tr. precari* (absolute), any thing of any one, *aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem ut, etc.* (to address any one in the form of a —, more particularly the Dely, etc.), *orare, rogare*, any thing of any one, *aliquid aliquo* (to apply for), *petere, postulare* (of a formal application, to demand), *contendere* (urgently, to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, all these *aliquid ab aliquo, precibus exposcere* (to — and violently to demand any thing, *aliquid*, e.g. *pacem*), *deprecari* (to — on behalf of any thing, *aliquid*), *implorare* (to implore any one, *aliquem*; any thing, *aliquid*), *supplicare*, any one on behalf of, *alci pro aliquid re, petere, postulare suppliciter*, any thing of any one, *aliquid ab aliquo, orare aliquem supplicibus verbis, orare* or *rogare aliquem suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare aliquem orare, petere* et *contendere, orare* *obtestari*, *orare aliquid obsecrare, implorare* *atque obtestari, obsecrare* *atque obtestari, obtestari* *atque obsecrare, precari* *atque orare, petere* *ac deprecari* (Cæs.); very much, almost, with tears, *omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem*; most urgently, pressingly, *aliquem ita rogare ut majori studio rogare non possim*; on any one's behalf, *deprecari pro aliquo, deprecatorem se vrbare pro alci periculo* (to prevent an evil,

etc.); I —, beseech you, *oratus sis, rogati sitis* or *cstole*; = to invite, *mitare, vocare* (to call, to send for); to — any one to dine with me, *aliquem ad eamdem vocare* or *incitare, aliquem domum suam incitare*.

Requiem, *n.*, perhaps **sacrum placulare*; to sing a —, **rem dicinon facere pro animis mortuorum*.

Require, *v.tr. postulare, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (to demand, to consider necessary), *esse* with *gen.* of a noun along with an *adj.* (e.g. *multi laboris est*); *imperare*, from any one, *alci* (to command), *exigere* (to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —, *opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res* or *tempus postulat, quum res postulabit, si res cogit*; the matter — great caution, *magnam res diligentiam requirit*; as time may —, *ex usu temporis, si quid res feret, si tempus postulerit, pro rerum statu* or *conditione*; as . . . may —, *pro, e.g. pro ejus dignitate*. Requirement, *n. postulatio, postulatum*, or by verbs. Requisite, *adj. necessarius*; to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (what would be missed); *n. necessitas* (necessity), *usus* (use), *res necessaria*; a principal — for any thing, *res maxima necessaria ad aliquid*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut, etc.* Acquisition, *n. petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

Rescind, *v.tr. rescindere*; see Repeal, Abolish.

Rescript, *n. responsio, responsum* (answer in general; the former, the act; the latter the contents of the answer, also a lawyer's advice in answer to an inquiry), *sententia, decretum* (a lawyer's decision), *res judicata* (decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum, epistola* (of the emperor, prince, etc., Imperial Rome), *codicilli* (imperial decree, order of the cabinet, Imperial Rome); he announced in a — to the tribes, *edebat per libellos circum tribus missos*.

Rescue, *v.tr. liberare aliquem* or *ab aliquo re, exsolvere aliquem re, servare ex aliquo re* (e.g. *periculo* or *ex periculo*). Rescue, *n. liberatio, conservatio, auxilium, salus*, or by *circ.* with *servare, conservare*.

Resemblance, *n. similitudo, convenientia, congruentia* (the foregoing two as regards the proportion of the different parts, in shape, harmony), *analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cicero rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia* *mutui* (in manners); — of the name, *nominis vicinitas*; — with, etc., *similitudo* with *gen.* (e.g. *morborum, animi, sapientium*); to have — with any one (any thing), *similitudinem habere cum aliquo* (*aliquid re*), *similitudo inter alios*; among each other, etc., *est similitudo inter alios*; mind and body have a certain — with each other, *sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore*. Resemble, *v.tr.* (1) *similem esse* with *gen.* or *dat.*, *ad similitudinem alci rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius, nearer; proxime, nearest, accedere ad aliquid* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facile alci similem esse, os vultumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the look), *more alci referre* (in character), *aequare* or *adaequare alci rei* or *aliquid* (with acc. when it means "to be equal to"), or in the sense of the middle voice, *aequari* or *adequare alci rei*, or *alci rei adaequare posse* (*aequare*, to be equal in height, size, etc.); he very much —s his father, *imaginem patris similitudinem prae se ferit*, quite, *nostra similitudine totum patrem excerpit*; any thing resembling a thing; *aliquid species* or simply *species alci rei* (e.g. *aliquid species consularis exercitus, longa navis species*).

Resent, *v.tr. egre* or *molesse ferre*, in *malam partem accipere*. Resentment, *n. stomachus*; see Anger.

Reservation, *n. conditio, exceptio*, with the — of all rights, *salvo jure*; with this — that, etc., *hac lege* or *hac conditione* or *cum hac exceptione* *ut, etc.* Reserve, *v.tr. retinere* (to keep back), *aliquid excipere* (to except), *aliquid recipere* (to put a — upon, at a purchase, sale, e.g. *ruta casa*), *aliquid reservare*

(e.g. a point for private conversation, *cetera presentia se nonni*), to — for another time, *aliquid aliud tempus reservare* or *differre*. *Reserve*, n. (1) in general, *copia*; (2) — troops, *subsidiaria* — *arm.*, *T.*, *copia* *subsidiaria*, *cohortes subsidiariae*, (*militia*) *subsidiaria* (in general), *acies subsidiaria* (in battle); to be placed as a —, *pro subsidio constare*, in *subsidio esse*; to keep in —, in *subsidio ponere* or *collocare* (lit.), *aliquid recondere* (fig., to keep in store); (3) see *Reservation*; (4) in manners, *continentia* (moderation), *recrecundia* (bashfulness), *modestia* (modesty), *facilitas* (shyness), *pectus clausum*, *cautio* (caution), *frigus*, *animus frigidus* (coldness), without —, *aperte*, *simpliciter* (straightforward, openly), *sincere*, *libere*, *ingenue* (freely); to speak without —, *dicere omnia ut id recrecundia*; to speak, tell without —, *aperte dicere*, *libere*; *scilicet* to blame with a certain —, *recrecundus reprehendere*. *Reserved*, adj. *taciturnus* (taciturn), *occultus*, *secretus* (secret), *commodus et reclusus*, *continens* (one who rules his passion), *modestus* (modest, not going beyond the limits of decency, etc.), *recrecundus* (bashful, what shows a feeling of delicacy, discretion), *cautus* (cautious), *timidus*, *frigidus*; towards, *secutus* at aliquid.

Reservoir, n. *lacus* (a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum*, *diridiculum* (a — of water belonging to an aqueduct), *cisterna* (a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water).

Reside, v. intr. *sedem* or *sedem* ac *domicilium habere* aliquid loco; see *Live*. *Residence*, n. *habitat* (the residing), see *Day*, *Dwelling*. *Resident*, n. (1) by verbs, (2) — a minister at a foreign court, perhaps *procurator rei* *um*.

Residue, n. *pecunia residua*.

Resign, v. tr., an office (used of a commander), *deponere exercitum*, *abdicere militibus muneribus*; (used of a common soldier quitting the service) *missam facere militiam*; (of an ordinary servant) *deponere officium*; (of an officer of state) *abdicare se magistratu*, (a consul) *consulatu*, (a dictator) *dictatura*, etc.; also *abdicare magistratum* (consulatum), *abire magistratu* or *honore* (consulatu, etc.), *decedere*; *resignatus* or *ex provincia*, and simply *decedere* (to retire after the expiration of the term of office), *se removere a publicis negotiis* (to withdraw from public business), also *renunciare civibus negotiis*, *abdicere civibus muneribus*, — of your own free will, *voluntate abire magistratu*; — before the time, *ante tempus decedere*; — (used of a prince), *abire ad administrationem reipublicae*, in *privatam vitam concedere*; — esp. of an emperor, *imperio cedere*, *imprimum deponere*. *Resignation*, n. *abdicatio muneris* (dictatura, etc.), *moralis*, *animus submissus* or *demissus* (in opp. to *animus elatus*), *modestia*, *recrecundia*, *humilitas* (as a virtue, in the biblical sense, found first in *Lactantius*), *animi a Christo pendens deus*, *patientia*, *equus animus*; to God's will, *obsequium*, to show —, *fortunam quam nobis obest patienter ferre*. See *Renounce*.

Resin, n. *resina*, *arboris lacrima*, *resined*, seasoned with —, *resinatus*. *Resinaceous*, adj. *resinaceus*, *resinosus*.

Resist, v. tr. *resistere* (in a battle or otherwise, of a person or a thing), *repugnare* (to — struggling, absolute; then — to oppose in general, anything, etc. *res*), *obviare* (to oppose, not allow to be done, a person or thing); to — the enemy, *hostes resistere*, *hostes se opposere*. — bravely, *fortiter repugnare* or *resistere*, *non* one's request, *preces alie respicere* or *respicere* or *repudiare*, *preces alie deesse* or *locum non relinquere*. *Resistant*, n. *furor*, *certamen* (contest, fight), *defensio* (defence), to render —, *resistere* (a person or thing, with arms or in words), *renuere* (see before), of nature (see before), *se defendere* (in battle); to prepare for —, *ad remendum se parare*; without any —, *nulle* *resignatio* or *resistente* or *recusante*.

Resolute, adj. *fortis*. *Resolutely*, adv. *fortiter*, *præsentis animo*, *prompte*. *Resoluteness*, n. *animi præsentia*; see *Determination*. *Resolution*, n. *consilium*, *sententia*; *res* —, *repentina voluntas*; free, undivided —, *iudicium*; to form a —, *consilium capere*.

Resolve, v. intr. *decernere* (of magistrates), *iben* (in general), *consilium capere*; *apud animam statuere*, *constituere*; *decidere*, *animo proponere* (in one's own mind, *prop.* without an. post-Aug.); *considere*, *placet alicui* (of the senate); *sciscere*, *iudicare*, *comiti*, *sciscere jubereque* (to make a law, decree, of the people, with this difference, that we say *sciscere* in speaking of the plebs, *jubere* when we speak of the populus), *I have firmly* —, *statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum*, *deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est*, *mihi certum est*, *certum est deliberatumque*, *mihi iudicatum est* (all with inf.); — unanimously, *omnium consensu* *constituere*.

Resort, v. intr. — to extremes, *ad extrema decurrere*. *Resort*, n. *contentendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*.

Resound, v. intr. *resonare*, *vocem reddere* or *remittere*, *ecce respondere*.

Resources, n. = means for an object, *facultates*, *opes*, *pecunia* (money), *bona* (woods), *res familiaris* (private property), *fortuna* (prosperous condition), *patrimonium* (inheritance), *onus* (property legally valued), to have —, *opes habere*, *bona possidere*, in *bonis esse*, in *possessione bonorum esse*; — many —, *magnas facultates habere*, *completi et pecuniosum esse*, *copius rei familiaris abundare*; — of your own, in *his animis multis esse* (opposed to *ex alieno esse*), — no —, *facultatibus carere*, *pauperem esse*, to acquire —, *facultates acquirere*; — for yourself, *bona sibi parare* or *sibi colligere*; — to increase your —, *rem familiarem* (or *facultates*) *augere*, to waste —, *bona profundere*, *rem familiarem dissipare*, *bona abigere*; to manage — badly, *rem male gerere*, your own — are spent, *opes familiaris defecerunt*; to give your — to the censor as 1000 asses, *nulle quingentum auri in censum deferre*, to be in bad circumstances, *adversis esse facultatibus*, in *rei familiaris angustias esse*, *re familiaris committum esse*; to fall into —, in *rei familiaris angustias decedere*; according to your — or means, *pro facultatibus*. See *Means*, *Power*.

Respect, v. tr., any one, see *Esteem*; any thing, *aliquid obsequi* or *morem gerere* (e.g. *aliquid voluntati*); any one's order, *ad aliquid imperata facere*. *Respect*, n. *obsecrantia* (esteem), *reverentia* (reverence), *pudor*, for any one, *aliquid auctoritas*; — for one's father, *pudor patris*; to have, feel — for, *aliquid cerere*, to show due — to, *reverentiam adhibere adversus aliquem* or *præstare alicui*, *aliquid obsecratione colere*, *aliquid officii præsequi* (by showing him every possible attention), to have — shown, to be respected, in *auctoritate esse*, *auctoritatem habere*; out of —, *pudore coactus*, in every —, *omnino*, *ab omni parte*, *omni ex parte*, in every genere, *omnibus rebus*; in both —s, *utrumque in re*; in some —s, *aliquid ex parte*, also by the acc. *aliquid* (acc.); in many —s, *multis locis* (Cic.), without any —, *posito p. idore*. *Respectable*, adj. *renuabilis*, *gratius honore dignus*, *colendus*, *ad spectandum*, *honestus*; n. — man, *vir honestus*, *gravis*, *rudior existimationis* *vir spectabilis* (as title under the Roman emperor). *Respectability*, n. *dignitas*, *honestas*. *Respectful*, adj. *obsecrans*, *reverens*, *reueratibus*; I hope he will always be — to you, *semper a recto in fore et veritate*. *Respectfully*, adv. *reverenter*, to address any one in a very — manner, *aliquid reverentissime alloqui*, — to rise before any one, in *reuerentiam aliquid assurgere*. *Respective*, adj., see *Regard*.

Breathe, v. intr. *respirare*; see *Breathe*. *Respiration*, n. *respiratio*, *respiratus*; see *Breath*.

Respite, n. *amplatio*. *Respite*, v. tr. *ampliare rem*.

persequi alios panas or (post-Aug.) *exsequi alqm* (not resting until, etc.), *comb. ulcisci et persequi*, *panas capere* pro *alio* or *aleis rei*, *panas aleis rei capere* (to claim — for any body or any thing), *punire alqd*, *comb. ulcisci et p. nire*.

Revenus, *n.* *rectigal*, *reditus*; see *Income*, *Tax*.

Reverberato, *v.tr.* — the rays, *radius repercutere*, *radius regere*; *v.intr.*, see *Rebound*.

Reverence, *n.* *obstantia*, *reverentia*, *reneratio*, *reverentia* (stranger than *ver.*); to —, *revere*, *v.tr.* *alqm obstante*, *alqm colere* et *obstante*, or *revere* et *colere*, *alqm revereri*, *reverentiam aduersus alqm adhibere*, *reverentiam alci habere*, or *præstare*. *Reverend*, *adj.* *enerabilis*, *reuerendus*, *reuerendus*, *gravis*, *augustus* (e.g. outwardly); as title, — *Sir*, *vtr reverendus*; most —, *"multo maxime reverendus"*.

Revert, *v.intr.* *redire ad alqm*, *cedere alci*. *Reversion*, *n.*, of an estate, *hereditas quo alci venit* or *obvenit*, *hereditas quo ad alqm venit* or *pervenit*.

Review, *v.tr.* *inspicere*, *peraspicere*, *cognoscere* (*librum*, *rationem*), *perscrutari*, *reversare*, *corrigere* (once more), *recognoscere*, *retractare* (e.g. a book, sermon); — an army, *reversare* (*army*, *valley*, *senate*, *people*), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, *army*, *viros*, *equos cum cura*, *singulos milites*), *numerum aleis intrare* (i.e. troops), *comb. alqd recensere et numerum intrare*, *lustrare* (of the cen-sor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), *oculis lustrare*, *oculis obire* (with a glance), *excutere* (in a searching manner, e.g. libraries, writers). *Review*, *n.* (1) *conspicui*, or by verbs; (2) of troops, *recensio*, *recensus*; to hold a —, *transire* (of cavalry, esp. of the Roman knights; the act, *transire equitum*), *transire* (of infantry); (3) see *Journal*.

Reville, *v.tr.* *convictum alci facere*, *alqm convictis conspectari* or *incedere*, *alci maledicere*, *alqm maledictis insectari*, *maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre* or *conferre*, *probris et maledictis alqm rezare*, *maledictis* or *probris alqm increpare*, *maledictis alqm figere*, *contumeliosus verbis alqm prosequi*; — *gratias*, *facere alci convictum gratias*, *omnibus maledictis alqm rezare*, *omni maledicta in alqm conferre*. *Reviling*, *n.* *maledictio*, *verborum contumelia*, *probrum*, *convictum*; to descend to —, *ad verbum contumeliam ascendere*. *Reviling*, *adj.* *inimicus*, *contumeliosus*, *probrus*, *turpis*; a — name, *nomen* or *cognomen infamum*; to give to a person —, **alci contumelia causa cognomen dare*; to get —, *cognomen et contumelia contrahere*. *Reviler*, *n.* *convictor*, *maledictus*, *comb. maledictus convicator*. See *Reproach*.

Revisé, *v.tr.*, see *Review*. *Revisé*, **plagula de prelo emendanda*, or by verbs.

Revisé, *v.intr.* *reviciscere*, *ad ritum redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig., of things); *v.tr.* *ritum aleis restituere*, *ritum alei reddere*; — one frozen to death, *ritum calorem reddere* in *ritu gelido*; — any one's hopes, *ad vocem spem alqm excitare* or *erigere*, *vocem spem alei ostendere*.

Revoke, *v.tr.* *revocare*, *in irritum revocare*, *alqd in ritum esse jubere*.

Revolt, *v.intr.* *seditionem morere*, *imperium antipathumque abnuere* (to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare*, *rebellionem facere*, *imperium aleis detractare*, *desicere* ab *alqo* or *ab aleis imperio*, *desicere* ab *alqo*.

Revolutionist, *n.* *homo evolvendarum rerum cupides*, *homo rerum novarum et commutandarum cupidus*, *princeps novandarum rerum*. *Revolution*, *n.* *res nova*; to labour for —, *rebus novis studere*, *res novas querere*, *agere*, *moliri*, *novis consiliis republicam turbare*. See *Agitate*, *Domagoge*.

Reward, *v.tr.* *præmium alci dare*, *tribuere*, *perducere*, *præmium alci deferre*, *præmio alqm afficere*, *dare*, *præmio alqm ornare* or *decorare*. *Revereri*, *v.intr.* *alqm revereri*; to be —, *præmium revereri*, *præmio alqm revereri*; — for, *præmium* or *fructum alci*

rei capere, *percipere*, *ferre*; — from, *fructus aleis rei ferre* ab *alqo*. *Reward*, *n.* *remuneratio*, *for. aleis rei*; (the thing itself) *præmium* or *præmium* (the latter a more choice expression in the golden age than *præm.*, but more common in the silver age), *honor* (honorary salary), *merces* (salary, wages), *fructus* (fruit).

Rhapsody, *n.* *carmen*, *Rhapsodist*, *n.* *qui poematum carmina pronuntiat* (Quint.).

Rhetoric, *n.* *rheloricæ* (philosophy), *pura Latin ars orandi* or *bene dicendi scientia*. *Rhetor*, *n.* *rhetor* (philosophy), *pura Latin magister dicendi*. *Rhetorical*, *adj.* *rheloricus* (philosophy); *adv.* *rhelotice*.

Rhythmic, *n.* *recum barbarum* (technical term).

Rhyme, *n.* **extremorum verborum similis sonitus*; *rhymes*, **extremorum clausula inter se consonantes*; not a pure —, **extrema verba non bene consonantia*. *Rhyme*, *v.intr.* **versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes* or *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant facere*, *facere versus*; thus does not —, **in eundem sonum exire*, **extremis verbis inter se consonare*, *congruere*, *consonare*.

Rhythm, *n.* *numerus* or *in the pl. numeri* (Greek *pothos*, *pothos*, which only Quint. uses in Latin). *Rhythmical*, *adj.* *numerosus* (*pothos*), but *rhythmicus* is not found as a Latin word.

Rib, *n.* *costa*; ribs of a ship, *costa navium*.

Ribaldry, *n.* *sermo incestus*, *obscenus*.

Ribband, *Ribbon*, *n.* *vinculum* (tie), *ligamen*, *ligamentum* (to fasten with, also bandage), *capula* (to tie round, the head, forehead), *tenia*, *fascia* (small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *limbus* (hem, selvage).

Rice, *n.* **oriza*; as a dish, **puls*, *ex oryza cocta*.

Rich, *adj.* *dives* or *dis* (opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (having much landed property and in a flourishing condition, opp. *tenuis*, *pauper*, and *egens*; fig. of things which are worth much, e.g. a present, *munus*, *opulentus* (who has means, money, influential, opp. *inops*, *pauper*), *copiosus*, *copius dives* or *locuples* (rich in provisions of all kinds, opp. *tenuis*, *inops*; *copiosus* also = a fertile mind, opp. *exilis*), *pecuniosus*, *magnus pecunia*, *bene nummatus*, *argento copiosus* (having much money), *fortunatus* (fortunate, wealthy), *beatus* (who has every thing he can wish for, wanting for nothing, very well off), *abundans* (who has so much that he can give unto others, *comopos*, opp. *egens*; also of a fertile mind, opp. *inops*); *optimus* (rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (considerable, splendid in a general sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), *comb. locuples copius rei familiaris et pecuniosus*, *locuples et refertus* (of a town, province), *copiosus et locuples*, *opulentus et copiosus*, *amplus et copiosus*; very —, *ditissimus*, *perditus*, *prædictus*, *divitis præpollens* (who ranks above every body else owing to his wealth), *locupletissimus*, *opulentissimus*, *magnus opibus prædictus*; the richest of them, *divitis*, *copius facile princeps eorum*; — in, *dives alqd re* (poetic with gen.), *locuples* (ab) *alqd re*, *opulentus alqd re*, *uber alqd re* or *aleis rei*, *ferax aleis rei* or (but very seldom) *alqd re* (yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens alqd re* (where any thing exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et beluis frequens*); to make any one into a — man, *alqm divitem* or *locupletem* or *opulentum facere* (of persons and circumstances, etc.), *alqm fortunis locupletare*, *alqm divitiis ornare*, *alqm divitiis* or *opibus augere* (of persons); *alqm ditare* is only poetic; to grow —, *divitem fieri* (ditate only used poetically), *(fortunis) locupletari*, *fortunis augeri*, *fortunam amplificare*, *opibus crescere*, *opes auferre*, *ad opes præcedere*; by, with any thing, *divitiis facere ex alqd re*, *rei familiaris augere ex alqd re*; to be —, *divitem*, etc. *esse*, *ditissimus* or *copius abundare*; to be richer than, *alqm divitiis superare*; very —, *omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse*, *amplissimum prædicere pecuniam*,

opibus maxime florere, magnas opes habere. Riches, n. *divitie* (large fortune), *opulentia* (ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes* means wherewith to accomplish a thing, as far as money is concerned; *fortunæ* (blessing of Providence), *facultates* (the property of a private individual, with the help of which he is easily able to accomplish a certain thing, means), *copie* (provisions of all kinds, certain things for use, of which we possess a sufficient quantity).

Rid., v.tr. *expulsi e algâ se, extrahere ex algâ se, eripere ex or ab algâ se* (all three = to fier from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), *algâ abieciisse, deieciisse, depluisse, solutum, vacuum esse algâ se* (e.g. fear), *carere algâ se* (e.g. morbo caues), I have almost got — of the head-ach, *capitis dolores remiserunt, desecuravit*; of a person, *algâ absolviere, dimittere* (by complying with his demand, also a creditor).

Riddle, n. *anigma* -atis, n. (*αἰνίγμα* to, in general also any thing difficult to understand), *gryphus* (γρύψ, some difficult catch-word, as the Greeks customarily proposed at banquets), *ambiges* -um, f. (ambiguity in speech or action), to propose —, *algâ anigma solvere subire*, to solve —, *anigma solvere*, *gryphum dissolvere*, to be unable to solve —, *anigma non intelligere*; you talk in —, *ambages narrare*, that is a — to me, *hac non intelligo*.

Ride, v.intr. *equitare*, *equo vehi* (in general, poetic *equo* or *super equo ire*), *equo anchi* (to proceed on horseback), *equo gestari* or *tectari* (for exercise, to show one's self on horseback, e.g. of females), to — up to, *adichu equo, adequare*, — up to any thing or any one, *equo vehi ad algm or ad algâ, adequare ad algm or ad algâ or alci rei, ohequari alci rei*, — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equus citatus*) *adechi* or *advolare*, *equo admissu* (*equus admissu*) *accurere*; to — about, (*equo*) *circumvehi* (every where, to see, etc.), **equo et huc et illic vehi* (here and there), — round a place, *circumcurre* or (*equo*) *circumvehi locum*, galloping, *circumvolare*, everywhere, *perequitare per omnes partes*; to — a horse, *equo vehi, inchi, ectari*, *equum exercere* (to break in), *equum tentare* (to try). Rider, n. *equus* (opp. one who walks, also a foot-soldier), *seissor* (who sits on a horse, in opp. to the hoist, post-Aug.), *rector* (who rides it, in opp. to the hoist), to be a very good —, *equo habilem esse* (to sit right in the saddle), *optime equus uti* (to understand how to manage horses), *equitandi peritissimum esse*.

Ridge, n. *montis culmen, mons summus*.

Ridiculi, n. *ridiculum, deridiculum*; see Mockery. *Ridicule*, v.tr., any one or any thing, *deridere algm or algâ, in risum vertere* (e.g. cognomen). *Ridiculous*, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, deridendus, jocularis*; very —, *peridiculus*, a — thing, *res quæ in risum verti possit*.

Rigging, n. *armamenta* -orum, n.

Right, adj. (in geometry) *rectus angulus* or *quadratus angulus*; — angled, *orthogonus* (orthogonios, Vitr.), pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis angulis*; to construct a — angled triangle, *trigonum orthogonum describere*; to divide at — angles, *rectis angulis secare*; see Straight, = not left, dexter (opp. sinister, instead of the positive we use also the comparative both of dexter and sinister, but seldom in Cic., more frequently in post-Aug. prose), the — hand, *manus dextra*, also merely dextra, to give any one one's —, to shake hands, *alci dextam dare* or *porrigere* or *tendere*, the — shoulder, *humerus dexter* (in general), *humerus apertus* (of a soldier, not protected by the shield, Cæ.); = convenient, according to one's wish, *gratus, jucundus*, if it seems — to you, *si tibi placet* (after consideration), *si tibi commodum est* (if circumstances permit); to make it — to any one, *alci algo probare*, often by *mare* (e.g. in *Attili officio te amari*); = according to what is —, *rectus, justus*, it is meet and right, *equum est et bonum*; adv. *recte, juste, ut prius et argum est, ut*

debet, to do or act —, *recte agere, recte* or *juste facere* (as it ought to be), *rectum sequi* (to go the — way about it); it is not — of you to, etc., *non recte fecisti quod*, etc., it serves me —, *mihi plector* (Cic.), it serves you —, *merito tibi accedit*, = correct, *rectus, verus* (true), *justus* (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by *ipse*; the — word for any thing, *verbum rei vocabulum*; to go the — road, *rectam viam ingredi* (lit.); to go the — way about it, *rectam altionem inire* (to choose the right remedy), I have got to the — house, *ad eam ipsam domum pergento quo tendo*; to put a word at the — place, *verbum loco ponere*; that is not in the — place, *hoc alienum est ab hoc loco*, at the — time, *in tempore, opportuno, opportuno tempore* (convenient), *tempore suo, tempore ipso* (in due time, but not tempore recto, which is barbarous, nor tempore dextro, which is poetical), *ad tempus* (at the right moment), that is the — person, *hunc virum quæro*; to make the — use of any thing, *recte* or *bene* or *sapienter uti algâ re*, adv. *recte, vere, rite* (according to custom), to see, hear —, *recte iudicare, audire*; to judge — in, *vere* or *recte iudicare* *de algâ re*, not to understand it —, *algâ non satis intelligere*, if I remember —, *si bene* or *recte memini*, = in concordance with one's own inner conviction, i.e. (a) to speak the truth, *recte dicere*, *recte moneri* (in advising any one not to do a thing); you are —, *res ita ut dicatis, sunt ita ut dicis*, (b) to do what is —, *recte agere*. Right, n., to do any thing, *ius, potestas* (power, as a —, to do so), I have a — to do it, *ius est algâ facere, meum ius est ut algâ faciam, potestatem habeo algâ facendi*; I have a particular — to do it, *huc mihi peculiaris est*, to have a — over a thing, *habere ius* or *potestatem alci rei*, (2) legal —, *ius* (what is — according to the human law), *fas* (the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); equal rights, *iura communia*, contrary to all —, *contra ius fasque, contra ius ac fas*, by —, *iure, suo iure* (from his own personal —), *merito* (acquiringly); with the greatest —, *justissime, iusto iure, optimo iure, merito atque optimo iure, ius e meritoque, iure ac merito, merito ac iure*, — or wrong, *iure an iniuriâ*; with what — or wrong, *quo iure quâque injuriâ*; the greatest — is often the greatest wrong, *summum ius summa injuria* (Cic.). Righteous, adj. *bonus, probus*. Righteousness, n. *probitas*.

Rigid, adj. *rigidus, rigens* (lit., stiff with cold, then fixed in general, e.g. eyes, hair; fig. inflexible, unsovable, e.g. mores *rigidi*), *immobilis* (immoveable, of persons and things), *durus* (without grace, delicate), opp. *mollis*. Rigidity, n. *rigor*. Rigorous, adj. *rigorosis*. Rigour, n. *rigor* (opp. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, ceteris disciplina, post-Aug.), comb *rigor et severitas*.

Rind, n. *cortex* (of trees), *lther* (the inward bark). See Skin.

Ring, n. *circulus, orbis* (in general), *annulus* (— on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), *manus* (ear —), *hamus* (a sort of —, with which coats of mail were set thick), to wear a — (on one's finger), *annulum in digito habere, annulum gestare*; to put on a —, *annulum digito induere* or *inserere* or *aptare*; adorned with —, *annulatus* (e.g. ears, fingers), to take any one's — off, *annulum alci de alci digito delatari* (in general), *annulum de alci digito auferre* (cunningly); to seal with a —, *sigillum in cera annulo imprimere*; to seal up —, *obsignare annulo*. Ring, v.tr. *ringere* or *annulare* (in the ancient sense, as they knocked), **movere indubium* (lit. in the modern sense), to — for any one, **aris innitu algm arcescere* (lit.), *digitis emcrepare* (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did when they wished to call a witness), of bills, *sorare* (intr.); to — the bill, **campanari pulsat e*. Lingerie, n. **campanarium sonus* (in a pre-

sive senso). Ringleader, *n.* *caput, princeps* (head), *dux* (commander), *auctor* (author, instigator), *comb. dux et princeps, dux et uxor, fax aleis rei* (who creates, e.g. *seditionis, tumultus, belli*), *tuba aleis rei* (who blows the horn as a sign, e.g. *rizae, belli*), *architectus sceleris* (who made the plot); *Ringleader, n. annellus*.

Rinse, *v.tr. eluere, colluere, perluere*.

Riot, *n.* *seditio, motus, concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus* (tumult, any sudden war, e.g. of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), *vis repentina* (sudden rising). *Riotous, adj. seditiosus, rerum, evertendarum or rerum, vorarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*).

Rip, *v.tr. solcere, dissolvere, dissurre* (a seam), *retere* (a garment), *retexere, redordiri* (any thing worn).

Ripe, *adj. maturus, tempestivus* (of fruit), *coctus* (boiled), *comb. maturus et coctus*. Ripeness, *n.* *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit.), *tempestivitas* (lit. and fig.). Ripen, *v.intr. maturari, maturare, ematurare, ad maturitatem venire, pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci* (all in the sense of *maturus*).

Ripple, *v.intr. susurrare, leniter sonare* (of fountains, rivulets).

Rise, *v.intr. oriri, exoriri, cooriri, nasci, gigni, crescere, existerre, fieri, erumpere, manare, fluere, proficisci, efflorescere, surgere, exsurgere*; — from bed, (e) *lecto*; — from table, a *cana*; — to honour, *promovere ad or in honores*; — to greater —, *ad altiore gradum ascendere, procedere honoribus longius*; — against, *rebellare, consurgere ad bellum*. Rise, *n. ortus, origo, initium, ascensus*. See Arise, Ascend.

Risk, *n. periculum* (danger), *alea aleis rei* (danger, uncertainty in any thing); at my —, *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte* (of my own accord); *proprio Marte* (is not Latin); you play a safe game at the — of others, *ludis de alieno corio* (prov. App.); to undertake a — with regard to, *aliquid dare in aleam, ire in aleam aleis rei*; there is a — attending it, *alea quaedam est in aliquid re* (e.g. *in hostibus deligendis*); to take any thing at one's own —, *aliquid periculi sui facere*. Risk, *v.tr. aliquid dare in aleam, ire in aleam aleis rei*; one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*; I — losing it, *venio in dubium de aliquid re, periculis perdere aliquid*; to — it, *aleam subire or adire, se in casum dare*.

Rite, *n.*, in the church, in the context by *ritus*. Ritual, *n.* *formula sacrorum*.

Rival, *n. amulus, fem. amula* (in general), *riculis* (as a lover), *obtrektor* (in a political sense). Themistocles and Aristides were — (in a political sense), *Themistocles et Aristides obtrektorunt inter se*. Rival, *adj. amulans eum*. Rival, *v.tr. certare or concertare or contendere cum aliquo* (to contest), *amulari aliquem cum aliquo* (to strive for any thing which another tries to gain); in any thing, *aliquid re certare or concertare cum aliquo*; among each other, *aliquid re inter se certare*. Rivalry, *n. amulatio* (in general), *riculatio* (in love), *obtrektoratio* (in a political sense, of two).

River, *n. fluvius* (water which flows constantly in a certain channel or bed), *amnis* (larger —), *ricus* (rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (torrent, which overflows quickly and very soon dries up again, *χειμαρρής*); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*), *fertur*; is rapid, *fl. violentus invehitur*; slowly, *fl. placide manat, leni tractu labitur*; dries up, *fl. exarescit*; grows, *acrescit*; is low, *amnis tenui fluit aqua*; to direct a — into another channel, *amnem in alium cursum deflectere*; to cross a —, *flumen transire, trajicere*; belonging to —, *fluviticius, fluvitilis, fluvialis*; worshipper of —, *deorum amnium cultor*; they are chiefly worshippers of —, *in superstitione atque cura deorum precipua amnibus veneratio est*; to take a bath in the —, *lavari*

in flumine, flumine corpus ablucere (but flumine vivo perfundi is said when any one pours over us water taken from the —); — god, *Amnis*; *fluminis numen*. Rivulet, *n. rivus*; small, *riculus*; rapid, *torrens* (poet. also *amnis*); belonging to —, *riculis*.

Rivet, *v.tr. clavulo figere*; see Fasten. Rivet, *n. fibula ferrea*.

Roach, *n. raja*. Road, *n. via* (the way for going or travelling); iter (the going); on the —, *in via*; to remain —, *via ire*; to go from the —, *ex via decedere*; a — goes to, *iter fert aliquo* (as in Cms. *aditus atque itinera duo quae extra murum ad portum ferebant*, the two roads which led out of the city to the harbour); to be on the —, or way, toward, *in itinere esse*. A surveyor of the highways, *cuvator viarum*; — of the streets (as to their cleanliness and order), *magister vici*. See Street.

Roam, *v.intr. palari* (e.g. *per agros*), see Ramble. Roam, *v.tr. permare, perambulare*.

Roar, *v.intr.* (1) of beasts, *mugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudere* (to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc., fig. of men), *rugire, fremere* (of lions); rug — to — loud, *fr. indistinctly*, *roscerari* (of men). Roar, *n. mugitus, ruditus, rugitus, vociferatio*.

Roast, *v.tr.* (1) *assare, torreficere, frigare* (the two foregoing = to fry); a little, slowly, *subassare*; on the gridiron, in *craticula subassare*; on the spit, *in truca inassare*; (2) see Fry. Roasted, *adj. assis*; — meat, *assum, caro assa, assa*, *n.pl.* (several pieces); — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*; gravy of — meat, *embamma* (ἐμβάμμα); fish for roasting, *pisces frigendo apti*; — pan, *sarlago, fricorium*; — sausages, *tomaculum* (e.g. *fuertunt tomacula supra craticulam posita*, Petron.).

Rob, *v.tr. auferre* (to carry away, *aliquid aliquid* or *aliquid ab aliquo*), *depeculāri* (men, temples, etc.), *comb. spoliare aliquem aliquid re et depeculāri, diripere* (to plunder men, towns, etc.), *capitare, compilare* (to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *aliquid aliquid re*), *fraudare aliquem re* (by cheating). Robber, *n. raptor* (inasmuch as he does it himself and uses violent means), *praedo* (who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (burglar), *pirata* (pirate), *fur* (thief); band of —, *latronum or praedonum globus, latronum or praedonum turba*, or simply *latrones, praedones, or latrocinium* (Cic., and fig. of Catiline and his associates). Robbery, *n. rapina* (the act), *ruptus* (as condition), *latrocinium* (highway —; I. alone or I. maris also = piracy), *pradatio* (taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia et raptus*; to commit —, *vapere, rapinas facere, latrocinari, piraticam facere or exercere* (by sea); captain, chief of a band of —, *latronum or praedonum dux, archipirata* (ἀρχιπειρατής, by sea).

Robe, *n. vestis* (dress in general), *amictus* (any thing thrown over), *stola, palla* (dress for the Roman ladies); see Dress, Gown.

Robin, *n.* *motacilla rubecula* (L.).

Robust, *adj. robustus*; see Strong.

Rock, *n. saxum* (any — and large mass of stones), *rupes* (steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes* (ragged rock, crag), *comb. saxa et cautes*; what is between —, happens amidst —, *saxatilis* (e.g. *piscis, piscatus*); fig. *arz* (castle, rock, e.g. *arz est illa spei salutis nostrae*); *petra* (πέτρα, a Greek word and foreign to the writers of the golden age). Rock, *v.tr.* a child, *morire, cunas infantis morere* (Martial); to — a child to sleep, *infantem cunis motis sopire*.

Rocket, *n.* *radix pyrus*.

Rod, *n. virga* (in general), *ferula* (fennel-giant, for chastising children), *decempeda* (in land-surveying).

Rogue, *n. homo infamis, homo perfidus, homo fraudulentus, homo dolosus, homo lascivus* (full of

tracks, in joke). Roguery, *n* *fraus, dolus*. Rogu-ly, *adv* *perfidus, fraudulentus*.

Roll, *v. tr.* *volvare, deolvere, evolvere, provolvare, convolvere, vinti. convolvere, se volvere, involvere* (e.g. in luto). Roll, *n.* *orbiculus* (small sphere, e.g. *per tres orbiculos cum convolvit*), *rotula* (small wheel, e.g. *possunt etiam vasibus majoribus rotule subijci*), *scapus* (= of paper), *cylindrus* (*κοίλινδρος, cylinder*), *phalanga* (*φάλαγγς*, rollers to put under ship's, Cæs.); = what is rolled up, *rotulamen* (of paper); a = of tobacco, *Nicotiana folia in cylindri speciem convoluta*.

Romance, *n.* *versus qui de re gestâ referunt, romanza*. Romantic, *adj.* *amantissimus, dulcis, suavis*.

Roof, *n.* *tectum, culmen*; buildings without —, *caedificia hypathra*, to roof, *tecto tegere*; to unroof, *indare tecto*; to receive under your roof, *hospitio recipere aliquem*, roof-beams, *tigna*; roof-covering, *tegulae*; a roof-coverer, *contingulator* (with tiles), *scandularius* (Laurint., with shingles); a window in the roof, *fenestra quæ est in tecto*, roof-like, *tecto similis, fastigatus*, a room in the roof, *cannaculum superius*; to live in —, *sub tegulis habitare*; a roof-gutter, *canalis quæ excipit et ligulis aquam coelestem, roofing, tecti exstructio, tectum*. See House.

Room, *n.* (1) e.g. to make —, *tiam* or *locum dare, locum dare et cedere*; *populum* or *turbam submovere* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subelli vacuare* (to give up one's seat), see Space, (2) = apartment, *conclave, cubiculum* (chamber, bed—), *diata* (sitting—), also = a summer-house with several —s, *zotheca, zothecula* (*ζωθηκη, n* separate little —, cabinet, study, chamber), drawing—, *hospitium, cubiculum hospitale* (in a private house, pl also merely *hospitalia* —um, *n.*), dining—, *cenotium, conclave ubi epulamus*, a small —, *cenatiuncula*, bed—, *cubiculum in quo dormio, (cubiculum) dormitorium* (post-Aug.), *cubiculum noctis et somni* (post-Aug.); sitting and bed —s, *cubacula diurna nocturnaque* (post-Aug.), see Parlour, Hall. Roomy, *adj.* *spatiosus*, see Spacious.

Roost, *n.* *perica gallinaria*.

Root, *n.* *radix* (= of a tree, kitchen herbs; then — of the tongue, hair, feather, also of a mountain, hill, etc., fig = origin), *herbæ radix* (kitchen —, wild, *radix herbarum agrestis*), *stirpis, fons, causa* (cause, origin, source); with having many —, *radicosus*, with the —, *radicatus* (lit and fig., e.g. to dig up, *effodire*), *radicibus* (lit and fig., e.g. *eximere*). Root, *v. intr.* *radicare* (lit), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit), *inhaerere in mente* (fig., of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidere, inhaerere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.); *v. tr.* *fovere, alere* (fig. to foster). Rooted, *adj.* *radicatus, quod radices egit* (lit), *inrelicatus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus* (a fault, etc.), *penitus infixus* (an opinion).

Rope, *n.* *restis* (thin—, of different lengths, and for various purposes), *funs* (a thick —, as rope-makers used it), *udens* (cable), *funs ancorarius, ancorale* (anchor —), *claudomus* (kathoposon, an extended — for rope-dancers).

Rosary, *n.* (for praying) *sphærule precatrices, globuli quibus apud Catholicos numerantur preces*. Rose, *n.* *rosa* (the stalk and the blo-om), *rosa flos* (the flower), *rosa frutex* (= bush), garden, grove of —, *rosarium, rosetum*. Rosy, = colour, *roseus*.

Rot, *v. intr.* *putrescere, putrefieri*. Rot, *n.* *putor, putredo*. Rotten, *adj.* *putefactus, putridus*.

Rotation, *n.* *ambitus, circuitus, circumactio* (e.g. *rotas volvi*), *circulatio* (e.g. *revolvit motum*), *circuitio, ambitus, rotundus, circuitio*, sometimes also *cursor* (e.g. *circuitus, circuitio, inanis*, as a matter of course, as is the case with celestial bodies; of which

all the foregoing terms are used, *vitæ*), *orbis* (circle).

Rouge, *n.* *fucus* (in general, also fig. = effectation, e.g. in the speech), *pigmentum* (any thing that may be used as a dye; hence also —).

Rough, *adj.* *asper* (opp. *levis* or *lenis*, e.g. *roide, place* climate, voice, life or mode of living, *manu, stichosus* (jagged, uneven), *conjugosus* (craggy, stony), *scaber* (= as regards the touch, opp. *levis*, e.g. of the back, etc., of something burnt), *horridus* (standing on end; hence void of ornament, refinement, of things and persons, e.g. *terba, miles*, comb *horridus et durus* (e.g. *ru*), *raucus* (hoarse), *asper animi* (of a man's character), *rusticus* (of manners and persons). Roughness, *n.* *asperitas* (in general, e.g. of the climate, *caeli, animi*).

Round, *adj.* *rotundus, globosus* (globular), *orbiculatus* (lit orbicular, like a disk, then — like a bill, — in general), *teres* (rounded), comb. *teres et rotundus*. Round, *v. tr.* *rotundare* (e.g. *aliquid circum*), *convotundare*, — a sentence, *sententiam*, *ordine verborum paulum commutato*, in *quadrum redigere*; *v. intr.* *se rotundare* or *rotundari*, *conglobari*. Rounded, *adj.* *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*, of the style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus* (e.g. *sententia*).

Rouse, *v. tr.* *excitare*.

Route, *v. tr.* the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes in fugam dissipare*.

Route, *n.*, see Way, Road, Journey.

Routine, *n.* *habitus* (any art, virtue, in which we feel at home as it were), *facultas* (faculty), *usus* (practice).

Rove, *v. intr.*, see Ramble.

Row, *n.* (1) *ordo*, (2) *turba, tumultus, tumultuatio* Row, *v. tr.* and *intr.* (1) *remigare, navigare remis, natem remis propellere* (opp. *vela facere* or *pandere*); (2) *clamare* (to cry loud).

Royal, *adj.* *regius* or by the gen. *regis* (belonging to a king), *regalis* (according to the dignity of a king; this difference between *regius* and *regalis* always observed in good prose-writers), — family, *reges, domus regia*.

Rub, *v. tr.* *terere* (to — off, to — to pieces), *at-terere* (to — off), *contrecere* (to pound), *fricare* (v. a floor), *demulcere, permulcere* (to stroke).

Rubbish, *n.* *purgamenta —orum, n.* (offal) *stus* or pl. *rudus* *n. um, n.*

Rubric, *n.* *pars, caput, titulus* (class).

Ruby, *n.* *carbunculus, rubinus*.

Rudder, *n.* *gubernaculum, clavus*; see Oar

Rude, *adj.* *agrestis, ferus, immansuetus* (not tamed), comb. *ferus agrestis, asper* (rough, in manners), — behaviour, *mores agrestes* or *feri*.

Rudiments, *n.* pl *rudimenta*; see Elements.

Ruffian, *n.* *homo pugnax*.

Rug, *n.* *stratum* or *instratum*.

Rugged, *n.*, see Rough, Uneven.

Run, *n.* (1) *runs, pautina* (e.g. *Corinthi, muri diruti* (walls partly destroyed); (2) *runa* (nt., the falling in; then *fur*), *interitus, exitus*, the — of one's fortune, *una fortunatus*, *it was his —, hoc ei exitio fuit*. Run, *v. tr.* *per-iridare* (lit and fig), *perdere, ad interitum vocare aliquem* (to be the cause of any one's —, of the — of any thing), *aliquem aliquid precipitare* (e.g. the state), *conficere* (completely to wear out, exhaust, e.g. *patrem plebis tribulo*), *trucidare* (to kill almost, e.g. *aliquem fenore*), *prostrernere aliquem aliquid* (e.g. the enemy), *affluere* (e.g. the state, etc.), *profluere* (entirely, a person, the state, omne id), also comb. *affligere et perdere, affligere et prostrernere, prostrernere affligere, affligere et profluere* (all = *funditus perdere* or *erectere*), to — to — any one, *aliquem interitum quantere*. Run-ous, *adj.*, see Pernicious.

Rule, *v.* *regere, erigere, regere, imperium tractare, regere, rempublicam regere* or *moderari, rempublicam præstare, ad gubernacula rempublice sedere* Rule, *n.* *lex* (e.g. *leges dicendi*), *prescriptum, præceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (a ruler or

instrument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam aliquid dirigitur* or *quod aliquid iudicatur*, it cannot stand absolutely and alone for our "rule"; *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, præceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —, *præcipere, præscribere*; — on, *de re*; to make a — to yourself, *legem sequi*, to observe —, *legem servare, observare, præscriptum servare, præceptum tenere*; to act according to —, *ad præscriptum agere*, as the rule is, *ut fere fit, fere, ut solet*; as my — is, *ut soleo* (*ut solebam*, etc.), against the — in a sea-fight, *præter quam in navali certamine solet*. See Dominion, Govern, Reign.

Ruminate, v.intr. *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr.), *remanere* (tr. and intr., post-Aug.), see Meditate. Rumination, n. *ruminatio*.

Rummage, v.intr. *excudere* (e.g. in a library).

Rumout, n. *rumor, fama* (loud, e.g. *fama interfecti regis*), *sermo* (talk), *opinio* (opinion), *auditio* (what we know by hear-say), comb. *rumor* (or *fama*) et *auditio*. **Rumour**, v.tr., it is rumoured, *sermo datur*.

Rump, n. *truncus, corpus* (in opp. to the head).

Run, v.intr. *currere, decurrere* (from a higher place to one that lies lower, always the place from where being added, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with acc. or the simple acc. = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursum ferre, aufugere* (to — away), *cursum tendere aliquid* (to — any where), *accurrere* (to — up to), *percurrere* (to — to a place), *procurrere* (to — out of), *se proripere* (to dash forth, e.g. into the street, in publicum; out of the house, foras), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. in castra), *currere in, eto* (to — into, but *incurrere* in aliquid, in aliquid = to — up to some one, a thing), *transcurrere aliquid* (to — over any thing, then absolute = to — across to, over to any one, e.g. *ad aliquid*), *circumcurrere, circumcurrere aliquid locum* (to — about in a place), *pervagari aliquid locum* (to ramble about in a place), to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*, to — to any one, *currere, cursum capessere ad aliquid, transcurrere ad aliquid* (who lives opposite, etc.), *concurrere ad aliquid* (to seek his advice, assistance); to — a race, *cursum certare, certatum currere*, to — against any one, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in aliquid*; against any thing, *aliquid ad aliquid, impingi aliquid rei* (all if any damage is caused, imp. with violence, of things), *se impingere in aliquid, corpus offendere ad aliquid* (of persons), to — after any one, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad aliquid*, **cursum accersere aliquid* (to fetch quickly), after any thing, **cursum accersere* or *offerre aliquid* (lit.), *cupide appetere aliquid*, of horses, etc., *currere, cursitare*, of inanimate objects, (a) of moveable objects, *currere* (only if in a circular motion, e.g. of a wheel, a ball, of rivers it is only used in poets and prose writers of the silver age, better in this sense *ferri, insilire*, since the time of Livy, in prose generally *decurrere ex or in, etc.*, instead of *desfluere, delabi*), *ferri* (quickly, of rivers, etc.), *labi, delabi* (to glide along, down, also of water, etc.), *devolvi* (to — down, also of a river), *fluere*, into any thing, in aliquid, or through, *per aliquid* (to flow), *insiluere in, etc.*, *effundi, se effundere* (e.g. in mare, all of rivers), *intare aliquid, aliquid locum* (e.g. *portum*), *exire* (ex) *aliquid loco* (e.g. of ships, carriages), *ferri, moveri, moveri circa aliquid* (e.g. *circa teram*, of the sun), *serpere per, eto* (of plants, e.g. *per humum*); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimae manant per genas*, *fluunt per os lacrimae*; the candles —, **candelae defluunt*; (b) of immovable objects, e.g. to — round any thing, *cingere aliquid* (e.g. *cingit urbem fossa alta*) **Run**, n. *cursum, cursum citatus* or *effusus* (Runaway, n. *fugitivus* **Runner**, n. *cursor* (in general), *hemerodromus* (*hēmerodromos*, only in two places, in Nep. and Liv., as a Greek term, = a runner, who in one day can walk a very great distance).

Rapture, n. (1) *fractura* (e.g. ossis); (2) fig. discordia, *discordium* (disagreement); *dissidium* is

barbarous). **Rapture**, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffingere*; see Break.

Rural, adj. *rusticus* (in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticanus* (peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

Rush, n. *juncus* (bulrush), *scirpus* (— grass), made of —, *juncus* or *juncinus*, *scirpus*, full of —, *juncosus*, a place covered with —, *juncetum*. **Rush**, v.intr., see Run.

Rushlight, n. *nocturnum lumen* (candle burning in the night), *lucerna cubicularis* (lamp).

Rust, n. *robigo* (in general, also in reference to corn), *ferrugo* (— of iron), *ærogo* (— of copper, one particular kind of which was called *scolicia*).

Rust, v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sentire*, *robiginem obducere*, *robiginem infestare* or *laci* or *corripere* (in general), *in æroginem incidere* (of brass, copper).

Rusty, adj. *robiginosus* (in general), *æroginosus* (of brass, copper).

Rustic, adj. *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis* (rude, countrified).

Rustle, v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (to sound loud).

Rye, n. *secale*; — bread, **panis secalinus* (in general), *panis fermentatus* (fermented), *panis cibarius* (for the common table).

SABBATH, n. *sabbatum* (from a Hebrew word denoting "rest"); — breaker, *sabbatorum negligens*; — service, **sacra sabbatica* —orum, n., he who observes the —, *sabbatarius* (properly a Jew), the observance of the —, *sabbatismus* (*sabbatismos*), to observe the —, *sabbatizare* (Tertullian).

Sable, n. *mustela zibellina* (L), — skin, *pelis zibellina*.

Sable, adj. *niger, ater*, see Black.

Sabre, n. *acinaces* (*ακινάκης*), the short curved sword of the Persians).

Sack, n. *saccus*, — of leather, *culeus, follis*, — of hair, *cilicium*, in sackcloth and ashes, *sordidatus*, to fill a —, **sacco ingerere*. See Bag.

Sack, v.tr. = to pillage, *diripere, vastare, spoliare*.

Sacrament, n. *sacramentum* (properly the Roman soldier's oath), **caena Domini*. See Supper.

Sacred, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus, pius*; n — thing, *res sacra*, a — place, *locus sacer, templum*; a — day, *dies sollemnis*, a — war, *bellum pro religione susceptum*, nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nil antiquius est quam*, etc.; adv. *sancte, religiose, auguste, pie*; to make —, *consecrare, dedicare*; to worship as —, *pie colere*; to keep — days, *dies festos religiose agere*, to declare —, *sanctare* Sacredness, n. *sanctitas, carissima, religio*.

Sacrifice, n. *sacrificium, sacra* —orum, n. *victima, hostia*, a piacular —, *sacrificium piacularare, piaculum*; established —, *sacrificia stata*, to slay in —, *victimam cadere*; to become a — of the state, *no republica interfici*, to become a — of your own venture, in ipso conatu opprimi, = loss, *jactura, damnum*; an altar for —, *ara sacrificia*, cup for —, *simpulium*; axe for —, *securis sacrificia*, the blood of —, sanguis victimæ; servant employed in —, *victimarius*; flesh from a —, *caro victimæ* or *hostiæ*, prayers at a —, *preces sacrificiæ*; usage at a —, *ritus sacrificis*; instrument used in —, **instrumentum* or *vas sacrificiale*, wine at a —, *libatio*; garment worn at a —, *vestis sacrificia*; king or chief at a —, *rex sacrificis*; cake for —, *libum, popanum*, meal after —, *daps, epula sacrificiales*; knife for —, *secespita*; day for —, *dies sacrificis*; victim for a —, *victima, hostia*; or for —, *bos victimæ*; dealer in animals for —, *negotiator victimarius*, table for —, *mensa sacrificis*, so

vasa). Sacrifice, v.tr. *sacrificare, sacra facere, rem divinam facere, immolare hostias*; to — under favourable auspices, *lilare*; fig. *sacrificare alci alqd, sacrificare re, sacra facere re*; to — a victim (lit.), *victimam immolare*; to — incense, *thuris granum sacrificare*, (fig.) *deolvere, morti offerre*; to — any one to death, *caput alcis devocere, occidere or trucidare alqm*; to — a person to one's ambition, *dominandi libidinis suae causâ perniciem alci parare*. Sacrificer, n. *sacrificans, immolator*. Sacrificing, n. *sacrificatio, immolatio*.

Sacrilege, n. *sacrilegium*. Sacrilegious, adj. *sacrilegius*.

Sad, adj. *tristis, maerens*; to be of a — countenance, *vultu maesto uti*; to make a person —, *alqm maerore affligere*; to look —, *vultu dolorem præbere*; — times, *tempora iniqua*; adv. *misere, miserabiliter*. Sadness, n. *tristitia, maestitia*; to cause any one —, *alqm dolore afficere*; causing —, *tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbus*. Sadness, v.tr. *cogitudo afficere, tristitiam in alqd generare, acerbitalum alci offerre, maerore percellere*. See Sorrow.

Saddle, n. *sella, ephippium*; to help a person out of the —, *alqm de equo deicere*; one who is fast in the —, *qui heret in equo*; the girth of a —, *cingulum sella*; the pillow of a —, *pulvinus sella*; the boss of a —, *umbo sella*. Saddle, v.tr. *equo selum imponere, sternere equum*; a saddled horse, *equus stratus*; a saddle-horse, *equus sellarius*. Saddler, n. *ephippiorum or stragulatorum artifex*.

Safe, adj. *tutus, periculo vacuus*; to be —, *in tuto (vado, portu) esse*; not to be — in respect of one's life, *in vita periculo versari*; to make —, *tutum præstare, tutum reddere, in tuto collocare, munire*; adv. *tuto*. Safety, n. *incolumitas, salus*; to be in —, *in tuto esse*; to get into —, *in tutum pervenire*; to seek —, *salutem petere*; see Certain, Secure.

Saffron, n. *crocus, crocum*; — colour, *color croceus*.

Sagacious, adj. *sagax* (guessing or divining; so with *navis, palatum, mens*, and used generally for sensibility of intellect, e.g. *vir sagacis animi, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus*). Sagacity, n. *sagacitas* (e.g. *canum ad incestigandum sagacitas narium; also consilii*).

Sage, n. *salvia officinalis* (L.).

Sage, adj. *sapiens, sapientia præditus*; to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*; adv. *sapienter*. Sage, n. (*homo, vir*) *sapiens*.

Sail, n. *velum*; without —, *velis carens*; — cloth; **linteum velorum*; — yard, *antenna*; to spread the —s, *vela pandere*; to furl the —s, *vela contrahere*; to set —, (*navem*) *solvere*; = ship, *navis*, e.g. a fleet of thirty —, *classis triginta navium*. To sail, v.intr. *vela facere or pandere, navigare*; ready to —, *ad navigandum paratus*; to — to a place, *vela dirigere ad locum*; he sailed whither he intended, *cursum direxit quo tendebat*; to — slowly, *cursum tardius conficere*; to — very fast, *incredibili celeritate esse velis*; to — with a fair wind, *pedibus aquis vehi*; to — with the wind half fair, *ventum obliquum captare*; to have sailed to a place, *apparere, appellari ad terram*. Sailing, n. *velificatio, navigatio*. Sailor, n. *nauta*.

Saint, n. **sanctus*; to make a — of n person, **in sanctorum numerum referre alqm*; a wonderful — *mirum caput*!

Sake, n., in the phrase, for the — of, to be rendered by *ob, per, propter, de, pro, proæ, causâ, gratiâ, ergo*; sometimes by a participle, as *motus, ductus, incitatus, impeditus*.

Salt ammoniac, n. *sal ammoniacus*.

Salad, n. *acetaria (olera)*.

Salary, n. *salarium, merces*; — or pay of a soldier, *stipendium*. Salary, v.tr. = to pay a salary to, *mercedem dare alci*; to — a soldier, *stipendium dare (militi)*; to — a public officer, *salarium dare*; to — an army, *exercitum alere*; to be salaried, *mercedem accipere*.

Sale, n. *venditio*; at the —, *vendendo*; to offer for —, *venalem proponere, venundare alqd*; to have for —, *vendituro, venale habere alqd*; to be for —, *venale esse, licere*. Saleable, adj. *venalis (venal), vendibilis*. See Sell, Auction.

Salient, adj. *prosilienti*.

Saliva or Spit, n. *saliva, sputum*; to move or excite —, *salivam movere*; flow of —, *salivatio plurima*. Salivary, adj. *salivarius, salivaceus*; — gland, **glandula salivaris*; — canal, *saliva iter*. Salivate, v.intr. *salivam proritare*. Salivation, n. = the exciting of the saliva, *salivam proritando*.

Sallow, adj. *pallidus, sublavus*.

Sally, v.intr. = to rush out, *erumpere, erumpi, excurrere, exire, effluere*. Sally, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt*), *excursio*.

Salmon, n. *salmo, salmo salar* (L.).

Saloon, n. *æcus, exedra, atrium*; a small —, *atriolum*.

Salt, n. *sal*; — and bread, *cum pane sal*; to become —, *in salem abire*; fig. Attic —, *Attico lepore tincti sales*; a vein of —, *salis vena*; a mountain of —, *mons salis nativi (rock salt)*; a maker of —, *salinator*; a pit for —, *salinum*; a small pit for —, *salillum*; a river of —, *flumen salis*; taste of —, *sapor salis*; a bit of —, *salis mica*; a grain of —, *granum salis*; a tax on —, **poriorum or vectigal annonæ salariæ impositum* (the superintendent of the tax, *præfectus*). Salt, adj. *salsus*; to have a — taste, *salsi saporis esse*; — flesh, **piscis sale maceratus*; — meat, **caro sale condita*. Saltiness, n. *salsitudo, salsedo*. To salt, or pickle, v.tr. *muria condire alqd*. Salting, or pickle, n. *salsura*; — for fish, *salsamentum, muria*. Salt-petre, n. *sal petræ*; spirit of —, **spiritus salis petræ*.

Salubrious, adj. *saluber* or *salubris* (from *salus*, opp. *pestilens*; used with *habitatio, natura loci, annus, ager, somnus, cinium*). Salubrity, n. *salubritas* (e.g. *foens medicæ salubritatis, salubritates regionum*). Salutory, adj. *salutâris* (properly, relating or belonging to health, e.g. *ut quæ mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutariis*; used with *ars, res, calor, litere, stella, herba*, etc.).

Salutation, n. *salus, salutatio*; — being exchanged, *salute datâ redditâque, salute acceptâ redditâque*; to give a — to any one, *salutem dicere alci* (so *salutem dicere foro curiaque*, to bid farewell to); to wish, offer, or send a —, *jubere alqm salvere*. Salute, v.tr. *salutare alqm, salutem dicere or nunciare or impertire alci*; to — by writing, *salutem alci scribere*; to — mutually, *salutem dare et reddere*.

Salvation, n. *salus (safety), conservatio* (preservation), **animæ salus* (safety of the soul); — in general, **animarum salus*, *summa felicitas* (final blessedness); to bestow —, *salutem dare*. Save, v.tr. *servare alqm, conservare, liberare, beare, lueri, salvum præstare, mala depellere, exilio liberare, salutem expeditare, a servitute vindicare, salvum conservare, a miseriarum sensu liberare or eripere, a calamitatibus prohibere, saluti esse alci, saluum in portum collocare* (it must be borne in mind that no heathen word or phrase can come up to or correspond with a term used in a Christian sense). Saviour, n. *salvator, humani generis vindex ac liberator*.

Salve, n. *unguentum*; — for the eyes, *collyrium*; perfumed with —, *unguentis delibutus*; vase for —, *vas unguentarium*; a dealer in —, *unguentarius*; the business of dealing in —, **negotium unguentarium*; to deal in —, *tabernam unguentariæ exercere*. Salve, v.tr. *ungere, innungere*. Salver, n. *unctor*. Salving, n. *unctio, inunctio*.

Same, adj.; the —, *is (ea, id), ille (illa, illud), iste (ista, istud); all = this, that, idem (eandem, idem, the —), ipse (the very person), unus et idem* (exactly the —), *ejusdem generis* (of the — kind), *ejusdem coloris* (of the — colour); to be the —, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; it is not the —, *whither... or, multum interest utrum... an;*

to account the —, *juxta habere, juxta aestimare*.
 Samedness, *n. idem, nullum omnino discrimen, eadem ratio*.

Sample, *n. exemplum, specimen, documentum*;
 the earliest —, *rudimentum, tirocinium*: to give a —, *exemplum ponere, supponere, subjicere, exemplum rei ostendere*.

Sanctify, *v.tr. consecrare, dedicare, a peccato liberare, sacrosanctum reddere, immunem peccato praestare, sanctificare* (Eccl.). *alci sanctitatem infundere or conferre, *alqm sanctitate officere or imbucere. Sanctification, *n. peccati depulsio, peccati liberatio or exemptio, immunitas peccandi, sanctimonia collatio, sanctitatis infusio*. Sanctity, *n. sanctitas* (e.g. deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas).

Sanction, *n. (1) sanctio* (e.g. *legum sanctionem penamque recitare*, Cic.; *jacere irritas sanctiones*); (2) *confirmatio, auctoritas, fides*. To sanction, *v.tr. sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere*: to — by witnesses, *confirmare, probare, comprobare* (to approve).

Sanctuary, *n. = place of refuge, locus sacer, templum*; = a place of worship, *aedes (sacra), templum*.

Sand, *n. arena, sabulum* (coarse), *saburra* (for ballast); —bath, *balneum arenae*; —bank, *syrtis*; —hill, *mons arenae*; —soil, *solum sabulosum*; —box, **theca pulveris scriptorii*; —earth, *sabulum, terra sabulosa*; —plain, *campus arenosus*; —bottom, **fundamentum arenaceum*; —heap, **acerx arenae*; —mound, **tumulus arenae*, *arena exaggerata*; grain of —, **granum arenae*; —man, **renditor pulveris*; —reed, *arundo arenaria*; —stone, *lapis arenaceus*; —glass, *clepsidra*; —waste, **loca deserta atque arenae*; to throw — in one's eyes, *alci glaucomam ob oculum obicere, fucum alci facere*; to build on —, *alci rei tanquam in aqua ponere*. Sandy, *adj. arenosus, sabulosus*.

Sandal, *n. sandalium, crepida, solea*; wearing —, *crepidatus, soleatus*; a — maker, *crepidarius, solearius*; —wood, **lignum santalinum*.

Sane, *adj. sanus, sanus et saluus, mentis compos, animi integer*; to be —, *mentis compotem esse*; not to be —, *mente captum esse, mente ulienari or alienatum esse, nullius consilii esse*.

Sanguinary, *adj. sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, saevus*; to be —, *sanguinem sitire*. Sanguine, *adj. sanguineus, colore sanguineo* (full of blood), *plenus spei, vehement*. Sanguineous, *n. animi calor or ardor, vehementia*.

Sap, *n. succus*; —or juice of flowers, *melligo*; —of the purple-fish, *sanies purpurea*; to go into —, *inire in succos*; without —, *exsanguis, jejunus, aridus, enervatus*; full of —, *succi plenus, succosus*.

Sap, *v.tr.* = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*. Sapper, *n. qui cuniculos agit*. See Mine.

Sapient, *adj. sapiens, sapientia praeditus*; to be —, *sapere*.

Sapling, *n. arbuscula*.

Sapphire, *n. sapphirus*.

Sarcasm, *n. facetia acerba*. Sarcastic, *adj. acerbus, mordax*.

Sarcophagus, *n. sarcophagus*.

Sardine, *n. clupea encrasicolus* (L.).

Sardonyx, *n. sardonius*.

Sarsaparilla, *n. smilax sarsaparilla* (L.).

Sash, *n. fascia militaris, cingulum*; a — window, **fenestra ex lignea compage confecta*.

Sassafras, *n. laurus sassafras* (L.).

Satan, *n. Satanas* — *αὐτῶν*, Tert.; from the Hebrew

Satchel, *n. pera, sacculus*.

Satiate, *v.tr. satiare, explere, saturare*; to — one's self with food, *cibo satiari*; to — one's desires, *libidines satiare*; I am satiated with a thing, *sapit me satietas rei*. Satiation or Satiety, *n. satietas, saturitas*.

Satin, *n. pannus sericus densior ac nitens*.

Satire, *n. satira, carmen satiricum, carmen pro-*

brum, carmen famosum, carmen quod facit infamiam flagitiumque alteri, carmen maledicens, carmen refertum contumeliis, elogium (pasquinade), *versus in aleis cupiditatem facti, libellus famosus, libellus criminisus*. Satirical, *adj. satiricus, acerbus*. Satirise, *v.tr. acerbis facetiis alqm irridere*, **carmen probrosum facere in alqm, carmen ad aleis infamiam edere, malum in alqm carmen conderet, versus obscenissimos in alqm dicere; carmina probrosa vulgare*. Satirist, *n. libelli famosi scriptor, qui libellum or libellos ad infamiam alterius edit, satiriarum scriptor, satirici carminis scriptor*; to be excessive as —, *nimis acrem esse in satira*. See Disgrace, Insult, Offence.

Satisfaction, *n. satisfactio, expiatio*; to give —, *satisfacere alci*; to give — for, *expiare alqd*. Satisfy, *v.tr. satisfacere alci, perplacere alci, voti compotem dimittere alqm, expectationem or desiderium explere*; to — any one's desire, *petitioni concedere, rogatum satisfacere, exaudire preces alci, desiderio alci gratificari, se facilem obsecrantis praebere*; to —, or pay, *pecuniam dissolvere, expendere, dependere, or persolvere, se ex alieno ere liberare, reddere or restituere mutuo accepta*; to —, or tranquillise, *satisfacere alci, explere alqm, probari alci, voluntati alci obsequi, optatis respondere*. Satisfied, *satiatus, satur* (full of food); *adv. sat, satis*.

Saturday, *n. dies Saturni*.

Saturnalia, *n. Saturnalia-ium, n.*

Satyr, *n. satyrus*; a play of satyrs, **fabula satyrica*; a dance of —, *satyrorum saltatio*.

Sauce, *n. jus, embamma, atis, n. (ἐμπάμμα), liquamen, muria, garum*; to add — to food, *jus addere in cibum*; having —, *fiuolentus*.

Saucepan, *n. acetabulum, vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum*.

Saucer, *n. scutella* (dim. of scuta).

Saucy, *adj. petulans, insolens, protervus, procar, immodestus*. Sauciness, *n. impudentia, os impudens*.

Saunter, *v.intr. lente gradi, ambulare, morari*; to — about, *vagari*.

Sausage, *n. tomaculum* (from τῆπι).

Savage, *adj. ferus, agrestis, indomitus, incultus, vastus, rudis, feroc, immanis, saevus*; a — animal, *fera*; — eyes, *oculi truces*; to give a — look, *ultum efferrare*; a — shout, *clamor inconditus*; to become —, *efferrari*; to make —, *efferrare*; a —, *homo ferus, homo incultus ferusque*; — nations, *ferae incultae gentes*; *adv. ferociter*; to act —ly, *ferociter, saevire*. Savageness, *n. ferocitas, immanitas*.

Save, *v.tr. servare, conservare, tutum praebere* (see Salvation); to — money, *compendium (opp. dispendium) facere*; to live to —, *privato compendio servire*; to — words, *conferre verba ad compendium, facere verba compendii*; to — time, *sequi compendium temporis*; to — expense, *parcere expense*; to — health, *parcere valetudini*; to — labour, *laborem diminueri*; God — you, *salve, aet, salvere te jubeo* (at meeting); *salve et cale* (at parting); saved or laid by, *repositus, sepositus*; time saved, *horae subsecivae, opera lucrativa*. Save, *prep. and conj. = except, praeter, nisi, extra, praeterquam* (e.g. *uzor non adhibetur in convivium nisi propinquorum*); the last — one, *proximus a postremo*. Saving, *adj. parvus, frugi* (andol. from frux; *frugi es, servus frugi, Antonius frugi factus est, vita frugi*); *adv. parce, frugaliter*; to live —ly, *parce vivere*. Savings, *n., my —, quod ego parsimonia collegi, vindemiola mea*. Savingness, *n. parsimonia (sparingsness), frugalitas*.

Savour, *n. sapor* (taste), *odor* (smell); an ill —, *saetor*; to be ill in —, *male audiri*; to be in good —, *bene audiri*. To savour, *v.intr. sapere* (to have a taste, e.g. *caseus jucundissime sapit*; *cui cor sapit ci non sapit palatum*), *olere* (e.g. *malitiam, nihil peregrinum*). Savory, *adj. suavis*; to be —, *jucunde sapere, suavi sapore esse*.

Saw, *n. = saying, dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, fama*; a book of —s, *sententiarum liber*.

Scion, n. *surreulus*, progenies, *filius*.
Scissors, n. *forfex* (shears, barbers' scissors, claws), *forficula* (small shears or scissors).
Scold, n. *ludibrium*. **Scold**, v.tr. — at any one or anything, *aliquem* or *aliquid* in *ludibrium* certere, *ludibrio habere*; to be scolded at, *aliquid ludibrio esse*.
Scolding, n. *ludificatio*, *convellatio*. See **Deride**.
Scold, v.tr. *iurgare* cum aliquo, *rizari*, *objurgare*, *incorporare* aliquem, *convicium facere* alicui. **Scold**, n. *objurgator*. **Scolding**, n. *objurgatio*, *convicium*.
Scopé, n. (1) = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *consilium*; (2) = room or space, *spatium*; (3) = liberty, *copula*, *potestas*.
Scorbatic, adj. *stomacace correptus* or *laborans*.
Scorch, v.tr. *torrere*, *torrefacere*; v.intr. *torreri*, *torrescere*, (e.g. *herbæ arrescunt et interficiuntur*, Cic.).
Score, n. (1) = account, *ratio*, *nomen*; a small —, *rationicula*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiæ nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to keep a —, *nomen* or *nominia facere*; to quit scores, *pari referre*; (2) in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexa*; (3) in number, a —, *viginti*. **Score**, v.tr. *notare*, *signare*; = underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.
Scorn, n. *contemptus*. **Scorn**, v.tr. *contemnere*, *fastidire*. **Scorner**, n. *contemptor*, *animus contemptor*. **Scornful**, adj. *fastosus*.
Scorpion, n. *scorpio*, *scorpius* (*skorpion*).
Scot, n. (1) in reckoning, *symbola*; (2) in law, — and lot, *pectigal*; to pay — and lot, *omnes causas disolvere*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus* (unpunished).
Scoundrel, n. *homo nefarius*, *nequam*, *bipedum nequissimus*.
Scur, v.tr. *iurgare*, *exurgare* (to cleanse); to — the land, *perargui bello* (e.g. *bello piope orbem terrarum perargui*, Liv.), *incursionem facere in terram*, *restare*, *devastare*.
Sourge, n. = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *scorpio*.
Sourge, v.tr. *flagris cadere*. **Scourging**, n. *flagellatio*.
Scout, n. *explorator*; to learn by scouts, *explorare* (e.g. *exploratoribus in omnes partes dimissis explorat quo commodè transire possit*, Cic.).
Scowl, v.intr. *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*.
Scowl, n. *frons asperior*, *frons nubila*, *vultus torvus*.
Serag, n. *corpus strigosum*. **Seraggy**, adj. *strigosus*.
Seramble, v.tr. *certainim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque ascendere*.
Serap, n. *particula*, *portioncula* (late), *frustulum*, *fragmentum*; the scraps, *frusta*, *reliquia* (of food, cibi, e.g. *tellem me ad cenam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes*).
Serape, n. *angustia*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, in *angustia esse*.
Serape, v.tr. *radere*; to — off, *abraderé*, *defringere*; to — together, *corraderé*, *congerere*.
Seraper, n. *radula*. **Seraping**, n. *rasura* (shaving), *tonsuræ* (clipping).
Scratch, v.tr. *scabere*, *scalpere*, *fricare*; the pen scratches, *penna radit charitam*; to — out, *exscalpere*, *delere*; to — out a person's eyes, *effodere alicui oculos*.
Serawi, n. *literæ male factæ*. **Serawi**, v.tr. = to scribble, *male* or *pesime scribere*.
Sereak, n. *stridor*. **Sereak**, v.intr. *stridere* and *strideré*. **Sereaking**, adj. *stridulus* (e.g. *plaustra*).
Serem, n. *clamor* (e.g. to utter a —, *clamorem edere* or *tollore* or *perfundere*), *exclamatio* (e.g. *sculus vocis exclamations citare*). **Serem**, v.intr. *clamare*, *clamitare*, *exclamare*.
Sereech, v.intr. *ululare* (*δρακόνες, aves ululant pluvioribus feminis*); — owl, *ulula* (scil. *avis*).
Sereeching, n. *ululatus*; to raise a —, *ululatum tollere*.
Sereen, n. *umbraculum*, *umbella* (an umbrella, a parasol), *praesidium* (a protection). **Sereen**, v.tr. *defendere* (to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, Cic.); to *defendere* sim, to screen from violence,

and *defendere ignem a tectis*, *solsolium pecorum, restatem capillis*).
Screw, n. *cochlea* (*κοχλιάς*). **Screw**, v.tr. *cochlea adigere*, *aliquid*; to — to any thing, *cochlea affigere aliquid alicui rei*.
Scribe, n. *scriba*, *librarius*, a manu; *ad epistulis* (scriptis being understood with both); to be a —, *scriptum facere*; to be a — to any one, *aliquid ubi epistolis esse*; a good —, *qui nihil manu literas facit*.
Scrip, n. *pera* (*σφα*), *marasupium*; *crumena*, *sacculus*, *zona*; see **Purse**, **Wallet**.
Scripture, n. *libri dicini*, *literæ dicinae* or *sacrae* or *sanctæ*, *corpus librorum divinorum*. **Scriptural**, adj. *ad normam librorum divinorum*, *libris sacris conveniens*; adv. *ut sancta literæ docent*.
Scrivener, n. *notarius* (properly a kind of shorthand-writer), *scriba publicus*, *signator*; the business or duty of a —, *munus scribae publici*; seal of a —, *signum signatoris*; see **Notary**.
Scrofula, n. *scrofulæ arum*. **Scrofulous**, adj. *scrofulosus*, *laborans*.
Scroll, n. *volumen*.
Scrub, v.tr. *fricare*, *defricare*, *detergere*.
Scruple, n. (1) as a weight, *scrupulum*, *scriptum*; (2) = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *hesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*; I have yet one —, *unus mihi restat scrupulus*; to remove a —, *dubitacionem tollere*, *præcidere*, *expellere*; a — has intervened, *religio incessit*. **Scrupulous**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*, *scrupulosus*; adv. *suspiciosus*, *dubitanter*. **Scruple**, v.intr. *animo hærrere*, *hesitare suspensio esse animo*.
Scrutiny, n. *scrutatio*, *examen*. **Scrutinise**, n. *scrutator*. **Scrutinise**, v.tr. *scrutari*.
Scuffle, n. *rima*, *pugna tumultuaria*.
Scull, n. *contus*, *remulus*. **Sculler**, n. *remex* (a rower); = a small boat, *cymba*; see **Oar**, **Row**.
Scull, n. (of the head) *calva*, *calvaria*.
Scully, n. *lavatrina* (lit. a wash-house). **Scully**, n. *puer culinaris*.
Sculpture, n. *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura* (as an art). **Sculptor**, n. *sculptor*, *statuarum artifex*. **Sculpture**, v.tr. = to work in statuary, *sculperé* (stem *sculp*, compare *σκάφω*); to — a statue in ivory, *sculperé ebur* (so *mariora*, e. *saxo sculptus*); to cut canoes, *gemmas sculptare*.
Scum, n. *spuma* (foam); — of silver, *spuma argenti*; — of salt, *spuma salis*; to remove the —, *spumam eximere*; to give forth —, *spumare* (to foam).
Scurf, n. *ulceris crusta*, *furfur*, m.pl. **Scurfy**, adj. *porriginosus*, *crusta obductus*; a — head, *caput porriginosum*.
Scurrilous, adj. *contumeliosus*, *probus*. **Scurrility**, n. *contumelia*, *convicia*.
Scurvy, n. *stomachæ* (*στρομαχία*, properly rottenness of the gums, foulness of breath). **Scurvy**, adj. *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *infimus*.
Scutles (of a ship), n. *navis calceæ*.
Scythe, n. *falc* (of different sorts, e.g. *arborea*, *pruning-hook*; *vinctica*, *pruning-knife*; *falcæ rurales*, bills used in besieging).
Sea, n. *mare* (— in general), *oceanus* (however, the collection of seas on the earth); the high —, *altum* (the "deep"); the open —, *salum*; the Mediterranean —, *mare Mediterraneum*; the Black —, *Pontus* (*Euxinus*); the Adriatic —, *Adriaticum*; the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, *Lacus Asphaltites*; lying on or near the —, *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; an arm of the —, *æstuarium*; a bay of the —, *sinus* (*maris*); a strait, *fretum*, *curipus*; the Straits of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus*; at the Crimea, *Bosporus Cimmerius*; the plane surface of the —, *æquor*, *æquora* —, n.; the tide of the —, *vetus marinus*; the tranquillity of the —, *maris tranquillitas*; the depth of the —, *mare profundum*; a wave of the —, *fluctus maris*; the colour of the —, *color marinus*, *glaneus*, *caeruleus*; god of the —, *deus maris*, *Neptunus*; goddess of the —, *dea marina*; —

divinity, * *nomen marinum*; — coast, *orā maritima*; — pen, * *pennatula* (L.); — fig, * *alecyonim ficus* (L.); — fish, *piscis marinus*; — nymph, *siren ænis*, *Nereis ædis*; — frog, * *vana marinus*; — animal, *quod in mari vivit*; — plant, * *planta marina*; — weed, *aiga, fucus* (L.); — horn, *buccinum* (L.); — urchin, * *echinus*; — calf, *phoca, vitulus marinus*; — cat, *cercopithecus*; — comb, *coryphæna novacula* (L.); — cherry-tree, *arbutus undido*; — crab or lobster, *caimarus* (*crabopus*); — cow, * *trichechus minutus* (L.); — lentil, * *lupina minor* (L.); — lion, *phoca jubata* (L.); — shell, *concha marina*; — sand, *arena maritima*; — turtle or tortoise, *testudo marina*; — fungus or sponge, * *spongia marina*; — pig, * *mus porcellus*, *dolphinus* (dolphin); — star, * *asterias* (L.); — shore, *litus Ædis*; — monster, *monstrum marinum*; — water, *agua marina*; — wolf, * *lupus marinus* (L.); — man, *nauta* (narrta, from *navis*); relating to — men, *nauticus* (e.g. *clamor, verbum, pinus, exuvie*; *scientia rerum nauticarum*); — faring people, *nautici -orum*, m. See Ship, Marine, Maritime, Voyage.

Seal, n. *signum, sigillum* (dim.), *annulus quo signatorio utitur*; a false —, *signum adulterinum*; the impression of a —, *signum annuli in cera* or *laced signatoriu serratum*; keeper of the —, * *signi reipublice custos*; knowledge of seals; * *sphragistica*. Seal, v.tr. *signare, consignare, obsignare alqd*; to unseal, *resignare* (break the seal or open a sealed thing); sealing-wax, *cera* or *lacca signatoria*.

Seal, n. (an animal) *phoca, vitulus marinus*. Seam, n. *sutura* (from *suer*, to sew). Seamstress, n. *quæ acu victum quaritat*.

Sear, adj. *aridus*. Sear, v.tr. *arsuere*. Search, n. *inagatio, investigatio, inquisitio, exploratio, inspectio, examinatio*. Search, v.tr. *investigare, inquirere, explorare, indagare, scrutari*; to take the trouble to —, *querere, petere, expetere, sequi, persequi, sectari, captare, aucupari, studere rei*.

Season, n. *occasio, opportunitas, locus, idoneum tempus, hora exoptatissima* (occasion or opportunity); — of the year, *anni tempus*; the four —s, *quatuor anni tempora*. Seasonable, adj. *tempestivus, opportunus, ad tempus*; adv. *tempestive, opportune*; not —, *non opportune, alieno tempore*.

Season, v.tr. *condire*. Seasoning, n. *condimentum, aruma* (the material employed), *conditio, conditura* (the act).

Seat, n. *sella, sedile, cathedra*; — at the theatre, *spectacula -orum*, n.; = dwelling, *domicilium, cedes*; to choose a —, *locum sibi deligere*; to have a — in the royal council, *omnibus consiliis principis interesse*; to put a — for any one, *sellam alci apponere*; a small —, *sedeula*. To seat (or set), v.tr. *ponere, statuere, collocare, constituere*; to — yourself, *considerè, assidère, subsidère, consistere*; to — yourself on, *assidère in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *conscondere equum*; see Set. To be seated (or to sit), v.intr. *sedère*; to be — at or near a thing, *assidère rei*; to be — on any thing, *sedère in re*; *supersedère rei*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedère*; to be — in school, in *schola sedère*; to be — in prison, in *custodia serrari*; to be — over or on a thing, *incubare rei*; to be — constantly over one's books, *hæere in libris, totum se abdissse in literas*; to be — before any thing, *ante or ad alqd sedère*; to be — at a person's feet, *ad alci pedes sedère*.

Secede, v.intr. *abire, cedere, secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *secedere in sacrum montem*, Liv.; so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et aliâ parte considerè*, Sen.); *secedere se*; *secerni, transfigere*. Secceder, n. *transfuga* (so Horace, *transfuga divitum partes linguere gestio*). Seccesion, n. *secessio, transfugium*.

Seclude, v.tr. *secludere* (e.g. *terram lumine solis, corpore citam*; so *curas*); *segregare, removere, excludere, eximere, excipere*. Secluded, adj. *solutarius*. Seclusion, n. *solutudo*.

Second, adj. *secundus, alter*; every —, *secundus quisque*; see Two. Second, n. (in boxing), *manus secunda*. Second, v.tr. (in a duel), * *certamini singulari arbitrum interesse*; to — or support, *auxilio esse, subvenire*. Secondary, adj. *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior, minoris momenti*.

Secret, adj. *arcanus, secretus, abditus, lectus, occultus, latens, clandestinus*; in —, *arcano, occulto, occulte, tacite, silentio, furtim*; a — messenger, *nuncios clandestinus*; a — letter, *epistola super arcanis rebus scripta*; — writing, *literæ secretiores*; — writer, *magister secreti epistolarum*. Secret, n. *res arcana, res secreta, mysterium*. Secrete, v.tr. *occultare, abdere, subducere, seum habere alqd*. Secreting, n. *occultatio, separatio, sejunction*. Secretory, adj. *secernens, subducens, adducens*.

Secretary, n. *scriba qui est alci a manu or ab epistolis*. Secretaryship, *scriba manus*.

Seet, n. *secta, schola, familia, disciplina*. Sectary, n. *homo partium studiosus*.

Section, n. *pars, portio, sectura* (a cutting).

Secular, adj. *secularis* (occurring every century, from *seculum*). *Secularis* in ecclesiastical writers is used as opp. to spiritual, and so signifies temporal, heathen, worldly; thus, *literæ seculares* (Tert.); *historia secularis, homines seculares*, as opp. to *monachi* or monks (Jerome); the classical term *civilis* approaches in meaning to our "secular."

Secure, adj. *securus* (i.e. *sine curâ*), *incutus*; to be — or free from care about any thing, *alqd non timère*; adv. *secure*. Security, n. *securitas, fides*; (as a pledge) *cautio, satisfactio*; as a ball, *vadimonium*. Secure, v.tr. *tutum reddere, in tuto collocare*; to — from fire, *ab igne munire*; to — from cold, *â frigore defendere*. See Safe, Sure, Salvation.

Sedan, n. *sella gestatoria*.

Sedate, adj. *sedatus, placidus, gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse, animo esse tranquillo*; to go away sedately, *sedato gradu abire*; — in mind, *animus sedator* (Cic.). Sedative, n. *sedamen* (e.g. *amoris*), *sedatio* (tranquillising; e.g. *animi, agitudinis*).

Sedentary, adj. *sedentarius*; see Seat, Sit.

Sedge, n. *carex, ulva*. Sedgy, adj. *ulvis obducatus*.

Sediment, n. *sedimentum* (from *sedere*).

Sedition, n. *seditio* (used also of home disagreement, e.g. *domestica seditio*); to raise, excite —, *seditionem concitare* or *concitare* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. Seditious, adj. *seditionus* (e.g. *civis*; *concio seditionis, seditionosissimus quisque*); adv. *seditionose*.

Seduce, v.tr. *corrumpere, alqm, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm in stuprum illicere*; to — to — any one, *solicitare alqm*. Seduction, n. *corruptela, illecebræ*; it is easy to practise — on the young, *juvenes facile corrumpitur*; to surround one with the snares of —, *alqm corruptelam illecebris irritare*; the art of —, *ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata*. Seducer, n. *corruptor, corruptela*. Seductive, adj. *corruptela, corruptrix* (of persons and things of the fem. gender, e.g. *provincia*); very —, *manibus libidinum illecebris repletus* (used of places full of enticements to lust, e.g. *regio, captivus* (captivating, in a bad sense, e.g. *societas*)).

Sedulous, adj. *sedulus* (from *sedeo*), *assiduus, industrius, acer*; to be — in a thing, in *re, studère*. Sedulity, n. *sedulitas, assiduitas, industria*. See Active, Assiduous, Industrious.

See, n. = a jurisdiction, * *sedes*; bishop's —, * *sedes episcopalis*, * *diocesis*; the papal —, * *sedes papalis*.

See, v.tr. *videre, cernere, aspicere, conspiciere, spectare, intelligere*; to — any thing from, *conspicere* or *intelligere alqd ex re*; to — any thing with pleasure, *libenter videre alqd*; to — any one with satisfaction, *alci bene cellè*; — with dissatisfaction,

tion, *alci male velle*; to be seen with pleasure, *gratiosum esse apud alqm*, not to wish to —, *conuicere in re*, to be forced to —, *cogi*, to let a person —, *alqd spectatum prubere, ostendere alqd, se ostendere, conspici*, not to let one's self be seen in public, in publicum non prodire, — by any one, *alqs conspectum fugere*; *v. intr.* = to have the faculty of sight, *videre, cernere*; not to —, *caecum esse* or *luminibus captum esse*, to — clearly, *acriter videre*, not to — well, *oculis non satis prospicere*, as far as you can —, *quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*, to — further (in mind), *plus videre*, to see or direct the eyes to, *videre*, to — to any thing, *oculos conijcere in alqd, intueri alqd* (to look at), to — to one's own advantage, *commodis suis prospicere*, to — to or care for, *consulere, prospicere ut, etc.*, *videre ne, etc.* Seeing, *n. rursus, spectatio, conspectus*, as a conj. quum, *quoniam, quandoquidem*. See Eye, Sight, Look.

Seed, n. semen, to lun to —, in *semen abire*; to strew — on the earth, *semen terra mandare*, *fig. semen, stirps*, the seeds of discord, *semina discordiarum*; to sow the — of discord among the citizens, *arides discordias serere*, a — flux, *profluvium genitale*, — vessel, *vasculum seminis*, — channels, *rivus seminales*; — dust, pollen; — animalcule, **bestiola spermatica*. See Sow.

Seek, v. tr. *quaere, testigare, investigare, indagare*, to — to do, *studere, cupere, operari* *da c ut*, etc. to — for aid, *auxilium alqs implorare*, to — diligently, *scrutari, persequari, conquirere, perquirere*, to — out, *exquirere*, to — to understand, *conari*, to — a person's ruin, *alci insidias struere* or *parare*. *Seeker, n. indagator, investigator*. *Seeking, n. indagatio, investigatio*.

Seem, v. intr. videri, used either impersonally or personally, e.g. personally, *videns bonus*, you — good, *is esse bonus videtur*, it — s you are good (so, *ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis*, *quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur*, *a natura mihi videtur potius quam ad indigentia orta amicitia*, *quod idem Scipioni videbatur, solem e mundo tollere videntur qui amicitiam e risu tollunt*, *videtur mihi peripercire ipsum animum*; *non mihi videtur ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*), to — good, fit, *videri*, e.g. *can quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicare*, *tibi si videtur, velle su utere, quae, etc.*, *ut Hippocrati visum est* (Cels.). *Seeming, n. species*. *Seemingly, adv.* *in speciem, specie, ut videtur*. *Seemly, adj.* *decens, decorus, apertus*, not —, *indecens, indecorus*; *it is —, decet*, it is not —, *dedecet, non decet, indecorum est*.

Seer, n. (one who sees, that is, foresees), = a prophet, *vates*, the power of a —, *divinatio*.

Seethe, v. tr. coquere, see Boil.

Segment, n. segmentum

Segregate, v. tr. segregare (= *seorsum a grege*), *separare, semovere, removere, sejungere*.

Seignior, n. dominus; see Lord.

Seize, v. tr. prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; to — by the hand, *manu prehendere alqm*, to — the pen, *calamum sumere*, = to fall on and take, *occupare, inuadere*; to be —d by a disease, *morbo corripri*, to be — with fear, *timore percelli*, to be — with anger, *ira incensus*. *Seizing, adj.* *amans perfringens*. *Seizure, n. comprehensio*.

Seldom, adv. raro, somewhat —, *rarius*; very —, *perraro*; you — come to Athens, *Athenas in-solens venis*; he — came into the senate in those days, *temporibus illis non saepe in senatu fuit*; such men are — seen, *cujusmodi hominum major est annona*; see Often.

Select, adj. selectus; *v. tr. seligere*. *Selection, n. selectio*. See Choose, Choice, Elect, Collect.

Sail, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; *I my—, egomet* (so *tute, ipsemet*), of him—, *suamet sponte*, the thing it —, *res ipsa*, we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi*, by one's —, *solus*, he is him—, *mentis est compos*, he is beside him—, *mente est captus*, by ourselves, *solus cum solo*, *I my—* could be

willing to be mistaken together with him, *ego enim ipse cum ipso non multis erravimus*, (take as examples, **magis ea percipimus quae nobis ipsis* [to our own selves] *aut prospici aut adici* *aut enim quam illa quae ceteris*; *ille ipse* [the —same] *divinationis auctor*; *eo ipso die quo excessit illa, idem ego ille, I, the —same man*; *unum et idem videtur esse alque id quod*, etc. it seems to be the —same thing with that which, etc.; *ipso illo die quod lex est data*); to live like your—, *pro dignitate vivere*, to look to one's —, *salutis suae rationem habere*, we are by ourselves, *his solis sumus*, for my—, *me quod attinet*, shift for your—, *tibi caves*, every man for him—, *proximus egomet mihi*, *frustra sapit qui sibi non sapit*; *suis ipsamet pennis capiuntur aves*. *Self-command, imperium sui, moderatio, continentia*, to possess —, *in se ipsum habere potestatem*, — consideration, *contemplatio*; — deceit, *error*; — admiration, *sui admiratio*, — exertion, *sua ipsius manu*, — preservation, *tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela*, impulse to —, *sui conservandi custodia, nostri corporis caritas*; — knowledge, *cognitio sui*; to neglect —, *noscere semet ipsum*, — pleasur, *sibi valde placens*, — satisfaction, *immodica sui aestimatio*; — respect, *haudvana de se persuasio*; — communion, *mediatio*; to hold —, *ipsum secum loqui*; — wise, **qui sibi prae ceteris sapere videtur*; — love, *caecus amor sui*, to have —, *se ipsum amare*, it shows —, *est se ipsum amantis*, — praise, *de se praedicatio*, — murder, *interemptor sui*, — destruction, *mors voluntaria*, to be guilty of —, *manus sibi inferre*; — tormentor, *qui se ipsum cruciat*, — examination, **speculatio vitae nostra*, to institute —, *in sese descendere*; — dependent, *sui juris, sua potestatis, potens sui, sui arbitri* (*adv.* *ad arbitrium suum, sua sponte*); to be —, *sui juris esse*, — dependence, *liberum arbitrium, libera voluntas, libertas*, — seeking, *cupiditas*, — contempt, **contemptio sui*, — poisoning, *veneno mortem sui consciscere*; — denial, *dolorum et laborum contemptio*, — defence, *defensio contra vim*, — reluctance, *fiducia mea* (*tu, etc.*); full of —, *fiducia plenus*; — content, *sibi valde placens*, *iniquis animi*, — contentedness, *numus sui amor, tranquillitas animi*. *Selfish, adj.* *suarum rerum cupidus*. *Selfishness, n.* *cupiditas mea* (*tua, etc.*), *privata utilitatis studium, avaritia*. *Selfwilled, adj.* *suae opinionis addictus, numum bene de se sentiens, pertinax, suam sapientiam omnibus suis praeponens*.

Sell, v. tr. vendere, dvendere (by retail), *vendicare* (to live by selling), *venundare* (also written *venundare*); to be sold, *vendi*, *remire, remire ire*; to — yourself, *se vendicare*, *se vendere alci* (to take a bribe), *pecuniam accipere ab algo*, to — goods by the common crier, *bona praecom publico subucere*; to — the commonwealth, *republicam venum habere*; to — at a dear rate, *vendere alqd alci grandi pretio*, he sells cheaper than others, *vendit minoris quam alii*; how much do you — that for? *hoc quanti vendis?* he sold them for slaves, *illos sub corona vendidit*, inventory of things to be sold, *tabulae auctionariae*. *Seller, n.* *venditor* (few *venditrix*), *institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola*. *Selling, n.* *venditio*. See Sale, Auction.

Send, v. tr. mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare; to — off things, *alqd perferendum curare*, to — away, *ablegare, amandare, relegare*, (in a bad sense) *ignominiose amittere, turpiter amittere*, in exilium mittere; to — for, *arcescere, accere, alunde abducere, avocare alqm*; to — a person to travel, **alqm peregrinari jubere*; to — out, *edere, emittere*; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, *milites ex hybernis evocare*, *I have nobody to —, neminem habeo quem mittam*; she will come without sending for, *advenit ultro* (Com) —, — us word with all speed, *fac nos quam diligentissime certiores*; you think much of sending me a letter, *gratiae ad me literas dare*; *I must — him away somewhere, alqm mihi est hinc ablegandus*.

(Com.). Study also the following: *salvus Deum quocumque sit* (Com.), *idoneos nactus homines, per quos ea que vellet ad eam perferrentur* (Com.); *inter nuncios ultro citroque mutantur; legiones duas subitus nostris misit, magno circuli militi; non est idoneus qui miltatur*.

Senior, adj. prior, superior (he who lived before, e.g. Dionysius prior), grandis, grandior (nati, older), major (nati); to be a person's —, *alci aetate ante e, antecederet, aetate paeu rere alci*. Seniority, n. quod alci aetate paeu rere paeu rere (the fact of), **antis praerogatio* (the right of).

Sensus, n. sensus (the faculty, properly of feeling, that is, *facultas* or *vis sentiendi*); — of sight, *sensus videndi* or *visus*; the senses, *sensus*; to make an impression on the —, *sensus moti*; to fall under —, *sub sensu cadere*; — of taste, *gustus*; — of hearing, *auditus*; — of smell, *odoratus*; — sound or natural sense, *sensus, animus*; — mental or moral feeling, *judicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia*, to be in one's —, *mentis competent esse*; are you in your —? *incolum capite est?* not to be in one's —, *alienati esse mente*; — faculty of will, *mens, voluntas*; — meaning (of a word), *vis, significatio*, to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subijcere*. Sensible or Sensuous, adj. quod sensibus percipi potest, *sub sensu cadens, percipiens, evidens*; — having sound or good sense, e.g. a — man, *sanus animus, animus or homo sapiens, prudens*. Sensuality, n. *sensus*; full of —, *mollis, sensus praeditus*. Sensual, adj. cupiditatus seivens, libidinosus. Sensuality, n. *libido, vita voluptuaria, mollicitas, luxus*. Senseless, adj. rationis expertus, *sensus expertus, fatuus, stupidus, absurdus, brutus*. See Feeling, Imensibility.

Sentence, n. (1) = logical statement, *sententia* (lit. = opinion, e.g. *sententiam fronte teget*; then also the words in which it is expressed, — in general); a pithy — or remark, *vox, verbum, dictum, apophthegma, responsum, effatum, oraculum, arbitrium, decretum, censio*; to utter —, *respondere, decernere, oraculum dare or edere, judicare, sententiam dicere*; see Period, Syntax; (2) = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de alio, sententiam pronuntiare, aliquid damnare, iudicium facere de e, de alio*.

Sentiment, (1) = opinion, *sententia*; (2) = feeling, *sensus, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*, an unpleasant —, *dolor*, to have a —, *sensire aliquid*; without —, *sensu caruus*; to read with —, *sensire quod legas*; capable of —, **sensu praeditus*. Sentimental, adj., by Sentiment.

Sentinel or Sentry, n. (1) = watch, *excubia, vigilia, statio*; to stand —, *excubias, vigilas agere, in statione esse*; (2) = a watchman, *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*, to place —, *stationes disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere*. See Guard.

Separate, v.t. *separare, seungere, secernere, divellere, discindere aliquid ab alio*; to — one from another, *res a se invicem separare, aliquid ab alio discernere, distinguere or dispescere*, we are separated by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo distanti sumus*; study also these sentences, in *vis locis* sum quo, *propter longinquitatem, tardissime omnia perficiuntur, cum mors animi seduxerit artus*. Separation, n. *separatio, segregatio, seunctio* (properly a sundering). Separatist, n. **qui a publicis ecclesiis ritibus secedit*.

Serpent, n. *serpens*, see Snake.

Serve, v.tr. (1) = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire, famulari alci, operam alci navare or praeare*; (2) = to wait or attend on, *ad nutum alci expectare, comitari, colere, se totum alci addicere, se totum ad arbitrium alci componere, operam navare*; (3) = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari*; (4) = to supply what one wants, *ministrare*; to — meat, *inferre cibos, intruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *praebere pocula convivis*; to serve as a soldier, *me-*

reri, stipendia facere; to — under, *sub duce mereri* (sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit); to — in any one's turn, *aleis vicem supplere*; to — God, *Deum colere, se totum Deo addicere, *puram et justam Deo venerationem praestare, Deo servire, Deum venerari et invocare, summa religione Deum colere*. Servant, n. *servus* (a slave), *famulus* (a household servant), *verna* (a home-born slave), *ancilla* (a waiting-woman), *assecra, minister, comes, mancipium, pedissequus* (a footman), *cluns, servitum, puer*. Service, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, observantia, cultus*; — of God, *cultus Dei, religio sacra, pietas*, without the service of men, etc., *ne sine hominum opera fructus ex bellis capere possemus*, they may do —, *iam or utilis esse possunt*, if you desire any — from me, *si quid per me fieri velis*, they had desired to be put on that —, *sibi id muneris depoposcerant*; they rendered him great —, *huic admodum profuerunt*; to confer a — or kindness on a person, in *aliqua officia conferre*. Serviceable, adj. *opportunus, utilis, aptus rei or ad rem, ad usum comparatus, accommodatus*. Servitude, n. *servitudo, servitum, servitus* (the condition); to bring into —, *servituti aliquid addicere, aliquid alci in servitutem tradere, jugum alci imponere, liberi talem alci eripere*, to free one's self from —, *jugum excutere, servitutis vinculo impere, servitutis jugum a se expellere, detrachere or subtrahere colla iugo*, to free any one from —, *servitutis gratitatem alci levare or lazare, in libertatem alios vindicare, servitute aliquid eximere*. See Slave.

Set, v.tr. (1) = to place, *ponere, imponere, statuere*; (2) = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *in arboribus, se causam discordiarum serere*); see Plant; to — in order, in *certos ordines distribuere*; to — one before another, *alteri palmam or praemium dare or deferre*, to — forward, *impellere*; to — at liberty, *e vinculis eximere*; to — out the walls of a city, *urbem or mœnia aratro designare*; to — up a shout, *baritum* (a war-cry) *tollicere*, to — the houses on fire, *succendi aedificia jussit*; when they had — him on horseback, *quum illum in equum sustulissent*, to — one's heart on, *animum adijcere ad*, to — foot on land, *terram attingere*; — soldiers —, *militis exponere*, we have — down, etc., *cas res constitimus, quibus, etc.*; — your heart at rest, *animo otioso esse impero*; — me out, etc., *michi ex agro tuo tantum assignes quantum, etc.*; — him to do it, *huic mandare*; — open the window, *aperire fenestram*; — somebody to inquire, *alci des negotium qui quærat*; to — much by, in *magno pretio habere*; to — more by, *pluris facere*, to — at one, *redigere in gratiam*, to — against, *inimicum facere* (study these phrases, *ea res disjunctum illum ab illa; omnino abhorret animus huic a nuptiis, illam urbem huic urbi rursus opponere cogitant*); to — off, *adjumento esse ad* (e.g. *nil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem*); the sun is setting, *sol occidit*; about sun —, *sub or ad occasum solis*; on a — day, *stato quodam die*; many of these trees were — with my own hand, *multæ istarum arborum meâ manu sunt statæ*; a — speech, *meditata oratio*; of — purpose, *cogitato, consulto, de industria, dedita operâ*; they — open their gates, *portas aperuerunt*; they are — on doing wrong, *ad injuriam faciendam aggregantur*, he — each legion, etc., *singula latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munenda*.

Settle, v.tr. (1) = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*, (2) = to fix your abode in, *sedem figere, sedem et domicilium collocare alio loco*; to — permanently, *sedem stabilem et domicilium habere*, to — in a place, *locum sedem sibi deligisse*; (3) = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *jugum or iras, a dispute, quarrel*); so with *conversam, prælium, bellum*, to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; (4) = to put in order, e.g. to — the state, *republicam componere*. Settle, v.intr. *considere, consistere, sedem habere*; settled to go, *certus eundi*; to — go, *certum consilium cupere, se accingere ad*. Settlement, n. *constitutio*.

— of a daughter, *Alia collocatio*; = agreement, *partum*; *foedus*; = fixed abode, *domicilium*, *oedea*.
 Seven, adj. *septem*; *septeni* -re -a (e.g. *pueri septemum annorum*, boys each seven years old; *litterae septem* = *septem* epistolae); consisting of —, *septenarius* (e.g. *numerus*, the number seven); the — twelfth of a whole (e.g. *jugeri*, an acre), *septuaginta*; of — years, *septennium*, *septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septies*; — times as much, *septies tantum quam quantum*; — times more, *septuplus*; — fold, *septemplex*, *septisarius* *dictus*; — fold echo, *heptaphōnōs*; here is a —, *hoc loco septies eadem vox redditur*; of — feet, *septem pedibus*, *septem pedum*, *septempedalis*, *septem pedes longus* (or *altus*); a society of —, *septem riri*; relating to —, *septemviralis*; their office, *septemviralis*; a period of — years, *septennium* (late); every — years, *septimo quoque anno*; — and a half, *septem et dimidiatus* (or *dimidiatus*), *septem (et) semis* (when the half is the half of a whole divided into twelve parts, e.g. — and a half feet long, *longus septem pedes et semissemis*; — and a half feet broad, *latitudo pedum septem et semissemis*).
 Seventh, *septimus*; every —, *septimus quisque*; every — month, *septimo quoque mense*; the — day after the Ides, *septimatus*; of the — rank or class, *septenarius*; — legion, *septimanus*; the — time, *septimum*; the — part, *pars septima*; seventhly, *septimo*.

Seventeen, adj. *decem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem*, *septendecim* (more seldom, but twice in Cic. as a safe reading), *septeni deni* (— each; also — as a whole sum, esp. with nouns only used in the pl., e.g. *pueri septennum denum annorum*; — letters, *septena dena litterae*, but *septem et decem litterae* = single letters of the alphabet); — years old, *decem et septem annorum* (in general), *decem et septem annos natus* (of human beings); boys each — years old, *pueri septennum denum annorum*; — times, *septies decies*.
 Seventeenth, adj. *septimus decimus*; for the — time, *septimum decimum*; one — (part), *septima decima pars*.

Seventy, adj. *septuaginta*, *septuaginti* (— each; and of one sum, esp. with nouns used in the pl., only e.g. *senes septuagenum annorum*; — letters, *septuaginta litterae*, not *septuaginta litterae*, i.e. — alphabetical letters); — years old, *septuaginta annorum*, *septuaginta annos natus*, *septuagenarius* (also *scilicet septuagenaria*); — times, *septuagies*.
 Seventieth, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

Sever, v.tr. *dividere*, *dirimere*, *separare*, *secerare*, *secludere*, *sejungere*, *disjungere*. — See Separate, Seclude.

Several, adj. *nonnulli*, *plures*, *aliquot*. Severally, adv. by *unusquisque* (e.g. *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, the kings severally), or by *singulatiim* (e.g. *sin unum quicquid singulatiim percontabere*); — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals, e.g. *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes* (sets of ten or twelve have severally wives in common); also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they severally required admonition); and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men severally twelve acres).

Severe, adj. *severus*, *austerus*, *durus*, *acerbis*; a — ruler, *severissimus imperii vir*; adv. *severe*, *rigide*, *austere*; to rule too —, *severiore imperio uti*. Severely, n. *severitas*; to tame by —, *summā sum in comprimere*.

Sew, v.tr. *suerere*. Sewing, n. *suerendi ars*. Sewer, n. *tor* (a cordwainer).

Sewer, n. *cloaca*; belonging to —, *cloacalis*.

Sex, n. *sexus*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *mulieris sexus*; of both —, *utriusque sexus*, *hermaphroditus*, *homines utriusque sexus* (compare *notus ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu infans*).

Sixagenarian, adj. *sexagenarius*; see Sixty.

Sextant, n. **sextans*.

Sexton, n. **editus*.

Shabby, adj. *sordidus* (e.g. *amicitus, homo*); a very — fellow, *homō sordidissimus* (opp. *praelatus*); to be —, *sordēre*; to grow —, *sordescere*.
 Shabbiness, n. *sordēs*.

Shackles, n. *vincula*, *catenae*, *compedes*; — for the feet, *pedicae*; for the hands, *manicae*. Shackles, v.tr. *vinculis colligere*, *catenis cingere*; fig. *impedire*, *impedimento esse*.

Shade, Shadow, n. *umbra* (e.g. *arboris, terra*); in the —, *in umbrā*; under the —, *sub umbrā*; — of morning, *umbra lucis*; to be afraid of —, *umbra timēre*; fig. *umbra* (e.g. *sub umbrā Romanæ amicitiae latere*); "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*); *sub umbrā fœderis æqui sereitum pati*; *umbra* also = — in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra* (so *umbra luxuria*); — "shades," = ghosts, *umbrae* (e.g. *umbris exagitari, umbræ silenties, umbrarum dominus or rex*, i.e. Pluto); to go to the world of —, *ire per umbras*. Shade, Shadow, v.tr. *umbrare* (e.g. *umbrante tecto; quercus umbrabat montis fastigia*). Shady, adj. *umbrosus* (e.g. *ripa, callis; locus umbrosior, somewhat* —).

Shaft, n. *calamus*, *spiculum*, *sagitta*.

Shake, v.tr. *quaterere*; to — hands, *ungere dexteras*; to — with fear, *tremere*; to — with cold, *frigore horrere*; they — the foundations, *labefactant fundamenta reipublicæ*; to — off, *exulterare*; the tempest — the ships, *naves afflictabat tempestas*.

Shallow, adj. *tenuis* (e.g. *Tiberis tenui fluens aqua*, Liv.); shallow or shoals, *rada* (e.g. *radis repertis partem suarum copiarum transduxit*); full of —, *caducus*; fig. *simplex*, *parum subtilis, hebes, tardus*.

Sham, n. *fallacia*, *dolus*. Sham, v.intr. *simulare* (to pretend); to — sick, *simulare ægrum*. See Feign, Pretend.

Shambles, n. *macellum*; a seller at the —, *macellarius*; a stall at —, *macellaria taberna*. See Butcher, Flesh, Meat.

Shame, n. (1) = modesty, *pudor*, *cerecundia*, *comb. pudor et cerecundia*, *pudicitia*, *comb. pudor et pudicitia*; to have —, *pudorem habere*, *pudorem pudicitiamque colere*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem posuisse, prae-mortui jam esse pudoris, omnem cerecundiam effudisse*; her — is dead, *pudor perit, reveri perdidit*; he who has lost his —, *pudoris oblitus*; to throw off all —, *pudorem ponere or proficere, omnem cerecundiam effundere*; to avoid or omit through —, *pudore refugere ab aliquid re*; to be overcome by —, *pudore confecti*; to be restrained by the moral feeling of —, by the impersonal *pudore* with acc. of person, and gen. of thing (e.g. *I am ashamed to lie, pudet me mendacii or pudet me mentiri*); to blush with — at, to feel ashamed of, *erubescere* (e.g. *ne Ubi quidem origine erubescunt, not even the Ubi are ashamed of their origin, erubescunt pudici de pudicitia loqui, themodest blush to speak of their modesty*); to feel somewhat ashamed, by *suppedit*; shame on you! *sit pudor!* I am ashamed to mention it, *pudore deterreo hoc commemorare*; (2) = moral turpitude, *turpitudine* (baseness), *ignominia*, *comb. ignominia et turpitudine*; *infamia*, *comb. turpitudine et infamia*; *dedecus*, *comb. ignominia et dedecus*, *dedecus et infamia*, *macula* (a spot or brand) *et dedecus*; *probrum*, *comb. probrum et dedecus*; *flagitium* (a crime), *comb. flagitium et dedecus*; it brings or involves —, *infamiam habet or infert, sit dedecori*; it is a — to any one, *alci est turpitudini or dedecori or probro*; he is a — to me, *mihi est aliquid dedecori, nips me dedecorat*; to bring — on one's family, *familiam dedecorare*; he runs into —, in *dedecus incurrit*; to consider any thing a —, *aliquid turpe duere or putare, probro habere aliquid, turpe sibi esse aliquid arbitrari*; these things they think a —; *hec apud illos turpia putantur*; to

account any thing n — to, *alci alqd ducere probro*; to our —, *cum nostro dracore*; *shamel pro pudor!* o indigum facinus! it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictu*. *Shamelu*, adj. *turpis, fœdus, obscœnus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, nefarius, scelere contaminatus*; — things, *res turpes, nefaria flagitia*; to live —ly, *turpiter* or *flagitiose vivere*; it is — to say, *turpe est dictu*; to account very —, in *turpissimis rebus habere*. *Shamefulness*, n. *turpitudine, fœditas, obscœnitas*; to commit —, *multa turpiter facere, turpiter et nequiter facere, in omni dedecore volutari*. *Shameless*, adj. *impudens, impudicus, invicendus*; a — (or brazen) face, *invicenda frons, os impudens* (so *durum, ferreum*); a — man, *homo quem libidine infamique neque pudet neque tædet*. *Shamelessness*, n. *impudentia, impudicitia*.

Shank, n. *crus, tibia*; —bone, *tibia*; — of a plant, *plantæ caulis*.

Shape, n. *forma, figura, species*; to give — to, *formare, fingere alqd*; to take, assume the — of, *sp. rem rei assumere*; to acquire —, *formari, fingi*; in the following —, *hoc modo*; in such a —, *ita, sic*. *Shape*, v.tr. *formare, conformare, figurare, fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere*; to — itself differently, *mutari*. *Shaping*, n. *conformatio*. *Shapeless*, adj. *si ni a carens*.

Share, n. *pars, portio, sors, sortitio* (allotment); to have a — in a work, *partem in opere habere*; to fall to the — of, *alci obvenire, sorte obvenire, sortito obtingere alci* (e.g. *quod cuique obigit id quisque teneat*); he asked me to bestow my — on him, *abast ut sibi donarem portionem meam*. *Share*, v.tr. *partiri* (e.g. *partiantur inter se*; so *partiri prædam in socios; bona cum alqo; carus cum alqo; copias inter se*), *dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes; dividere Romanos in custodiam civitatum*).

Shark, n. *pistris* (πίστρις), *cetus*. *Sharp*, adj. (1) *lit. acutus*; to make —, *acuere*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer*; to taste —, *acri sapore esse*; — or bitter cold, *frigus acre*; (2) *fig. = working strongly on the feelings, acer, acerbus, severus*; adv. *acriter, severe, acerbè*; to act — towards, *alqm severius coercere*; to ride —, *citato equo vehi*; to work —, *opus urgere*; the work goes on —, *fervet opus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnat*; (3) = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; to see —ly with the right eye, *dextro oculo plus cernere*; they sound —ly, *acule sonant*; to look —ly at, *acriter intueri alqd, oculos desigere in alqm*; (4) of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); adv. *acriter, acule, subtiliter*; —sighted, *acule cernens, acri visu*; *fig. perspicax, sagax*; — shooter, **miles qui a bombardis tela mittit*. *Sharpness*, n. (1) *acies, acumen*; (2) *fig. severitas, duritia*; (3) — of intellect, *(ingenii) acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*; to have —, *ingenii acumine calere*. *Sharpen*, v.tr. *acuere, acutum reddere*. *Sharper*, n. *reclator, fraudator*.

Shatter, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffringere*; intr. *frangi, confringi, diffringi*.

Shave, v.tr. *radere* (to scrape), *abraderè, barbam alqis tondère* (to clip); to get shaved, *tonderi*; — for the first time, *barbam ponere*; *fig. attendere alqm*. *Shaving*, n. *tonstrinum*. See *Beard*.

Shawl, n. **amiculum, mûlbre*.

She, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it, e.g. *illa, ista, hæc, ea*; as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine, e.g. a she-friend, *amica*; a — wolf, *lupa*.

Sheaf, n. *manipulus* (a handful); to bind in sheaves, *manipulos colligere*.

Shear, v.tr. *tondère* (e.g. *ovēs*; so *barbam et capillum*, Cic.), *fig. vexare, torquere, exercere ulqm, molestiam facessere alci*. *Shearing*, n. *tonsura*. *Shearer*, n. *tonsor*. *Shears*, n. *forfex*.

Sheath, n. *ragina, theca*; to draw a sword from it —, *gladium e ragina educere*; to put it back into the —, *gladium in vaginā recondere*. *Sheathe*,

v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*; to — a dagger in a person's body, *sicam in alqis corpore recondere*.

Shed, n. *casula, tugurium, subgrundium, taberna*.

Shed, v.tr. *effundere, perfundere, profundere*; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood, *sanguinem profundere*; to — another's blood, *cadem facere*. *Shedding*, n. *effusio, profusio*; — of tears, *flus*; — of blood, *caedes*.

Sheep, n. *ovis* (*gis*); a little —, *ovicula*; — in general, *ovile pecus*; a flock of —, *ovium grex*; —fold, *ovile*. *Shepherd*, n. *pastor, custos gregis*; to act as a —, *ovē or gregē pascere or curare or custodire*. *Sheepish*, adj. *insulsi*; a — fellow, *ovis*. *Sheepishness*, n. *insulsiitas, nimia crecundia, *morboosa sui opinio*.

Sheer, adj. *merus*; — folly, *mera stultitia* (so *libertas mera, veraque virtus*, Hor.).

Sheet, n. *lodix, lodicula, opertorium lecti*; a — of paper, *acida, scidula, pagella, lamella*; — of lead, *plumbi lamina*; — anchor, *ancora sacra* or *mazuma*.

Shelk, n. *siclus* (σίκλος, from the Hebrew).

Shelf, n. *pluteus, abacus*.

Shell, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex, corium*. *Shell*, v.tr. *putamen detrahère, folliculis eximere* (used of pulse).

Shelter, n. *perflugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. *Shelter*, v.tr. *tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum præbere alci*; see *Protect*.

Shelving, adj. *declivis*.

Shepherd, n., see *under Sheep*.

Sheriff, n. **eirccomes*; an under —, **subeirccomes*.

Shew, v.tr. = to bring forward, *cadere, ostendere, explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare, declarare, ostendere, exponere, narrare*; to — mercy, *condonare alqm, alci misericordiam impertiri*; to — the way to a wanderer, *eri anti eam monstrare*; to — openly, *arguere, propalam facere*; they — themselves, *se aperiant*; I will — you what it is to live like a man, *docebo quid sit humaniter vivere*. See *Show*.

Shield, n. *scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, encele*; armed with a —, *scutatus, clipeatus*; a little —, *scutulum, parmula*; a — bearer, *telamon, amiger*. *Shield*, v.tr. *scuto defendere, clipeo protegere*; to — from danger, *a periculo defendere*; see *Protect*.

Shift, n. (1) = refuge or resource, *effugium, remedium, ratio, consilium, latebra*; a dishonest —, *fraus*; a cunning —, *iaframentum, ambages*; (2) = an under garment, *tunica intima*, or merely *interula* (also = a shirt); to make — to do, *egre conficere*; to put one to his shifts, *ad incitas redigere*; to discover some sudden —, *alqd consilium celeriter reperire*; there is but one —, etc., *hoc unum his tot incommotis remedium esse arbitror, unum perflugium est*; every one made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; to seek a —, *dierticula, effugia, anfractus querere*; to use all sorts of —, in omnes facies et species se vertere. *Shift*, v.tr. = to change, *mutare, permutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *eludere, evitare, subterfugere*; — any thing to another, *alqd alci obtrudere*; see *Move*.

Shilling, n. **schillingus*; a —'s worth, **quod valet unum schillingum*.

Shin, n. *tibia, crus*.

Shine, v.intr. *lucere, splendere, fulgere, nitere, micare* (to glitter); to — forth, *elucere, effulgere, lumen efferre sum*; it — with a borrowed light, *lucet lucet aliena*; as soon as the glittering swords begin to —, *ut micantes fulgere gladii*; fresh men in shining armour, *integrī resplendentibus armis*.

Ship, n. *navis, navicium* (used of smaller vessels). Of the different kinds of ships there are: *navis lecta*, with a deck; *navis aperta*, without a deck; *navis exarmata*, man of war; *navis mercatoria*, merchantman; *navis oneraria*, — of burden;

navis tabellaria, packet-boat; *navis frumentaria*, provision —; *navis actvaria*, a wherry; *navis longa* or *rostrata*, a — of war; *navis biremis*, — having two banks of oars (so *triremis*, *quadremis*, *quinqueres*, having three, four, five); *navis praedatoria* or *piratica*, a pirate vessel; the poets use *carina* (a keel) for *navis*, also *puppis* (the poop) and *prora* (the prow). To build a —, *navem aedificare*; to launch a —, *navem deducere*; to go on board, *conscendere*; to land, *exsistere*; to land troops, *copias (e classa, navibus) exponere*; to go by —, *navigare*; *navi vehi*, *navi proficisci*, *mare transire*; the going by —, *navigatio*; belonging to a —, *navalis*, *nauticus*; a —'s timber, *trabs navalis*; —'s bench, *strantrum*; fit for —'s, *navigabilia*, *navium patiens*; wood for — building, *materialia navalis*; *arbores navales*; the art of — building, *architectura navalis*; the master — builder, *architectus navalis*; — wreck, *navisfragium*; one who has suffered — wreck, *navisfragus*; to suffer — wreck, *navisfragium facere*; a —'s doctor, *medicus navalis*, *chirurgus navalis*; a —'s captain, *mararchus*; a — owner, *dominus navis*, *navicularius*; —'s crew, *renigium classicis milites*; master of —, *magister*; a — soldier, marine, *miles classicus*; officer of marines, *praefectus classicorum militum*; a —'s chaplain, *sacerdos nauticus*; a —'s hold, *sentina*; a — carpenter, *faber navalis*; government of a —, *disciplina navalis*; — biscuit, *panis nauticus*.

Shire, n. *provincia*, *ager*, *comitatus* (late); a — mole, *comitia comitatus*.

Shift, n. *tunica interlata*, *subucula*; see *Shift*.

Shiver, v.tr. = to break in pieces, *frangere*, *confringere*, *diffingere*; v.intr. = to tremble, *tremeri* (with fear), *algere* (with cold, opp. *estivare*, to be in agitation from heat).

Shoal, n. (1) *radum*, *radis*; see *Shallow*; (2) = large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *caterva*.

Shock, n. (1) in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concursum*, *congressus*; to bear the —, *sustinere impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; driven by the first —, *primo impetu pulsus*; (2) of corn, *frumenti manipulorum accersus*. *Shock*, v.tr. *offendere*; to be shocked, *offendere ad alqd* or *in re*. *Shocking*, adj. *quod offensioni est*, *quod offensionem habet* or *offendi*, *odiosus*; a — thing, *res odiosa*; a — life, *vita turpis*; — talk, *vores lascivae*; to be —, *offensionem esse*.

Shoe, n. *calceus*, *calceamentum*; he who wears —, *calceatus*; without —, *discalceatus*; to wear —, *calceis uti*; to put on —, *calceos sumere*; to put on other —, *calceos mutare*; to put off —, *excalceare pedes*; — too small, *calcei pedibus minores*; — that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*; every one best knows where the — pinches him, **sua quisque incommoda optime novit*; a — tie, *obstragulum crepidarum*. *Shoemaker*, n. *sutor* (prov. *ne sutor ultor ulcripi dom*, let the cobbler stick to his last); the work of a —, **opus sutorium*; the profession of a —, (*ars*) *suturis* (to carry on, *frere*); —'s wax, **pix sutoria*; —'s shop, *taberna sutrina*; —'s apprentice, *taberna sutrinae alumnus*; —'s seat, *sellula sutoris*. *Shoe*, v.tr. *calcare* (e.g. *homines non satis commode calcant et vestiti*); to — a horse, *affigere equo soleas ferreas*, *calceos ferreos ungulis equi induere*, *soleas ferreis equum induere*.

Shoot, n. = sprout, *germen*, *sarculus*; to put forth —, *germinare*, *progeminare*. *Shoot*, v.intr., e.g. to — out as ears of corn, *spicare*, *spicas emittere*; — as the stem, *emicare*. *Shoot*, v.tr. = to cast forth, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *jacere*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas emittere*, *expellere*, *exedere*; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis petere*; to — at any one, *telu in alqm dirigere*; to — well, *jaculari salenter*, *perile*, *bene*; to — at a mark, *oculum in scopum dirigere*; to — darts against an enemy, *vim telorum in hostem effundere*; he shot an arrow over the wall, *murum jaculo trajecit*. See *Fire*.

Shop, n. *taberna*; — man, *tabernae mercatoriae minister*; — shutter, *foriculus*; — keeper, *taberna-*

rius; a bookseller's —, *libraria*; a perfumer's —, *unguentaria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*; a shoemaker's —, *taberna sutrina*; to go a shopping, *concursare circum tabernas*; to open a —, *instruere tabernam*; to close —, *occludere tabernam*.

Shore, n. (1) *litus* (*litus est quod fluvius eludit*, Cic.), *ripa* (the declining bank or margin), *arena* (sand); to come to —, *navem terrae ut ad terram applicare*; to set on —, *in litus exponere*; to go on —, *in terram egredi*; see *Land*; (2) = support, *fulcrum*. *Shore*, v.tr. *fulcire*.

Short, adj. *brevis*, *concisus* (pruned), *angustus* (within a small space), *contractior* (somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (squeezed together), *paucioribus verbis expressus*, *pauca verbis comprehensus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerrus*); to be —, *compendio agere*, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam*, *ne multis, ne plura*; in —, *summatim*, *ad summam*, *summa illa sit, in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicat*; a — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; to pronounce a syllable —, *syllabam corripere*; a — way, *in compendiarium*; — hair, *capilli tonsi*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; the —est night, *nox solstitialis*; — armed, **brachis brevibus*; — breathed, *sila ducens*; — legged, *curibus brevibus*; — footed, *pedibus brevibus*; — sighted, *myops*, *qui oculis non satis prospicit*; fig. *stultus*, *imprudens*; to be — with a p-rson, *alqm corripere acriter*; this is the — and the long of it, *cujus summa est quod*, etc. (Cic.); his writings fall — of their fame, *ejus scripta infra famam sunt*; he comes — of none for splendour, *splendore nemini cedit*; he is far — of it as yet, *multum adhuc abest ab eo*; — of thirty years old, *minor annis triginta*; I will be as — as I can, *agam quam brevissime potero*; it may all be despatched in a — time, *brevi res potest tota confici*. Study also these phrases: — non gravabor breviter quid sentiam dicere; brevi tempore sum clarior; mors brevi consecuta est; qui prociuum erat ille? creder anhelius ora qualitt; parum opusculum lucubratorum his jam contritionibus nocibus; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio; multa sunt quedam et quasi decurtata; iste omni rerum memoriam breviter complexus est. Shortly, adv. (1) = compendiously, *summatim*, *stricte*, *anguste*, *comprehe*, *pauca verbis*, *breviter*, *compendiose*; (2) = within a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *pauca diebus*, *eiguo spatio*; very —, *perbrevi*; — before, *brevi ante*, *paulo ante*, *proxime*, *nuper*; — after, *brevi post*, *paulo post*, *non ita multo post*; — before a person's death, *haud multum ante (so post) alis mortem*; — before day, *paulo ante lucem*, *plane mane*. Shortness, n. *brevitas*, *compendium*, *contractio* (a drawing in), *rerum compressio*, *concisio rerum complexio*, *verborum paucitas*. Shorten, v.tr. *coartare*, *in partem concludere*, *brevi comprehendere*, *contrahere*, *in angustum cogere*, *praecidere*, *amputare*, *decurtare*.

Shot, n. *telu jactus* or *conjectus* (when fired), *telus* (when it tells), **scopeli* or *tormenti fragor* (report), *telum*, *tormentum* (what is fired; torin only of guns); to fire a —, *telum emittere*, **telum e scopelo emittere* (not *sclopetum*: *displodere* or *explodere*); they were now within —, *jam ad telu jactum pervenerant*.

Shoulder, n. *humerus*; — bone, *os humeri*; — blade, *scapula*; to carry on the —, *humeris portare*; to carry burdens on the —, *bajulare*. *Shoulder*, v.tr. *alqd in humeros tollere*; to — a musket, **sclopetum humero applicare*; broad-shouldered, *latos humeros habens*.

Shout, n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*; *voce*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*; a — of joy, *clamor et gaudium*. *Shout*, v.tr. *clamare*, *vociferari*.

Shove, v.tr. *promovere*, *protere*, *trudere*, *impellere*. *Shove*, n. *impulsus*.

Shovel, n. *pala*, *batillum*. *Shovel*, v.tr. *batillo tollere*.

Show, n. *spectaculum*, *pompa*, *ostentatio* (display), *praefatio*, *species inanis* (empty appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare*, *praese ferre*;

you are wont to make a —, *præ se ferre soles* (Cic.); herein is some — of virtue, in *hoc alga significatio virtutis apparuit*; for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis alga forma pugnae fuit*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. Show, *v.tr. proponere*, *propterea collocare*, *ostentare alqd. præ se ferre*, see Shew.

Shower, *n. pluvia repentina*, *imber*, *pluvia*; a plentiful —, *largus imber*; a — of stones, *lapidum imber* (also *sanguinis*, *lactis*, *grauditus*, and *calidus*, *sanguineus*, *nectarist*); a — of tears, *imber lacrimarum* (*imbre per indignas usque cadente genas*).

Shred, *n. frustum*. Shred, *v.tr. comminudere*, *minutim dissecare*.

Shrew, *n. mulier clamosa*.

Shrewd, *adj. callidus* (skillful by experience; *callidos eos appello quorum tanquam manus opere acie animus usu concecluit*, Cic.), *astutus* (from *acere*, the sharp wit of a city life), *perspicax* (quick-sighted), *sagax* (e.g. *sagax ad pericula prospicienda*; compare "a — guess").

Shriek, *n. ejulatus*, *tripudium* (cantus ineuntium prævium, ululatusque et tripudium, Liv.)

Shrift, *n. peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta*.

Shrill, *adj. stridulus*, *acutus*, *argutus*; a — noise, *stridor*; to be —, *stridere* or *stridere*.

Shrimp, *n. scilla* (σκίλλα), *cancer scilla* or *squilla* (L.).

Shrine, *n. ædificia* (a chapel), *theca* or *capsa sacrorum*.

Shrink, *v.intr. se contrahere*; to — through fear, *pedem referre*; to — from duty, *recedere* (*ab officio nunquam recedemus*, Cic.); to — from fight, *pugnam detractare*.

Shrive, *v.tr. peccata sua sacerdoti fateri* (to confess), *peccata confitentem absolvere* (to absolve).

Shrivel, *v.tr. rugas trahere*; *v.intr. rugari*, *corrugari*, *contrahi*.

Shroud, *n. mortui testamentum*, *velamentum*.

Shroud, *v.tr. involvere*, *celare*, *tegere*, *mortuum testamento inducere*.

Shrub, *n. frutex*; to put forth —, *fruticare*; to begin to —, *fruticescere*; the putting forth of —, *fruticatio*. Shrubby, *n. fruticetum*. Shrubby, *adj. fruticosus*.

Shrug, *v.tr.*, — the shoulders, **scapulos attolere*.

Shudder, *n. horror*; a secret —, *terror arcanus*. Shudder, *v.intr. horrere*; to — greatly, *perhorrescere*; to — at anything, *horrere alqd.*; I am seized with a great shuddering, *horror ingens me perstringit*.

Shuffle, *v.tr.* (1) = to mix, *miscere*, *commiscere*; to — cards, **chartas miscere*; (2) = to act deceitfully, *fraudare*; to — his creditors, *fraudare creditores*; to — a person out of a large sum, *alqm fraudare magnâ pecuniâ*; *v.intr. arte uti*, *dolum componere*, *dolum intendere* ad *alqm fallendum*. Shuffler, *n. fraudator*, *homo fallax*. Shuffling, *n. fraus*, *dolus*.

Shun, *v.tr. fugere*, *desugere*, *vitare*, *declinare*. Shunning, *n. devitatio*, *fuga*.

Shut, *v.tr. claudere*, *operire* (opp. *aperire*); to — the eyes, *oculos operire*; on this side we are — in by a river, *hinc claudimur amnis*; — up on every side, *ex omni aditu clausus*; — out of doors, *prohibitus janua*, *non intramus*; to — out, *excludere* (*exclusi eos*, Cic.); I — myself in my library, *abdo me in bibliothecam*; now I am — out more than any one, *nunc adeo ego sum omnium exclusissimus*. Shutter, *n.* (for a window), *foricula*. Shuttle, *n. radius* (textorius); —cock, **pila pennata*.

Shy, *adj. timidus*, *pauidus*, *patens*; — horse, *equus pauidus*; to be —, *timidum esse*, *vereri*; to be — of expense, *sumptibus parcere*.

Sick, *adj. æger* (used of disorders of mind and body; see Ill); sick bed, *grabitus lectus*; to be brought to a —, *in morbum implicari*; to lie on a

—, *cubare. ex morbo*; to rise from —, *assurgere ex morbo*; to attend a —, *assidere alci* (or *aleis valetudini*); a physician at —, *medicus ægro assistens*; a sick man, *æger*, *ægotus*; to visit a —, *ægotum visitare* (or *visere*), *ad alqm ægrom visitandi causâ venire*; to pay visits to the sick, *ægros* (or *ægotos*) *perambulare*; care of the —, *cura custodiæque ægotorum*; sick room, *ad concave quo curatur æger*; hospital for the — (infirmaries), *nosocomium* (*νοσοκομειον*), *valetudinarium*; nurse for the —, *curæ curæ custodiæque ægotus mandatus est, assidens*; to act as a nurse for the —, *alci* (or *aleis valetudini*) *assidere*, *alci ægroto ministrare*; nurse for the — in a hospital, *nosocomus*, *qui ægris præsto est*. Sickness, *n. morbus* (internal disorder), *agrotatio* (condition of —), *valetudo* (properly, state of health or strength; used alone = sickness, or with *adversâ*, *infirmâ*, etc.); *agritudo* (in classical Latin denotes only mental disorder); a contagious —, *contagio* (from *tango*), *lues* (the impure cause of the disease); an epidemic —, *pestilentia* (for which *pestis* is poetical); a slight —, *morbus levis*; a severe —, *morbus gravis*; a dangerous —, *morbus periculosus*; a tedious —, *morbus longus*; to be taken or seized by a — or disease, *morbo* (or *valetudine*) *affici* or *tentari* or *corripiri*, *morbum nancisci*; to fall into a —, *in morbum cadere* (*incidere*, *delabi*), *in adversam valetudinem incidere*, *implicari morbo*, *in morbum confici*, *morbum* (or *valetudinem*) *contrahere*; a — falls on any one, *morbus alqm opprimat*, *vis morbi alqm invadit* or *inccidit*. See Disease.

Sickle, *n. falx*, *falx messoria*.

Side, *n. latus* (of the body), *pars*, *regio*, *pagina* (— of a leaf); the opposite —, *pars adversa*; on this —, *hinc*; on all —, *quocumque*, *omnibus partibus*; towards all —, *in omnes partes*; on both —, *utrinque*; on each of two —, *utroque*; on his — nothing takes place, *ab eo nihil agitur*; on the father's —, *a patre*; to be on the — of a person, *facere cum alqm*, *studiosum esse alci*; to have on one's —, *alqm suum habere*; to go over to any one's —, *ad alci partes transire*; to bring over to one's —, *alqm ad se perducere*; a weak —, *osium*; to act from —, *bonum se præbere*; to sit by a person's —, *ad latus alci sedere*; to place by a person's —, *alqm alci ministrum adjuungere*; to stand by a person's —, *ab latere alci esse*, *alci consilio adesse*; to look aside at one, *alqm limis oculis aspicere*; to take the enemy on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi*; to go aside, *secedere*; — secretly, *clam abire*; a — window, **fenestra quæ a latere cubiculi est*; a — door, **janua quæ altero latere est*; a — table, **mensa quæ ad latus cubiculi est*; a — blow, *ictus obliquus*; to give any one a — blow, *gladio alqm oblique petere*; pain in the —, *dolor lateris* or *laterum*, *pleuritis* (pleurisy). Side-long, *adj. obliquus*; a — glance, *obliquus oculus*. Sidewise, *adv. oblique*, *ab obliquo*, *ex obliquo*.

Siege, *n. obsessio*, *obsidio*; to commence a —, *obsidionem urbis capessere*; to carry on a — obstinately, *in obsidione urbis perseverare*; to prolong —, *in longius trahere*; to raise —, *omitere*; works for a —, *opera*; besieging force, **copia urbem obsidentes* (machine for —, *machina*); to bring — against a city, *opera urbi admoerre*; to assault with —, *urbem operibus aggredi*; park of artillery for —, *urbium oppugnandarum apparatus*.

Sieve, *n. cribrum*; a little —, *cribellum*. Sift, *v.tr. cribrare*, *cribro secernere*; fig. *investigare*, *ventilare*, *perscrutari*, *explorare*.

Sigh, *n. suspirium*. Sigh, *v.intr. suspiria ducere*, *suspirare*; to — deeply, *suspiria ducere ab imo pectore*. Sighing, *n. suspiratio*.

Sight, *n. visio*, *visus*, *videndi facultas*, *conspectus*, *aspectus*; — of the eye, *oculi acies*; at first —, *primo aspectu*; = spectacle, *spectris* (an appearance), *spectaculum* (a show); to afford a sad —, *triste spectaculum præbere*; in —, *in conspectu*, *ante oculos*, *in or sub oculis*; he was in —, *sub*

oculus erat; he appeared in —, *sese oculis efferebat*; he moved into —, *ante oculos versabatur*; he appeared in — of all, *omnium oculis parebat*; he is out of —, *nuquam apparet, oculos fugit, nulla ejus essent vestigia*; to be hidden from —, *ab oculis hominum* or *e conspectu remotum* or *subductum esse*; to bring into —, *oculis conspicendum obicere* or *subicere* or *proponere*, *ob oculos statuere*, *in conspectum proferre*, *ex tenebris in lucem traducere*; to go from a person's —, *abire ex alcis oculis*, *recedere ex alcis conspectu*; to take out of —, *oculis subducere*, *ex hominum conspectu subtrahere*; death is before my —, *mihi ob oculos mors versatur*; you would get out of their —, *ab eorum ore* or *oculis concederes*; to avoid a person's —, *fugere alcis conspectum*; he flies from your —, *tuum conspectum fugitat*; to lose any one from —, *e conspectu amittere alqm*; I know him by —, *de facie noti*. Compare also these phrases: *postquam equitatus in conspectum venit*; *habitari in oculis*; *illum in oculis ferri*; *nuquam ab oculis meis obscurari*; *late in obscuro*. See Eye, Look, See.

Sign, *n.* *signum*, *significatio*, *indiciu*, *vestigium* (a footmark), *nota*; the peculiar — of a thing, *proprium alcis rei* (characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; to serve as a —, *signo esse*; an agreed upon —, *nota que conenerat*; to make a — with the hand, *manu significare ut, etc.*; — with the fingers, *conpreparare digitis*; to put a — on, *notam apponere rei*, *notare alqd*; to brand with a —, *notam inuere rei*; — in war, *signum*; to give the — for an attack, *canere signum*; — for breaking up, *vasa concludere*; — of the future, *signum*, *omen*, *ostentum*, *portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen infaustum*. **Sign**, *v.tr.* *signare*, *notare*, *signum apponere* or *imprimere rei*; to — your name, *nomine signare* or *notare alqd*, *nomen subscribere*.

Signal, *adj.* *insignis*, *notabilis*. **Signal**, *n.* *signum*, *symbolum*; to give a —, *signum edere*, *dare indicio*, *significare*; to give the — for an attack, *signum dare*; — for battle, *classicum canere*, *tuba signum dare*. **Signalise**, *v.tr.* *insignire* (to make *insignis* or remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus sedum annum etiam diu tempestatis et morbis insignire*, Tac.); — yourself, *se clarum reddere*.

Signature, *n.* *nomen*, *nominis subscriptio*, *nomen subscriptum*.

Signet, *n.* *sigillum* (seal); — ring, *symbolum*. **Signify**, *v.tr.* *significare* (to make signs, e.g. *ex lectis significabant*, Cass.), *valere* (to be equivalent to or mean, e.g. *verbum quod idem valet*; *et intelligo et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio*, Quint.).

Silence, *n.* *silentium*, *taciturnitas* (not speaking); to keep —, *tacere*, *conticere*, *conticescere*, *obticere*, *obmutescere*; to continue to —, *silentium agere*; to put to —, *alci silentium indicare*, *os obturare*, *ori fraenum inicere*, *alcis linguam retinere*, *comprimere*; to pass in —, *facile pratermittere*, *nullum verbum* or *nullum mentionem de re facere*; to command —, *silentium imperare*; — being enforced by the herald, *silentio facto per preconem*; to require — by the hand, *manu poscere silentium*; to break —, *silentium rumpere*, *abrumper*. **Silent**, *adj.* *tacitus*, *silens*; to be —, *silere*, *tacere*, *linguis facere*; to be — about, *calare*, *silentio praterire*, *mittere alqd*; be — I quit tales!

Silk, *n.* *sericum*, *bombyx*, *fila bombycina*; clad in —, *sericatus*; — work, *bombyx*; — cloth, *serico-orum*, *n.*; — weaver, *textor sericarius*; — weaving, *ars sericum texendi*; — ball, or ball of —, *glomus serici*; — garment, *vestis serica*; — business, *negotium sericarium*; — factory, *officina sericorum*; growth or production of —, *cultura bombycinum*; a worker in —, *sericarius*. **Silken**, *adj.* *sericus*, *bombycinus*, *holosericus* (altogether of silk), *subsericus* (half silk).

Sill, *n.* = threshold, *limen*; belonging to a —, *liminaris*.

Silly, *adj.* *exors*, *recors*, *ineptus*, *insultus*, *amens*, *ridiculus* (exciting laughter; *ridiculum* nonsense!); very —, *periculosus*. **Silliness**, *n.* *eccordia*, *amentia*, *insultus*, *ridiculum*.

Silt, *n.* *limus*.

Silver, *n.* *argentum*; pure —, *argentum probum*; wrought —, *argentum factum*; stamped —, *argentum signatum*; of —, or silvery, *argenteus*; plated with —, *argentatus*; a vein of —, *vena argenti*; a worker in —, *faber argentarius* (a silver-smith); like —, *argento similis*; a bar of —, *later argenteus*; mines of —, *argenti metalla-orum*, *n.*, *argentaria* (*fofinae*); a scale or coating of —, *bractea argentea*; a sheet or layer of —, *lamina argentea*; a thread of —, *filum argenteum*; colour of —, *color argenteus*; of the colour of —, *colore argenteo*; — money, *nummi argentei*; — plate, *argentum factum*, *ensa argentea*; cupboard for —, *cella ubi vasa argentea servantur*; a lump of —, *argentum rudi pondere*; a grain of —, *granum argenti*; a crystal of —, *crystallus argenteus*; containing —, *argentosus*. **Silver**, *v.tr.* *alqd argento obducere*. **Silvery**, *adj.* *argento similis*.

Similar, *adj.* *similis* (used with the gen. of internal bodily or mental relations; with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patriis similis esse quam ille fuerat sui*, Cic.; *quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut concioni*? Cic.; also with *inter se*, e.g. *homines inter se quum formam moribus* (in character) *similes*); to make —, *simulare* (e.g. *Mi-nerva simulata Mentore*); adv. *similiter*. **Similarity**, *n.* = resemblance, *similitudo* (est *homini cum Deo similitudo*, Cic.; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines*, similar objects). **Similitude**, *n.* = comparison, *similitudo* (e.g. *vulgata similitudine usus*, Liv.; *ut similitudinem peracquare*). See Like, Simulate.

Simmer, *v.intr.* *ferrescere*, *lente bullire*.

Simony, *n.* *munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio*, *simonia* (Ecel.). **Simoniaca**, *adj.* *ad mun. eccl. nundinationem pertinens*.

Simper, *v.intr.* *subridere*, *stulte ridere*.

Simple, *adj.* *simplex* (*sine plicā*, consisting of only one part, and so having no folds, whence *duplex*, *triplex*, *multiplex* as opp. to *simplex*; then *simplex natura* as opp. to *natura mixta* or *conneza*; used also with *cibus*, *aqua* [pure], *roces* [opp. *roces compositae*]; and so may signify "single," e.g. *acies*, *ordo*); = harmless, *innocuus*; = sincere, *sincerus*, *probus*, *integer*, *sine fuce*; = silly, *stolidus*, *insultus*; = without ornament, *simplex*, *sine ornatu*. **Simpleton**, *n.* *homo crassi ingenii*. **Simples**, *n.pl.* = herbs, *herbæ simplices*, *herbaria*. **Simplicity**, *n.* *simplicitas*.

Simulate, *v.tr.* = to imitate or pretend, *simulare* (e.g. *mortem*, *gaudia cultu*, *lacrimas*; *simulari se furere*, Cic.; *nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum*, Cic.). **Simulation**, *n.* *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis*, Cic.; *ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est*, Cic.).

Simultaneous, *adj.* *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*; adv. *eodem tempore*, *simul*.

Sin, *n.* *peccatum*; *delictum* (omission), *flagitium*, *nefas*; to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*, *peccatum committere*; — many —, *multa improbe facere*; to account a —, *nefas esse dicere*; to live in —, *impe vivere*; to confess a —, *peccatum confiteri*; the guilt of —, *peccata-orum*, *n.* **Sin**, *v.intr.* *peccare* (in *se*, *erga alqm*, in *re*; *multa peccantur*), *delinquere*. **Sinner**, *n.* *qui peccavit*, *homo impius*, *peccator* (Ecel.); a female —, *quæ peccavit*, *peccatrix* (Ecel.). **Sinful**, *adj.* *pravis cupiditatis delictus*, *impius*, *improbus*, *flagitiosus*. **Sinless**, *adj.* *integer*, *saneus*. **Sinlessness**, *n.* *summa morum probitas*, *vite sanctitas*.

Since, (1) adv. and prep. [of time], by *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, *post*, *abhinc*; — that time, *ex eo tempore*;

many years —, *multis abhinc annis*; fifteen years —, *abhinc annis quindcim*; — when, *ex quo*; a long time —, *diu, jamdiu*; — childhood, a pueritia; it is now a year —, etc., *est jam annus ut repulsam retulit*; this is the third day — I heard it, *tertius hic dies quod audivi*; it is a long time — you left home, *jamdudum factum est quum abisti domo*; — his death this is the three and thirtieth year, *cigis a morte hic tertius et trigessimus annus*; he died two years —, *abhinc annos duos mortuus est*. Compare *qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me nemini*, Cic.; *quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decurrant*, Cic.; *dies nondum decem intercesserunt*, Cic.; (2) as conj. — may be rendered by *quum, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam*, often with the subj., thus frequently in Cic. *quæ quum ita sint*; but observe *quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas* (in the ind., Cic.); so *utroque quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolitis nominatur* (Cic.); *quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est*; — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. *maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus*, Cic.

Sincere, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus, simulatus*; so Cic. *secerne fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*), *integer* (e.g. *te sincerum integrumque conserves*, Cic.), *probus, purus*; a — heart, *animus sincerus*; I have a — heart, *simplex mihi est animus*. Sincerity, n. *sinceritas, candor*.

Sincere, n. **munus omni labore vacuum*. Sineu, n. *nervus* (σῆνυ, e.g. *nervi a quibus artus continentur*, Cic.); the —s, as = strength, *nervi* (e.g. *dignum onus in quo omnes nervos etatis industriaque mea contendeam*, Cic.). Sineu, adj. *neruosus*.

Sing, v.tr. and intr. *canere, cantare, modulare*; to — much, *cantilare*; to teach to —, *cantare discere*; to — to the harp, *ad citharam canere*; to — to the flute, *ad tibiam canere*; to — always one song, *eandem canere cantilenam*; to — in harmony, *serare modum, ad numerum canere*. Singing, n. *cantus, cantilena*; to delight with —, *cantum rapere animos*; to fill with —, *cantibus ædes personare*; to praise God with —, *concelebrare Deum cantu, laudes Deo canere*; a good voice for —, *vox canora, vox ad cantandum egregia*; a — bird, *avis canora*. Singer, n. *cantor, cantator*; a choir of —, *chorus cantentium*; a society of —, or a choral society, **societas cantentium*.

Singe, v.tr. *ustulare*.

Single, adj. *unus, solus, singularis*; for this — reason, *hæc una de causis*; — and alone among all, *unus ex omnibus* (ex omni civitate, etc.); a — or unmarried man, *caelebs* (a bachelor); to live as a — man, *vitam caelibem vivere*; see Alone, Only. Singular, adj. (1) as opposed to plural, *singularis*; the — number, *numerus singularis* (gramm.); (2) = out of the common way, *singularis* (very superior, e.g. *Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, almost standing alone*, Cic.; *Pompeii singularis atque erimita virtus*; also in a bad sense, e.g. *singularis crudelitas, nequitia*). Singularity, n. *insolentia* (not *singularitas*, which is used ecclesiastically to denote unmarried life or single blessedness). See Extraordinary, Strange.

Sinister, adj. *sinister* (lit. left-handed, as with *calceus, manus, ripa, pars*; fig. with *mores, natura, interpretatio*, etc.).

Sink, v.tr. *mergere, deprimere*; intr. *sidere, subsidere, residere, mergi*; to — morally, in (omnia) *flagitia se ingurgitare*; to — into sleep, *sono opprimi*; he sunk in the fight, *in prælio concidit*; the price —, *pretium imminuitur*; his courage —, *animus cadit*; to let one's courage —, *sibi diffidere*; to — into the mind, in *animum penetrare*; to — to the bottom, *fundum petere*; to — into languor, in *voluntatem et inertiam solvere*. Sirk, n. *sentina*; to cleanse a —, *sentinam exhaurire*.

Sip, v.tr. *primis labris degustare, sorbillare*.

Sir, n. *dominus*; Sir William Temple, **Gulielmus Temple, eques*.

Sire, n. *pater, genitor*.

Sister, n. *soror*; father's —, *amita*; mother's —, *matertera*; grandfather's —, *amita magna*; grandmother's —, *matertera magna*; husband's —, *glos*; a sister's husband, *sororis vir*; murderer of —, *caedes sororis*; a murderer of —, *sororicida*; a little —, *sororecula, parva soror*. Sisterly, adj. *sororius*. Sisterhood, n. **feminarum sodalium*.

Sit, v.intr. *sedere*; to — near, *asidere rei or alci*; to — on, *sedere in re*; — the ground, *humo sedere*; to — above at table, *superior accumbere*; to — on life and death, *de capitaleis quæcere*; we sat up talking till late at night, *sermonem in multam noctem produximus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat*; he —s down by the bank, *prope ripam consedit* (Cic.); he — close to you, *propter te accubuit*; I shall — to dinner by myself, *decumbam* or *accumbam solus*; the old man was hardly able to — on horseback, *rix hærere in equo senex poterat* (so *eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit*, Cic.); he sat down before the town, *ad oppidum constitit*; I — writing till I was called, *expectavi sedens quoad vocarer* (Cic.); to — idle, *desidem sedere*; not to allow a thing to — on one, *amolari, ulcisci alqd*; the coat sits well, *vestis bene sedet*; see under Seat. Sitting, n. *sessio, consessus*; to hold a —, *concilium habere*; to break up the —, *concilium* or *senatum dimittire*. Sitting, adj. *sedentarius*; — mode of life, *sedentaria opera*.

Sito, n. *situs*. Situate, adj. *situs, positus, collocatus*; to be — near, *adjacere*. Situation, n. (1) = position, *situs, sedes, locus*; if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset*; (2) = office, *munus*; see Office.

Six, adj. *sex, seni* (— each); — or seven, *sex septem, sex aut septem*; twice —, *bis sex*; containing — parts, *senarius*; — years old, *sextus*; boys each — years old, *pueri senium annorum*; one of a committee or commission of —, *sextus*; his office, *sextatus*; a period of — years, *sextennium* (— years after the capture of Veli, *sextennio post Velis captus*); every — years, *sexto quoque anno, transactis sex annis*; in the year —, *sexto anno*; at — o'clock, *sexta hora*; to travel by — horses, *sejugibus vehi*; the number —, *numerus sexarius*; to throw — (at dice), *senionem mittere*; — times, *sexies*; — monthly, *semetris, sex mensium*; a period of — months, *semetre spatium*; — footed, *sex pedibus, sex pedes habens, sex pedum*; a row of — feet, *versus senarius*; — times as much, *series tantum* (e.g. *series tantum quam quantum satum est ablatum est ab aratoribus*; — times as much as was sown was taken from the farmers); — and n half, *sex cum dimidio, sex et semis*. Sixth, adj. *sextus*; every —, *sextus quisque*; every — month, *sexto quoque mense*; entering the — year, *quingueni major* (older than five years, used of children); the — time, *sextum*; the — part of a whole, *sextarius*; — of an as, *sextans*; relating to the — part, *sextantarius*; the — part of a foot (thick, etc.), *sextantalus*; the — day after the Ides, *sextatus*; one of the — legion, *sextanus*; one of the — rank, *sextarius*; the — part, *sextans, sexta pars*.

Sixteen, adj. *sedecim* or *sexdecim, decem et sex, seni deni* (— each, e.g. *pueri senium septennium decem annorum, boys's ch. — or seventeen years old*); a coin of — asses, *decussis sextis* (fract.); — feet long, **sedecim pedibus, *sedecim pedes habens, *sedecim pedum*; — years old, *sedecim* (or *decem et sex*) *annorum* (in general), *sedecim annos natum* (of man); — time, *sedecies* (e.g. *done, factus*; and so with other pass. part.). Sixteenth, adj. *sextus decimus*; one —, *pars sexta decima*.

Sixty, adj. *sexaginta, sexageni* (— each); cou-

sisting of —, *sexagenarius* (e.g. *fistula*); he died more than — years old, *dies supremum obit major sexagenario*; men of — years of age, *ciri annorum sexagenum* (each); — years old, *sexaginta annorum* (in general, *sexagenarius*, *sexaginta annos natus* (of persons)); — times, *sexages*. Sixth, adj. *sexagesimus*; the — time, *sexagesimum*; — thousand, *sexaginta milia* (not *sexages mille*); the — thousandth, *sexages millesimus*; one —, *sexagesima pars*.

Size, *n.* = measure, *mensura*; a small and a less —, *parva et minor mensura*, *modus* (*imperium magistratum ad pristinum modum redigere*); magnitudo (largeness), amplitude (breadth), proceritas (tallness), altitudo (height), ambitus (girth), apertum (extent of surface), majestas (greatness of mind or character); to take the — of, *metiri, admetiri, dimetiri*.

Size, *n.* = *agua cui glutinum est admixtum, aqua glutinosa*. To size, *v.* *agua glutinosâ illinere*.

Skates, *n.* = *soleæ ferratæ*. To skate, *v.* = *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere*.

Skein of thread, *n.* = *fili columen*.

Skeleton, *n.* = *ossa iun, n.*, *ossium compages*; to make a —, *corpus mortuum eviscerare*; he is a mere —, *vix ossa hæret*.

Sketch, *n.* = *adumbratio*; to sketch, *v.* = *adumbrare alqd*.

Skewer, *n.* = *festuca*.

Skill, *n.* = *scapha, cymba*.

Skill, *n.* = *peritia, ars, sollertia*. Skillful, adj. = *peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, solers*; — in the law, *iuris consultus*; — to govern, *regende reipublica scientissimus*; — in war, *bellicæ artis peritissimus*; — by experience, *homines docti et usu periti*; having no skill in this kind of fighting, *huius omnino generis pugnae imperiti*; if we had had as good —, *si par in nobis scientia fuit* (Cic.); he must be a man of great —, *summa civ facultate esse debet*; he has no — in Greek, *Græcarum literarum rudia*; to have — in Greek, *Græce scire*; — great — in arms, *summam scientiam rei militaris habere*; I tried my — in it, *tentavi quid in eo possem*.

Skim, *n.* = *spuma*; to form —, *spumescere*; full of —, *spumosus*. Skim, *v.* = *despumare, spumam eximere*.

Skin, *n.* = *cutis, pellis, membrana, corium* (hide); hard —, or callosity, *callus, callum*; to have —, *callere*; to get off with a whole —, *integrum abire*. Skin, *v.* = *corium dotrare, pelle or corio exuere*; — over, *eleatricem inducere*; he is only — and bones, *ossa atque pellis totus est*. See Hide.

Skip, *n.* = *saltus*. Skip, *v.* = *salire*; — over, *transilire*. See Dance, Leap, Omit.

Skirmish, *n.* = *prælium leve, pugna fortuita*; to engage in a —, *præliis parvulis cum hoste contendere, hostem lacerare* (to challenge), *cellitari*. See Battle, Fight, War.

Skirt, *n.* = *fimbria, limbus, ora*. To skirt along the shore, *legere oram*; to — or border on, *affinere esse* (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*).

Skittish, adj. = *protervus, lascivus*; to be —, *lascivire*.

Sky, *n.* = *aether, cælum*; a bright —, *cælum serenum*; an open —, *cælum patens*; under the open —, *sub alto, in publico*; from the —, *de cælo*; the colour of the —, *color cæsius*. See Heaven.

Slack, adj. = *laxus, remissus* (loose), *lentus, tardus* (slow), *seguis, piger* (idle); — in duty, *negligens*; to be —, *laxum, lentum, esse*; — to return a favour, *ad referendam gratiam tardiorum esse*; — slow in business, *oscitantem agere partes suas*.

Slacken, *v.* = *laxare*; — the reins, *laxare habenas*; — work, *opus remittere*; — speed, *celeritatem retardare*; since I have so long been —, etc., *quantum in isto homine colendo tam indormiri diu*.

Slake of snow, *n.* = *nixis floccus*. To slake thirst, *v.* = *ritum extinguere or explere, sitim depellere or sedare*; to — lime, *aquâ calcem macerare*.

Slander, *n.* = *calumniâ, falsa criminatiô*. Slander,

v. = *tr. calumniari, alqm calumniis or ignominis offere, inadere, perfundere, insectari, onerare, ledere, proscindere, convellere, concidere, appetere, conscindere, pecare, provocare, lacerare, or violare; linguis teneno linctis, lingua or roce maledica or probrosa vulnerare, agitare, exagitare; confodere or impetere; alci probrum, concitium, contumeliam, etc. facere*; — secretly, *clanculum*; behind one's back, *a tergo*; — a person's life and manners, *notam vitam et moribus alcis auerere*; to be slandered wrongfully, *immerito, nullo sub merito, insontem, innocentem, sine causâ, sine culpâ, iniuriâ, iniuste, ignominia, probus, maledictis, contumeliis affectum esse*. A slanderer, *n.* = *scurrâ*; a foul-mouthed —, *scurra dicacissimus, maledictus conticator*. Slandering, *n.* = *criminatiô, obrectatiô*. Slanderous, adj. = *probrosus, maledicus*; adv. = *criminosus, maledice, per calumniam*.

Slant, adj. = *obliquus, transversus*.

Slap, *n.* = *plaga, ictus*; — with the fist, *colaphus*; with the flat of the hand, *alapa*. To slap, *v.* = *verberare, cadere, percutere, palmâ percutere, colaphum alci impingere*.

Slash, *n.* = *incisura, vulnus*. To slash, *v.* = *tr. cedere, incidere, decidere, gladio percutere*. The slash of a whip, *n.* = *flagellum*; to beat with —, *flagello cedere, concidere*.

Slate, *n.* = *lapis fissilis* (in its natural state); — to write on, *tegula or tabula e lapide fissili facta*; a — quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina*. To slate, *v.* = *teguis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or consternere*.

Slattern, *n.* = *mulier sordida*.

Slaughter, *n.* = *caedes* (a cutting down), *occidit* (the action of killing), *occisio* (the state of being killed), *clades* (κλάδος, a branch); so that *clades* is properly the breaking of a branch, and fig. discomfiture, severe loss), *strages* (from *sternere*, a falling or laying low, fig. overthrow, destruction); a general —, *internecio*; man —, *homicidium*. To slaughter, *v.* = *tr. cedere, concidere, præsternere, jugulare* (to cut the throat), *maculare* (to slay a victim), *trucidare* (from *trux*, cruel, hence to massacre). Slaughter-house, *n.* = *laniena, lanienatiberno* (butchers' shops). Slaughterer, *n.* = *lanienarius*. Slaughtering, *n.* = *lanatio*; *caedes et lanationes*, wholesale butchery.

Slave, *n.* = *servus* (considered as property), *vena* (a slave born in the house), *mancipium* (one obtained by war or purchase); the slaves, *servitium, servitia, corpora servilia*; recently purchased —, *venales nesciti*; the — of a house, *familia*; to be a —, *servum esse*, in *servitute esse, servitutem servire*; — to any one, *servire alci or apud alqm*; to enslave, *redigere in servitutem, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitutem afficere*; to sell as a —, *sub coronâ vendere*; to be sold as a —, *sub coronâ vendi*; a — of lusts, *servus libidinum*; to be a — to any thing, *servum esse alcis, servum esse potestatis alcis, alci rei obedire*. Slave-labour, *servitium, opus servile*; — service, *servitium, servorum munus, officium servile, servitus, servitutis conditio*; to be in an endurable —, *tolerantia conditione servitutis esse*; to perform —, *servorum munere fungi, officia servilia facere*. Slavery, *n.* = *servitus* (the state or condition), *servitudo* (the character of the condition), *servitium* (slave-labour); to be in —, in *servitute esse, servitutem oppressum tenere*; to carry off into —, in *servitutem abducere or abstrahere*; to go into — of your own accord, in *voluntariam servitutem concedere*; to hold in —, *alqm servitutem oppressum tenere*; to cast into perpetual —, *eternam servitutem alci injungere, perpetuam servituti addicere*; to threaten with —, *servitium alci minari*. Slavish, adj. = *servilis, vernilis*; a slavish mind or disposition, *animus servilis*; *indoles servilis*; adv. = *serviliter, verniliter*. Slave-market, *locus quo mancipia or corpora servilia proponuntur vendita*; the sale of slaves, *mercatus mancipiorum*; the trade in —, *negotiatio, venalicia*, or merely *venalicia*; to carry on —, *venaliciam exercere*. Slave-dealer, *negotiator man-*

cipiorum, venalicarius, venalicus (in general), *mango* (as preparing his wares for sale). Slave-keeper, **serorum custos*. Wave-rising, *tumultus scivilis*; a war of slaves, *bellum servile*; a slave-ship, *navis mancipii onerata*. A female slave, *sera, ancilla* (a serving-maid, a milder expression for *serva, nancipium*).

Slaver, *n. sputum*. To slaver, *v.intr. *salivam ex ore demittere, salivā mādere*.

Slay, *v.tr. trucidare, jugulare, necare* (to put to death); see *Slaughter*.

Sledge, *n. traha* (a drag).

Sledgehammer, *n. *malleus ferreus major*.

Sleek, *adj. levis* (smooth), *nitidus* (shining); to be —, *nilere*.

Sleep, *n. somnus* (sleep), *sopor* (heaviness), *quies* (rest); — falls on me, *somnus me opprimit*; to have pleasant —, *placide dormire*; — sound —, *graciter dormire*; — free from care, *dormire in utramvis aurem otiose*; to — light, *leviter dormire*; to — short, *brevissime esse somni*; to cause —, *somnum facere*; to drive away —, *somnum fugare*; to keep off —, *somnum tenere*; to rise from —, *somno exuti*; to awake from —, *somno excitare*; to awake or rise, *expergiscere*; in —, *per somnum, dormiens*; bed for —, *lectus cubicularis*; producing —, *somnum faciens*; a room for —, *zotheca, zothecula, cubiculum, dormitorium*; a companion in —, **lecti socius*; a means of —, **medicamentum somnum concilians*. Sleepy, *adj. somno gravis, occitans* (gaping). Sleepless, *adj. insomnis, exsomnis, vigilans*. Sleeplessness, *n. insomnia, vigilia*. To sleep, *v. dormire, dormitare, quiescere, somnum capere*; to go to — or bed, *cubium ire, somno se dare*; I cannot —, *noctem insomnem ago*; — again, *somnum interruptum recuperare non possum*; to — till day break, *dormire in lucem*.

Sleet, *n. *nix cum pluvia commixta*.

Sleeve, *n. manica*; hanging —, *manica pendula*.

Sleight, *n. ars, artificium, dolus*; — of hand, *præstigia*.

Slender, *adj. tenuis, gracilis, exilis*; — provision, *cietus tenuis*; — estate, *opes exiguae, patrimoniū laud ita magnum*.

Slice, *n.*, — of bread, *panis pernae, offula* (*panis*), *fragmentum* (something broken off), *segmentum* (a bit cut), *assula* (a chip). To slice, *v.tr. decidere, concidere, in offulas secare*.

Slide, *n. *planities, glaciatus*. To slide, *v. labi*; — along, *perlabi*; — away, *elabi*; — to, *allabi*; — by, *præterlabi*; — down by a rope, *labi per demissum funem*.

Slight, *adj. levis, parvi momenti* (of little account); = thin, *levidensis* (e.g. *vestis*). — reward, *munusculum*; — work, *opusculum*. To slight, or disregard, *v. parvi facere, flocci facere, nullam curam aleis habere, contemnere*; do you — me so? *itane contemnor abs te?* how he slighted it! *ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit*! Cic.

Slim, *adj. exilis*. Slimness, *n. exilitas*.

Slimy, *n. limus*. Slimy, *adj. limosus*.

Sling, *n. funda*; — for the arm, *fascia, mitella*; to have the arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum habere*. To sling, *v.tr. mittere, torquere, fundâ petere, fundâ lapillos or glandes plumbeas torquere or vibrare*.

Slunk, *v.intr. sese subducere, clanculum subtrahere se*.

Slip, *n. casus, lapsus, delapsus*. Slip, *v.intr. vestigio falli, vestigio fallente cadere, labi, delabi*; to — away, *avagere*; to let —, *amittere, omittere, occasionem amittere*; — out of your fingers, *amittere e manibus*; I have let the opportunity —, *occasionem dimisi*; if we let this —, *si indormierimus hunc tempore*; he seldom —, *non fere labitur*; ordinary things — out of our memory, *usitate res facile e memoriâ elabuntur* (Cic.); he gave the guard the —, *custodias elapsus est*; — me —, *se subterdixit mihi*; to let a booty —, *prædam ex*

manibus dimittere. Slipping, *n. lapsio, lapsus*. Slippery, *adj. lubricus*.

Slipper, *n. solca, crepidâ* (*κρηπίς*, a basis, a low shoe with a latchet); wearing slippers, *soleatus* (e.g. *stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani, Cic.*).

Slit, *n. fissura* (a split), *rîma* (an opening or leak), *scissura* (a slit). To slit, *v.tr. findere, scindere*.

Sliver, *n. segmentum*. To sliver, *v. secare, dissecare*.

Sloe, *n. prunum silvestre*; — tree, *prunus silvestris or spinosa* (L.).

Sloop, *n. lembus, navigiolum*.

Slop, *n. mador*. Sloppy, *adj. madidus*; to be —, *madere*; to become —, *madescere*. To slop, *v.tr. maderfacere*.

Slope, *n. declivitas* (downwards), *acclivitas* (upwards). To slope, *v.intr. declinare*. Sloping, *adj. declivis*; *n. declinatio*.

Slouch, *n. desidâ, inertia, segnitia, segnitias, ignavia*. Slouchful, *adj. desidiosus, iners, ignavus*; to be —, *torpère, pigritiâ, torpore, desidâ or socordia detineri, opprimi, marcescere* (to waste away in), *difficere or languescere*; otio, *desidia indulgere* (to yield to), *dedi* (to be a slave to).

Slouch, *n. homo laxus or disinctus*. To slouch, *v.intr. laxum or disinctum esse*.

Slough, *n. palus, lacuna lutosâ*; (for swine) *rotulabrum*; the — or sloughing of a snake, *cernatio*.

Slowness, *n. homo sordidus, disinctus*. Slowness, *n. sordes* (filth), *incuria* (carelessness); *adv. sordide, squalide, spurce, turpiter*.

Slow, *adj. tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (late); the — flow of a river, *fluminis lentus, segnis fluminis cursus*; — of foot, *male pedatus*; — in business, *tardus in rebus gerendis*; — business, *lentum negotium*; — to learn, *tardus ad discendum*; *adv. tarde, lente, tardio pede, tardio gradu, paulatim, pedetentim*; to advance —, *tardius procedere*; to make —, *retardare* (to delay), *tardare*. Slowness, *n. tarditas* (plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.).

Slug, *n. limax*. Sluggard, *n. homo ignavus*. Sluggish, *adj. segnis, piger, socors*. Sluggishness, *n. pigritia, ignavia*.

Sluice, *n. emissarium*.

Slumber, *n. somnus placidus*. Slumber, *v.intr. placide dormire*.

Slur, *n. macula, labe, dedecus*; to cast — on, *aleis famam ledere*. To slur over, *extenuare*.

Slut, *n. mulier sordida, immunda, or squalida*; to become —, *sordescere*; to be —, *sordere, squalere*.

Sly, *adj. vaser, subdulus, astutus*; — old fellow, *veterator*.

Smack, *n. sapor, gustus*. To smack of, *v.intr. sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam eam sapiunt*, the honey — of the grass; so *unguenta crocum sapiunt*, and of the palate and the mind, e.g. *cul cor sapit, et non sapit palatum, Cic.*; si *sapis*, if you are wise).

Small, *adj. parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis* (thin), *gracilis* (slender), *angustus* (narrow); a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that betrays a — mind, *illud pusilli est animi*; to make yourself —, *se abjicere*; to feel —, *humiliter sentire*; to think — of, *contemnere alqm*; fire of — arms, *tela scelopetis missa*. See *Little*.

Small-pox, *n. *variola*; natural —, *naturales*; artificial —, *artificiales*; marks of —, *variolarum notæ or vestigia*.

Smart, *n. dolor, cruciatus*. Smart, *v.intr. dolere*; to cause to —, *cruciare*; to — for, *angi, infortunium ferre, penas alei pendere, penas subire*; *perferre or lueri*.

Smatterer, *n. homo leviter literis imbutus*. Smattering, *n. *levis artis aleis scientia*.

Smeare, *v.tr. linere, illinere*.

Smell, *n. odoratus* (the sense), *odoratio* (the act), *odor* (the result); an ill —, *factor*; to be full of —, *odore imbui*; to have a bad —, *male* (good,

bene olere; without —, *odoris sensu carens* (not having the faculty), *odora carens* (not being odorous). To smell, to give a smell, *olere*, *redolere*, *fragrare*; — of, *redolere alqd*; to —, or have the sensation, *odorari*, *olfacere* (e.g. *ea quæ gustamus, olfaciamus, tractamus, quidamus*, Cic.); = to have a keen scent, *sagacissime olfacere*, *sagacem nasum habere*; to — at, *odorari*, *ad nases admovere alqd*. Smelling-bottle, *vasculum olfactorium*; — salts, *sal olfactorius*; — or scented water, *olfactorium*.

Smelt, *v. tr.* *metalla (cruda) liquefacere*.
Smile, *n.* *risus lenis*, *risus dulcis*; with a —, *subridens*. To smile, *v.* *subridere*; fortune —s on me, *fortuna mihi effulget*.

Smirk, *n.* *risus contortus*. To smirk, *v.* *contortè ridere*.

Smite, *v. tr.* *ferire, percutere*; to be smitten with love, *amore alcijs flagrare*.

Smith, *n.* *faber ferrarius* (a blacksmith), *opifex ferri*; —'s shop, or smithy, *officina ferraria*; — bellows, *foliis fabrilis*; — chimney, *caminus*; — journeyman, *faber officinae ferrariæ*; — hammer, *malleus fabri ferrarii*; to work as a —, *fabricari, prædicere*; a gold —, *aurifex, faber aurarius*; a silver —, *faber argentarius*; a gun —, **sclopetorum artifex*; a lock —, *faber claustrarius*.

Smoke, *n.* *fumus*; to make or produce —, *fumare*; to send forth —, *fumigare*; to hang in —, *in fumo suspendere*, *fumo siccare*; full of —, or smoky, *fumosus*; to — (tobacco), **herba Nicotiana fumum ducere*; *v. intr.* *fumare, vapovare*.

Smooth, *adj.* *levis* (Aëtor); to make —, *levigare*; to — a person's way, *eam alci ad alqd munitre, editum alci ad alqd dare*.

Smother, *v. tr.* *suffocare, animam intercludere*; fear — his voice, *metus rocem præcludit*.

Smouldering, *adj.* *fumans*.

Smuggle, *v.* **merces furtim or portorio non solito importare or inrehere*; or **merces velitas importare*.

Smut, *n.* *nigror, fuligo, robigo* (rust). Smutty, *adj.* *foedus, spurcus*.

Snack, *n.* *pars, portio, gustus* (a taste).

Snaffle, *n.* *frons lupus*.

Snail, *n.* *cochlea*; —'s shell, *testa cochlear*; — pace, *gradus testudinæ*.

Snake, *n.* *anguis, serpens, coluber*; to nourish a — in your bosom, *in sinu tenentium viperam habere*; a snake's skin, *pellis anguina*; the changing of —, *ernatio*; — bite, *morsus or ictus serpentis*; — young, **serpentum soboles*; — egg, *ovum anguinum*; — neck, *anguinis cervix*; — handler, *anguilener*.

Snap, *v. intr.* *crepitu edere*; = to break asunder, *frangi, diffingi*; to — up, *irretire, comprehendere*; to — at, *morsu petere, hiantè ore capere alqd, inhiere rei* (with open mouth); = to scold, *alqm increpare*. Snap, *n.* *crepitu*; — with the finger, *digitorum crepitu*. Snappish, *adj.* *captivus, morosus, diffidilis, mordax*.

Soare, *n.* *laqueus, cinctulum, insidia-arum, f.*; to lay a —, *laqueos disponere*; — for any one, *alci insidias facere*; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire* (ex laqueo). To snare, *v. tr.* *illaqueare, wreire*.

Suari, *v. intr.* *ringi*.

Snatch, *v. tr.* *rapere, corrumpere*; — away, *surripere*; — at, *capere*.

Sneak, *v. intr.* *repere, reptare* (to creep), — away, *furtim se subducere*.

Sneer, *n.* *derisus, irrisus, sanna*. To sneer, *v.* *deridere, irridere*.

Sneeze, *v. intr.* *sternuere*. Sneezing, *n.* *sternutatio*.

Snipe, *n.* *scolopax*.

Snore, *v. intr.* *sternere*. Snoring, *n.* *rhonchus* (pior).

Snot, *n.* *mucus or pituita nasi*.

Snout, *n.* *rostrum, nasus*.

Snow, *n.* *nix, nives*; full of —, *nivosus*; white, as —, *niveus*; a day of —, *dies nivalis*; to be covered

with —, *nivibus obrui*; to work one's way through —, *nives eluctari*; to form a road through —, *nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere*; a — ball, *glebula nivis*; — mountains, *montes in quibus ne æstus quidem solvit*; — fields, *loca nivosa*; — heaps, *nives exaggeratæ*; cold as —, *gelu nivale*. Snow, *adj.* *nivosus*; — white, *niveus, colue nivo*; — weather, *tempestas nivalis*; — wind, *ventus nivalis*. To snow, *v.* *ningere*; it —, *nigrit*.

Snuff, *n.* (1) of a candle, *fungus*; (2) comminuted tobacco, **medicamentum in sternutamentum nocendum efficac*, **puleis sternutatorius*; to take —, *medicamentum in sternutamentum nocendum efficac uti*. To snuff a candle, **candelæ fungum demere*; to — up one's nose, *nases corrugare*; to — up any thing, *alqd naribus haurire*. Snuffers, *n.* **emunctorium, *forxer candelarum*. Snuffing, *n.* *emunctio* (properly a blowing of the nose). To snuffle, or speak through the nose, **vocem naribus septis proferre*.

Snug, to be —, **se bene habere or bene habere*.

So, *adv.* *sic, ita, hunc in modum, hoc modo, ut . . . sic, ut . . . ita, ita, tam, perinde*; — much, *tam valde, tam vehementer, tantum, tantopere, adeo*; twice — much, *his tanto, alterum tantum*; not — much, *minus, non ita*; so much . . . as, *tantopere . . . quantopere*; — great, *tam multus, tantus, tantum*; so great . . . as, *tantum . . . quantum*; — again, *alterum tantum*; — many, *tot*; so many . . . as, *tot . . . quot*; just so —, *totidem*; — far, *eo, eo usque, in tantum, quoad, hactenus*; to carry a thing —, *rem eo adducere*; — as I can, *look back, quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*; — little, *tantum* (with gen.), *tantulus*; — little food, *tantulus cibus*; — few, *tam pauci*; as . . . so, *et . . . et, tum . . . tum, tam . . . quam, rel . . . rel*; not so . . . as, *non tam . . . quam, is it — I thane sicine?* — quickly, *tam cito, tam celeriter*; — as possible, *quam primum, primum, primo quoque tempore, simul ac, ut primum*. Study the following examples: as that was painful, — this is pleasant, *ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum* (Cic.); *ut optasti, ita est; quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, let him — feel toward his friend as he feels toward himself*; — unnevil as, *non essem tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.); *did, you think me — unjust as to be angry with you? adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi irascerer?* (Cic.) I am — afflicted as never man was, *ita sum afflictus ut nemo unquam* (Cic.); I — maintained it as if I had made use thereof, *quo ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem* (Cic.); their angry feelings are so great as, *iræ ita magnæ sunt inter eos ut*; these favours are, not to be held equally great with, *hæc beneficia æque magna non sunt habenda atque ea quæ* (Cic.); *tanta vis prohibitis ut etiam in hoste diligantius* (Cic.); *quicquid erit, whatsoever it shall be* (thus quæcunque de re, quæcunque de genere; howsoever things be, utcunque aderunt res; howsoever the matter be, mind your health, *sed ut sit, indulge cælestudini*, Cic.). Compare these, *quisquis fuit ille dorum, quæcunque casum fortuna dederit, quæcunque fortuna erit oblata, quomodocunque sese res habebat, pugnare tamen se velle clamabant, ubicunque es, in eodem es navi*. Nobody thinks — besides myself, *hoc nemini præter me videtur*; no one said — except Cicero, *nemo id dixit præterquam Cicero*; he thinks he may do —, *idem sibi arbitratu licere*; who says —? *quis id ait?* I am sure he will, — she be but a citizen, *rolet ex se scio, civis modo hæc sit*; — the things be the same, let them invent words at their pleasure, *dum res maneat, verba fingant arbitrari suo*; — then there was no need for your desiring to have him to be your companion, *quare quod socium tibi cum velles adungere, nihil erat* (Cic.); if it be — that, *si est ut* — be it, *fiat*; grant it —, *fac ita esse*; do you deal —? *siccine agis?* that is not —, *id necesse est*; and why —, *I pray! quid num? quomobrem tandem?* if ever I do — again, *si aliam unquam amiserro culpam ullam?* — it be no trouble to you, *quod commodò tuo facere poterit, sine molestia tua*

fiat; it is even — in truth, *id est profecto*; I am not — strong as either of you, *minus habeo virium quam vestrum uterque*; others perhaps do not think —, *ali s fortasse non item videtur*; I was — vexed, I could not think of danger, *pejus exarabam quam ut periculum mihi succurreret*; if it had been worse (— courteous are you), you would have written it, *et ei scripsi factum quod tua est humanitas*, scripississet; not — often as, *minus saepe quam ceteris*; and — forth, *cetera*; let it be —, *pone esse (as pone cum esse vultum)*, *fac ita esse*.

Sonk, v.intr. *maerare*; to — up, *imbibere, ebibere*; — through, *permanare*.

Soap, n. *sapo*; a cake of —, **pila saponis*; — bladder, *bulla saponis*; — leech, **lizicia saponis mixta*; — and water, **aqua sapone infecta*; a — boller, *qui saponem coquit*; — house, *officina saponis*. To soap, v. *sapone illinere*.

Soar, v.intr. *sublime ferri*, se tollere, *alis or penis levare*; — away, *erolare*.

Sob, n. *singultus*. To sob, v.intr. *singultare*.

Sober, adj. *sobrius* (se = not, *ebrius*, opp. *rinolentus*, need lit. and fig.; thus *erba non sobria*, the words of a drunkard; and *homines frangi non sobrii*), temperans, *moderatus*; in — adness, *serio*, extra jocum, *factum non subula*. Sobriety, n. *sobrietas*, temperantia; what soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, *quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii*. To be sober, v. a nimia rino sibi temperare, frequentibus poculis abstinere, se ad normam sobrietatis comparare, componere, or conformare, *sobrie, honeste, or temperate interesse convivii*. A rare example of ancient sobriety, *rarum quoddam celestis parsimonie exemplum*; do these things appear to you the counsels of — men, or the dreams of the drunken? *utrum haec videntur consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum somnia?*

Social, adj. *socialis* (inclined to union with other men), *sociabilis* (the capability of so uniting, communicable, accessible), *congregabilis* (disposed to meeting together), *facilis* (easy of approach, as a quality of character); — life, *vita societas, societas caritatis, caritas atque societas humana, societas conjunctionis humanae*; to unite men in —, *homines dispersos congregare et ad (in) vitam societatem convocare*; to enter into — with friends, *societatem caritatis coire cum suis*; not to be opposed to —, *in caritate atque societate humana non abhorre*; man is a social animal, *homo est animal sociale, natura nos sociabiles fecit*. Sociality, n. *socialitas, mores faciles* (sociability); nature made us for —, *homines naturam sunt congregabiles, natura nos sociabiles fecit, natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitam societatem, natura impellit hominem ut hominum catus et celebratious et esse et a se obiri velit* (nature makes men inclined to social gatherings and to take part therein); natural inclination to —, *naturalis quaedam hominum quasi congregatio*. Society, n. = connexion, *societas*; to live in —, *congregatos esse* (opposed to *solitarios esse*, as the brutes); to enter into —, *societatem caritatis coisse inter se (in connexion of natural good-will)*; = companionship, to have — with, *esse cum aliquo, aliquo comitari, alci comitem se addere* (*adungere*); to flee from —, *alci aditum sermonemque defugere*; evil communications (companionship) corrupt good manners, *malignus comes quavis candido et simplici rubiginem suam afficit*; = the union of several persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned and commercial men), *sodalitas* (a brotherhood or fraternity, as in Rome of certain priests, a secret society), *factio* (a union which makes a party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (a corporation of merchants, artisans, priests); to form — with some one, *societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire, rationem cum aliquo communicare* (to make common cause), *societatem contrahere cum aliquo*; to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (*ascribere*), *alqm in collegium cooptare* (*by election*); to break up a —, *societatem dividere*; a learned —, **societas doctorum hominum*;

= to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft), *grex* (a band, e.g. a company of actors). "Society" may also be employed in a wider sense, denoting society in general, *societas humana* (humanity or genus humani); civil —, *societas civilis*. A "society" may be considered as an assemblage, *catus, conventus* (*circo*), *convinculum* (or *multitrumque*), *circulus* (a circle or gathering, whether in the streets or in houses, a club; *sermo in circulis liberior est quam suus*, speech is more free than it is in the clubs); *conventus* (a meeting for a particular object), *sessiuncula* (a session or sitting, to treat of something, *circuli et sessiunculae*), *sodalitium* (a union for superstitious worship, *etateia*); a friendly —, *congressus familiarium*; numerous —, *frequentia, celebritas*; a very numerous —, *celeberrimus conventus*; to go into —, in *circulum venire*; to avoid —, *vitare catus, hominum conventus fugere, homines fugere, abstinere congressum hominum, se a congressu hominum segregare*; to be always in much —, in *celebritate versari*; to frequent —, *hominum catus et celebrationes obire*; to be eager for —, *circulos et sessiunculas consecrari*.

Sock, n. *fibula brevis*.

Socket, n. *candelabri scapus* (of a candlestick), *myza* (for a wick); of a tooth, **dentis loculum*; of the eye, *lacrum oculi*.

Soil, n. *cespes*; a green —, *cespes viciis* or *viridis*.

Sodomite, n. *paedicator*; to be guilty as a —, *paedicare alqm*.

Soft, adj. *mollis* (opp. *durus*), *lenis* (gentle). Softness, n. *mollitia* or *mollities* (e.g. *lana, carnis, lupidit, natura*); such is my — of nature, *qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate* (Cic.); so = want of energy, *animi est ista mollities* (not *virtus*, Ctes.). To soften, v.tr. *mollire, emollire*; v.intr. *molliri, mollescere*.

Soho, interj. *heus! heus tu! cho!*

Soil, n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*; poor —, *solum exile*; dry —, *solum siccum*; the — of one's country, *solum patriae*; to quit —, *solum cedere* or *mutare*.

Soil, v.tr. *inquinare, polluere*. A soil, or spot, n. *macula*.

Sojourn, v.intr. *cum aliquo* or *in aliqua terra convivere, commorari* (to tarry), *subsistere* (to stop), *sedem habere in loco, peregrinari in urbe* or *in gente*.

Solace, n. *solatium, solatio* (the act), *solamentum* (an alleviation). To solace, v.tr. *alqm solari, consolari, alci solatium praebere, dare, afferre*.

Solar, adj. *solaris* (*arcus, cirentus*; herba *solaris*, the heliotrope), *solaris* (e.g. *horologium solarium*, or merely *solarium*, an hour-glass).

Solder, n. *ferrumen* (of iron), *gluten*. Soldering, n. *ferruminatio*. To solder, v.tr. *ferruminare* (to bind, as *fer. muros bitumine, scyphum alieno argento et labra labris*).

Soldier, n. *miles, homo militaris*; common —, *miles gregarius*; leader of —, *dux*; soldier-like disposition, *animus bellicosus*; soldier's pack, *casus militis*; — fortune, *belli fortuna*; with equal —, *aquo Marte*; various —, *cario Marte, variis fortunis*; to seek —, *belli fortunam tentare*; — at your own cost, *suo Marte*; soldier's tent, *tentorium*; a band or company of —, *cattura militum*; to enroll soldiers, *inscribere, consignare*; to enlist —, *nomen dare*. See Army, Fight, Battle, Military, War.

Sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*; comb. *unus atque unicuique amicus, unicus es solus* (*unicuique alioque*; *unicuique semper aris*, said of the phoenix; *tu poetas prorsus ad eam rem unicus*, specially fitted). Solitary, adj. *solus, solitarius*; to live a — life, *solitarius vitam agere*; a — place, *secessus, solitudo, locus ab arbitris remotus, semotus angulus*; to be —, *domi se continere*. Solitude, n. *solitudo* (absence of men, *solitudo ante ostium*), *reirement, discedere in aliquas solitudines*; deprivation or be-

reaveinent, e.g. *sol. liberorum*; to live in —, *publico carere, lucem non aspicere, solus esse*; to seek —, *causis hominum relinquere, se in tenebris abdere, vitare hominum frequentiam, ab hominum conspectu sese removere*; when I would I in —, I slip away, *ego jam turbas satur, nemet ab illis singulos*. See Alone, Only, Single.

Sole (of the foot), *n. (pedis) planta* (prov. *supra plantam (= crepidam) ascendere cutell*); — (of a shoe), *(calcei) solea* (a sandal); — fish, *solea, Pleuronectes solea* (L.).

Solecism, *n. solecismus* (σολεκισμός, an offence against grammar).

Solemn, adj. *solemnis* (originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, viz. pervaded with deep religious feeling, which may be expressed by *summâ religione emittens*, and less well by *sancius*); to pay — worship, *summâ religione alqm colere*; observe in a — manner, *reverenter observare*. *Solemnize*, v.tr. *solemnizari* (to consecrate; memoriam rei sancte renovare, cum pompâ et justis ceremoniis celebrare). *Solemnity*, *n. sollemne* (e.g. *sollemne clari figendi, Liv.*; *nostrum illud sollemne verremus, Cic.* = an established custom); = solemn festivity, *sollemnitas*; = profound religious sentiment, reverence. See Reverent.

Solicit, v.tr. *solicitare* (from *sollis* = totus, and *eleo*, I stir or move greatly; by derivation = to ask or urge), *poscere, deprecari, expetere, comb. deprecari atque expetere, orare alqm alqd*. *Solicitation*, *n. preces*; at the — of, *alqis rogatu, alqo rogante, precando*. *Solicitous*, adj. *solicitus* (concerned, moved with anxiety); to be —, *solicito esse animo*; to make —, *solicitem habere alqm* (so of things, as *nox, aprs, amor, metus*; in viti *tyrannorum omnia sollicita, Cic.*). *Solicitor*, *n. qui rogat, qui poscit, adprecator*. *Solicitude*, *n. sollicitudo, cura*; to be an object of —, *cura esse alicui*.

Solid, adj. *solidus* (e.g. *paries, columna, ungula* [not cloven]); — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solida*; cups of — gold, *crateres auro solidi*; of — ivory, *ex solido elephantot*; a temple of — marble, *solido de marmore templum*; — joy, *solidum gaudium*; —, or real, eloquence, *solida eloquentia*; — benefit, *sol. beneficium*; to become —, *solidescere*; to make —, *solidare* (e.g. *muros, imperium Romanum, rationes*). *Solidity*, *n. soliditas*.

Soliloquy, *n. meditatio*; to hold a —, *ipsum secum loqui*.

Solstice, *n. solstitium*; relating to the —, *solstitialis* (*dies, orbis, circulus, nox, menses, tempus*).

Solve, v.tr. *solvere* (properly, to loosen, and hence *solvere legum enigmata*, to solve or resolve knotty points of the law), *enodare* (to undo a knot, and hence *enodare laqueos juris*, and *enodare nomina*, to set forth etymologies; also *enodare fata*). *Solvent*, adj. *cum habens* (qui or quod habet) *solvendi*. *Solution*, *n. enodatio, expositio, solutio, solutio, explicatio*.

Some, has various usages, the chief of which are exemplified in what follows. *Some . . . others, alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii; alii, aliter*. *Some* one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped, e.g. *habeo quem mittam*; *some* one, I know not who, *pericio qui or quis*, e.g. *miki nescio quis in auribus insurrexit*, somebody, I know not who, whispered me in the ear; *some* gave themselves to poetry, others to music, *alii se ad poetas, alii ad musicos convulerunt, Cic.*; — think one thing best, others another, *alii aliis ridefer optimum*; he scattered — one way, — another, *alii alio dissipavit* (so *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*; also, *alii aliunde coibant, aliter cum aliis loqui*, to speak in different ways to different persons; *illi alias aliud sentiunt, alius super alium, alius post alium*; also by *nonnulli* or *quidam* in the first member, and *ceteri* or *partim* in the second); — (as a softening term), e.g. *some fifteen*, etc., *hominum ad quindecim Curioni assen-*

serunt; *some six years after, sexto fere anno post* (so *abhinc menses decem fere, haec fere habui dicere, nactus equites circiter triginta, Cæs.*); — (used simply), *pars, nonnulli, partim* (— do not like it, *nonnullis non placeat*; — things appeared false, *nonnulla visa esse falsa*; compare *magna pars casti sunt*; *quorum partim incitissimi casti sunt secuti*; *eorum autem ipsorum partim ejusmodi sunt ut, Cic.*); in — way or other, *quâcumque (quâcumque custodiant)*; to — extent, *quâdam tenus* (est *quâdam prodire tenus, Hor.*); there is — reason, *non sine causâ, alqd credito esse causâ*; it is — comfort to me, *nonnihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *aliquando, aliquandiu*; — where, *aliquo mihi est hinc abegandus*; — where else, *alio me conferam*; — little matter, *huic alqd paulum dederis*; — what, *paulum de juro suo decidere, si quis est paulo erectior* (somewhat elated); — thing, *non temere est* (there is — in it); — too much, *est paulo ad voluptates propensior*; — what, *non hoc de nihilo est, neque nihil neque omnia hæc sunt que dicit*; — else, *habet aliud magis, aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos* (Cic.); by — means, *aliqui uxor mea resciscet*; *Some*, with nouns; — thing or nothing, *Cæsar aut nullus*; — striving, *cum senatu certamen est*; — places, *alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi rix genua superabat* (Liv.); — abode, *peto a te ut ei de habitatione accommodes* (Cic.); — friend, *arbitror esse alqm amicum ei*; — god, *quid si hoc quispiam voluit deus*; —stead, *ere tuâ erit, in rem tuam erit*; — body, *me rellis esse quis*; *nisi habere quis or qui prosperis rebus gauderet* (Cic.); — times, *tum hoc, tum illud agere, also by interdum*; — sort, *quodammodo*; — other way, *aliter*; — while, *aliquandiu*; — other place, *si offenderet nri loci celebritas, alio me conferam*; — purpose, *cupiditatis nomen servet alio; hoc longe alio spectabat*.

Somnambulist, *n. lunaticus*; f. *lunaticæ*. *Somniferous*, adj. *somnifer*, *somnificus*. *Somnolent*, adj. *somnolentus*.

Son, *n. filius*; a little —, *filioles*; a — in-law, *gener*; a step —, *prignus*; a god —, *lustricus*; sons and daughters, *liberi*. See Child.

Song, *n. cantus, canticum, carmen*, *carmen, modus*; a rustle —, *carmen agreste or bucolicum*; a marriage —, *carmen nuptiale*; a tragic —, *carmen tragicum*; a funeral —, *carmen funebre*; to make a —, *carmen condere, contexere, carmina pangere, carmina componere, scribere, facere*; a canto of a —, *carmen* (e.g. *quod in primo quoque carmine claret*); a book of —, *liber carminum*. *Songless*, adj. *cantu carens*. *Songster*, *n. cantor, vocis et cantus modulator, fig. poëta*; f. *cantrix, poëtria*. *Sonnet* (dim. of *Song*), *canticum, canticula*.

Sonorous, adj. *sonorus, canorus*. See Sound.

Soon, adv. *cito* (quickly, *citius, citissime*; I had sooner, *mallem*), *brevi tempore* (in a short time), *mox, jam, jamjam* (but now), *propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (straightway), *præbreui*; — after, *paulo post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *maturate alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturissime*; as — as, *quum primum*; that is — said, *proleive dictu est*; to — put an end to, *rem nullo negotio conficere*; soon ripe, — rotten, *adi puerum præconi ingenio*; as — as I saw you, *simul ac te aspexi*; as — as he comes back, *simul ac redierit*; the people's good-will is — acquired, *conciliatur facile benevolentia multitudinis* (compare *non dubitat quin brevis Troja sit peritura*; *nimum advenisti cito, effice id primo quoque tempore*).

Soot, *n. fuligo*; covered with —, *fuliginè oblitus*. *Sooty*, adj. *fuliginosus*.

Sooth, *n. verum, veritas*; in —, *vere, verie*; for —, *sane, profecto*. *Soothsayer*, v.tr. *prædicare*. *Soothsayer*, *n. haruspex*. *Soothsaying*, *n. auguratio, augurium, haruspicium*; to perform the office of a —, *augurari, ominari, hariolari*.

Soothe, v.tr. *blandiri, melleare, lenire, placare*.

Sop, *n. ossa (panis), ossula (assum obicere canit)*. Sop, *v.tr. inlingere, macerare (to soak)*.

Sophism, *n. sophisma (σόφισμα)*. Sophist, *n. sophistry, n. ars sophistica, *fallaces dicendi artes*. Sophistical, *adj. sophisticus, captiosus*; *adv. sophisticè*.

Soporific, *adj. soporiferus, soporificus (full of sleep)*. See Sleep.

Sorcerer, *n. veneficus*. Sorceress, *n. venefica, maga, saya*. Sorcery, *n. ars magica, magic, magica superstitionis, veneficium*.

Sordid, or mean, low, *adj. sordidus (filthy), acarus (greedy)*. Sordidness, *n. sordes, acaritia*.

Sore, *n. ulcus*; to heal sores, *curare ulcera*; to rub one's —, *tangere ulcus*. Sore, *adj.*, it is a — place, *ulcus est*; I am — afraid, *male timo*; sorely wounded, *compluribus confectus vulneribus*.

Sorel, *n. helvus*.

Sorrow, *n. dolor, egritudo, maestitia, molestia, acerbitas, paenitentia (agere paenitentiam rei, to have — for)*. Sorrowful, *adj. tristis, maestus, sollicitus, anxius, in ardibus et marore faciens, molestia affectus, gembundus*; to be —, *dolere, egritudine affici, se morori tradere, contristari, ingemiscere, plangere, lamentari, paenitere (me paenitet consilii, I am sorry for the determination); so paenitendo, by sorrowing, also paenitens, and in the future paeniturus*. Consider these constructions: *populum iudicii paenitebat; nihil sane erat quod nos paeniteret; id me paenitet; solet Dionysium, quum aliquid furioso fecit, paenitere; quod nullo emptum est, semper paenitet; non paenitet ne vixisse; Quintum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit; paenitet et torquor*; to make —, *contristare, dolore afficere, in tristitiam conjicere, maestum redere*. See SUD.

Sort, *n. mos, modus, ratio, genus (kind or manner)*; after a —, *quodammodo*; after the same —, *similiter*; in what —? *quomodo?* In like —, *pari ratione*; of what —? *cujusmodi? qualis?* of this —, *hujusmodi*; of that —, *eiusmodi, istiusmodi*; a man of the same —, *homo ejusdem farinae*; of diverse —, *multiplex*; more of that —, *plura id genus*; there are two — of beauty, *pulchritudinis duo genera sunt*. Sort, *v.tr. digerere, in genera digerere*; = to accommodate, *aptum facere, accommodare*; = to be suitable, *aptum esse*.

Sot, *adj. ebriosus, vinosus, violentus*. Sot, *v.intr. vino indulgere, pocula dedilum esse*.

Soul, *n. anima (the living principle), animus (sensus, the emotional nature), spiritus (spiro, I breathe), mens (the intelligence)*; by my —, *ita vivam ut, etc., ne vivam si, etc.*; from my —, *ex animo, vere*; with all my —, *toto animo*; it grieves my —, *valde dolere aliquid*; — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo*; a faithful —, *homo fidelis*; no —, *nemo*; a little —, *animulus, animula*; nobility of —, *animi excellentia et magnitudo*; anguish of —, *angor animi*; salvation of the —, *animi salus*; cure of souls, *animarum cura*; medicine for —, *animi medicina*; strength of —, *vis animi*; sick in —, *aper ab animo*; sickness of —, *egrotatio animi*; grief of —, *egritudo or dolor animi*; doctrine respecting the —, *psychologia*; laws for —, *sacrum pietatum*; to say —, *remissum fuerit pro animis mortuorum*; weakness of —, *animi infirmitas*; food for the —, *animi quasi-pabulum*; strength of —, *animi fortitudo or constantia*; solace for the —, *animi solatium*; transmigration of —, *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychosis*; register of —, *tabulae in quibus nominum ratio confecta est qui numerus sit senum, virorum, mulierum, puerorum*.

Sound (as opposed to unsound or rotten), *adj. sanus (in a natural state, hence our Sine, opp. Insane), saluus (safe), incolumis (uninjured), asper (escaped from peril), integer (entire, whole), firmus (strong), saluber (lucus), salutaris (herb, ark), comid. sanus et saluus*; to be of — strength, *integrè esse valetudine*; — in health, *boni or prosperè valetudine uti, bene valere*; not —, *minus*

commodè valetudine uti, agrotare. Soundness, *n. sanitas, bona or firma or prospera valetudo (of health), salus (in general)*.

Sound = noise, *n. sonus, vox*; variety of —, *sonorum varietas*; a high —, *sonus acutus*; deep —, *sonus gravis*; soft —, *sonus lenis*; to utter a high or shrill —, *acute sonare*; suppressed —, *modi pressi*; to continue the same —, *modos servare*; to practise —, *præire modulos*; a — of the voice, *vox, sermo, sonus*; gentle —, *sedata vox*; to address in rough —, *aspero compellere aliquem*; to blame in soft —, *mollis brachio obiurgare aliquem*. Sound, *v.tr. sonare*; — a trumpet, clangere, tubam inflare; — an alarm, tuba signum dare; — a march, vasa conelamare; — a retreat, receptum canere or signum dare; the trumpets —, *litui strepunt (so tuba eccinerunt, Liv.)*; on one side they — flat, on the other sharp, *ex altera parte graviter, ex altera acute sonant*.

Sound (as in the sea), *v. *explorare profunditatem maris, *holire profunditatem exquirere*; — a person's mind, *aleis periclitari animum, aleis tentare sententiam, aleis sensus exquirere, periclitari quid animi quis habeat*.

Soup, *n. jus*; warmed up —, *jus hesternum*.

Sour, *adj. acidus (sharp), acerbus (bitter), acer*, somewhat —, *acidulus, subacidus*; very —, *acidissimus*; a — countenance, *sultus acerbi (sour look)*; to be —, *acere*; to become —, *acescere*; fig. molest (troublesome), *gravis (heavy)*; to make one's life —, *molestiam facere alicui*. Sourness, *n. acerbitas*.

Source, *n. fons, caput*; fig. *fons, causa, principium*. See Fountain.

South, *n. merides, plaga (or regio) australia or meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridie spectans, meridiana terra pars*. Southern, *adj. meridianus (in later writers meridionalis or meridialis), in meridie spectans, australis (regio or circumlo, opp. to aquilonaris)*; *adv. in or ad meridiem (spectare, vergere), meridiana regione*. Southwards, *in or ad meridiem*. South wind, *ventus meridianus, ventus australis (opp. to ventus septentrionalis), auster (the south wind properly)*; the south-east, *regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; south-east wind, *euronotus (εὐρονότος, south south-east wind), euriurus (south-east one-third south)*; south-western, *inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; south-west wind, *africus*; south south-west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans*; *adv. inter meridiem et occasum solis*; south south-west wind, *libonotus (λιβονότος) or, in pure Latin, austroafricus (south-west one-third south)*; west south-west wind, *subzepherus*. See East, North, West, Wind.

Sovereign, *adj. sui juris, alii non subiectus*. Sovereign, *n. rex sui juris, dominus, princeps, imperator*; to be a —, *principatum in civitate tenere*. Sovereignty, *n. summa rerum or imperii, summum imperium, dominatio*; to rise to this —, *rerum potiri*.

Sow, *n. sus, porcus*.

Sow, *v.tr. seminare (from semen, a seed), arere; v.intr. arere, semen spargere, semen ingrere aris*; as you sow, so shall you reap, *ut semen semis, ita metes*. Sowing, *n. satio*. Sower, *n. satur*.

Space, *n. spatium, locus*; empty —, *spatium inane*; not to have — enough, *non capere aliquid*; fig., to give — to, *locum dare, indulgere rei*. Spacious, *adj. spatiosus (e.g. inaus, inabulum, spatiosa et capax domus), amplus*.

Spade, *n. pala, bipalium (bis and pala, the double spade, the iron of which was two-feet long)*.

Span, *n. palmus*; the — of life, *exigua vite brevitatis*.

Spangle, *n. bractea*; a little —, *bracteola*.

Spaniel, *n. canis Hispanicus*.

Spar, *n. olee, cecula*.

Spare, *v.tr.* = to lay aside, *arere, rascrare, condere, recondere, repone, reponere*; = not to use, *parcere rei*; to — neither labour nor expense,

nec impense nec labori parcere; — complaints, *parcere lamentis*; = not to punish, *condonare*.

Spark, *n. scintilla, igniculi*; a — of hope, *spes erigua*. To sparkle, *v. intr. fulgere, nitere*. Sparkling, *n. nitor*.

Sparrow, *n. passer*; a hedge —, *curruca*; a hen —, *passer femina*; a little —, *passerculus*; a mountain —, *passer montanus*.

Spasm, *n. spasmi, tetanus*; affected with —, *spasticus*; to be tortured by —, *spasmo cecari*.

Spatter, *v. tr. aspergere, conspergere, luto conspergere*.

Spawn, *n. piscium ova or semina*. **Spawn**, *v. tr. procreare*.

Speak, *v. fari* (to utter); *compuere phui*, *loqui* (to say); to speak intelligently, *dicere* (to express one's ideas in order), *verba facere* (to make a speech), *sermocinari*; to learn to —, *primum fari oepisse* (as an infant), *loqui discere*; to teach to —, *alqm verba docere*; birds able to —, *aves ad imitandum vocis humanæ sonum dociles*; to — Greek, *Græcè loqui uti*; to — Latin, *Latine loqui*; to — for, *loqui pro alqo*; to — for or to something, *testem esse alicui rei*; to — for and against, in *utramque partem disputare*. **Speaking**, *n. locutio, sermo*. **Speech**, *n. oratio*; the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio* et *oratio*, e.g. *ferre sent rationis et orationis expertes*). See **Word**, **Say**, **Utter**.

Spear, *n. hasta*. See **Lance**.

Special, *adj. præcipuus, erimius, egregius*.

Specie, *n. aurum or argentum signatum*. See **Cash**.

Species, *n. genus, species*; the human —, *genus humanum*. See **Kind**, **Race**, **Sort**. **Special**, *adj. singularum partium, proprius*.

Specify, *v. tr. singulatum enumerare, denotare*. **Specification**, *n. index singularum partium*. **Specific**, *adj. proprius*; — quality, *rei proprietates*.

Specimen, *n. specimen* (qui in re non modo cetera specimen aliquod dedisti, sed tute tui periculum fecisti, Cic.).

Specious, *adj.* = having a fair appearance, *speciosus*.

Speck, *n. macula* (a spot), *labes* (a stain), *nota* (a mark); = rust, *erugo*; — in the eye, *glaucoma* (disease in the crystalline humour); = a fault, *vitium*; to cause a — in, *maculam facere in re*; to remove a —, *maculam tollere, delere*; — with, *alqd re*; — out of, *ex* or *de alqd re*. **Speckle**, *v. maculare, conmaculare, maculis alqm conspergere*; to be —, *maculis spargi, sparsum esse*.

Spectator, *n. spectator* (e.g. *rerum celestium; mearum inceptorum testis et spectator*).

Spectre, *n. species* (nocturna; e.g. *consuli visa species virt. Liv.*), *umbra*, *larva*, *simulacrum*, *imago* (as εἰδωλον).

Speculate, *v. tr.* (from *speculo*, to spy out), *medium in rerum contemplatione collocare, cogitare*; — in business, *questui servire*. **Speculation**, *n. cogitatio*; to be sunk in —, *in cogitatione delectatus esse*; — in business, *spes et cogitatio questus, negotium*; to be absorbed in —, *emendare cendiendi questu et lucro duci*. **Speculative**, *adj.*, e.g. *philosophy, philosophia contemplativa*; — head, *ingenium solers*; a — mind, *sollertia* (the quality). **Speculator**, *n. qui questui servit, questuosus* (given to gain).

Speed, *n. celeritas, velocitas*. **Speedy**, *adj. celer, velox*; see **Haste**.

Spell, *n. incantamentum, carmen* (magicum).

Spell, *v. tr. syllabas literarum ordinare*; — well or ill, *recte or male literas connectere*; to know how to —, *recte scribere scire*. **Spelling**, *n. formulae ratione scribendi, orthographia*.

Spend, *v. tr.*, or employ in, *impendere* (*pecuniam in rem, in re*; fig. *operam, laborem, curam, vitam*); *ut aliq consumere, conferre ad alqd, collocare in re*; — badly, *alqd perdere*; — on one's own purposes, *alqd in usum convertere*; — one's time on, *tempus collocare in re*; — much, *multum*

temporis tribuere rei; see **Expend**. **Spendthrift**, *n. (homo) prodigus, nepos*.

Spermaceti, *n. *sperma ceti* (whale oil).

Spew, *v. tr. vomere* (ἐκίω, e.g. *sanguinem*), et *omere* (e.g. *haustum venenum*; *urbis pestem evomit*; *iram in alqm*). **Spewing**, *n. vomitus*.

Sphere, *n. sphæra* (σφαῖρα); fig. = an office, *munus, munia*, pl.; it is beyond my —, *alqd intelligere non possum*. **Spherical**, *adj. sphaericus* (in the shape of a sphere), *sphæralis* (relating to). **Spheroidal**, *adj. sphaeroides*.

Sphinx, *n. sphinx*, *ngis*, f. (σφίγξ).

Spice, *n. condimentum, aroma*; — box, *pyxis condimenti*; — dealer, *qui aromata vendit*. **Spicy**, *adj. aromaticus*. **Spice**, *v. tr. aromatibus or aromaticis condire*.

Spider, *n. aranea*; the long-legged —, *phalangium* (L.); —'s web, (*testa*) *aranea-orum*, *n. tela aranea*.

Spike, *n. *clavus ferreus major*. To spike cannon, ** tormenta bellica clavibus adactis inutilia reddere*.

Spill, *v. tr. effundere*. **Spilling**, *n. effusio*.

Spin, *v. tr. nire*, *stamina ducere versata fuso*, *lanam tractare, texere telam*. **Spinning** (of wool), *n. lanificium*; the art of —, *ars staminu nendi*.

Spinner, *n. qui or qua stamina net*. **Spindle**, *n. fusus*.

Spine, *n. spina* (properly a thorn, the backbone). **Spinal**, *adj. spinalis* (e.g. *medulla*).

Spiral (line), **linea tortuosa*. **Spire**, *n. (σπειρα, a spiral body), spira*.

Spirit, *n. spiritus* (properly breath or air, e.g. *circumsusus nobis spiritus*, Quint., *air spiritus ductus*, Cic.; also the soul, e.g. *dum spiritus hos regit artus*); = animation or vigour, *spiritus, sanguis*; = soul, *animus*; mens, *spiritus ingenuum*; a lofty —, *animus excelsus*; of little —, *homo parvi animi*; = the prevailing feeling, *mens*; a servile —, *animus servilis*; — in favour of novelties, *novarum rerum studium*; = the peculiar tone of thought, *ingenium, natura*; to understand the — of a writer, *mentem scriptoris assequi*; a disembodied —, *spiritus*; the holy —, **Spiritus Sanctus or Sacer*; an evil —, *dæmon*; the spirits of the departed, *manes pii*; one who expels evil —, **qui dæmones adjuratione dicunt nominis expellit* (Eccl.); one who exercises —, **qui inferorum animas elicit* (Eccl.); the power to do so, **exorcismus*, **theurgia*; the spiritual kingdom, *coelestia-orum*, *n. piorum sedes*; a — seer, **theurgus*; poor in spirit, *ingenii stridit*; poverty of —, *animi egestas*; endowments of the —, *ingenii dotes*; greatness of —, *animi magnitudo*; strength of —, *animi vis*; to develop the —, *animum mentemque excolere*. **Spiritual**, *adj.* (not sensuous), by the gen. *animi or ingenii*; = without body, *corpore carens, ab omni concretione mortali segregatus*; — joys, *animi voluptates*; adv. *animo, mente, ingenio*. **Spirits**, or strong drink, **liquor acrior*. **Spirited**, *animosus*; low —, *maestus*; mean —, *homo angusti or sordidi animi*; public spiritedness, *amor in patriam*. **Spiritless**, *adj. frigides, inanis*. **Spiritualities**, *n. *reditus ecclesiastici*.

Spirit, *n.* (utensil to roast meat on) *vera*.

Spirit, *v. spure, exspure*, *per os reddere*; to — blood, *sanguinem efficere*; to — in a person's face, *inspire alicui in frontem, conspurre alqm*. **Spittle**, *n.*, see **Saliva**.

Spite, *n. odium occultum, simulas obscura*; to have or show a —, *succensere alicui, odium occultum gerere aduersus alqm*. **Spiteful**, *adj. malevolus*; adv. *invidiose*.

Spit, *v. tr. conspurcare, inquinare*.

Spleen, *n. splen* (σπλήν); fig. *odium, livor, invidia, simulas*. **Splenetic**, *adj. spleneticus* (properly, relating to the spleen), *malevolus, malignus*.

Splendid, *adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, clarus*; — deeds, *facta splendida*; adv. *splendide, nitide, magnifice*; to be —, *splendere*; to do something —, *splendidum alqd facere*.

Splendour, *n.* *splendor, fulgor*; lit. and fig. *claritas, magnificentia*.

Splice, *v.*, to — cables, *funium partes inter se texere*.

Splitter, *n.* *ossis fragmentum* (of a bone), *ligni assula* or *fragmentum* (of wood). Split, or Splinter, *v. tr.*, that is, to secure by splinters [as a broken arm], *assula lignis ex fractum firmare* or *confirmare*.

Split, *n.* *fissura, scissura*. Split, *v. tr.* *findere* (to slit, without violence, e.g. *via se finit in ambas partes*), *scindere* (from *scito*, with effort, e.g. *nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum*, Virg.).

Spoil, *n.* *præda*; the — of war, *spolia*; — taken from the person of an enemy, *exurie*. Spoil, *v. tr.* *spoliare, vastare*; = to injure, *corrumpere*. Spoiler, *n.* *predator*. Spoiling, *n.* *exspoliatio, dirreptio*. Spoliation, *n.* *spoliatio, vastatio*.

Spoke (of a wheel), *n.* *radius rotæ*. Spondee, *n.* *spondeus* (scil. *pes, spondæus*, which signifies that which relates to libations, and came to be the name of the foot or verse employed in the poetic services customary at libations).

Sponge, *n.* *spongia* (*σπογγία*); a little —, *spongiola*. Spongy, *adj.* *spongius*. Sponge, *v.* *spongizari* (*σπογγίζω*, late), *spongiâ abstergere*.

Sponsor, *n.* *sponsor*; — at christening, **sponsor baptismatis*.

Spontaneous, *adj.* *lubens, ultro, sponte, suo motu*.

Spoon, *n.* *cochlear* (from resemblance to a snail's shell, *cochlea*), *cochlearium*. Spoutful, *n.* *cochlear* or *cochlearium*; by —, **cochleatum*; a — of new wine, *musti cochlear cumulatium*.

Sport, *n.* *ludus* (a pastime; *ludi*, the public games, as *Circenses, scenici, gladiatorii*), *lusus* (play, gambling, e.g. *culicorum, aleæ*; *quibus omne fas nefasque lusus est*, a sport or game).

Sport, *v.* *ludere*; — with, *ludibrio habere alqm*, *tenari* (to hunt). Sport-man, *n.* *tenator*. See *Game, Hunt, Play*.

Spot, *n.* *macula*; see *Mark, Speck*. Spotless, *adj.* *immaculatus*; a — life, *vita sanctissima*. Spotted, *adj.* *maculosus*; the — fever, **febris purpurea*.

Spouse, *n.* *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *coniux* (the husband or the wife).

Spout, *n.* *epistomium* (*ἐπιστόμιον*, that which is in the mouth), *os*; = pipe, *tubus, fistula*; the — of a roof, **canalis que excipit a tegulis aquam caelestem*. Spout out, *v.* *erumpere, exsilire*.

Sprain, *n.* *membrum distortum, luxuratio* (dislocation). Sprain, *v.* *membrum torquere*; he — his ankle, *talum intorsit* (late).

Sprat, *n.* *sarda* or *sardina* (sardine).

Sprawl, *v.* **lumi prostratum jacere* or *repere*, or *jacere et repere*.

Spray, *n.* **rami extrema pars*.

Spread, *v. tr.* *pandere, expandere* (to lay open), *explicare* (to unfold), *extendere* (to stretch out), *sternere* (to lay out or flat), *spargere* (to scatter), *disseminare* (to sow seed broad-cast), *vulgare, divulgare* (to make common), *dilatare* (to stretch out); *v. intr.* *patere, extendi, currere*. Spread, *n.* *incrementum*. See *Diffuse, Extend*.

Sprie, *n.* *ramulus, surculus, germē, stirpes*.

Spring, *n.* = origin, *origo, ortus, fons* (source), *principium, causa*; to — from, *ortum esse, proficisci a re*. Spring, or fountain, *n.* *fons*; = leap, *salisatio*; to —, *salire* (also as a fountain, e.g. *salientes fontes* and *aqua saliens* [opp. *puteus*], also *cor salit*); the spring (that is, the first season of the year), *ver* (*ἔρ*, with the digamma *Fip*); the early —, *ver ævum*; adv. *vere primo*; to make the offer of firstlings in —, *ver sacrum facere*; also *tempus verum* (the vernal season); — sickness, *morbus vere proveniens*; air of —, *aëra verna*; — weather, *cælum verum*. Spring, *v.* *salire* (to leap); — out of, *prosilire, prorumpere*; — from, *ex alio* or *ex alqâ re oriri, exoriri, nasci, evasci, creari, procreari, ortum habere*; to — a leak, *rimas agere, rimis fuisse*.

Springy, *adj.* **rim habens resiliendi* (elastic); Springiness, *n.* **rim resiliendi, *rim elastica*.

Sprunge, *n.* *laqueus, tendicula*.

Sprinkle, *v. tr.* *spargere* (stem *spar, σπαρ*; whence *σπαρω*, e.g. *spargere nimbos populo, nubes, voces in vulgos, conspergere, aspergere*).

Sprite, *n.* *larva, daemon*. See *Hobgoblin, Spirit*.

Sprout, *n.* *surculus, germē*. Sprout, *v. intr.* *germinare*. Sprouting, *n.* *germinatio*.

Spruce, *adj.* *comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus*. Spruce (a species of fir), *n.*, a — pine, *pinus abies, abies nigra*.

Spume, *n.* *spuma*. See *Scum*.

Spur, *n.* *calcar* (*æquo calcaria subdere* or *equum calcaribus incendere* or *concitare* or *stimulare*, to put spur to a horse; *alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus*, Cic.).

Spurious, *adj.* *adulterinus, falsus*.

Spurn, *v. tr.* *calcitrare, calcibus ferire*; fig. *fastidire, aspernari, repudiare*.

Sputter, *v.* *sputare, spuerē*; **præ vehementiâ inter loquendum supe exspuera* or *dimidiata verba proferre*.

Spy, *n.* *explorator, speculator, emissarius*; — of the police, *delator*. Spy, *v.* *explorare, speculâre, delationes facitâre*.

Squabble, *n.* *ritza, altercatio*. Squabble, *v. intr.* *litigare, turbas clere, concertare*.

Squadron, *n.* *equitum turma*; — of ships, *classis*.

Squalid, *adj.* *squalidus, spurcus*.

Squall, *n.* *subita tempestas*; = a shouting or crying, *clamor, lacryma*. Squall, *v.* *clamare, lacrymas profundere*.

Squander, *v. tr.* *profundere* (e.g. *sanguinem suum, non modo pecuniam sed titulum etiam pro patria*). Squanderer, *n.* *nepos*.

Square, *adj.* *quadratus* (e.g. *turris, figura, lapis, litera, pallium, numerus*). A square, *n.* *quadratum, m.* in squares, *per quadrata*; also *quadratus, n.* To square, *v. tr.* *quadrare* (to make square, also = to make suit or fit; *omnia in istam quadrare apte ridentur*, Cic.; *visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare*, Cic.; *opus est scire quod quoque loco verbum maxime quadrat*, Quint.).

Squeak, *n.* *stidor, iugitus*. Squeak, or squall, *v.* *argute vociferari*.

Squeamish, *v.* *fastidiosus, delicatus*. Squeamishness, *n.* *fastidium*.

Squeeze, *n.* *pressio, compressio*. Squeeze, *v. tr.* *premere, comprimere*; — out, *exprimere*.

Squint, *v. intr.* *limis* or *perpersis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse*; — at, *limis oculis intueri alqd* or *alqm*. A squint-eyed person, *strabo* (*στραβων*), *peleus* (having a cast in the eye).

Squirt, *n.* (*αἶψα*, a pipe), *siphunculus*. Squirt, *v. tr.* **aquam ex artiori tubulâ ejicere*.

Stab, *n.* *ictus* (a blow), **cuius sic factum*. Stab, *v. tr.* **sicâ* or *pugione pungere* or *compungere, sicâ conficere* (to slay by stabbing). Stabber, *n.* *sicarius*.

Stable, *adj.* *stabilis, firmus*; fig. *constans, propositus tenax*. Stability, *n.* *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.

Stable (a place for horses), *n.* *stabulum, equile*, to place in a —, *stabilitare* (and *intr.*, to be in a stall, e.g. *centauri in foribus Orci stabulant*, Virg.); *v. intr.* *stabulari*.

Stack, *n.* *metâ, cumulus, acerrus, strues, congeries*; — of chimneys, **caminarum series* or *ordo*.

Staff, *n.* *baculum, scipio, radius*; an augur's —, *lituus*; the — of a spear, *hasta*; shepherd's —, *pedum*; herald's —, *caduceus*; to lean on a —, *baculo uniti*; a — of officers, *legati* (to wit) *quique militum*.

Stag, *n.* *cervus*.

Stage, *n.* *scena, theatrum*; a — play, *jubula*. See *Play*.

Stagger, *v. intr.* *litubare, vacillare, incertis uæ pedibus*; *v. tr.* *animum morâre, percutere*. Stag-

stans, n. *vertigo*; a horse that has the —, *equus cervinus correpellus*.

Stagnant, adj. *stagnans* (e.g. *agua stagnantes*); a pool, *stagnum* (stem *stac*, *stac*, properly a dripping or slowly flowing water; whereas *pulus* is a marsh; *fontes et stagna*, Cic.). *Stagnare*, v.intr. *stagnare* (*stagnare stagnat*, that is, moves slowly).

Stain, n. *macula*, *labes*. *Stain*, v. *maculare*, *foedere*, *contaminare*, *polluere*; to — your hands with blood, *manus sanguine cruentare*; to — a reputation, *aliquis existimationem ledere* or *violare*, *aliquis famam turpitudinis iniurere*, *aliquis infamiam aspergere*; = to — discolour, *decolorare*; = dye, *tingere*, *inficere*. *Stainless*, adj. *pius*.

Stair, n. *gradus*; a — case, *scalae*; straight —, *scalae directae graduum serie structae*; winding —, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (*scalas habito tribus*, I dwell up three pair of —, or in the garret).

Stake, n. *palus* (dim. *pazillus*), *palam*; n. (*palus* was the wooden image of an opponent, against which the Roman soldier exercised himself, whence *exerceri ad palum*, *ad palum doceri*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus* (a bet) *quod ponitur*, *pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita*; to be at —, *agere, periclitari*, in *disertum adduci*, 'my honour is at —', *fama agitur mea* (so *libertas et anima nostra in dubio est*, Sall.). *Stake*, v.tr. *ponere*, *deponere*, *pignorare*, *pignus deponere*.

Stalk, adj. *vetus* (stem *ecol*, *ecol*; *senator vetus et proci vetate*), *vetustus* (rinum, *hospitium*); a — proverb, *conitum proverbium*; *obsoletus*, *exsoletus* (worn out, gone out of use); to become —, *obsolescere*, *refrigerare*.

Stalk, n. *caulis* (the stalk or stem of a herb; also the quill of birds, also cabbage, green), *caudex* (the trunk or stem of a tree), *scapus*, *stilus*, *culmus* (green stalk), *calamus* (reed), *pediculus*, *petiolus*; having one —, *unicaulis*, *unicalamus*. See *Haulm*.

Stalk, v.intr. *magnos facere gradus*, *spatiari*. *Stall*, n. *stadium*, *claustrum*; — for horses, *equile*; = a little shop, *taberna minor*, *vergula*; = a seat in a choir, *sella*. *Stall*, v.tr. *stabulare*; = to fatten, *ingrassare*.

Stallion, n. *equus admissarius*. *Stammer*, v.intr. *balbutire*, *horrere* (*lingua haeret*). See *Slip*.

Stamp, n. *nola*, *signum*, *imago impressa*; — or mark of a foot, *vestigium*; persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; of the same —, *eiusdem farinae*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplicio*. *Stamp*, v.intr. *pedibus calcare*, *pulsare*, *pedem expellere*; v.tr., to — under foot, *conciliare*; = to mark, *signare*, *notare*, *signum* or *notam* imprimere; — money, *nummos signare* or *codere* or *percutere* (to coin).

Stand, n. *meta* (a stop or delay), *locus*, *statio*, *ambulatio*; = prop, *fulcrum*, *admiriculum*, *sustentaculum*; *columnella* (a small column); to come to a —, *praeire sistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*; to take a —, *locum capere*; to be at a —, *haerere*, *animi pendere*. *Stand*, v.intr. *stare*, *consistere*; = to come to a stand, *consistere in loco*, *subistere* (to halt), *manere* (to stay); to let a thing —, *non movere aliquid*; — any one —, *aliquis residere* (*habere*); to come to a —, *poni*, *collocari*; it stands written, *litteris consignatum est*, *legimus*; as it — in the Bible, *ut sancta littera docent*; as long as the world —, *post hominum viciniam*; to — in a place, *stare loco*, *locum habere* *aliquo loco*; to — for a person, *sponsorem esse pro aliquo*; — any thing, *praestare*, *recipere in se aliquid*; — behind, *a tergo stare*, *alci*; — in a place as a fortification, *alci loco praedio esse*; — over any one, *alci praepositi esse* — under —, *alci subiectum esse*, *alci imperio parere*; — against, *resistere*, *adversario non cedere*, *rem strenue perire*; to — still, *quiescere*; — well, *bene habere*; — about, *circumstare*; — aside, *recedere*; — by, *astare*, *tueri*; — fast, *consistere*; — on the side of, *ab alio stare*; — for

an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; — instead of any one, *alci locum supplere* or *vice fungi*; — good in law, *lege valere*; — in the way, *obstare*; — out, *eminere*, *prominere*; — to sea, *vela dare*; — up, *urgere*, *erectum stare*, *horrere* (to bristle); — before a person, *assurgere alicui*; — to defend, *aliquis defendere*; — liberty, *libertatem vindicare*. Standing, adj. or part. *stans*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *agua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *militia perpetua*; — festival, *festi dies anniversarii*. Standing, n. *gradus*, *locus*, *ordo*; of a short —, *nuper natus* or *ortus*.

Standard, n. *vezillum* (dim. of *vellum*); to raise a —, *vezillum tollere*; to hoist or display —, *vezillum proponere*; — for a sign, *vezillo signum dare*, *vezillo sublati significare*; a vessel having the admiral's — or flag flying, *practoria navis vezillo insignis* (*signum* [militare], e.g. *signa legionum fulgentia*, Liv.); to loose —, *signa amittere*; to desert your colours, *signa relinquere* (so *ab signis discedere*).

Stannary, n. *alibi plumbi fodina*. See *Tin*.

Stanza, n. **tersuum series*.

Staple, n. *emporium* (market, *εμποριον*); — of a bolt, **carum in quod pesulus intruditur*. *Staple* commodities, *merces primaria*.

Star, *astrum* (*αστρον*, a heavenly body, as the sun, the moon), *sidus* (a collection of stars, also = *astrum*), *signum* (a sign in the skies), *stella* (*αστηρ*, a single one of the myriads of the celestial shining bodies); = a distinguished person, e.g. *Africanus sol alter*, a star of the first magnitude; the stars of the state, *lumina civitatis*; a little —, *stella exigua*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (*αστερισκος*, gramm.); knowledge of the stars, *cognitio stellarum*, *astrologia*, *astronomia* (first *Astr*, second *lute*; much later, *astrologia* = our *Astrology*), *cali dimetiendi ratio* or *studium*, *lunaris ratio* (the observation of the moon, to determine the weather); a student of —, *astrologus* (*αστρολογος*), pure Lat. *cali siderumque spectator* or *cali ac siderum peritus*, *astronomus* (*αστρονομος*), *Chaldaei rationibus eruditus* (learned in the calculations of the Chaldees); course of —, *stellarum* or *eliderum cursus*; full of —, *stellarum plenus*, *astris distinctus* et ornatus, *sideribus illustris*; the starry heavens, *caelum astris distinctum et ornatum*; — by night, *nocturna cali forma undique sideribus ornata*; in the form of —, in *stellarum figuram* *reductus*; a chart of the stars, **tabula caelestis*, **tabula complexum cali exhibens*; to place among the —, *inter asira referre*; Cepheus placed among —, *sicilius Cepheus*; born under a happy —, *dextro sidere natus* or *editus*; — an unhappy —, *maio astro natus*. See *Constellation*, *Moon*, *Sun*.

Starboard, n. **dextra pars navis* (opp. *latus sinistrum*).

Staroh, n. **amylum* or *anulum* (*ἀμύλον*). To starch linen, **amyllo solidare lintea*.

Stare, n. *obtusum*. *Stare*, v. *obtusum in se figere*; *consociari*, *intueri*; — at, *oculis defigere aliquid*.

Stark, or stiff, adj. *rigens* (with cold); to be —, *rigere*.

Start, n. *saltus* (jump); by fits and starts, *subinde*, *per intervalla*. *Start*, v.intr. *exsillire*, *subillire*, *trepidare*, *exparescere*; = to begin, *incipere*, *ordiri* (to enter on a work); *tunc sic orra loqui rates*, Virg.; — in speaking, *ordiri orationem*. A starting-place, n. *carceres* (goal).

Startle (dim. of *Start*), v.tr. *alci repentino motu metum injicere*, *aliquis improvisi, de improviso, imprudenter* or *inopinante* opprimere.

Starve, v.tr. *fame* or *inedia necare*, *consumere*, v.intr. *fame* or *inedia necari*, *consumi*.

State, or condition; n. *status*, *conditio*, *locus*, *res*, *fortuna*; a good —, *res secunda*; a bad —, *res adversa*; to be in the same —, *in eodem loco* or *eadem causa*; in a pitiable —, *adversiore statu esse*; to keep in a good —, *integrum et incolume servare*; to remain in your own —, *statum suum tenere*, *integrum manere*; = rank, *ordo* (*senatorius*, *equester*, also *publicanorum*, *libertinorum*, *scribarum*);

homo mei loci atque ordinis; = a city or commonwealth, *civitas, respublica, regnum, imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptu publico*; an office of —, *munus reipublice, magistratus*; to undertake —, *ad rempublicam accedere, rempublicam capessere*; an affair of —, *publica res, publicum negotium*; a defender of —, *defensor civitatis*; archives of the —, *tabularium, tabulae publicae*; expenses of the —, *impensa publicae*; income of the —, *recti-golita, publici fructus*; bankruptcy of the —, *novae tabulae*; servant of the —, *homo publicus, magistratus*; decree of the —, *principii decretum, populi scitum*; demerit of the —, *praedium publicum*; prison of the —, *custodia publica, vincula publica*; prisoner of the —, *qui in custodia publica est*; secret of the —, *arcanum aulicorum consilium*; money of the —, *pecunia publica*; business of the —, *negotium publicum*; to undertake —, *ad res publicas se accommodare*; administration of the —, *recti-gallum et ceterorum fructuum publicorum administratio*; interests of the —, *rationes reipublicae, communis omnium utilitas*; for the —, *e republica*; skilled in —, *rerum civilium peritus* (so peritus or ratio civilis, *reipublice gerendae ratio et prudentia*); a statesman, *vir rerum civilium peritus*; — as well as in general, *magnus bello nec minor pace*; a state coach, *carpentum, pilentum*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius et administer reipublice gerendae*; ministry of —, *reipublicae rependae administratio*; papers of —, *tabulae publicae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; counsellor of —, *a consiliis quae agitantur de rebus publicis*; religion of —, *sacra publica* —orum, n.; the rudder of the —, *gubernacula reipublicae*; to hold —, *clarum reipublica tenere*; debt of —, *ae publicae contractum*; security of —, *tabula quae de censurae publicae facta caret*; secretary of —, *scriba consilii publici*; seal of —, *alignum reipublicae*; constitution of —, *civilitatis forma, reipublicae ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicae mutare*; the government of —, *reipublicae administratio, civitatis gubernatio*; the safety of —, *salus publica*; the highest dignity in the —, *principatus*; — gazette, *acta publica* —orum, n. State, = grandeur, cultus, ornatus, apparatus magnificus. Stately, adj. *exornatus*; to appear —, *exornatum prodire, incedere*. To state, v.tr. *exponere, explicare, narrare*. Station, n. *statio* (standing, standing still, also dwelling or usual place, e.g. *sedes apibus statioque petenda*, Virg.; in *arce Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, Cic.; *stationes* = the picket or watch). To station, v.tr. *in statione or in loco ponere*. Stationary, adj. *staticus* (*statica castra*), *immobilis, quod non movetur*. Stationer, n. *chartarius* (a paper-dealer); a —'s shop, *chartaria* (*taberna*).

Statue, n. *statua, simulacrum* (likeness), *signum*; — of brass, *statua aenea*; equestrian —, *equestris*; he is as dumb as a —, *taciturnior est statur*; to raise a — to, *statuam alicui ponere or statuere or constituere*. Statuary, n. *statuarius*; the art of —, *torculice, statuaria* (ars, the art of casting in bronze), also *torculice, calator*; sculptor (a sculptor or hewer), *statuarius artifex* (in general); the art of —, *sculptura* (sculpture), *ars fingendi*.

Stature, n. *statura* (or size of a man, used also of beasts and trees); a man of low, etc. —, *homo parva, magne, proceræ stature*.

Statute, n. *lex*; the statutes, *leges*; — of the realm, *leges regni or reipublicae*. See Law.

Staunch, adj. *firmus, solidus, bonus*; a — friend, *amicus certus, fidus, fidelis*. A staunchion, n. *fulcrum, fultura, adminiculum*.

Staunch, v.tr. *sanguinem sistere or cohibere* (Cels.).

Stay, v.tr. *fulcire, fulcire et sustinere, statumina* (by a post or beam), *adminiculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); — yourself on, *niti* (or *inniti*) *aliqua re* (in *aliqua re*), in *aliquid* (in *aliquid*); — on your elbow, *niti* (*inniti*) *cubito*, in *cubitum* (to lean); = in the sense of abiding or tarrying, *morari, transari*; to — at or over a certain thing,

in *aliqua re morari* (or *commorari*), *alici rei insistere*; — on a topic, *pluribus verbis commorari* in *aliqua re* (to dwell on). See Abide, Continue, Delay, Remain, Stop.

Stead; In stead of, *pro, loco, vice, in locum, in vicem aliquid*; instead of, etc., *tantum abest, ut, etc., non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the consul, *pro consule*; to be — of a father, *pro patre esse alicui* (so *Cato est mihi pro* [as good as] *multis milibus*); — of salt, etc., in *pene salis vice utuntur nitro*. Compare *defatigatus* in *vicem integri succedunt*, *illi loco esse, aliquid amare in fratris loco*.

Steady, adj. *stabilis, constans* (consistent), *firmus*; to be —, *firmum esse*; — morally, *stare animo*; adv. *constantiter, animo firmo*. Steadiness, n. *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia, sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

Steak, n. *ossella, ossula*; a beef —, *ossula carnis bubula* (so *ovina, vitulina*).

Steal, v.tr. *furtum facere, furari, surripere, furto abigere*; something stolen, *furtum, res furtiva*; to — out of the city, *urbe elabi*. Stealer, n. *fur*; by stealth, *furtim*. Stealthy, adj. *furtivus* (e.g. *amor*); adv. *furtive*. See Thief.

Steam, n. *capor, nidor, fumus* (smoke); to turn into —, *caporare aliquid*; to put forth —, *caporare* (e.g. *aque vaporant*); full of —, *vaporis plenus, vaporosus* (late); n. — bath, *assa sudatio, vaporatio*; a — boat, *tembus vaporarius*; — engine, *machina vaporaria*; — ship, *navis vaporaria*.

Steed, n. *equus, onipes*†. See Horse.

Steel, n. *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*; — pen, *elater chalybeus*; — water, *aqua ferrata*; a — yard, *statera*; of —, *chalybeus*. To steel, = to harden, *indurire*.

Steep, adj. *præruptus, præceps, arduus*. A steep, n. *locus præceps*. Steepness, n. *deceitas, devezum* —i, n. To steep, v.tr. *aqua macerare or molire*.

Steeple, n. *ædis sacre pyramis, turris in ecclesia acutum fastigata*.

Steer, n. *juvencus, bubulus*. To steer, v.tr. *gubernare, regere*; — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam, orbem terrarum, vitam, equum*). Steering, n. *gubernatio*. Steersman, n. *gubernator* (so *equorum, reipublicae*).

Stein, n. *arboris stirps or truncus*; = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus*; the — of a ship, *navis rostrum* (the beak). To steam, or stop, *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; — the tide, *æstum marinum sistere*, *præ æstu non sisti*; — of sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*.

Stench, n. *foetor, puer*.

Step, n. *gradus, passus, gressus*; to set a —, *gradum facere*; to take —, *agere, agere et moliri*; fig. *consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; — not one — out of the house, *domo pedem non efferre*; — a dangerous —, in *casum dare*; — a thoughtless —, *inconsiderate agere*; — great —, *magnos facere gradus* (strides); to follow a person's —, *sequi aliqui quogue eam*; to keep up with —, *aliquid gradum equare*; fig. *parem esse alicui*; step by —, *gradatim, pedelentim*; a little —, *gradus parvus*; to hasten —, *gradum celerare or corrumpere*; citato gradu se propere, pleno gradu (in full march). To step, v.intr. *gradi, vadere*; — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; — over, *transire, superare aliquid*; — to, *progredi ad aliquid, aggredi aliquid, descendere ad aliquid* (*sistenti animo gradietur ad mortem*, Cic.).

Stereotype, n. *forme literarum fixæ*; printed in —, *stereotypus*.

Sterile, adj. *sterilis* (στέρος, opp. *fertilis* or *pregnans*), *gravidus* (used with *platanus, avena, herba, vacca, uzor*). Compare *laurus sterilis* *baccarum, steriles plumbi lapides, virtutum sterile æculum* (Tac.); *urbes studiorum steriles*. Sterility, n. *sterilitas* (*agrorum, mulierum*; *assidue, continue sterilitates*).

Sterling, *sterlinus*; a pound —, *libra Anglicæ*; fig. *spectatus, verus*.

Stein, adj. *torvus, acerbus, durus, severus*; a

very — man, *tertius Cato*. Sternness, *n. torvitas, severitas*.

Stern, *n. puppis* (poop).

Stew, *v. tr. *carnem igne lento coquere*.

Steward, *n. procurator, curator, dispensator, condus* (over the food), *villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum curator*. Stewardship, *n. cura, procuratio, dispensatoris munus*.

Stick, *n. baculum, bacillum, radius* (wand), *virga* (rod), *fustis* (cudgel), *patus* (stake), *virgulum* (a twig); *a* — of sealing-wax, **cera signatoria virgula*. See Staff.

Stick, *v. intr. hærere, adhærere, cohærere, dubitare*; *v. tr. figere, affigere, desigere, præfigere, infigere*; = to stab, *alqm cultro* or *pugione fodere, confodere*; see Stab. To stickle, *v. intr. *animo sollicito alqd agere, *summo studio in or ad alqd incumbere, *litigare pro alqo or alqd*.

Stiff, *adj. rigidus, rigens*; — in character, *peritax, inexorabilis*; to be —, *rigere*. Stiffen, *v. tr. durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. Stiffness, *n. rigor*.

Stifle, *v. tr. suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. See Choke.

Stigma, *n. nota, stigma, *nota ustionis*; bearing a —, *stigmatus*. Stigmatise, *v. tr. notam turpitudinis inscribere alci*. See Brand; Sign.

Stile, *n. *septum scansile*; a turn —, **septum versatile*.

Still, *adj. tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (gentle); — night, *nox tacita*; in the —, *silentio noctis*; *adv. silicatio, cum silentio, tacite, sedato, quiete*; to be —, *silere, silentium tenere, quiescere*; *be* —, *taceas quæso! quiesce!* to become —, *sedari, tacere, conticescere*; to stand —, *subsistere*. Stillness, *n. silentium, tranquillitas, quies*. To still, *v. tr. sedare, reprimere, restringere, exstinguere, lenire, permulcere*; — hunger, *famem exple*. Stilling, *n. sedatio*.

Still, *n. *alembicum*. See Distil.

Still, *adv. adhuc, etiamnum, etiamnunc, usque* (*usque* *usque* *morari*); = nevertheless, *nilominus*.

Stilt, *n. grallæ* (from *gradior*); one who walks on —, *grullator*.

Stimulus, *n. stimulus* (stem *στυγ*, a goad), *incitamentum*. Stimulate, *v. tr. stimulare* (viros); *te comensitate stimulant maleficiorum, also ut caveant, ad arma*. Compare *ad animos stimulandos aculeum habere*, *Cic.*

Sting, *n. aculeus* (dim. of *acis*; *apis, spinarum, severitatis, orationis*); to put forth a —, *aculeum emittere*. Sting, *v. tr. punger, aculeos infigere*. Stinging, *adj. mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

Stingy, *adj. parvus, praparcus, sordidus, tenax*. Stinginess, *n. parsimonia, nimia parsimonia*.

Stink, *n. fætor*. Stink, *v. intr. male olere, fætere, pulere*. Stinking, *adj. male olens, fætidus, putidus*. See Fetid.

Stint, *n. modus, *artus* (arcetus) *modus*. Stinted, *adj. artus* (e.g. *commestus artus, annona arta*). Stint, *v. tr. arcere, coercere, ponere in arto* (e.g. *alci apem ponere in arto*).

Stipend, *n. (stips, pay, and pendere), stipendium* (a tax); to pay —, *pendere stipendium militibus persolvere*; to receive, *accipere* (*salarium*, originally the portion of salt served out to each soldier, hence the money given instead, and hence our salary, or wages); annual —, *salaria annua, annuum salarium* (Jct.). Stipendiary, *adj. stipendiarius* (originally, tributary, e.g. *Æduos sibi stipendiarios factos, Cæs.*); — cohort, *cohors stipendiaria* (*stipendiarii facti sunt Romani, serving for pay*).

Stipulate, *v. tr. stipulari, pacisci*. Stipulation, *n. stipulatio, factum, conditio*.

Stir, *n. motus, tumultus, turba, strepitus*; to be in a —, *moereri, agitari*. Stir, *v. tr. moerere, commovere*; — hither and thither, *agitare*; — one's self, *moereri*; — greatly, *commoveri*; *a* of con-

own impulse, *suâ ei moveri*; = to put into confusion or stir up, *commovere, turbare*; = to move a person's will, *moerere, commovere, flectere alci animum*; — a person to a thing, *alqm adducere ad alqd*; to allow one's self to be —, *vinci*; to — laughter, *risum moerere alci*; — a person to tears, *elidere alci lacrimas*; = to affect, *movere, affectare alqm* (e.g. *magno dolore, pio dolore, calamitate, sollicitudine affectum esse*).

Stirrup, *n. stapes, stapedis; stapia, stapeda* (all late); — leather, *florum stapie*; a shoemaker's —, *lorum aputum*.

Stitch, *n. sutura* (our Suture, properly a sewing); — in the side, *lateris dolor*. Stitch, *v. tr. suere, consuere*.

Stithy, *n. incus* (*juvenes in ipsâ studiorum include positi, under Education*).

Stoat, *n. *mustela erminia* (L.).

Stock, *n. arboris truncus, truncus, stirps, stipes, talea* (a set); stocks for ship-building, **ligna campages in quâ naves construi solent, navalia* (a dock); the — of a musket, **sclopeti lignum*; a pair of —, *cippus, numella*; to put in the —, **cippo or numellæ pedes alci insinere*; *a* — or family, gens; descended from a noble —, *claro or honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens nummorum vis*; — of goods, *peculium amplum*; — of merchandise, *mercium magna copia*; having a large — of cattle, *pecuarias habens grandes*; stocks in the public funds, **actiones or sortes pecuniaria*; a stock-jobber, **sortibus pecuniariis negotians*. To stock, *v. tr. instruere*.

Stocking, *n. tibiale -is, n.*

Stomach, *n. stomachus, ventriculus*; to have a weak —, *stomacho parum valere*; — a good —, *stomacho valere*; to overload —, *largius se invitare*; to spoil the —, *stomachum alci rei usque vitare*; to have a spout —, *stomacho laborare*; medicine for —, **quod stomacho medetur*; burning in the —, or heart-burn, **ardor stomachi*; pain in the —, *cardialgia*; inflammation in the —, **gastritis, *inflammatio ventriculi*; imperfect action in the —, **stomachus languens*; a — cough, **tussis stomachica*; cramp in the —, **spasmus stomachi*; disease in the —, *morbus cardiacus*; a cancer in the —, **cancer stomachi*; mouth —, *ventriculi porta*; acidity in the —, *acrimonia stomachi*; a restorative for —, *quod stomachum reficit or corroborat*. Stomach = angel, *stomachus* (consuetudo callum obduzit stomacho meo); to move a person's —, *stomachum facere or movere alci*; *ira, bilis*; *adj. stomachosus* (equeus, homo, animus, etc.). To stomach, *v. tr. stomachari, alqd indigne ferre*. Stomacher, *n. manillare, pectorale*.

Stone, *n. lapis, saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus*; — (as a weight), **riginti librarum pondus*; full of —, or stony, *lapidosus, saxosus*; set in precious —, *gemmatus*; to become —, *lapidescere*; to leave not one — on another, *urbem or domum solo æquare*; to throw stones at, *lapides mittere in alqm*; to free a field from —, *agrum elapideare*; to cut a person for the —, *alci calculos excidere*; to dispel the —, *calculos discutere*; to be a — of stumbling to, *esse apud alqm in odio*; it lies as a — on my heart, *solicitus sum de re*; *a* — breaker, *lapicida*; — quarry, *lapicidina*; a mound of —, *moles lapidum*; a heap of —, *acervus lapidum*; *a* — cutter, *lapidarius*; a shower of —, *imber lapideus*; stone salt, *sals fossilis*; a road made of —, *via lapide strata*; a stone's throw, *lapidis factus*. Stony, *adj. lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus, lapideus exstructus, lapidosus* (abounding in stone). Stoning, *n. lapidatio*. To stone, *v. tr. lapides mittere in alqm*.

Stool, *n. sedes, sella, sellula, sedecula*; a foot —, *scabellum*; a close or night —, *sella pertusa, sella familiaris*; a three-footed —, *tripus -bâs, m. (tripos); *quas sellulas Tripodas nunciipatis*; a stool or enlacement of the body, *alrus, f. (thus parvatio alci, alcum purgare, exonerare, inanire, solvere, circa, monere, ducere, alci parvatio, etc.)*

fluere; *aleus fluens, liquida, fusa, cita, soluta*; *alrum astringere, cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere*; I have had a — *aleus mihi descendit* (opp. *aleus non descendit*).

Stoop, v.intr. *se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere*; — the head, *caput demittere*; — before a person, *acclinare salutem alicui*. A stooping, n. *corporis inclinatio*. Stooping, adj. *pronus, acclinis*.

Stop, v.intr. *consistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere* (to halt, to go no further), in a place, *aliquo* (or in *aliquo*) *loco, versari in aliquo loco* (to move up and down in), *morari*; — longer in life, *diutius in vita cunctari*; = cease, *ab aliquo re cessare, aliquid omittere*; see Abide, Remain, Stay; v.tr. *prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire* (to hinder); — a bleeding, *sanguinem sistere*; — a person's journey, *iter alicui intercludere*; — a horse, *incitulum equum sustinere*; — a way, *claudere viam*; — weeping, *lamentis parcere*; — (in reading), *spiritum suspendere*; = to punctuate, **interpungere, *punctis distinguere*. Stop, n. *impedimentum, mora*; — (in pining), **punctum*; a full —, **privatus*; without —, *nullo inhibente, sine mora*. Stoppage, n. *obstructio, impedimentum, retentio* (holding back). Stopper, n. *obturationum*.

Store, n. *copiam, magna vis, abundantia* (plenty); to have a —, *abundare, affluere re*; — of provisions, *res* (victuals), *comestus* (for the army), *alimenta, annona*; — room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria*. To store, or provide with, *instruere, ornare re*; — money, *pecuniam suppeditare alicui*; — yourself with, *sibi comparare aliquid, providere rei*.

Stork, n. *ciconia*.

Storm, n. *tempestas, procella*; a — rises, *tempestas oritur*; fig. *tempestas, fluctus, impetus*; — of war, *impetus belli*; political storms, *fluctus civitas*; to avoid the — of the time, *procellam temporis devitare*; a mind under a —, *animus perturbatus*; = a violent attack, *impetus, vis*; a — cloud, *nimbus*. Stormy, adj. *turbulentus, turbidus, tumultuosus, procellosus, vehementes, importunus* (troublesome); it is — weather, *ventus saevit*. To storm, v.tr., e.g. *urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare*; to take by —, *vi capere*; — in vain, *nequidquam adoriri locum*; to drive back an enemy who tries to —, *impetum hostium propulsare*; to hold out against —, *impetum sustinere*; v.intr., to — out of a place, *se proripere e loco*; — into, *irruere in locum*; — at, *effundi in aliquid*; — with anger, *furere, tumultuari*. Storming, n. *impetus in locum factus*.

Story, n. *res, narratio, narratiuncula*; to tell a —, *narrare*; = a falsehood, *mendacium*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere*; a — or fable of the poets, *mendacium poetarum*; a slight —, *mendaciuncula*; a — teller, *mendax*; a story in a building, *tabulatum*. See Fiction, False, History, Lie.

Stout, adj. *crassus, obesus, castus, amplus* (large), *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens* (strong); to be —, *corpo esse magno, viribus multum tallere*; — for, *viribus tallere ad aliquid faciendum*; to become —, *crassescere, corpus facere*. Stout, n. **cercisia generosa*.

Stove, n. *sudatorium* (a sweating-room in the bath), *raporarium* (a steam-pipe, a heating-pipe), *hypocaustum* (*ὑποκαυστον*, a heated space for heating a room above), *clibanus* (*κλιβανος*, a pan or dish for cooking and serving up warm); = a figurate, **crates igniaria*.

Stow, v.tr. *locare, collocare, refarcire, recondere, reponere, cogere*; — goods, *mercres collocare*. Storage, n. *locus, spatium*.

Straddle, v.intr. *varicare, dicarnicare*. Straddling, adj. *varicus*.

Straggle, v.intr. *lagari, deerrare, palari* (*cygmen palatur per agros*, Liv.).

Straight, adj. *rectus, directus, erectus* (upright), *libratus, aquus, planus*; a — line, *linea directa*; — way, *recta via*; — forward, in *rectum*; — up, *procerus*; — forward, adj. *simpliciter*. Straightforwardness, n. *simplicitas, animi candor, rectitudo* (late). Straighten, v.tr. **rectum facere, fig. corrigere*. Straightway, adv. *illico, statim*.

Strain, n. *intentio* (corporis, nervorum; opp. *remissio*). Strain, v.tr. *intendere, intentare, contendere in* or *ad aliquid, contra aliquid* or *aliquid*. See Sprain.

Strait, adj. *artus* (*arectus*), *angustus, strictus* (bound up). Strait, n. *stretum*; the — of Gibraltar, *stretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus*; = a narrow path, *clitram* or *locum or itineris angustia*; = a difficulty, *angustia* (so *angustia spiritus*, shortness of breath, also *urinae, rei frumentariae*, etc.); = poverty, *inopia, res dura* or *angustia*; to be in —, in *angustia esse*; to be reduced to —, in *angustias adduci*. Straiten, v.tr. *angustare* (e.g. *gaudia, patrimonium*), in *angustias adducere*.

Strand, n. *litus, ripa, acta*. Strand, v.tr. *nauem cadis* or *litoribus illidere* or *impingere*; to be stranded, *litoribus illidi, in litus ejici, in terram deferri*. Stranding, n. *navisragium*. Stranded goods, **res* or *merces navisragio locata*.

Strange, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus* (from *peregre*, in a foreign land), *externus, exterius* (outward); the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus*; the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes*, as opp. to *socii*, *extraneus* (not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *adfectilius* (brought in, e.g. *vinum*), *importatus, barbarus* (not Roman); a — language, *sermo externus, lingua peregrina*; — word, *verbum externum* or *peregrinum*; — manners, *mores externi*; to spoil yourself by —, *castris moribus se oblinere*; — circumstances, *res extraneae*; a native land free from — control, *patria soluta ab omni externo auxilio*; — and domestic history, *domestica peregrinaque historia*; a foreigner, *externus* (opp. *indis, popularis*), *alienigena* (born abroad, opp. *indigena*), *advena* (an incomer, opp. *aborigines, autochthones*), *peregrinus*, *homo peregrinus conditionis* (opp. *civis*), *hospes* (in visitor), *barbarus* (all these, except *hospes*, may be used as adjectives); to be a —, *peregrina conditionis esse*; = foreign, *peregrini -orum* (e.g. leave every thing —, *peregrina omnia relinquere*); predilection for —, *peregrinitas*; to learn a — tongue, *peregrinam linguam discere*; (2) = unexpected in, a stranger to, in *aliquid* *peregrinus* or *alienus*, or *rudis*; — in this city, *ignarus huius urbis*; art thou so — in this city? *adone hospes es huius urbis?* (3) = unusual, *insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus*; that seems — to me, *mirum hoc mihi videtur*, *miror, admiror hoc*; something is — to me, *aliquid mihi est ignotum*; (4) = not belonging to me, *extraneus* (not to my person), *extraneus* (not to my family, opp. *domesticus*), *alienus* (to another); to fall into — hands, in *alienas manus incidere*; — things, *res alienae*; = possessions, *alienae possessiones*, to make war in a — land, *alieno in agro bellare*; to need — aid, *egere auxiliis extrinsecus opibus*; (5) = un-quietable, averse, *alienus*; to be —, *alienus esse, abhorere ab*; to be averse to any one, *averso* or *alieno esse in aliquid animo*. See Abroad, Foreign.

Strangle, v.tr. *strangulare* (*σπαργαλλία*, e.g. *patrem*; *anserem* [to wing the neck of a goose], also *rotem*); fig. *strangulare*, e.g. *plurimam strangulat*; *laqueo intermere*.

Strangles, n. **crassius pilula narium equinarum*.

Stranguary, n. *stranguria* (*σπαργαλλία*, vtrine difficultas, *urinae difficultas*); troubled with —, *dysuricus, dysuria laborans*.

Strap, n. *lorum* (of leather), *cingulum* (belt). Strap, v.tr. *loris constringere* (to bandage), *loris cadere* (to beat).

Stratagem, *n.* *stratagemata*, *n.* (στρατηγικά, the artful plan of a general), *ars, consilium, astus* (perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.); *machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, Tac.*; full of — *astutus*; being so, *astutia*.

Straw, *n.* *stramentum*; of —, *stramenticius*; *n* — *bed*, *lectus stramenticius*; *n* *bandage* of —, *fasciæ stramentorum*; *a* *roof* of —, *tectum stramenticius*; the *hail* —, *culmus*; *a* — *hat*, *petasus* — *hut*, *casa stramenticia*.

Strawberry, *n.* *fragum*; the — *plant*, *fragaria* (L.); — *tree*, *arbutus*; of the —, *arbutus*.

Stray, *v.intr.* *deerrare, aberrare, rari, pali*.

Streak, *n.* *linea, limes, tractus, radius, nota*. **Streak**, *v.tr.* *luneis distinguere, *varius coloribus distinguere* or *interstinguere*.

Stream, *n.* *flumen* (flowing water); *down* the —, *flumine secundo*; *up* the —, *flumine adverso* (fl. effusa ruunt inopino flumine turbæ); *belonging* to —, *flumineus* (aqua, cygnus, aris). **Stream**, *v.intr.* *fluere* (stem flu, Greek φλυ, fluere de corpore auri, Or.); *fluit* in terram error, Or.; *ferri, effundi* in rem; — *with* tears, *lacrimis indulgere*; — *together*, *undique concentre*.

Streamer, *n.* *vexillum, signum, aplustre* (the poop with its flag, etc.; pl. *aplustra*, Gr. ἀπλάστρον).

Street, *n.* *via* (the broad highways which begin in the city and run to distant parts), *vicus* (the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (the broad open roads or promenades in a city, artificially formed), *angiportus* (narrow cross-ways, streets, or alleys), *angustia, flexura vicorum* (the windings of the city, streets and passages); *to* fight in — (barricades), *inter angustias vicorum pugnare*; *from* street *to* street, *vicatim*; (a public) — *in* contrast with the homes, *was* called *publicum*; *in* publico (opp. to in privato); *in* publico, on the high road); *to* throw in the street, *in publicum agicere*; — *yourself* —, *se proripere*; — *out* of the house, *foras*; *to* eject —, *aliquem egicere*; *along* the streets or on the road, *per publicum*; *to* remain all night —, *jacere et pernoctare in publico, manere inter vias et inter rivos* (in the streets); *to* go into public —, *in publicum prodire*. Street lamps, *urbis pernoctantia lumina*; street robber, *latro*; — robbery, *latrocinium*. See Road.

Strength, *n.* *vis, firmitas, robur, opes*; *to* feel your —, *tibi confidere*; *to* have — in, *multum valere re, excellere in re*. **Strengthen**, *v.tr.* *corroborare, firmare, confirmare*; — *yourself*, *se reficere*. **Strengthening**, *n.* *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetua libertas, animi*). **Strengthened**, *adj.* *confirmatus* (confirmatiorem aliquem efficere, Cæs.). See Strong. **Strenuous**, *adj.* *strenuus* (opp. iners, ignavus); — *tradesman*, *strenuus mercator* (so villicus strenuus, and imperator in præliis strenuus et fortis, Quint.); *also* in a bad sense as *opp.* *to* *quietus*; *restless*.

Stress, *n.* *cardo, caput, rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus*; *with* —, *cum vi, graviter*; the — of the thought, *sententie vires nericque*; *to* lay — on, *aliquid re nili* or *confidere, in re spem* or *fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestus, procella; ventus procellosus*.

Stretch, *v.tr.* *tendere, extendere*; — the iron under the hammer, *ferum producere inde*; — *yourself*, *foto corpore extendi*. See Expand.

Strew, *v.tr.* *sternere* *to* lay flat on the ground), *spargere* (to scatter). See Scatter.

Strict, *adj.* *arctus* (close), *exactus* (accurate), *acerus, rigidus, asper*; *to* keep — a — hand over; *aliquem arcte observare* or *fricare*. **Strictness**, *n.* *familiaritas, necessitas* (of friendship), *accuratio* (exactness), *rigor, severitas* (of temper); see Close. **Stricture**, *n.* *animadversio, censura* (viro-rum, rini).

Stride, *n.* *magnus gradus* (ingentes gradus ferre, Or.); *quantum spatium dicaricatis eruribus quis metiri potest*. See Straddle.

Strife, *n.* *certatio, certamen, contentio, disceptatio, controversia, altercatio, jurgium, rixa*; — *in*

a law-suit, *lis*; *to* cause —, *causam jurgii inferre*; *to* begin —, *jurgium excitare*; — *with* some one, *in certamen cum aliquo descendere*; *to* have a — with, *litigare cum aliquo*; *to* put an end to a —, *controversiam componere* or *dirimere*; *to* decide, *judicare*; see Contest; Disagree. **Strive**, *v.tr.* *petere, expetere, concupiscere, affectare, captare* aliquid; — *after*, *nili, aspirare ad aliquid, studere rei, sequi* or *persequi aliquid*; — *that*, etc., *eniti, contendere, operam dare* at, etc.; — *against*, *obviti, resistere*; — *with* or *against*, *configere, concertare*.

Strike, *v.tr.* *seire, percutere, pulsare* aliquid; — *hard*, *patire* (paio; *patit æquior arenam, Luc.*; *so terram, Cic.*); — *to* give blows, *erberare, cadere, mulare*; *to* be struck, *rapulare*; *to* — an ox dead, *laurum ferire*; — the cymbals, *cymbalisare*; — a drum, *tympanizare*; — the lyre, *pulsare chordas lyre*; — (as a clock), *sonare*; the — has not yet struck, *nondum sonuit*; — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; — a flag or yield, *vexillum demittere*; the lightning —, *fulmine ictor* aliquid, *de celo tangitur* aliquid; *to* be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; — *to* the earth, *ad terram dare, solo affigere*; — a ball, *pilam reticulo fudere*; — *with*, *percutere* aliquid re; — *a stick*, *petere* aliquid baculo; — *on*, *offendere* aliquid ad aliquid; — *into*, *irrumper* in aliquid; the rain — in the face, *imber in os fertur*; — *high*, *summâ petere*; the heart —, *cor palpitat*. **Striking**, *n.* *pulsatio*. **Striking**, *adj.* *pulsans*; a — argument, *argumentum firmissimum*; — *example*, *exemplum illustre*; *to* give a — reply, *concinnum esse in brevitate respondendi*. **Stroke**, or blow, *n.* *ictus, plaga, reher*; — of lightning, *fulmen*; — of palsy, *paralysis*; — of apoplexy, *apoplexia*; *to* be struck by —, *apoplexi arripi*. See Blow.

Strike, *n.* (a measure) *modus*.

String, *n.* *linum, funiculus, cinctulum*; — of leather, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus*; — of a darr, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chorde, nervi, fides*. *To* string an instrument, *lyre, citharæ nervos aptare*.

Strip, *v.tr.* *spoliare, nudare, denudare, alci vestem detrahare*; — a person of his wealth, *aliquem opibus spoliare*; — *trees* of leaves, *folia ex arboribus stringere*. **Strip**, *n.* *fimbria* (mostly in the pl.); — of paper, *scidula charta*; — of cloth, *lacinia*.

Stripe, *n.* *plaga, cilaphus*; see Stroke. **Blow**. **Stripe**, *v.tr.* *erberare*, *to* make stripes on lines, *aliquid distinguere, striare*.

Stripling, *n.* *adolescens*.

Stroll, *n.* *error, ambulatio*. **Stroll**, *v.intr.* *errare, circumnavigare, circulari*; a strolling company of players, *lustrionum erraticorum grex*.

Strong, *adj.* *valens, elidus, firmus, robustus, fortis*; *to* call with a — voice, *magnâ voce clamare*; *to* be — *pollere* (qui in republicâ plurimum pollent, Cæs. Compare Etruria tantum pollens terræ marique, Liv.; *pollere pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque*, Sall.; used also of medicines, e.g. *pollere adcerus scor-piones*). See Stout.

Structure, *n.* *edificium, aedes, opus, monumentum* (a building), *structura* (the kind of building; *structura parietum, structura antiquæ genis*, Liv.; *also* the substance); fig. *structura verborum* or *vocum*; *to* form a —, *struere* (pyram, domum). See Build, Edifice.

Struggle, *n.* *luctatio*. **Struggle**, *v.* *luctari* (exerceri plurimum currando et luctando); *with* each other, *inter se* (cornibus); — *with* the difficulty, *luctari cum difficultate locorum* (Afriens luctatur fluctibus, Hor.); *to* — *to* letum eripere luctari (so luctari compescere rivum); fig. *luctari diu secum, luctari cum aliquo, luctari diu elementis suis*.

Strumpet, *n.* *scortum, meretrix*.

Strut, *v.intr.* *turgere, *inter, ambulandum in-mere, superbiere, superbi, offerri, superbi incedere, incedere magnifice*.

Stubble, *n.* *stipula*.

Stubborn, adj. *pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, contumax*; — disease, *morbus persequens*; to be ill of a —, *morbo longinquo implicatum esse*; adv. *perstinaciter, obstinato animo*.

Stud, n. *bulla* (a swelling thing, a bubble, e.g. fons plurimis bullis stellans). Studded, *bullatus* (wearing the *bulla aurea*); — with jewels, *gemmis ornatus*.

Stud of horses, n. *equaria*.

Study, n. *studium, studia*; to give one's self to —, *ad litterarum studium se conferre*. Study, v. tr. *litteris studere, litteras tractare, inter academia circos versari*; — something, *alci rei studere* or *operam dare, discere alqd, meditari alqd*. Studying, n. *tractatio litterarum, litterarum studia*; a study, or room for —, *muscum*; a little —, *cubiculum parvum, zothecula*. Student, n. *bonarum litterarum studiosus*; years or period of a —, *anni quibus inter academia circos versatur alqs*; a —'s life, *circum academicorum vivendi ratio*. Studious; adj. *litterarum studiosus, in studiis litterarum versatus*.

Stuff, n. *materia, materias* (whatever sua de materia grandesce, materiam præbet seges arida, Ov.); = materials, e.g. *æs ferrumque et lintea et spatium et navalis alia materia ad classem edificandam*; = baggage, impedimenta, *sarcinæ*; household —, *suppellex*; kitchen —, *culinaria*. Stuff, v. tr. *farciare, infarcire, referre*.

Stumble, v. intr. *pedem offendere, offendere*; — over a stone, *offendere lapidem*. Stumbling, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a stumbling-block to, *esse offensionis alci*; things which are —, *quæ habent offensionem* (Cic.).

Stump, n. *caudex, stipes, truncus*.

Stun, v. tr. *exsurdare* (lit. to deafen, e.g. *aures euriæ exsurdare, clamoribus exsurdatus*), *obtundere, stupefacere, perterere, percellere*. See Stupify.

Stunt, v. *alci incrementum impedire*.

Stupify, v. tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, torpore hebetare*. To be stupified, *torpescere, stupefcere, torpere, stupere*. See Amaze, Astound.

Stupendous, adj. *stupendus* (astounding, e.g. *virtutibus et rite meritis stupendus*, Val. Max., exciting astonishment).

Stupid, adj. *stupidus*; to be —, *stupere*; to become —, *stupescere*; to make —, *stupefacere*.

Sturdy, adj. *acer, robustus, fortis, audax*.

Sturgeon, n. *acipenser*.

Stutter, v. intr. *balbutire*. See Stammer.

Sty, n. *hara, stalle*.

Style, n. (1) in general, *genus, ratio*; the ancient — in building, *antiquæ structuræ genus*; the Gothic —, *Gothicæ structuræ genus*; the old and new — in the calendar, *veterum, recentiorum spatia temporis finiendi ratio*; according to —, *si ceterum ratione spatia temporis computamus*; (2) in language, *dicendi or scribendi genus, orationis or sermonis genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio, stilus* (not used in the best prose); a flowing —, *sumum orationis genus*; a lofty —, *narrandi subtilitas* (of the historian); historical —, *sermo historicus* (opp. *sermo quotidianus*, etc.), *genus historicum*; a work in the — of Xenophon, *liber conscriptus Xenophonteo genere sermonis*; to form your — after good examples, *orationem ad recta exempla fingere*; the — is the man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio*; one who has a good —, in compositione diligens; — Latin —, *latinitatis or Latini sermonis auctor*; — a bad —, in compositione negligens; — bad Latin —, *male latinitatis auctor*; precepts for —, *bene dicendi or scribendi præcepta —orum*, n., *elocutionis ratio*. See Book, Write, Study.

Suavity, n. *urbanitas*; — of manners, *mores jucundi*.

Subaltern, adj. *inferioris loci*. Subaltern, n., *perhæps *subcenturio*.

Subcommissioner, n., say **procurator vicarius*.

Subdeacon, n. **subdiaconus*.

Subdivide, v. tr. **iterum dividere*.

Subduct, v. tr. *subducere, detrahere*.

Subdue, v. tr. *subjicere alci, in imperium alci redigere, ditioni suæ subdicere alqm, sui juris facere, subigere, domare*; to be subdued, in *alci ditionem venire, in alci ditione esse*.

Subject, v. tr. *subjicere*; — yourself, *se imperio alci subjicere*. Subject, n. *subjectus* (*parecere subjectis, the subdued, Virg.*); rather say *civi or regi subjectus*. Subject, adj. *imperio or ditioni alci subjectus, parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alci ditione*; to become —, *sub alci imperium cadere*. Subjection, n. *obedientia, servitus*; to hold in —, *alqm in officio retinere, alqm oppressum tenere*. Subject, n. (in logic) *subjectum, de quo alqd declaratur*. Subjective (according to one's own view), e.g. viewed subjectively to myself, *meo quidem judicio*; so *tuo or ejus or eorum quidem judicio*.

Subjoin, v. tr. *subjungere* (e.g. *puppis rostro Phrygiis subjuncta liones, also fig. urbes sub imperium, provincias imperio*), *annectere*.

Subjugate, v. tr. *subjugare* (lit. to put under the yoke, fig. to subdue, e.g. *hostes, provinciam, populum legi, late*); *domare, in ditionem suam redigere*.

Subjunctive mood, **modus subjunctivus or conjunctivus* (Gramm.).

Sublime, adj. *sublimis* (lofty, fig. *columna, porta*, also aloft in the air, *sublimem alqm rapere*, and thence fig. used with *carmina, oratio, colurnus et sonus Socratis sublimior*, Quint.). Sublimity, n. *sublimitas*; adv. *sublimiter, compar. sublimius*.

Sublunary, adj. **infra lunam positus*.

Submarine, adj. **quod sub mari est, positum est, or incensum*.

Submerge, v. tr. *submergere* (e.g. *naves, homines ponto, fig. virtus submersa tenebris*, Claud.). Submersion, n. *submersio*.

Submit, v. tr. *submittere* (lit. to let or cast down, e.g. *submittere se ad pedes*, Liv.), *submittere se alci, se alci imperio subjicere, in alci potestatem se permittere, alci cedere or concedere, alci dare manus*. Submission, n. *obsequium, observantia* (*submitio* is a letting down, e.g. *vocis*).

Subordinate, adj. *inferior, alci subjectus*. Subordination, n. **rerum dicearum inter se ordinatio, obsequium, disciplina*; against —, *contra morem obsequii*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*.

Suborn, v. tr. *subornare* (lit. to prepare or fit out, thence *subornare falsum testem*, Cic.; so *accusatorem subornare, and percussorem alci*).

Subpœna, n. **citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ*. Subpœna, v. tr. **alqm in curiam citare ad testimonium dandum*.

Subscribe, v. tr. *subscribere* (lit. to write under; *Stautus subscripsit reges esse exactos*; to — a document, e.g. *testamentum*); = to agree to, *assentiri*; = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri*; — a book, *libri emptorem se profiteri* (nominis subscriptione). Subscriber, n. **nominis subscriptor*. Subscription, n. *scriptio* (that which is written under), **nominis subscriptio*.

Subsequent, adj. *sequens, subsequens*.

Subserve, v. tr. *subservire alci, alci esse usui, auxilio esse alci, adjumento alci esse, obtemperare alci*. Subservience, n. *obtemperatio, obsequium*.

Subside, v. intr. *subsiderè* (to sink down, e.g. *elephanti clunibus subsidentes*, Liv.), *considerare*.

Subsidy, n. *subsidiu* (prop. the reserve; opp. *frons, prima acies*; *subsidia et secundam aciem adortus*, Liv.), *rectigal, tributum*; *subsidiis, stipendiarii*.

Subsist, v. intr. *subsistere, stare in re*; to — on, *vesci* (e.g. *lacte et carne*, Sall.). Subsistence, n. *victus, alimenta —orum*, n.

Substance, n. *natura, corpus, pars*; to consist of several —, *concretum esse ex pluribus*. Substantial, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti*. Substantive, n. *nomen* (gramm.), *nomen substantivum*.

Substitute, n. *vicarius*. **Substitute**, v.tr. *alqm in alterius locum substituere*.

Substruction, n. *substructio* (*substructionum* molis, Cic.; *mazima esse debet cura substructionum*, Vitruv.).

Subterfuge, n. *deceitulum, latebra, ars*.

Subterranean, adj. *subterraneus*; n. — place, *subterraneum* (the French *soustrrain*).

Subtle, adj. *subtilis, tenuis* (thin, slender); = hair-splitting, *subtilis, argutus, spinosus, captiosus*.

Subtlety, n. *acumen, minuta subtilitas, captio*; *subtleties, argutiae*; to run into —, *spinas vellere*.

Subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqua summa fiat*): *Subtraction*, n., by *deducere*.

Subvert, v.tr. *subvertere* (e.g. *mensam, montes, fig. imperium, subversa Crassorum domus, Tac.*).

Subversion, n. *subversio*. **Subverser**, n. *subversor* (e.g. *struam legum*).

Succeed, v. *alci succedere* (to come after another; *succedere in stationem, in pugnam*; so in locum *alci*, in *paternas opes*; also in time, *actas alati succedit*, and denoting to do well, e.g. *haec prospere succedebant*); = to have success, *bene, prospere, optime, cedere, evenire*. **Success**, n. *exitus bonus, res secunda, felicitas rerum gerendarum*. **Successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, ois, felix faustaque*. **Succession**, n. *successio* (in office); right of —, *jus successione*. **Successive**, adj. *alii post alios, continuus* (e.g. *continuus annus prope quinquaginta, Cic.*; *tot dies continui*). **Successor**, n. *successor*; to give a —, *successorem alci dare* (so *accipere*).

Succinct, adj. (from *succinctus*, which means tucked up, the loose garments girded, and so ready), *brevis, succinctus* (e.g. *libellus, Mart.*).

Succour, n. *auxilium, subsidium*. **Succour**, v.tr. *auxilium alci, juvare alqm; auxilio alci esse or venire or succurrere*. See *Aid, Assist, Help*.

Succulent, adj. *succosus* (*solum, folia*), *succi plenus*.

Succumb, v.intr. *succumbere* (to fall before or under, e.g. *victimam succubens ferro*; and so *succumbere somno, oneri, senectuti, labori, tempori*, also *regno* = to be subject to, *cedere alci*).

Such, adj. pron. *talis, ejusmodi, ejus generis ut, etc.*; as an adv. *hoc modo, ita, sic*; such is your courtesy, *quae tua est humanitas*; for — a small matter, *tam ob parvalem rem*; nor am I — a fool, *ne tam sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that? *an adone es hospes hujusce urbis ut...? non tam sum peregrinator quam solebam*; adone erat stultus ut arbitraretur? *quales in republica principes sunt, tales reliqui solent esse cives* (Cic.); *ejusmodi tempestates consecuta sunt, alii opus necessario intermitterentur* (Cic.); si nos si sumus vii esse debemus, if we are — as we ought, to be; so *nemo* is *unquam fuit*, also *nam quum* is *esset* *republicae status ut cum unius consilio atque curâ gubernare necesse esset* (Cic.); I am — as you are me, *si sum ut ridet*; *ita ad hoc etatis n pueritia sui ut*; *sic vita hominum est ut* (Cic.); *sic est vulgus, ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimatur* (Cic.); *hic (such) honos veteri amicitia tribuendus est ut* (Cic.); *evidendum est ut eis liberalitate utamur quae prosit amicis, nocet nemini; qui te fratrem habeam, I who have — a brother as you*; *coluerunt nihil horum simile (no such thing) apud virgines* (Cic.).

Suck, v.tr. *sugere, bibere*; v.intr. *sugere* (*mammam matris*); to give —, *mammam præbere alci*; — (of animals) *ad ubera admittere*. **Suck**, n. *suctus*.

Sucking, adj. *lacteus* (*porcus, fig. cia lactea*).

Sudden, adj. *subitus* (e.g. *tempestas, consilium, subita et fortuita oratio*); adv. *subito, a re, natâ, ex tempore, inopinato, improniso, de improviso*. **Study** *repentinus eorum eruptiones demorantur* (Cic.); *cur tam improviso? cur tam repente patris est facta mentio* (Cic.); *sese subito proripiunt* (Cic.); *opprimere imprudentem*.

Sudorific, adj. *sudorem morens*.

Sue, v.tr. *postulare, citare, litem alci intendere, iudicio alqm persequi, in jus vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; — an office, *ambire magistratum*; — the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *solicitare, efflagitare*; — payment, *nomina exigere*; — a person on a bond, *ex syngraphâ agere cum alqo* (Cic.).

Suet, n. *sebum* (tallow); *beef* —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

Suffer, v.tr. *pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (bear); = permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; — grief, *a dolore animi laborare, angere animo*; — pain well, *dolorem æquo animo pati*; — ill, *iniquo animo or ægre*; — punishment, *pœnam dignam suo scelere suscipere, culpam luere, trahi, rapi ad supplicium*; — loss, *detrimentum capere or pati*; — a disgrace, *dedecus admittere* (Cic.); — harm or inconvenience, *alqo affici incommodo*; — calamities with courage, *causis invicto corde sinistris pati*; — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; — no wrong to be done them, *his ne quom patiari injuriam fieri* (Cic.); — for my rashness, *do pœnas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). Compare *sui animum ut expleret suum* (Ter.); *damnum maximum, iacturam gravissimam feci* (Cic.); *naufragium fecerunt*; *cum primum per anni tempus potuit* (Cic.); *medios* (neutral) *esse jam non licebit*.

Suffice, v.intr. *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri, nec vires sufficere cuquam*); it — to say, *sufficit dicere*; *satis esse* (*duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis*). **Sufficient**, adj. *satis, quantum satis est, justus*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*. Compare *ae amicitia non satis habet firmitatis*); — for, *ad*, e.g. *ad dicendum temporis satis habere*; adv. *satis* (e.g. *dices satis sum*). **Sufficiency**, n. *quod satis est*.

Suffocate, v.tr. *suffocare* (sub and fauz).

Suffragan, n. *vicarius*.

Suffrage, n. *suffragium* (a broken bit, a shard or potsherd used for voting, hence = a vote); to give one's —, *ferre suffragium* (to vote), *suffragium inire*; to put to —, in *suffragium mittere*; = the right of —, *suffragium*; to bestow — on, *alci suffragium impertiri*; the army has the —, *res est militaris suffragii* (Liv.); to give one's — for, *suffragari alci*.

Suffuse, v.tr. *suffundere* (to pour under, e.g. *sanguis cordi suffusus*; fig. *suffundere ore ruborem*, to blush; *rubor mihi suffunditur; oculi suffusi cruore*, suffused with blood).

Sugar, n. *saccharum* or *saccharon* (*σάκχαρον*, the juice of the bamboo reed, *Bambusa arundinacea*). **Sugar-cane**, *arundo sacchari* or *saccharum* (L.); — candy, **saccharum crystallinum*; a — baker, **coctor sacchari*; the office of —, *coctura sacchari*; place for —, *officina saccharo coquendo*; — words, *verba dulcissima*; sweetmeats of —, *dulcia ium*, n., *cuppedia -orum*, n. *Sugar*, v.tr. *saccharo condire*.

Suggest, v.tr. = to put into one's mind, or recall, *suggerere*, e.g. *res suggerit* (monet or postulat) *ut credatur*; *venire in mentem, monere*.

Suicide, n. *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem, conciscere*.

Suit, n. *actio, lis, causa*; to begin a —, in *jus ire*; — against, in *jus ducere*; a — has been instituted against him, in *jus vocatus est*, to be cast in a —, *litæ or causâ cadere*. **Suit**, or agree, v.intr. *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; they — not, *ingenii nostri non sunt*; it does not —, *ad hujus loci more abhorret*; every thing — him very well, *omnia in istum quadrare apte videntur*.

Suitable, adj. *congruens, idoneus, Suitableness*, n. *congruentia*.

Suite, n. *comitatus, turba clientum, pompa*.

Sullen, adj. *tristis, tetricus*.

Sully, v.tr. *maculare, maculis aspergere*; to be sullied with, *nullo crimine innotuit esse*; not —, *inviolatus*. See *Defile, Spot, Stain*.

Sulphur, *n. sulphur*; full of —, *sulphureus*; containing —, *sulphureus*; dipped in —, *sulphuratus*; a — bath, *balneum sulphureum*; a — spring, *fons sulphureus*; aqua sulphurea; smell of —, *odor sulphureus*.

Sultan, *n. imperator Turcicus*; Sultana, *imperatoris Turcici conjux*.

Sultry, *adj. aestuosus*. Sultriness, *n. aestus*.

Sum, *n. summa (summa pecunia)*; — total, *summa querelarii (summa rerum)* = supreme authority; this is the — of what I have to say, *hæc summa est*. Sum, *v.tr. summam facere (summam facere cogitationum suarum)*. See Account.

Summary, *n. summaria -orum, n.*; in a —, in angustum, or in brece coactus, *brevis*; adv. *breiter*.

Sumach, *n. rhus, gen. rhois (ῥῶς, gen. ῥοός)*, *rhus Syriacum*, Cels.; belonging to —, *rhoicus*. e.g. *rhoicus (-æ foliis) utitur*, Plin.

Summer, *n. æstas, tempora æstiva*; at the beginning of —, *æstate incipite*; at the end of —, *æstate extremâ*: it is —, *æstas adest*; — comes, *æstas ingruit*; — evening, *vesper æstivus*; — labour, *opus æstivum*; — abode, *æstivus locus*; — flower, *flos solstitialis*; — expedition, *expeditio æstiva*; — freckle, *lentacula*; to have the —, *lentiginem habere*; — fruit, *frumenta æstiva*; — clothes, *vestis æstiva levitate*; — house, *ædes æstivæ*; a little —, *calicula æstiva, diæta*; — heat, *calores æstivi*; in the greatest —, *æstate flagrantissimâ*; — camp, *(castra) æstiva -orum, n.*; to be in —, *in æstivis esse*; — alt, *cura æstiva*; — night, *nox æstiva*; — fruit, *poma æstiva -orum, n.*; — rain, *pluvia æstiva*; — sun, *sol æstivus*; — day, *æstivus dies*; — weather, *tempestas æstiva*; in the middle of —, *solstitiali tempore*.

Summit, *n. cacumen (e.g. montis; collis in modum montis in acutum cacumen fastigium, Liv.; so cacumen pyramidis, arboris, also with summum, e.g. ad summum cacumen cenire, vertæ, fastigium; also by summum, e.g. quum summum mons a Labieno teneretur (so summum jugum montis))*.

Summon, *v.tr. citare, diem alicui dicere*. See Cite.

Sumptuous, *adj. sumptuosus (costly, from sumptus, e.g. cæna; ludii sumptuosiores, Cic.; sumptuosissimi operis, Suet.)*.

Sun, *n. sol*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; setting —, *sol occidens*; — hastening to set, *sol præcipitans*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, occasus solis*; from — rise to — set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the approach and the retiring of the —, *accessus et recessus solis*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit, lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit (day breaks)*; as soon as the — was up, *ubi primum illuxit*; the — was not yet up when, *nondum lucebat quum, etc.*; how many are unworthy of light, yet the — rises, *quam multi indigni sunt luce, et tamen dies oritur*; the — sets, *sol occidit, nox appetit (the night approaches)*; the — will soon be down, *jam ad solis occasum est*; the — enters Cancer, *sol introitum facit in Cancrum (in Geminis, etc.)*; — stands in Capricorn, *sol consistit in Capricorno*; to dry by the —, *in sole siccare, in sole pandere (to spread out to dry, e.g. uvas, grapes)*; to be softened by the —, *solis calore emolliiri*; to bring into —, *in solem proferre*; to place under the —, *in sole ponere, soli or solibus exponere, insolare (to sun)*, *apricari* (as a noun, apriication, the warming of yourself in the sun), *solem accipere, sole uti, soli expositum esse*; a chamber has much —, *cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit*; a chamber has the — on all sides, *cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur*; a chamber has the — all day, *cubiculum toto die solem accipit, cubiculum totius diei solis fenestris amplissimis recipit*; the — lies from morning to evening in a room, *sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque*; to rise with the —, *cum sole exurgisci*; to stand out of the —, *e sole recedere*; stand out of my —, *absis paulum a sole*;

the course of the —, *linea elliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram*; the light of —, *solis lux*; the heat of —, *solis calor*; the shining of —, *solis fulgor, solis colores, solis*; eclipse of —, *solis eclipsis (ἐκλειψις)*. In pure Latin *solis defectus, solis defectio (the process), sol ardens*; a full —, *perfecta solis defectio*; there is an eclipse of the —, *sol deficit*; an eclipse of the — begins, *obscurato sole tenebræ flunt*; a halo (Greek *ἀλως*), *corona solis*, or by a description, *circa solem visus cæci coloris circulus*; a solar year, *annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, annus solstitialis*; the ancient Romans had a lunar year, the later a solar, *Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digresserunt*; the orb of —, *circulus solis*; the disk of —, *solis orbis*; the course or circuit of —, *solis cursus or circuitus, solis intractus reddisque*; the aphelion (the sun's greatest distance), *aphelium (ἀφῆλιον)*; the perihelion, *perihelium (περιήλιον)*; to worship the —, *solis pro deo venerari*; sun-worship is the chief of superstitions, *in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipua solis generatio est*.

Sunder, *v.tr. separare, disjungere*. See Sever.

Sundry, *adj. diversæ -æ, pluris, nominis*.

Sup, *v.tr. sorbere*; = take supper, *cenare*. See Supper.

Superable, *adj. superabilis (murus vel mediocribus scalis superabilis, Liv.; nullis casibus superabiles Romanos)*.

Superabound, *v.intr. abundare, superabundare (Lact.)*.

Superannuate, *v.tr. rudem alicui dare*; to be —, *rudè donari*. Superannuated, *rudè (jam) donatus*; I have deserved to be —, *me meruisse rudem, Mart.*

Superb, *adj. superbus (conjugium, triumphus, linina, pira)*.

Supercargo, *n. oneris navis curator*.

Supercilious, *adj. superciliosus (supercilium, the eyebrow), superbus (proud), fastidiosus (disdainful)*. Superciliousness, *n. supercilium, fastus, superbia*.

Supererogation, *n. factum supererogatum*.

Superficial, *adj. exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *levis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*; adv. *leviter*; a man — learned, *homo leviter literis imbutus*.

Superficies, *n. summus with a noun; superficies (aque, testudinis, corporum)*.

Superfine, *adj. subtilissimus, tenuissimus*.

Superfluous, *adj. supervacuum (extra, opus, literæ, oratio; quin alter consul pro supervacanea atque inutili habebatur, Liv.; in quâ nihil nan, nihil sine causâ, nihil supervacuum; de timore supervacuum est dicere, supervacuum (carnes, radix, frondes, labor, fœda, doctrina, melius); to be —, super-vac.*

Superinduce, *v.tr. adungere, injungere*.

Superintend, *v.tr. curare, procurare, præcere alicui*. Superintendent, *n. qui rebus præest; — in ecclesiastical matters, qui rebus sacris præest, rerum sacrarum antistes*.

Superior, *adj. superior (higher, upper, former; also excelling or surpassing, e.g. honoris gradus superior; superiores habebantur loca, fortia, famâ superiores)*, *præstantior, melior*. Superiority, *n. prior locus, priores partes*.

Superlative, *adj. superlativus (gramm.), excellens, præstans, præstantissimus, optimus*.

Supernal, *adj. superni, celestis*.

Supernatural, *adj. naturam superans, supra naturæ leges et cires positus*. Supernaturalism, *n. ratio eorum qui dicuntur de rebus divinis edocuisse homines dicunt*.

Supernumerary, *adj. justum numerum superans or excellens*.

Superscribe, *v.tr. inscribere (epistolam patri)*. Superscription, *n. inscriptio (also = the title of a book)*.

Supersede, *v.tr. in locum alicui substitui*.

Superstition, *n.* **superstitio** (intense fear in regard to the gods), *nimio et superstitione religio, nani et cana religio, religio falsa; error*, also in *pl. errors; ridiculous* —; **superstitio** *paine* antilic; *to fill with* —; **superstitio** *alqm imbueret, alci animam superstitione impleret*; *to be filled with* —; **superstitio** *esse, anili superstitione obligari, admodum religionibus deditum esse*; men have been seized by —; **superstitia** *hominum inbecillitate occupavit*; *to free from* —; **superstitio** *alqm liberare ob legeret*. — **Superstitious**, *adj.* **superstitiosus**, **superstitio** *imbuitus, superstitiosi obnoxiuz, capti quadam superstitione animi*.

Superstrut, *v. tr.* **superstruere** (*que eloquentia mai oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jecerit, quidquid superstruxerit, corruet, Quint.*).

Supervene, *v. intr.* **supervenire**.

Supervise, *v. tr.* **curare, procurare**. **Supervision**, *n.* **cura**.

Supine, *n.* **supinum** (*gramm.*). **Supine**, *adj.* **supinus** (*on the back; manus supinas ad eolum tendere; with the palms turned upwards; tardus, negligens*).

Supper, *n.* **cibus vespertinus**; the Lord's Supper, or Sacrament, —; *cena Domini, *cena (or mensa) sacra, *eucharistia* (a thanksgiving or love-feast), **communio sancti altaris* (the mass); *to take* —; *numeros* or *percipere cianam Domini*; he took the sacrament — very piously, —; **sacrosanctum Jesu Christi Domini nostri corpus religiosissime accepti* (used of the Catholics, who take only the bread); *to celebrate* —; **celebrare eucharistiam*; *to go to* —; *accedere ad mensam sacram.* See Breakfast, Dinner, Food, Meals.

Supplant, *v. tr.* **supplantare** (*sub and planta = to overthrow, to trip up*), **in alterius locum or munus iri erepere or irrumpere*.

Supple, *adj.* **molli, flexibilis, lentus**.

Supplement, *n.* **supplementum** (*a filling up; supplementum scribere legionibus; complementum (complementum rem) perficit; supplementum id quod deest adijcit*).

Suppliant, *adj.* **supplex** (*supplex to ad pedes abjiciendas, Cic.; supplex misericordiae vestrae*). **Suppliant**, *v. tr.* **supplicare** (*Cicari pro algo, with acc. only late*), *obsecrare alqm*.

Supply, *v. tr.* **supplere** (*to fill up; ex alio aceruo quantumcumque mensura defuit supplet*), **suppeditare** (*to furnish*). **Supply**, *n.* **subsidiu, supplementum**; — *ol. provision, comestus*; — *of money, pecunia suppeditatio*.

Support, *v. tr.* **sustentare, fulcire, tueri**. **Support**, *n.* **sulcrum, administraculum**.

Suppose, *v. tr.* **ponere, opinari; opinioe praecipere, fingere sibi alqd cogitatione**; — *it is so, pone or fac ita esse, esto; demus, let us* — (so concedamus ista); — *the soul to die, fac animam intrare*; as I —, *ut fert mea opinio*; supposing what the matter was, *id quod erat suspicatus*; I suppose he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; as he —, *ut sibi ridetur*. **Supposition**, *n.* **opinio**.

Suppress, *v. tr.* **supprimere, reprimere, abolere**; — *an evil in the beginning, malum nascenti opprimere, principii malorum obstar*; — *sedition, restringere seditionem*.

Suppurate, *v. intr.* **suppurare**.

Supreme, *adj.* **supremus, summus**; the — Being, *Deus Maximus Optimusque, Deus Supremus*. **Supremacy**, *n.* **principatus**.

Surcharge, *n.* **onus novum**; *to make a* —, *imponere*.

Sure, *adj.* **certus** (certain or determined; *certa mihi res est, certus cundi*), **tutus** (safe), **securus** (free from apprehension), **firmus** (trustworthy), **fidelis** (faithful); *it is* —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cui exploratum sit?* *Cic.*; *to be* —, he had the rods, *fascies certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin hoc certum?* *we are* — of it, *scimus, certi sumus, firmi et tenemus, persequimur est nobis, exploratum habemus*; I am —, *comperit est mihi*; all are —, *omnes sciunt*; *neque id obscurum est cuiquam, id latet neminem*.

Surety, *n.* **cautionum**; *to put in* —, *praestare vades*; — sufficient —, *satisfare*; *to become* — for another, *suam interponere fidem, fidem suam pignori dare*; I alone will be — for all, *unus omnium nomine respondebo*.

Surface, *n.* **facies, superficies**.

Surfeit, *n.* **crapula**; *to have or bring on a* —, **crapulam contrahere**; the stomach suffers from a —, *cibo nimio male habet stomachus*; this man has —, *hic est dapibus vinoque sepultus*; the drunkard has not yet slept off his —, *hic festus nonnumquam dormivit crapulam*; he has surfeited himself, *nimis se ingurgitavit, nimis se replevit*; he is sick of a —, *laborat stomachi fastidio*.

Surge, *n.* **fluctus**. **Surge**, *v. intr.* **fluctuare** (*mare fluctuat*); so *fig. animo nunc huc nunc illic fluctuat*, *fluctuari*.

Surgery, *n.* **chirurgia, chirurgica medicina**. **Surgeon**, *n.* **chirurgus, vulnenum medicus**. **Surgical**, *adj.* **chirurgicus**. See Physician.

Surly, *adj.* **tristis, mordax, feror**.

Surmise, *n.* **conjectura, praesagium** (*tempestatis future, malorum*). **Surmise**, *v. tr.* **suspicari, augurari, praesagire** (*equi praesagium pugnam*).

Surmount, *v. tr.* **transcendere, transgredi**.

Surname, *n.* **cognomen** (as *Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero*, also *Africanus, Asiaticus*, etc.); he has a —, *alci cognomen Coriolano or Capitoni est*; *to give* —, *dare alci cognomen pingui* (*Hor.*); *to take* —, *cognomen sumere*. The surname was the last of the three appellations which every Roman citizen had, e.g. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*; of these the first, called the praenomen, denoted the individual; the second, or middle, denoted the race or clan (*gens*), and the third denoted the family or branch of the clan. See Name.

Surpass, *n.* **antecellere** (*participes rationis qui antecellunt bestiis, Cic.*); **excellere** (*super omnes alios, eo excellere opibus, praevertere (cursusque pedum praevertere ventos, Virg.)*).

Surplice, *n.* ***stola sacerdotalis**.

Surplus, *n.* ***reliquum, quod superest**.

Surprise, *n.* **adventus repentinus**. **Surprise**, *v. tr.* **alqm necopinantem opprimere, alqm de improviso excipere**.

Surrender, *v. se dare, se dedere in alci fidem, se tradere. **Surrender**, *n.* **editio**; *to make a* —, *facere deditionem (oppidi)*; *to* —, *hosti or ad hostem*; *in deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*).*

Surreptitious, *adj.* **furtivus, subrepticus** (*Plant.*). **Surrogate**, *n.* **vicarius**.

Surround, *v. tr.* **circumdare** (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo, alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis, Cic.*; *amiculo circumdatus, Nep.*; *chlamydem circumdatus, Virg.*; *fig. alci pueritiam robore circumdare, circumire (circumeunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phineas)*).

Survey, *v. tr.* **spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri** (with fixed attention), **oculis collustrare or perlustrare** (*to — carefully, so over*), **visare, invisere** (*to look closely at, esp. things which interest us*), **perspicere** (*to look at in all its parts*), **contueri per speciemque, circumspicere** (*to look all round a thing*); — *hastily, oculis percurrere*; *attentively, intentis oculis contemplari*; from one end of a country to another, *oculis terminare* (e.g. *sic immensa panditur planities, ut subiectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queras, so immense a plain opened, that you could scarcely see to the extremity*); *fig. to survey in mind, contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione, considerare seculum in animo, or merely contemplate or considerare, contemplari et considerare, referre animum ad alqd (to give your mind to)*, *lustrare animo or ratione animoque, perlustrare animo or mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, perpendere* (*to weigh*); — *any thing as carefully as possible, alqd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, accurrite contemplari*; — *the matter in its true shape, ad veritatem revocare rationem*; — *yourself, considerare se ipsum, cur*.

animo, contemplatione sui frui. See Consider, Contemplate.

Survive, v.intr. superstitem esse (ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; alqm non solum vita sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere), superesse (qui superfuert, the survivors).

Susceptible, adj. capax (e.g. aures aridae et capaces, capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax).

Suspect, v.tr. suspicari (alqd de algo, alqm), suspectare (fraudem, alqm). Suspicion, n. suspicio (in hac re nulla subest suspicio; incidit mihi suspicio); to have a —, suspicionem habere; — falls on, suspicio cadit in alqm. Compare non abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conscierit; suspicionem a se removere; suspicionem alci dare or probare or asserere or inferre or injicere or facere or movere; to cause or raise —, alqm in suspicionem adducere alci, in suspicionem alci venire, in suspicionem cadere or vocari. Suspicious, adj. suspiciosus (causing suspicion, tempus suspiciosissimum).

Suspend, v.tr. suspendere (nidium tigno, columbam ab algo malo, alqd collo or e collo or in collo, alqm arbori); — one's self, se suspendere; — a votivo offering, e.g. arma Quirino; intr. suspendi (suspendi debet lectus et moveri; suspensio gradu ire, to walk on your toes); = to put into uncertainty, suspendere judicium animos, alqm exspectatione. Suspense, n. dubitatio, hesitatio; to be in —, in dubio esse, animo fluctuare.

Sustain, v.tr. sustinere (aër sustinet rotatus arium; sese sustinere, to hold one's self up so as not to fall); the columns — the temple, columnae et templa et porticus sustinent, Cic.; (se sustinere causam publicam, tres personas [to act in the character of], personam magistri; = support, ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; re instrumentaria alimur et sustinemur). Sustenance, n. alimentum, victus.

Sutler, n. caupo castrensis (connected with κάτοχορ).

Suture, n. sutura. See Seam, Sew.

Swab, n. scopæ -arum, l.

Swaddle, v.tr. fasciis involvere, cinabulis colligere. Swaddling-bands, fasciae, incubacula.

Swagger, v.intr. gloriari, se jactare.

Swain, n. agrestis, rusticus, colonus.

Swallow, n. hirundo.

Swallow, v.tr. sorbere (item sorp, Gr. ποῖν, e.g. osium, sanguinem; Charybdis sorbet fluctus, Virg.; fig. odia, alqd animo).

Swamp, n. palus -udis. Swampy, adj. paluster -tris -tro and -palustris -e (ager paluster, Liv.; ager palustris, Col.); swamps, palustria -ium, n.

Swan, n. cygnus (κύκνος; quid tandem contendat hirundo cygnis!).

Sward, n. graminia, herba.

Swarm, n. conventus, frequentia; — of bees, agmen apium. Swarm, v.intr. confluere, conventus sunt celebres (conventus ad Laida ditionem hominum ex omni Gracia celebres erant); — as bees, examinare.

Swartthy, adj. fuscus, furvus (stem fus, Greek σφῆρ), nigricans; to be —, nigricare; to become —, nigrescere.

Sway, n. imperium, dominatio, dominium. Sway, v.tr. imperare, imperium habere or exercere. See Command, Govern, Rule.

Swear, v.tr. and intr. jurare, jusjurandum jurare or dare; — truly, vere jurare, verum juri, jurare; — with good conscience, liquido jurare, et animi sententia jurare; — falsely, falsum jurare (an oath I do not think b'nding), perjurer, perjurare; — according to a form, in certa verba jurare, ut praeceptum est jurare; — sincerely, sancte adjurare; — by gods and men, jurare per omnes deos; — to something (that it is true or right), jurare in alqd (e.g. legem); — in a law-suit on behalf of your claim, jurare in litem; — that you are sick (as an excuse), jurare morbum, perjuratum morbum; — that you will not employ chicanery, jurare calum-

niam; — to kill a person, alci mortem minitari. See Oath.

Sweat, n. sudor (simulacrum multo sudore maravit, Cic.); to break out into a —, in sudorem ire, sudorem emittere; to cause —, sudorem facere, movere, or elicere. Sweat, v.intr. sudare; — blood, sudare sanguine (quercus sudabunt mella, Virg.).

*Sweep, v.tr. cernere (terre casarien per aquor, Ov.; maria et terras ferre secum et cernere per auras, Virg.); scopis purgare (cape illas scopis, contere, Plaut.). Sweeper, n. qui scopis contere, a chimney —, *qui caminos deterget. Sweepings, n. quisquillae -arum, f.*

Sweet, adj. dulcis (sweet to the taste, e.g. dulcior melle, Ov.), suavis (agreeable to the smell, e.g. odor suavis et jucundus), jucundus (pleasant), blandus (soft to the touch); somewhat —, subdulcis; very —, perdulcis, mellisus; to become —, dulcescere; adv. dulciter, suaviter, jucunde; to taste —, dulci esse sapore. Sweetness, n. dulcedo, dulcedudo, suavitas. Sweetish, adj. subdulcis, dulcisculus.

Swell, v.intr. tumescere, intumescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri; to be swollen, tumere; v.tr. inflare (e.g. spem ulcis inflare), tumefacere (tumefactus latitudo inani, Prop.; vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart.); — the sails, vela tendere. Swelling, n. tumor.

*Sweater, v.intr. *astu pene suffocari.*

Swerre, v.intr. declinare de or a re (a proposito, a malis, opp. appetere bona).

Swift, adj. citus (quickly moved; incessus modo citus, modo tardus), propere (making haste; properam ancillam video venientem); rapidus (hurrying; cuncti rapidi; rapidus animus, a torrent), relex (brisk, fast; pediles velocissimi), celer (active, expeditious; odorant -sedunt celeres), levis (light, nimble; pondus lece, levis casit), pernix (perceiving, perniciosa cento), alacer (sprightly, equus alacer), promptus (drawn out, ready; aliud citius in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere).

Swill, v.tr. ingurgulare (se, se rino; so fig. se in flagitia; qui degustandum ex philosophia cenat non in eam ingurgitandum).

Swim, v.intr. nare, natare; to know how to —, nandi peritum esse; — on, innatare rei; — to, natare ad alqd; — over, transare alqd; — to land, enare in terram; — fig. perfusum esse re; — in pleasure, deliciis diffusere; — in abundance, circumfluere omnibus copiis; — with tears, in lacrima effundi. Swimming, n. natatio, ars natandi, venientia natandi. Swimmer, n. natator, nans, nandi peritus.

Swindle, v.tr. fraudare (alqm pecuniâ). Swindling, n. fraudatio. Swindler, n. fraudator. See Cheat, Deceitful.

Swine, n. sus, porcus; — herd, subuleus, suarius; to feed swine, aues pascere; — market, forum suarium, mercato suarius; — leather, corium suillum. See Boar, Hog, Pig.

*Swing, v. *ae jactare, *ae huc et illuc jactare, librare (to balance). Swing, n. *junctus quo jactat alqs. Swinging, n. libratio (properly, pulsus).*

Switch, n. virga, rimen.

*Swoon, v. animo lingu, animâ desistere alqm; I —, animus me relinquit. Swoon, n. *rubita (animae defectio. See Faint.*

*Swoop, n. *impetis; to make a —, *impetere, facere.*

*Sword, n. gladius (a broad cutting sword, ensis (mostly used in poetry), sica (a dagger, resembling a short broadsword), scimitar (a Persian or Median sword, Medus acinaces, Hom.), pugio (a poniard, from pungere; it struck with the point, stiletto); to have a — at one's side, gladio succinctum esse; to put off —, latius gladio succinctum nudare; to draw —, gladium se ruginâ educere; to sheath —, gladium in scabbina recondere; to decide by the —, vena gladio perrere; a Elizabeth of —, gladiorum crepitus; a — maker, *faber gla-*

see Tasten. Tackle, n. see Weapon, Arrow. Tackling, n. *armamenta -orum*, n.; see Riggings.

Tactics, n.pl. *res militaris*; he made many fresh arrangements and improvements as regards —, *multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit*. Tactician, n. *rei militaris peritus*.

Taffeta, Taffety, n. *pannussericus*; of —, *e panno serico factus*.

Tail, n. *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam motāre*, *caudam jacitare*; before any one, *alci* (Pers., fig.); to hang one's — (i.e. to be laughed at), *caudam trahere* (Hor.); — of a comet, *stellæ crines*; a star with —, *stellæ crinita*; the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the —, *constituit te Dominus in caput, et non in caudam* (Vulg.); — feather, **penna caudæ*; fin of the —, **pinna caudæ*. Tailed, adj. by *caudam habere*.

Tailor, n. *sartor*, *vestificus*, *vestitor* (Inscr.); *seim. i. estifica* (Inscr.). Tailor, v.intr. *vestes facere*; tailoring, *vestificina* (late); journeyman —, **opses vestiarum*; tailors' association, **collegium vestifcorum*.

Taint, v.tr. (1) *implēre* (in general), *imbuerē alqā re*; see Imbue, Impregnate; (2) = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere* (e.g. corn, *frumentum*); see Infect, Poison, Corrupt, Stain; v.intr. *corrumpi*, *vitari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *aure*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* or *putrescere*, *putrescere* (to become bad). Taint, n. (1) = tincture, color (e.g. *veritatis, urbanitatis, antiquitatis*), *fusus* (e.g. *renustatis fuso oblitus, alci rei fuso illitus, tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei sp. imponere, inducere*); (2) see Coription, Infection; (3) see Stain. Tainted, adj. *vitatus*, or by *putrescere*.

Take, v.tr. *sumere* (to take any thing in order to make use of it for one's self; also = to hire to buy, Cic., Hor.), *capere* (to lay hold of, to seize; then to take possession of any thing in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town, a vessel), *capere* (to seize quickly), *arripere* (to — up, to snatch away, with the idea of its being done suddenly, unexpectedly), *accipere* (to accept, receive, opp. *da, tradere*; *acc.* always implies that some one gives or offers any thing, for another to — or accept it, whilst all the other terms rather denote a taking from free choice; *acc.* also fig. = to — in a certain sense, any thing that has been said, to put an interpretation upon it), *tolle* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), *promere*, *depromere* (to —, fetch any thing from a place where it had been kept hitherto, in order to make use of it), *auferre* (to have carried away, taken up, away; hence also = to —, both in a good and bad sense, in the latter as the general term for *eripere*, *surripere* and *furari*), *eripere* (to — by force, i.e. not without resistance being offered), *surripere* (to — away stealthily, secretly, which may sometimes be done as a means of self-defence), *furari* (to steal, thief, always in reference to things), *expugnare* (to storm, always with the idea of the final victory being obtained only after a lengthened resistance, of a town, a vessel; also = to violate by force, e.g. *decus muliebres exp. or pudicitiam alci exp.*); not to — any thing, *alqd non accipere*, *deprecari* (e.g. *munus*), *alqd accipere abnuo* (I decline, in polite terms); gladly —, *gaudere alqd re* (e.g. *muneribus*); to — any one on one side, *alqm secretum abducere*; — your effects, and look out for another place, *tolle res tuas, et alium quare locum*; where do you — that from? *unde datum hoc sumis? et unde petitur hoc in me facis?*; — the book, — that book there, *accipe librum* (as *accipe tabulas* in Hor.); — it! *utere, accipe!* (to — money, *pecuniam sumere* (i.e. to — it into one's own possession, in order to make use of it, as we should say, — as much money from me [out of my cash-box] as you may ever want, *a me argentum, quantum est, sume*), *pecuniam capere* (to — it, whether the other party may be willing to give it or not), *pecuniam acci-*

pere (to accept it from any one; hence also = to allow one's self to be bribed); to —, contract a loan, *pecuniam mutuari* or *mutuam sumere*; to — money from any one, i.e. a person is bribed, *pecuniam ab alqo accipere*; to — no money (lie, etc. won't, cannot be bribed), *pecunia resistere*; to — a great deal (to make high charges), *magnum pretium facere* (of the seller), *magno operam suam locare* (of the workman); to — upon one's self, i.e. (A) = to undertake any thing, e.g. a labour, *suscipere* (not to shrink from duty one is requested to undertake, e.g. a cause, opp. *recusare*), *recipere* (to take upon one's self of one's own free-will, to do any thing and to guarantee its success); (B) = to promise to answer for any thing done, etc., *in se recipere* (proper term, e.g. the risk, *periculum*), *præstare alqd* (to be responsible for any thing, e.g. *culpam*; what any one has done, *alci factum*); I take it upon myself, *ad me; coipio*; to — out of, from, from amongst, (A) lit. *promere*, *depromere; ex* or *de*, etc. (from a place, receptacle, in order to use it), *eximere ex* or *de*, etc. (in general, to — away, either in order to remove it, or to use it for another purpose), *demere de* or *ex*, etc. (in order to remove it elsewhere, e.g. *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *auferre ex*, etc. (to — away, in order to get possession of it, e.g. *pecuniam ex arario*); this passage I have taken really from Diocæchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis in Diocæcho transtuli*; (B) of income, *capere ex*, etc. (e.g. *diua talenta ex prædiis*); to —, lay hold of any one, *alqm medium arripere* (to put one's arm quickly round any one's waist and hold him fast); to — any one round the neck, *in alci collum intrudere* (to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *alqm comprehendere*; to — so much (money) for any thing, *accipere pro alqā re*; to — a high price, *avere pretium alci rei statueret*; to — it as, *accipere in alqd* (e.g. as an insult, *in contumeliam*); to — into, (A) lit. *sumere, capere in*, etc., e.g. into my hand, *in manum sumere, in manum capere* (to — hold of it by the hand); — from the right into the left hand, *alqd in laevam manum transferre*; to — up (a book, a work, etc.), *in manum sumere* (e.g. *Epicurum* [in order to read in it], *Epicurum*); (B) = to receive, *recipere in alqd* (e.g. in *ordinem senatorum*), *assumere in alqd* (e.g. in *societatem*); to — any one in, into one's house, *alqm ad se or ad se domum*, or simply *alqm domum suam recipere*, *alqm lecto et mensâ recipere* (to receive any one into one's house and at one's table); to — with, e.g. with the fingers, *digitis sumere*; to — with me, etc., *alqd auferre* (to — away with me), *alqm secum educere* (in going out anywhere), *alqm secum deducere* (away with one from a place), *alqm abducere* (to — him along with me from a place), *secum ducere* (a living being), *alqm ducere in alqm locum* or in *alqd*, *alqm adhibere in alqd* (to admit any one to any thing, to let him go, e.g. to a dinner-party, in *conticium*); to — any thing away from a place, *alqd deportare alqo loco* (e.g. *cognomen Athenis*); to — any one to a person (in order to introduce him), *alqm adducere ad alqm*; to — from any thing or from any one, (A) to — away from, etc., *demere de*, etc. (of a thing, lit.), *destruere alci rei* and *de or ex alqd re* (e.g. covering, cap, etc., from the head, *tegumentum capiti*; u hevn, square stone from a building, *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *demere alci alqd, eximere alci alqd* or *alqm ex alqd re* (any thing from any one, fig., i.e. to free any one from); to — something from the capital, *alqd demere de capite*; to — the blame off your shoulders, *alqm eximere e culpâ*; (B) = to accept, claim from any one, *accipere ab alqo, poscere ab alqo*; to — any thing or any one to, for, as, i.e. (A) to fabricate any thing from a material, *facere or fingere or effingere* or *exprimere alqd ex alqd re*; (B) to — any one to do a certain thing, etc., *adhibere alqm ad or in alqd*; (C) any one as, for, i.e. to appoint, elect, *sumere* (only in Com. also *capere* in this sense) *alqm* with

mention), *prodere* (memories), *posteris tradere*, *scriptum relinquere* (to hand down to posterity, of historians), *aliquid auctorem esse* (to vouch for the truth, of any one who records events or reports any thing), *exponere*, *explicare* (to describe accurately, opp. *summas tantum attingere*), *enarrare* (in proper order), *persequi* (from beginning to end), *garrire* (to talk about, in familiar conversation, e.g. *fabellam*); see *RAY*, *REPORT*. *Teller*, *n.* (1) = any one who tells any thing, *narrator*, *auctor*, *sermone pectator*, *pronunciator* (the two foregoing, esp. of historians, the former inasmuch as he is an authority), *fabulator* (who tells tales for the sake of amusement; a *fab*, was kept frequently by the wealthy people in ancient Rome, *Buel.*); (2) = one who numbers, *numerator*. *Tale-telling*, *n.* *sursum* (*ψυχοποιός*, *Plin. Pan.*), *delatatio* (information).

Talent, *n.* (1) among the ancients a weight and a coin, *talentum*; the great —, *talentum magnum*; (2) = mental faculties, *ingenium* (natural gift), *indoles* (talents, in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus* (cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus*, *scientia* (power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*, (*ingenui*) *delectatio* (of any one or who can easily get into a thing or certain ways, who can take up any thing, who knows how to make himself popular everywhere; but in the sense of "cleverness" *delect.* could not be said); who has —, *ingenitibus*, *peringenitibus*, *eximii ingenii*, *magno ingenio praeditus*. *Talented*, *adj.*, a very talented man, a great genius, *ingenium*, *homotingenitibus*, *homo eximii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare*, *incredibili magnitudine consistit atque ingenti casu*.

Tallemian, *n.* *amuletum* (to serve as —, *amuleti naturam obtinere*, *amuleti ratione praedare*).

Talk, *v.tr.*, familiarly, of several, *sermoneari*, *sermone eundem*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*; to — nonsense, *garrire* (to — too much, familiarly and in a contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (— unreasonably, making many words about nothing), *hilariter* (like an insane soothsayer), *aliquantulum* (without thinking) *ingari* (foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with acc.); see *SPEND*, *PRATE*. *Talk*, *n.* (1) = familiar conversation, *sermone cum aliquo commutatio* (*servato*); to have a little — together, *sermoneari*, *colloqui cum aliquo*, *fabulari*, *confabulari*, *sermone eundem* (*λογισμός*, *κίνησις*, chiefly *Com.*) or *serire cum aliquo*; see *REPORT*; (2) *idlo* —, *sermo*, *sermone* (of two or several, in general), *diastemata* (in a sermon, speech, etc., *Pho.*), *sermo*, *nupt.*, *ingratioria* — *orum*, *n.* (*ser.* only in *Com.*), of a foolish person talking nothing but nonsense; *myo.* of what is not worth hearing; *dieptia* (*Ionish*); — of ignorant people, *remusculi imperitorum hominum* (of rumours spread by them). *Talkative*, *adj.* *garrulus* (who is fond of talk, whether it is worth listening to or not; also of birds, and, in the poets, also of other things, e.g. of a brook, etc.), *loquax* (talker, who says more than is necessary, also of things; *log.* of one who is apt to tire the patience of those who hear him; *garr.* of one who makes himself laughed at), *cautius* (in amusing others, who has always some fresh joke to tell, etc.), *verbosus* (of too many words, more particularly of things, which a *loquax* talks about). *Talker*, *n.* *garrulus* (*serm.*), *garrulus*, *loquax* (*nuces.* and *serm.*), *blatero* (*Græc.*), *ingrator*, *cautius*; the greatest —, *homo omnium loquacissimus*.

Tall, *adj.* (of a man), *magnus* (e.g. *corpus*, see *GRAND*), *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *prostrus*, *prostrata* *statura*; very, *prolongus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis*, *homo grandis*, *homo statura prostrata* or *celsa*, *homo prostratus* or *celsus*, *homo longus* (but never *homo magnus*); a very — person, *homo magnitudinis insignis*, *homo corporis prostratae staturæ et celsæ*, *homo prolongus* or *longissimus*, *homo exaltus* (of the size of a statue); a — woman, *virgo grandis* (like grown), *virgo adulta* (grown up),

virgo matura or *nubilis* (ripe for marriage), *comb. virgo grandis et nobilis*; a — tree, *pal.*, must, see *HIGH*. *Tallness*, *n.*, by *adj.*, see *GRAND*, *HIGH*, *LONG*, *LARGO*, *TALL*.

Tallow, *n.* *sebum*; full of —, *sebum*; to grease, *alipin* —, *sebare* (e.g. *candelæ*); made of —, *sebacæus* (*Inter*); a — candle, *candela sebulæ*, *sebacæus* (*Inter*); — chandler, *qui candelas fundit* (who makes them), *qui candelarum officium exercet* (who has a place where he manufactures them).

Tally, *n.* *talla*. *Tally*, *v.tr.*, *respondere*, *aliquid vel ad aliquid consentire* (*aliquid vel*); see *PIE*, *SULT*.

Talmud, *n.* *magistrorum Iudeorum præcepta* (*n.pl.*); to understand —, *magistrorum Iudeorum intelligere*. *Talmudist*, *n.* *magister Iudaicus*.

Tamarind, *n.* *tamarindus* (*Lin.*).

Tamarisk, *n.* *tamarix*; the French or Italian —, *myrica* (*supra*).

Tame, *adj.* *civile* (by nature, of animals, opp. *ferus*, *inhumanus*), *mansuetus* (tractable, of animals and of men, opp. *ferus*), *placidus* (mild, gentle, manageable, of men and of animals, opp. *ferus*), *mitis* (weak, who easily yields, of men and animals, opp. *inhumanus*); to grow —, *mansuetescere*, *mansuescere*, *mitescere* (opp. *irascibilis* *appare*). *Tame*, *v.tr.* *mansuetare*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere* (to make tractable, men and animals, e.g. *plebem*), *domare* (to subdue, wild beasts and tribes; then also fig. *passiones*), *frangere* (*lit.* to break; then fig. to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passion), *comb. domare frangereque*, *frangere* (*lit.* to break; hence fig. to curb, rule *passiones*), *refrenare* (*lit.* to check with the bridle; hence fig. to restrain, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coherere* (fig. to keep within bounds, person and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *compescere*, *reprimere* (*lit.* to press together or back, to press; fig. forcibly to restrain, passions), *compescere* (fig. not to allow to become too strong, to check, e.g. *græcæ*), *mollescere* *aliquid* (*fig.* to moderate), *placidum reddere* (to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (to soften), *mitem reddere* or *mansuetum* (to make tractable, the two foregoing of men), *desuere* (to soothe, to calm, e.g. *aliquid argente*, *plebem mentes*). *Tameness*, *n.* by the above *adj.* or verbs. *Tamer*, *n.* *domitor*, *tem*, *domitor*. *Taming*, *n.* *domitus* (of animals).

Tanner, *v.tr.*, perhaps by *expiare* *aliquid* in with *abl.* (e.g. *vinum tement in cervo*); see *MEDDLE*.

Tan, *n.* *cortex corymbus*. *Tan*, *v.tr.*, *sternere*, *deprecare* (to kneel, work any thing well till it is soft), *conficere*, *purificare* (to get up, ready); well — leather, *adula leniter confecta*; to — (of the sun), *colorare*. *Tanner*, *n.* *corymbus*, *corymbus confector* (*Inter*).

Tangibilis, *adj.*, *quod manu tenere possumus* or *possumus*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus*, *evidens*, *apertus*, *comb. apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*).

Tank, *n.*, see *RESERVOIR*.

Tantalize, *v.tr.*, see *TORMENT*.

Tantalum, *adj.*, as regards the quantity, *tantum*; as regards the value, *tantidem*, *tantundem*. See *RAMO*.

Tap, *v.tr.*, perhaps by *plagam tecum aliquid inferre* or *infligere*, *tangere* *aliquid*; to — a barrel, *dotum relinere* (to take the pitch off, opp. *oblitterare*), *primere* *vinum de dolo* (to draw wine from the cask), *da dolo haurire* (to drink from the cask); *Tap*, *n.* (1) *plaga lenis* (a gentle blow); (2) *epistomium* (*diastomum*), in pure Latin *obstrummentum*. *Taproom*, *cauponia*, *taberna cauponia* (*Inter*); a miserable —, *cauponia*; to keep —, *cauponem exercere* (*Inter*). *Tapster*, *n.*, by verbs.

Tap, *n.*, see *RIBBON*.

Tapet, *n.* *cervix*, *glomus* *florum corymbus*.

Tapistry, *n.* *pectura acuta*, *triangulum pectus*; see *EMBROIDERY*.

Taple, *n.*, to be on or upon —, by *commemorative* *aliquid*, *mentionem aliquid vel facere* or *inferre* or *infli-*

esse, *moerere* or *commoerere* *alqd* (e.g. *nova quadam*), *invenire* *alqd* (to allow to transpire, e.g. in *sermone*), in *medium proferre* *alqd* (to bring forward), *comb. commemorare et in medium proferre*; often by *mentionem* *alcjs rei agitare*; *crebro* or *crebris sermonibus* *usurpare* *alqd*; it has been —, by *mentio incidit de alqd re*, *sermo incidit de alqd re* (in conversation).

Tar, *n. piz* (*liquida*), *exungia* (swine's grease for rubbing the axle-trees of wheels); to besmear with —, *pice munita*.

Tarantula, *n. tarantula* (L.).

Tardy, *adj.* *tardus*, *lentus*; see *Slow*; *Late*. *Tardiness*, *n. tarditas*.

Tare, *n.* a *vetch*, *ciccia*.

Target, *n.* (1) *see Shield*; (2) *a* — to shoot at, *orbis* (in general, any round but flat body); to shoot at *a* —, *in orbem telia conijcere*.

Tariff, *n. formula*; — of duties to be paid, **formula portoria exigendi*; — according to which the *ratepayers* are taxed, assessed, *formula censendi* (Lit., e.g. *censum agi ex formulā ab Romanis censoribus datā*).

Tarnish, *v.tr.* *obscurare* (lit. and fig.); fig. to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori* *officere*. *Tarnish*, *v.intr.* *metals*, by *colorem inducere* *alcjs rei*, *colorem ducere*.

Tarpaulin, *n. linteum pice munitum*, *lintea pice munita* — *orum*, *n.*

Tarry, *v.intr.* *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari*, *moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tardare* (from slowness, from want of desire), *gravidari* (when one is afraid to have to encounter difficulties), *tergiversari* (to try to evade, make evasions), *comb. cunctari et tergiversari*, *dubitare* (when one is undecided), *hesitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or, on account of difficulties, to hesitate); to — with, *cunctari*, *cessare*, *morari* with *inf.*; on account of, *tardari*, *algā re* (e.g. *eligui hoc timore propius adire tardabatur*); we must not —, *nella mora est, maturato opus est* (no time is to be lost); without tarrying, *sine mora*, *propere*, *festinante*.

Tart, *n. scribita*; a maker of —, a pastry-cook, *scribitarius*; a kind of vessel, tin to bake bread in or make tarts in, *bread-pan*, *arctopa* (*ἀρτόπη*). *Tart*, *adj.* *austerus* (*adversus*, opp. *dulcis*); also fig. = unpleasant, e.g. *labor*, *austerus* (bitter, opp. *suaavis*, more particularly like *δυσψα*), of unripe fruit, with regard to the taste; then fig. what grieves us).

Tartane, *n.*, perhaps *celax*. See *Ship*.

Tattar, *n.*, in chemistry, **tartarus* (technical term); salt of —, **sal tartari* (technical term), *factia* (a kind of burnt —).

Task, *n.*, what is imposed by another, *pensum*, *pensum imperatum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in general), *opus* (work), *questio* (a question to be answered), *problema* — *lit.*, *n.* (*πρόβλημα*), question, especially in mathematics, post-Aug.), *enigma* — *lit.*, *n.* (*αἰνίγμα*), riddle, post-Aug.; who proposes it, *antiquitates* (*ἀντιματιώματα*), late), *conditio* (condition); to solve one's —, *operi sufficere*; very difficult —, *quod est difficillimum efficere*; it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = day's work, *labor quotidianus*, *labor diurnus*, *opus diurnum*, *opera* (what a person can do during the day), *actus diurnus* (the work we propose to get through in one day, Suet.); *primus*; to take any one to —, *alqm appellare* (Cic.), for, on account of, *rationem alcjs rei ab alqo petere* or *repetere* or *reposcere*; — master, *n. operis exactor*.

Tassel, *n. Ambria*.

Taste, *v.tr.* (1) = to try by means of the tongue, *palato percipere* (Cic.); (2) = to try by eating a little, *gustulo explorare* (to try by —, lit.; poet. *gustu libare*); *gustare* (to take a little of any thing; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitate cicie*), of any thing, *degustare* *alqd*, *gustare de alqd re* (a little off the top; then fig. to — the pleasures of any thing, e.g. *deg. vitam*, *deg. hono-*

rem); to — first, before, *prægustare* (lit.); see *Experience*. *Taste*, *v.intr.* *sapere*, *alqo sapere esse*; — like, of, *sapere* or *resipere* *alqd* (lit.); *redolere* *alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam*, Cic.); to — of iron, *ferrum resipere*, *ferruginei esse saporis*; bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *jucunde sapere*, *suavi esse sapore*; not nice, *voluptate carere*. *Taste*, *n.* (1) objectively, lit., as quality of things, *sapor* (*gustus* for *sapor* is not classical); any thing loses its —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanet*; to have a strange —, *alieno sapore infici* (*alienum saporem ducere* is not Latin); a sour —, *acor*, *acidus sapor*; to get a sour —, to turn sour, in *acorem corrumpi* (e.g. of wine); sweet —, *dulcis sapor*, *dulcedo*; to have a sweet, pleasant —, *sapere grato dulcem esse*; fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insuavitas* (e.g. *villā*; *inelegantia* is not classical); (2) subjectively; lit., the ability to —, *gustatus, gustus* (however Cic. only uses *gustatus*; but *sapor* in this sense is bad); fig. *gustus* (e.g. *gustum tibi dāe* *tolui*, of the style of Sallust); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus*, for, *alcjs rei* (Cic.), *sensus*, for, *alcjs rei* (perception through the senses, but not of the inward feeling), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then = with regard to any thing we may desire), *voluntas alcjs rei* (inclination for, etc., sense for, etc.; *recti generis*, for classical art, Quint.), *elegantia* (refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *cenustus* (grace in any one, Plin.); *sensus pulchritudinis* or *pulchri* is not Latin), *judicium* (judgment in matters of taste), *intelligentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *aures*, and *comb. aures et judicium alcjs* (as far as the taste depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcjs or temporis auribus accommodatus*; *auribus et judicio alcjs obtemperare*, Tac.); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in general), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *politum judicium* (acute judgment), *judicium intelligens* (of a connoisseur); purified, pure —, *urbanitas* (in speaking and in manners), *trita aures, teretes aures intelligensque judicium* (in reference to the ear); over-nice —, *fastidium* (*delicatissimum*); a man of fine —, *homo politus* or *elegans*, *homo intelligens* (amateur, connoisseur); of the finest —, *homo in omni judicio elegantissimus*; without —, *homo exiguū sapiens*, *homo sine judicio*, *homo parum elegans*; to cultivate one's —, **animus ad elegantiam informare*; to find a — in any thing, *algā re delectari*, *gaudere*; to find no — in it, by *abhorre* *ab algā re*, *suo sensu non gustare* *alqd*; to get a — for, *alcjs rei sensu quodam imbuti*; to instil into any one a — for, **alcjs artis veluti gustatu quodam imbuiere alqm*; any thing is according to my —, *alqd meæ elegantia esse videtur*; it is not —, *non est algā mei stomachi* (in the epistolary style, Cic.); he has not my —, *ne iste haud mecum sentit*; I don't state my reasons to you, but only what is my —, *non rationem sed stomachum tibi narro*; to have, possess any one's (fine) —, *alcjs elegantia tinctum esse*; to show — in any thing, in *algā re sensum alqm habere*, *elegantem alcjs rei esse spectatorem* (Ter.); to get a — of, *alqd gustare*; to have a good —, *recte sapere*; with —, *scite* (e.g. to dress, *colō*); to arrange a banquet, *convitium exornare*, *commode* (e.g. to dance, *sallare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibiis cantare*), *manu eleganti* (e.g. *effingere scenam*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio*, *pro meā sapientiā* (Ter.), *quantum equidem judicare possum*; = a way of thinking and acting as founded upon? a sense for real beauty in general, *ratio*, *ingenium* (peculiarity of the intellect), *mos* (custom). *Tasteful*, *adj.* *politus* (neatly arranged, e.g. room, house); then = refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man; *elegans* (who does every thing with —; also of things, e.g. expression), *non insuetus* (not insipid), *cenustus* (graceful); both the foregoing of persons and things; — dress, *cultus amarus*; — selection of words, *elegans verborum delectus*; he is — in his mode of

speaking, *lectis utitur verbis et frequentibus*; — delivery, *disserendi elegantia*; — 15, adv. *polite, eleganter, venuste*. Tasteless, adj., lit. *nihil sapientis*; any thing is —, *aleys rei sapor nullus est*; any thing becomes —, *aleys rei sapor non permanet integer*. Tastelessness, n., lit. **sapor aley rei nullus*.

Tatter, n., see Rag.

Tattle, v.tr. *bluturare*; see Talk. Tattie, n., see Talk, Tale.

Tattoo, v.tr. *notis compungere, notis persignare*; — one's self, the body, *corpus notis compungere* or *inscribere*, *corpus omne notis perscribere*; — ed, *notis compunctus, virgatus* (Val. Fl.).

Taunt, v.tr., any one, *convitium facere aley* (to abuse, which see), *alqm obliquis orationibus carpere*, *alqm oblique perstringere*, *jaculari in alqm obliquis sententis* (the latter of a speaker in his speech), *cahillari alqm* (to satirize), *alqm oratione designare* (to allude to any one, in speaking). Taunt, n. *cahillatio*; see Invective.

Tautology, n. *eiusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio*. Tautological, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

Tavern, n. *taberna cauponis* (late), *caupona*; — keeper, *caupo*, fem. *copa*.

Tawdry, adj. *varius, varii coloris*.

Tax, n. *vectigal* (duty upon goods), *tributum* (government —); to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere aley* and *aley rei*, *tributum indicere aley*; to pay —, *vectigalia pensare*; to collect —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from —, *tributis indicare alqm*, *tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from —, *immunis tributum*, in the context *immunis* (opp. *vectigalis*); — gatherer, *vectigalium exactor*; see Duty, Rate, Burden. Tax, v.tr. *tributum* (income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (property —) *imponere aley* or *aley rei*; — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. Taxation, n. **tributorum in singula capita distributio*. Taxable, adj., by *vectigalia* or *tributa pensare*.

Tea, n. (1) the plant, **thea*; black —, **thea bohea* (L.); green —, **thea viridis* (L.); (2) a beverage, **potio e thea cocta*, **calda Sinensis*, also simply **thea*; a — caddy, *pyxis theae*; — can, — pot, **hinnea theae*; — kettle, *athanum theae*.

Teach, v.tr., any thing, *docere* (in general, also = to show, explain, prove), *præcipere, præcepta dare de alqd re* (to give precepts, both different kinds, and in the context in reference to certain cases), *tradere* (to lecture upon —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *proficere* (to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *canere* (to sing, of the poet), *ostendere, declarare* (to show, declare); any one, *alqm instituere, erudire* (the latter particularly of a beginner; different from *educere alqm alqd* or *de re*, i.e. to give accurate information about a certain point), *instituere, erudire alqm alqd re*, in *alqd re*, *tradere alqd alqd* (see before), *inducere alqm alqd re* (in a natural way, e.g. by intercourse; hence often with the idea of superficial instruction); the result will — (show), *docere post exitum* (Virg.); necessity — many things (prov.), *adversæ res admonent religionem* (Liv.); by teaching others we learn ourselves, *homines dum docent discunt*. Teaching, n. *institutio, eruditio*, or by *docere*, e.g. *instituendo docendoque peritissimus*; mode, *methodus* (e.g. *notum genus disciplinæ instituere*); the Socratic —, *disserendi ratio* — Socratic *profecta*. Teacher, n. *doctor* (one who being himself well-versed in any art or science gives sound instruction to others; render the art or science taught either by the genit. or by an adj., e.g. — of eloquence, *doctor dicendi, doctor rhetorice*), *magister* (master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *præceptor* (giving instruction, Cic.), *explicator* (who lays the principles of a science before us, unfolds them, e.g. of history, *rerum*), *homo literatus, literator* (linguist, one who reads and explains a poet),

professor (a public —, e.g. of philosophy, *sapientia*; of grammar or philology, *prof. grammaticus*), *ludi magister* (schoolmaster, principal of a school), comb. *magister atque doctor, præceptor et magister, dux et magister*; we may also render a "teacher" by circ., *qui doctores partes agit, qui magistri personam sustinet, qui docere se proficitur*; so, — of an art, *qui proficitur alqm artem, qui docet alqm artem*, and such like (but *qui proficitur* without any object being added, as we read in Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not classical); a skilful —, *magister ad docendum aptus*; to be — of any science, *alqd docere* (in general), *alqd proficere* (public); to be any one's —, *aley doctorem esse* (in general), **aley studia regere* (to superintend any one's studies); to be any one's — in any thing, *docere alqm alqd*, e.g. *literas*; on a strangled instrument, *docere alqm finibus* (canere); in riding and fencing, *docere alqm equo armisque*; in Latin, *docere alqm Latine* (loqui); to have any one for a —, *habere alqm doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem, uli alqd doctore, magistro*; in any thing, *alqd magistro in alqd re uti, alqd auctore in alqd re versari*; to look out for a — for my children, by *præceptorem suis liberis querere*; to engage a — for my son, by *filium tradere aley eruditorem* or in *disciplinam* (to educate him), *filio prædagogum* or *custodem et paedagogum dare* (to place him under any one's care whilst he is young); to be instructed by Greek —, *Græcis institutibus erudiri*; see Master, Mistress. Teachable, adj. *quod doceri potest*; see Docile.

Teal, n. **anas cretica* (L.).

Team, n. *jugum*; a — of horses, *equi jugales*.

Tear, n. *lacrima* (lit., then fig. = drop like a —); —s, *lacrimæ* (— that run out of the eyes), *flatus* (weeping, constant flowing of —); false —, *lacrimæ dolis confictæ*; with —, *præ lacrimis, præ flatu*; with — in his eyes, *oculis lacrimantibus, lacrimans, allacrimans, flens, plenus lacrimarum* (his eyes full of —); with many —, *cum or not sine multis lacrimis, magno* (cum) *flatu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flere* (to weep); to shed some — over it, *paullum allacrimare*; he could not keep from —, by *lacrimas tenere non posse*; — came into his eyes, by *lacrimæ aley oboritur*; to give vent to one's grief by shedding —, *dolorem in lacrimas effundere*; to melt in —, *rum lacrimarum profundere*; to moisten with —, *lacrimis conspergere* or (stronger) *opplere*; to cause to shed —, *lacrimas concitare* or *commovere*; to move one to —, *lacrimas* or *flum alci movere*; to force —, *excitare lacrimas*; to dry any one's —, *abstergere aley flatum*, through, with, *alqd re* (C.c.); his — are soon dried, *cito lacrimæ arcescunt*. Tearful, adj. *lacrimans* (weeping, e.g. eye; then = dropping, e.g. tree), *lacrimosus* (almost shedding —, e.g. eye; then fig. = dropping, e.g. tree). Tearless, adj. *secus* (e.g. eye).

Tear, v.tr., to — into pieces, *scindere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *conscindere* (e.g. *aley capillum, epistolam*), *discindere* (e.g. *vestem aley*, all = by force into little bits), *concerpere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *discerpere* (e.g. *cadaver*; both the foregoing = gradually), *laniare, dilaniare* (e.g. *a canibus lanieri* or *dilaniari, laniatum canum interire, cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere*; l. and dil. = to mangle), *lacerare, dilacerare* (to lacerate, but dil. only of living beings), *dirumpere* (to break in two, forcibly); v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi*; to — out, *vellere, evellere, recellere, intercellere* (here and there; all four = to pick out), *eruerè* (lit. to dig out, eyes and teeth), *eripere* (e.g. *oculos*); to — up, *ducere* (quickly), *scindere, discindere* (by force), *concellere* (to — open, e.g. the pavement, etc.).

Teat, n. *papilla*.

Teaze, v.tr. (1) — wool, see Comb; (2) = to vex, *carpere, lacerare* (in general), *tezare*; see Plague, Torment.

Technical, adj., a — term, *terminulum artis, vocabulum artificis usatura* (in *terminis technicis* is

not Latin); — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula ex propriis artis necessitate concepta*; — of philosophers or of artists, **verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices utuntur quasi privatim ac suis*; according to —, **ut in arte dicimus*; to use —, *ut more artificum utar*; to use particular — in teaching, *verbis in docendo quasi privatim uti ac suis*; to speak about anything in the appropriate —, *dicere de aliquid re proprie*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new —, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest*; if we speak about the — of any particular art, e.g. of painting, we use *voc. picturæ, voc. pictoribus utitum*, etc.; adv., by the above.

Technology, n. **ars officinarum*.

Te Deum, n. **hymnus Ambrosianus*.

Tedious, adj. *longinquus, diutinus* (what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, tædi plenus* (wearying); n. — speech, *odiosus in dicendo*; see Slow. Tediousness, n., of any thing, *molestia quam (or tedium quod) aliquid mihi avertit*; see Slowness.

Teem, v.intr. *turgere* (to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; — with, *turgere aliquid re* (lit., e.g. *prædulot liquor*, as a stalk), *plenum esse aliquid rei* (e.g. *succi*, as a human body, Ter.), *distentum esse aliquid re* (to be extended as it were through any thing, e.g. *lacte*, as an udder; *so lacte distenta ubera*, Ov.; but *mamme turgentes*, Plin. Ep. = swollen breast). Teeming, adj., see Fruitful.

Teetotal, etc., see Abstain, Abstinence.

Telegraph, n. **telegraphus*. Telegraphic, adj., e.g. — despatch, **nuncius per telegraphum perlatus*.

Telescope, n. **telescopium*. (The ancients had —, but without glasses).

Tell, v.tr., see under Tale.

Temper, v.tr. *temperare*; metals, *durare or mûdare aliquid*; see Mix, Calm. Temper, n. *ingenium* (peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (character); to have a hot —, *naturâ esse acrem et vehementem or vehementem et ferocem, ingenio esse violentum*; mild; *animo esse miti*; unruly, *difficillimâ naturâ esse*. Temperance, n. *continentia* (abstaining), *temperantia* (being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido*, *libidines*). Temperate, adj. *temperans, temperatus* (being moderate in every thing one does, says, etc., the former of persons, the latter of persons and things, opp. *libidinosus*), *continentes* (moderate in the enjoyment of any thing, whatever it may be, opp. *libidinosus*), comb. *moderatus ac temperatus, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans*; see Moderate. Temperature, n. *temperatio* (e.g. of the weather, *cæli*), *temperies* (post-Aug., e.g. of the atmosphere, *æris*). Tempered, adj.: good —, *bene affectus* (but not *bene dispositus*); ill —, *male affectus, morosus*.

Tempest, n. *tempestas* (unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procella* (hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storms in a state); a — arises, *tempestas (or procella) venit or oritur or coarctat*; — threatens, *tempestas (or procella) imminet or impendit*, any one, *alici* (lit. and fig.); to avoid the threatening —, *independentem tempestatem evitare*; to escape — (fig.), *procellam temporis evitare*. Tempestuous, adj. *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas*; state of the weather, *cæli status*; then fig. violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; homo), *vehemens* (vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *ventus*; then of man = passionate, when he shows cruelty and hardness at the same time), *procellosus* (stormy, only lit., e.g. *cæli status*; *ventus, mare*). Tempestuousness, n. *violentia* (e.g. *venti, maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *intemperies* (unseasonableness, e.g. *cæli*; then want of moderation in temper).

Templar, n. **eques templarius*; in the plur. also merely **templarii*; order of —, **classis turmalis templariorum, *equites templarii*.

Temple, n. *ædes sacræ* (of a god; *ædes* alone can only be said if the gen. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum* (the spot consecrated to a god, with the edifice erected upon it and all the buildings belonging to it; then the — erected by the state; hence we add generally the gen. of the god; the difference between *ædes* and *templum* is very trifling, perhaps the former is = the house of God, the latter = church, always referring to the peculiar style of building also), *sanctum* (a sacred spot dedicated to a —; then the — itself, inasmuch as the spot is consecrated to a god; his sanctuary), *delubrum* (— in general, as a place where we expiate our sins; the oldest name of such a place); a small —, *ædicula sacræ, sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge); the —s (collectively), *ædes sacræ deorum immortalium*; to dedicate a — to a god, *deo ædem (ædiculam) or templum dedicare*; a — is considered very sacred, *templum magnâ religione colitur*; keeper of —, *templi custos* (in general), *æditumus* or *ædituus* (apparitor).

Temples, n. (part of the head) *tempora*, pl. (*capitis*).

Temporal, adj. = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to man and man's destiny); *terrenus* and *terrester* in this sense only used by ecclesiastical writers); — affairs, *res, externæ*; — things, treasures, fortune, *res familiares, opes*; — welfare, *hujus vitæ felicitas*; if opposed to "spiritual", *profanus* (opp. *sacer*), **a rebus divinis alienus*; in grammar, — augment, **augmentum temporale*; in anatomy, = pertaining to the temples, by *tempora*, pl. (*capitis*). Temporality, n. *res externæ*.

Temporary, adj. *non diuturnus*. Temporarily, adv. *ad tempus* (for the time being).

Temporize, v.intr. *tempori inservire*.

Tempt, v.tr. any one, *aliquid tentare* (*πειράω*, in general to try), *aliquid sententiam tentare* (to sound any one, what his opinion is), *solicitare aliquid or aliquid animum* (to try to persuade any one to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio or pecuniâ*), *pellicere aliquid* (to entice to any thing); to — any one very much, *in magnum discrimen vocare or adducere* (to put to a dangerous test). Temptation, n. *tentatio* (the act of trying any one or a thing), *solicitatio* (the act of tempting any one to, etc.); *corruptelarum illicitæ* (allurements wherewith to tempt any one); to lead any one into —, *aliquid in discrimen vocare or adducere*; *aliquid sollicite, pellicere* (the foregoing two = to something bad). Tempter, n. *tentator* (Hor., *πειραστής*, = who tries to seduce a female), **auctor peccandi* (to sin).

Ten, adj. *decem*; *deni* — a (— each, also = — at once, as one sum, esp. with nouns only used in the plur., e.g. *denæ literæ, uozes habent deni duodenique inter se communes, singulos deni armigeri sequebantur*); consisting of — pieces, *denarius* (e.g. a coin of 10 asses, [numerus] *denarius*; *fistula denaria*, of — inches; *lanx denaria*, weighing — pounds); divided into — parts, *decempartitus*; a number of —, *decuria*; the — highest persons in the town, or of the town-council, *decemprimi* (*δεκαπρωτοι*); every — years, *decimo quoque anno*; in the year —, *anno decimo*; number —, *decimo*; at — o'clock, *hora decimâ*; the sum of —, or number containing —, *decade, decas* (*δεκάς*, late), in pure Latin, *numerus denarius*; in arithmetic, the order of —, tenth, *decas* (*δεκάς*, late), *numerus denarius*; one of — men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, *decemvir*; his office, *decemviratus*; of — kinds, *decem generum, decem*; tenfold, *decemplex* (ten times as great, Nep.); *decuplus* (ten times as much; it cannot safely be guaranteed as being classical); the —, *decies tan-*

tum, e.g. *decies tanto plures quam quanti est testimare*; of ten years, *decem annorum* (in general), *decennus* (lasting — years), *decem annos natus* (— years old, of persons); a period of — years, *decennium* (late), *duo lustra —orum*, n.; — times, *decies* (also = often, as in English, I have told you —, *decies dixi*); a million ($10 \times 100,000$), *decies centena milia*, *decies centum milia*; — times more than, etc., *decies tanto plus quam*, etc.; — times as much as, etc. *decies tantum quam quantus*; if — times as much, *si vel maxime, etiam*; — months', *decem mensium*, *decimo quoque mense*. Tenthly, adj. *decimus*; every —, *decimus quisque*; the — time, *decimum*; the — day after the Ides, *decimatus*; one of the — legion, *decimanus*; one —, *decima pars*: to remit nine —s of the penalty, *novem partes multae detrachere*. Tenthly, *decimo*.

Tepid, adj. *tepidus*, *tepens*; to become —, *teperescere*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepefacere*. Tepidly, adv. *tepede*. Tepidness, n. *tepor* (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings).

Term, n. (1) see Limit, Boundary; (2) = limited time, *dies* (in general, in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa*, *dies status* or *statutus*, *dies constituta* or *præstituta* or *fixita* (a time named, fixed), *vadimonium* (recognisance); the appearing in court, the time appointed, *dies pecunie* (for paying), *dies annua* (annual pay-day), *pensio* (instalment, payment of, e.g. *tibi pensionibus, certis pensionibus, æquis pensionibus solvere pecuniam*); to fix —, *diem statuere* or *constituere* or *præstituer* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), (*diem*) *dicere* or *condicere* (for settling a law dispute), *vadimonium facere* or *constituere* (when to appear in court); to fix any one —, *diem alicui statuere* or *datu* (for paying), *diem alicui dicere*, *vadimonium alicui facere* (when he is to appear in court); to keep the — (when one has to appear), *diem obire*, *vadimonium obire* or *sistere*, *ad end. venire*; not —, *diem* or *vadimonium non obire*, *ad vadimonium non venire*, *vadimonium deserere*; the — is not yet arrived, *dies nondum est*; (3) in grammar, see Expression, Word; (4) in the arts, see Technical; (5) in logic, *positio*; major —, *propositio*; minor —, *assumptio*; middle or mean —, *conclusio*; (6) see Condition; to be on good terms with any one, *cum aliquo familiariter vivere*, *aliquo familiaritate uti*, *in gratia esse cum aliquo*; we are —, *bene inter nos convenit*; we are not —, *by in similitudine esse cum aliquo*. Term, v.tr., see Name. Terminate, v.tr., see Limit, End; v.intr. *finire*, *terminari*; see End. Termination, n. *confectio*, *finis*, *exitus*.

Terrace, n. *pulestin* (flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (a place on the top of a house for basking in the sun); like a —, e.g. to rise, *ut gradus consurgere* (e.g. of rocks).

Terrestrial, adj. *qui (quæ, quod) terram incolit, ad terram pertinens*; — globe, **sphaera in quâ orbis terræ incolit, orbis terræ pictus*.

Terrible, adj. *terribilis* (exciting terror, *terrificus* only poet.), *horribilis*, *horrendus* (horrible), *atrox* (fearful), e.g. *in*, deed, bloodshed, *immanis* (monstrous, unnatural, cruel, e.g. animal, deed, character), *foedus* (detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, war, fire), *incredibilis* (incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. *stupidas*); to bring any one — news, *miros terrores afferre ad aliquem*; any thing is — to me, *est mihi aliquid maximo terrori*; — things are reported, *by non mediocres terrores jacere atque denunciare*. Terribly, adv. *terribilem* or *horrendum in modum, atrociter, foede, foedum in modum*. Terrific, adj., see Dreadful. Terrify, v.tr. *aliquem terrere*; see Frighten. Terror, n. *terror* (in a subjective sense, = fear; in an objective sense, that which causes —; also in the plur., see Fear); with —, *terrore percussus*, *terrore coactus*; see Dread, Fright.

Territory, n. *territorium* (field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions,

etc., by *ager, terra, regio, fines* (ditto in this sense not classical).

Terse, adj., e.g. style, by *limare, tersus* (wiped), comb. *tersus atque elegans*.

Tertian, n. (*fibris*) *tertiana*.

Terrazzo, n. **cantus ternarius*.

Te-related, adj. *tessellatus* (checkered, e.g. pavement, the floor).

Test, n. (1) = examination by the cupel, by *calinus*; hence (2) = trial in general, see Trial, Examination, Standard, Judgment, Distinction, Oath. Test, v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari aliquid* (also *aliquid*), *periculum facere aliquid* (also *aliquid*), *explorare*; see Try, Attest; to be tested, to stand the —, *usu* or *re probari*; not —, *se non probari*.

Testaceous, adj. *putamen habens*.

Testament, n. (1) *testamentum* (will), *legatum*. (What is bequeathed, legacy); see Will; (2) the New —, *Testamentum Novum* (Eccl.), **Christianæ religionis divinae literæ*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.), **Mosaicæ religionis divinae literæ*. Testametary, adj., by *testamento institutus*, etc. Testator, n. *testator* (Suet. and Jell.), or *is qui testamentum facit*. Testatrix, n. *testatrix* (Jell.). Testify, v.tr. *testari* (in general), *attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio confirmare* (to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse, testem esse* (to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (to affirm, or *testificari* in this sense). Testimonial, n. *testimonium* (honourable, honorary), to grant —, *testimonio aliquid prosequi*; see Certificate. Testimony, n. *testimonium*; see Evidence, Witness, Declaration, Law, Attestation.

Testy, adj. *morosus*; see Peevish.

Tetrarch, n. *tetrarchia* (*τετραρχία*). Tetrarchy, n. *tetrarchia* (*τετραρχία*).

Text, n. *oratio contexta* (Diom., a grammarian, before A.D. 500), in the context simply *oratio*, *verba* (the words of an author quoted by a commentator); and *verb.* also the words of a song, in opp. to the melody, tune, e.g. *numerus meministi, at verba tenerent*, *exemplum* (also the — in opp. to the commentary, but inasmuch as it is printed or written, in instances like these, **annotationes quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus*), *argumentum* (outline of a speech, sermon); to correct the — of an author, **verba scriptoris a corruptela et inordinibus judicando purgare*; to preach from a —, **in gumento proposita orationem de sacra suggestu habere*, **argumento proposito dicere*; copy of a — **scriptoris exemplum*.

Textile, adj. *textorius*. Texture, n., see Web.

Than, conj., after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comp. (e.g. after *maius*, I would rather; *præstat*, it is better; *quævis*; but if the thing to be compared is in the nom. or acc., we may use in Latin the abl., e.g. *circus est præstantior quam aurum* or *præstantior auro*; if there is a numeral before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus*, *minus*, *maior*, *minor* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex senes, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (more —, etc.), *minus trecenti* (less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, *major (minor) quam octo annos natus*, *minor (minor) octo annos natus*, *major (minor) octo annis natus*, *major (minor) octo annis natu*, *major (minor) octo annis*, *major (minor) octo annorum*; — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by *liv.* and later writers simply by *quam pro* (which we however never read in Cic. and Cæsar), e.g. *prælium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero*; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state any thing, the words "nothing else —," by *propter, præterquam, excepto* (and *etiam*, e.g. *præter illud idem nominare, tibi nihil aliud erat*), *propter* (and *propterquam*), *excepto* (and *etiam*), *quæcumque* (and *quæcumque*) *esse bonum nisi aspicieris*; — *in re et*

be rendered either by *nisi* or *quàm*, but *nisi* implies that every thing else is excluded, whilst *quàm* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio* (history was thus only and nothing else besides, Cic.), *virtus nihil aliud est quàm in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (as much as, the same as, Cic.).

Thank, v. tr. *gratias agere, persolvere* (any one, *alci*; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *aliqua* re), *gratulari* (as an expression of joy, especially God), *gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficium respondere, beneficium remunerari* (by action), *gratiam habere, gratum esse erga aliquem, beneficium memoriam conservare, membris mente gratiam persolvere, gratià memorià beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipsi atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alci*, also *amplissimis* or *singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alci aliquid debere* (something good), *alci aliquid acceptum referre* (something bad); — you! (to return a compliment) *salute! saluti est!* salutem accipio *et tibi et mihi!* to — any one (when we decline an offer), *aliquid gratià rei accepti non accipere, aliquid accipere abnuere*; no, — you! *benigne (dicis) benigne ac liberaliter! also recte!* (all right! no! as answer to a question); I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas; jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratiarum actio* (words), *gratiæ relatio* (by deed). Thanks, n. *gratiæ* (often in the pl., when it is stronger), *grates* (solemn and in forms of prayer, but not used in good prose); to deserve any one's —, *gratiam mereri, gratiam inire apud aliquem* or *ab aliquo, gratum facere alci*; to owe — to any one, *gratiam alci debere*; to feel —, *gratiam* (not often *gratias*) *habere alci* (*χαρίν ἔχειν* or *εὐδέναι τι*), when that which we — for is not expressed at all, as in Cic., or in a separate sentence with *quod*, Cic., or in a sentence connected with the preceding one by *qui*, e.g. *ego illi maximam gratiam habeo qui me ad penam multaverit*; the great —, — *gratiam habeo quantum maximam animus capere potest* (to — most sincerely); to return —, *gratias agere* or *persolvere* (*χαρίν ὁμολογεῖν* or *χαρίνας λέγειν*, in words or in writing, also with *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *aliqua* re), *gratiam alci referre, reddere*, for, *pro* *aliqua* (*χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι*, through the deed; *gratias ref.* is very seldom used, and in Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39, we find it only because the other nouns in connexion with it are expressed in the pl.); not —, *gratiam negligere*; to earn, deserve —, *gratiam capere*; nobody will thank you for it, *ingratum erit*; to accept, receive with —, *in gratiam accipere, grate accipere* or *excipere*; with my most hearty —, *gratissime accipere* (e.g. *munus*); — God! *est diis gratia!* my very best —! (in returning a compliment), see before. Thankful, adj. *gratus*; see Grateful. Thankfulness, n., see Gratitude. Thanksgiving prayer, *preces grati in Deum animi testes*, also *gratulatione, supplicatio* (for victories, for deliverance, from sickness); to appoint — to be read in the churches, *gratulationem (supplicationem) decernere*; letter of thanks, *litteræ gratæ* *gratæ animo alcijs beneficia prosequimur*. Thankless, adj., see Ungrateful.

That, demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud, iste, ista, istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = that, only when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — *mun* there, *alter* (the other of two), pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is, ea, id, hic, hæc, hoc*; those who, *illi qui* or the relative clause preceding *qui*, ii, — of, the word — not expressed, e.g. *facit corpora aormata ut mortui* (not ut id v.), *subscribere quatuor*. *Le bruti statuer. Etiam vives! stem ipsius*

Cæsar, etc. (— of C. or C's, Snet.); — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *hæc demum est amicitia firma*; often by *sic*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; — is the way of people, *sic est vita hominum*; = such a one, etc., *is, ea, id*; — age, *id ætatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id jam ætatis sumus*.

That, rel. pron. *qui, quæ, quod*, see Who.

That, conj., to connect the main clause: A, when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; (1) when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, render by the inf., e.g. *officii est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari* or *amor*; (2) when the sentence with — refers merely to one particular person, by the acc. and inf., e.g. after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, grieving, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed" (*licet* with acc. and inf., when we speak in general; the person in the dat. if we only refer to one person mentioned); after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under D and E (e.g. it is pleasing to hear that you are well, *gratum est tibi ut callere*); (3) than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno, etc., quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). B, when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause; either the noun in the acc. with or without possessive pron., or another noun in the gen., or the acc. and inf.; (1) this is the case after *all verba sciunt et affectuum*, to which belong also "to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe," etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *finge*, fancy —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, threaten," we use the acc. and fut. inf., only after "to hope" we use the acc. and pres. inf. when we speak of any thing referring to the present time, and the acc. and pres. inf. when we speak of any thing past; (2) after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as "to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove (efficere)," etc.; (3) also after "to fix, determine, wish, forbid, impose, concede (that any thing is so)," etc., the inf., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after "they," "the people say," "it is reported," etc. (*dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, prout, perhibent*), either by acc. and inf., or the nom. and inf. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse* or *Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur; dicunt vos adfuisse* or *vos dicebamini adfuisse*; after *duobus*, in the sense "I doubt not," we find in Cic. always *quin*, only in the sense "I do not hesitate" merely the inf. C, when the sentence with — contains a statement, either explanatory or referring to circumstances, by the gerund or the part. fut. pass., as when we say "they obtained it by this means, that," etc. (abl. of the gerund). D, when the sentence with — contains a description of any thing or a circumst., (1) of the subject, when we can put "which" instead of "that," by *quod*, as after "there is reason," or "there is no reason," (which, etc.), *est (habeo), non est, nihil est* (we may also use *cur*, as in English); also after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful," etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod* [i.e. *illud quod*] *timeas*); also after "we must add (eo or *huc accedit*)," where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact; and *ut* when we refer to any thing that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; (2) of the object when — is = "because," also by *quod* after "to be glad, rejoice (*gaudere*), to fear, sorrow, grieve (*dolere*), to wonder (*mirari*)," etc., where we use *quod* (for) when we speak of a definite fact, but *si* (ei) if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; also after "to thank, congratulate, praise, accuse;" (3) when — stands for "inasmuch as,

mas. as," also by *quod*, as when we say "never that I know," e.g. *non ego te, quod (quantum) etiam, unquam vidi*. E, always ut when the sentence with — expresses the condition, aim, effect or consequence, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; after *is sum, non is sum, talis, qualis, is* (such a one), *ejusmodi, etc.*; also *qui, etc. (ut is, etc.)*, after *tam, tantus* (generally after negatives, after *quis*? and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which any thing is said to possess a certain quality; but we say also *ut is, etc.*, when we speak of a result, or to avoid ambiguity, esp. when *qui* does occur besides); — not, after "to fear, to be afraid," etc., *ne non, seldom ut, and alone, ne*; only — not, that — by any means, *ut ne* (ne being placed before that which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (he took care —, etc.); I say that . . . not, etc., by *nego* with acc. and inf., e.g. he asserts that there are no gods, *deum esse negat*. F, when — is = to "since," *quoniam, ex quo*, e.g. *anni sunt plures ex quo eum non vidi*. G, — in exclamations, (1) when we express a wish, oh —! *ut! utinam! o si* (see Oh!); God grant —, etc., *faxit Deus, ut, etc.*; — not! *utinam ne!* (2) in general exclamations, by acc. and inf. (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum! te in tantas arumnas propter me incidisse!*

Thatched, adj., — house, *casa stramento tecta*. Thaw, v.intr., it —, *glacies lresfacta molitur, nives tabesunt calore*. Thaw, n. *tabes mus*.

The, def. art., not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, hæc, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, istud* (see That); the . . . the, *quo . . . eo* or *hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo amplius cupiunt*; in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque . . . ita*, e.g. *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur* (the better . . . , the more difficult . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque arguissimo animo moritur* (the wiser . . . , the more quietly . . .); — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die* (but *quantoctenus* is barbarous); — with an adj. or adv., e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo* or *hoc major*; so much — better, *tanto melius*.

Theatre, n. *theatrum*. Theatrical, adj. *scenicus* (e.g. dress, *habitus, venustas*; not *theatralis* [i.e. what takes place on the stage] in this sense), also by the genit. *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. Theatrically, adv. *scenee*.

Theft, n. *furtum* (in general, also literary —, Vitr., for which only modern writers use *plagium*, *peculatus* (defalcation); to commit —, *furtum facere*, on any one, *alci*. Thief, n. *fur* (in general, also literary —, and when we use abusive language), *homo trium literarum* (because *fur* is composed of three letters, Plaut.), *raptor* (robber, as abusive term); a little —, *furunculus*; a very great —, *trifur* (Com.); to make any one into —, *arguere aliqui furti*; to accuse —, *cum aliquo agere furti*; prov. one man steals a horse while another may not look over a hedge, *dat veniam corvis, vocat censurâ columbas* (Juv.); *fures* privatorum *furtorum* in *nerio* atque *compedibus ætatem agunt*: *fures publici* in *auro* atque in *purpura* (M. Cato in Gell.). — non *rete accipitri tenditur*, *nequemitto, qui male faciunt nobis*: *illis, qui nil faciunt, tenditur* (Ter.); *sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur* (Sen. Ep.) — to run away like —, *clam abire, clam* or (stronger) *clam furtim proficisci*; a gang of —, **furum globus*; a —'s accomplice, *furtorum socius*, or by circ. *qui unâ latrocinatur*. Thieve, v.intr., see *Steal*. Thieving, n. *furtivâ, furtivâ artificiose* (App. M.). Thievish, adj. *furax, tagax* (light-fingered).

Thievishly, adv. *furtim* (like a thief); *furtive, furaciter*.

Their, poss. pron. *suius* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *suâ causâ, eorum causâ, propter eos* (see before). Theirs, poss. pron. *suius* or *illorum* (see before).

Them, pers. pron. *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *iis*, etc.; —selves, see *Self*.

Theme, n. = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est* (on what we propose to speak, or a subject given to us), *questio, id quod quaerimus* (question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (material, contents, e.g. *epistolæ*), *causa* (questionable point, in a trial or a disputation), *thema -atis*, n. (Θέμα, post-Aug.); pure Latin *positio* or *quod positum est* (thesis proposed for disputation); see *Subject*.

Then, adv. *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc, now*), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; then that is at that time, after some thing foregoing), *illo* (eo) *tempore, illâ (eâ) ætate*; = just at the time, *ad tempus*; of that time or age, *illius temporis* or *ætatis, qui illo (eo) tempore erat*; he who was — consul, *qui tum consul erat*; Seneca the — favourite, *Seneca tum maxime placens*, See *Now*.

Thence, adv. *illinc, istinc, abhinc* (from that place; *hinc et illinc*, hence and thence, luther and thither). See *Hence*, *Whence*.

Theocracy, n. **imperium* or *dominatus sacerdotum*.

Theogony, n. *deorum generatio*.

Theology, n. **theologia* (θεολογία); see *Divinity*. Theologian, n. *theologus* (θεολόγος, in general), **literarum sanctorum studiosus* (divinity student). Theological, adj. *theologicus* (θεολογικός), or by the genit. **literarum sanctorum*.

Theorem, n. *perceptum* (Cic. de Fato, 6, 11, as translation of the Gr. θεωρήμα, which only Aut. Gell. 1, 2, 6 [about A.D. 130] uses as a Latin term, *theorēma*).

Theory, n. *inspectio* (mere intuition, Quint.), *ratio* (system, science, theoretical knowledge of any thing in general, e.g. *helli*; of the rhetorical style, *elocutionis*), *doctrina* (literary or theoretical knowledge), *ars, præcepta -orum*, n. (art, rules how to do any thing, e.g. *Latine scribendi ars* or *præc.*); — of what is termed our moral duties or obligations, *conformatio officiorum* (Cic.); — and practice, *ratio atque usus*; to combine —, *doctrinam atque usum adjungere*; we must combine —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; to trace back to —, *aliquid ad rationem revocare, aliquid ad artem et ad præcepta revocare*; it is not enough to possess virtue merely in —, if we do not practise it, *nec habere virtutem satis est, quam artem aliquam, nisi utare*. Theoretical, adj. **quod in cognitione versatur, in inspectione* or *in cognitione et estimatione positus* (opp. in *agendo positus*, Quint.), *quod ab artis præceptis proficitur* (according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, *aliquid ratione cognitur habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendū et agendū vim rationemque referri*. Theoretically, adv. *ratione, ex artis præceptis*. Theorist, n. **theoreticus* (θεωρητικός), or, in pure Latin, **qui artem ratione cognitur habet, scriptor artis* (as a writer); mere —, *qui doctrinam ad usum non adiungunt*.

Theosophy, n. **theosophia* (θεωσοφία). Theosophic, adj. **theosophus* (θεωσοφός). Theosophist, n. **theosophus* (θεωσοφός).

Therapy, Therapeutics, n. *ars medendi, ars medicinae*, generally only *medicina* (objectively, as art), *salutaris ars* or *professio* (objectively, as a salutary art), *scientia medendi* or *medicinæ* (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge).

There, adv. = in that place, *hic* (of the place, also of time, under those circumstances), *ibi* (there, at the place, time stated), *illuc*, *isthuc* (only of the place); to be —, *addece*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where; *ibi non*, *illuc ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habes*; *accipe*, *vides* (e.g. *librum*).

Therefore, adv. *igitur*, *itaque*, *ergo* (ig. never at the beginning; only in drawing a logical inference (i.e. sometimes places it first), *ideo*, *idcirco*, *propterea* (for that reason), *proinde* (hence), *quare*, *quoniam*, *quapropter*, *quocirca* (wherefore).

Thermometer, n. *thermometrum* (θερμόμετρον).

Thesis, n. *positio*, *quod positum est* (not *thesis*); frequently in the context simply by *quod* or by *est*.

They, pers. pron. *ii* or *ei*, *illi* or *illa*, *ipsi* or *ipae*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

Thick, adj. *crassus* (both of stoutness and of compact size, opp. *tenuis*, thin, and *macer*, meagre), *pinguis* (fat, stout, opp. *macer*), *opimus* (who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obtus* (well fed, opp. *gracilis*, and [of animals] opp. *strigulus*), *corpore amplo* (of large-sized body; in classical prose never *corpulentus*), *turgens*, *turgidus* (swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (dense, opp. *rarus*, single, scarce, solitary), *spissus* (impenetrable, not transparent, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (curdled, of milk); when we express the measure of any thing, — is either rendered by *crassus* with acc., or by *crassitudine* with the gen. of the measure, e.g. *quatuor pedes crassus*, *quatuor pedum crassitudine*; a — skin, *osculum* or *callus*; adv. *crasse*, dense, *spissare*; to make, render —, *densare*, *condensare*, *spissare* (e.g. the blood), *saginare* (to fatten); to grow —, *crassescere*, *pinguescere* (both of animals), *denari*, *spissescere*; with — veins, *crassiusculi*; — arms, *lacetosus*; — cheeks, *bucculentus* (Com.); — legs, *crassus pedibus*, *crassipes* (but only as a surname); — skin, *callosus* (lit.), *durus* (fig., hard); — head, *capito*, *baro* (abusive language); to speak too —, see *Stammer*, *Lisp*. Thicken, v.tr. *crassiorum facere* (e.g. *pituitam*), *densare*, *condensare* (to condense), *spissare*, *consipissare* (to make quite —, so that nothing can penetrate). Thicken, v.intr. *densari*, *condensari*, *spissari*, *consipissari*, *concrassare* (lit. to grow together, to become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.); —ing, n. *densatio*. Thicket, n. *locus crebris condens arboribus*, *sinus lentis arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus*. Thickness, n. *crassitudo*, *densitas*, *spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obtusitas* (fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum* (any one's stoutness; never in classical prose *corpulentum*).

Thigh, n. *femur* (the inside of —), *femur* (outside of —).

Thill, n. *femu bifurcum*.

Thimble, n. *digitum munimentum*.

Thin, adj. *tennis* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *tritius*, *sitritus* (worn out, e.g. garment), *gracilis*, *exilis*, *macer* (meagre, opp. *obtus*), *rarus* (not close together within a certain space, scattered, e.g. hair, opp. *densus*), *angustus* (with a narrow opening, e.g. neck of a vessel, opp. *latus*), *liquidus* (watery, of any thing liquid), *dilutus* (diluted, e.g. wine, colour); very —, *prætenus*, *perlenius*; to make —, *tenuare*, *exnuare* (lit.), *attenuare* (lit. and fig. = diminish, e.g. *fortunas*), *emaciare* (to emaciate), *liquefacere*, *diluere* (to dilute), *minuere*, *absumere*, *consumere* (fig. to consume); to grow —, *minuere*, *rarefcere*, *rarefcere*, *liquefcere*, and by the passive of the verbs named before; adv. *tenuiter*, *rare* (e.g. to sow); with — legs, *cruribus gracilibus*, *deformis gracilitate crurum* (disfigured with —); to have very —, *gracilis* is *marium crurum esse*, *esse gracillimus* *cruribus*; with — hair, *ravibus* (opp. *capillatus*);

— neck, *cervice gracili* (lit., of men), *oris angustis* (of vessels). Thin, v.tr. *attenuare*, *exnuare* (to lessen, reduce in extent, width, thickness; then fig. to reduce; as regards the quantity and the strength), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. *vinum*; a medical draught, *potiorem*). Thinning, n. *extenuatio*. Thinness, n. *tenuitas*, *ravitas*, *exilitas*.

Thine, pron. *tua*.

Thing, n. (1) = event, *res*, *negotium*, *ens* (in a metaphysical sense, *res divina*); things, *res*, *rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl., e.g. wonderful —s, *mira*, or by some noun, e.g. *loolisti* —s, *nugæ*, *ineptiæ*; a tiresome —, *lentum* (slow), *molestum*, *negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia*, *impria*, *præcipue*; (2) = any substance, *res*, *suppellex* (household furniture), *casa* —orum, n. (vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcina*, *sarcinilla* (effects which we carry with us when travelling); to carry all his — with him, by *omnia sua secum portare*; these are not my —, *hæc non mea sunt*; not to be careful, orderly in one's —, *non attentum esse ad rem*, *rem familiarem negligere*.

Think, v.intr. and tr. (1) abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense), *cogitare*, *intelligere* (to have clear ideas), *notiones rerum informare* (to be able to form ideas, to conceive the idea of any thing); (2) with an object, anything, *aliquid cogitare*, *aliquid cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *aliquid cogitatione et mente complecti*, *aliquid mente concipere*, *aliquid cogitatione fingeri* or *depingere* (to picture any thing in one's mind), *aliquid conjectura informare* (by conjecture); we cannot even — that, *id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit*; suppose you were I, *cum te esse fingi qui ego sum*, *fac qui ego sum esse te*; (3) to — about, i.e. to reflect, meditate, *cogitare de aliquo* (e.g. *quid de tuis cogitas*), *meditari aliquid de aliquo*, *aliquid versari in animo* or *repere cunctis animo*; (4) = to suppose; *opinari*, *putare*, *arbitrari*, *censere* (see *Believe*); who could have thought that? *quis hoc expectaverat*? sooner than we —, *opinione citius*, *celerius*; which he did not — in the least, *quod ille minime putabat*; (5) = to remember, *recordari*, *reminisce*, *reminisce* (see the word), *aleis rei memoriam comprehendere*, *aleis rei memoriam habere*; everybody — about it, *hoc in omnium animis sedet*; to — no longer about any thing, *aleis rei memoriam deponere*, *aliquid ex memoria deponere* (purposely), *aleis rei esse immemorem* (not to be mindful of, through forgetfulness, out of ingratitude, etc.); — of your death, *memento mortis*; (6) = to purpose doing any thing, *cogitare de aliquo*, *meditari aliquid de aliquo* (— of a plan), *consulere*, *prospicere*, *aleis rei* (to see that a thing is done), *aliquid respicere*, *aleis rei rationem habere* or *ducere* (to consider, bear in mind); to — about any thing in right good earnest, *totum pectore cogitare de aliquo*; — of ways and means, *rationem inire*; — merely of himself, *de re cogitare* (interest, safety), *de salute sui cogitare* (safety); — of war, of means for carrying on the war, *belli consilia tractare*; (7) = to feel disposed in a certain manner, *cogitare*, *sentire*; — ill of any one, *male opinari de aliquo*; to — differently than one speaks, *aliter sentire*, *aliter loqui*; *aliud clausum in pectore*, *aliud promptum in lingua habere*; let us — in this manner, *simus eam mente* (but not *sentiamus ita*); (8) = to judge, *judicare*, *sentire* (to have a certain opinion), *com. sentire* or *judicare*, *statuere* (to fix); to — differently about a thing at one time than at another, *alius aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare*; — the same, *idem sentire*, *idem mihi videtur*; — as you, *aleis sententiam sequi*; to — differently, *aliter sentire*; about any one, *aliter est apud me de aliquo*; to — nearly the same about a thing, *non multo aliud de re sentire*; — quite different, *longe dissimulare*; I — different, *longe alia mihi sentio*; I don't know what to — of him, *ile meum iudicium fallit*; power of thinking, *cogitatio*, *res cogitationis* (Cic.), **tentis cogitandi* (effort to

—), *memoria, recordatio* (recollection), *animus, mens* (disposition), *opinio* (conjecture); *vis*—, *qua quisque sentit*; born to — and to act, *ad intelligendum et agendum natus*. Thinking, *adj.* *cogitans, intelligens, cogitationis particeps* (who can —). Thinker, *n.* *intelligendi auctor* or *magister* or *magister et auctor*; 2 *speculativus, philosophicus* —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.). a deep —, *subtilis disputator, homo acutus ad excogitandum*. Thought, *n.* *cogitatio* (the act of —, what we have been — of), *cogitatum* (what we have been — about), *mens* (disposition); then = opinion, view), *memoria alius rei* (e.g. *alqd parit cogitationis, sententia* [my own opinion, whether I keep it to myself or tell it to others, especially if founded upon reason; then = a good idea], *opinio* [opinion, founded upon conjecture], *suspicio* [conjecture as suspicion], *consilium* [view, plan, scheme, e.g. *hoc infelix consilium*], *dictum* [sentiment, pun, etc.], *locus* [leading idea, in metaphysical inquiries, e.g. *quem locum multum etiam accutatur explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die quo excessit e viâ*]); thoughts, *cogitata mentis, sensa mentis* or *animi*; or by *circum*, *qua mente conceptus, qua unum cogitamus, sentimus, cernimus*, or often simply by the neuter pl. of the pron. or *adj.*, e.g. *ista tua*; the — strikes me, *ad cogitationem deducor, subit cogitatio animam, succurrit mihi res* (comes into my mind), *venit mihi in mentem* with *int.* or with *ut* (but *venit mihi in opinionem* is uncommon), *induco animum* (with *int.* or with *ut*), *consilium capio* (with *gen.* principally of the gerund, with *int.*, with *ut*); to direct all one's — upon a certain thing, *cogitationes omnes* or *animum totum ad alqd intendere, cogitationes omnes conferre in alqd, toto animo cogitare de alqd re, omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad alqd incitare, omni cogitatione ferri ad alqd, totum et mentem et animum in alqd insistere* (all implying with all one's might); not to keep one's — together, to think of something else, *aliud* or *alias res agere, non attendere*; to be in deep —, in *cogitatione defixum esse*; to turn any one's — (from a thing) to something else, in *cogitationem alius rei alqm arerere*; to guess any one's —, *et in sensum et in mentem alius intrare* (Cic.), *ad sensum opinionemque alius penetrare*. Thoughtful, *adj.* in *cogitatione defixus*; see *Attentive, Careful, Anxious*. Thoughtless, *adj.* *seors* (who does not think), *stupidus* (slow, from stupidity), *temerarius* (rash, e.g. a word, *vox*; *homo*); to live in a — manner, *in diem vivere* (without looking for the future). Thoughtfulness, *n.*, a — state of the mind, *summa meditatio* (care); = deep meditation, see *Meditation*. Thoughtlessness, *n.* *seordia* (slowness to think), *stupor* (temporary stupor), *stupiditas* (stupidity, habitual).

Thirst, *n.* *sitis* (lit. and fig.), *cupiditas* (fig., desire), *alter*, both *alies rei*; — after truth, *cupiditas veri cidenti, studium veri percipendi*; to suffer —, *sitire, sili cruciari*; to have violent —, *sitis erit saucior*; when we feel —, *si sitis saucior tenet* (Com.); to die with —, *siti enecari, mori*; to cause —, *sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere*; to quench one's —, *sitim restinguere, exstinguere, sitim explere, depellere, reprimere*; with cold water, *sitim haustu gelida aqua sedare*. Thirst, *vintr.* *sitire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig., to — after, *sitire alqd, cupiditate alius flagrare, ardenter cupere alqd*. Thirsty, *adj.* *sitians* (ut. and fig., after, *alies rei*), *siticulosus* (of the soil, the ground), *alies rei cupiditate flagrans, alies rei acutus, appetens* (fig., desirous); *adv.* *sitienter, ardent* (both fig.).

Thirtieth, *adj.* *tredecim* (Liv., Front.), more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni dent* or *deni terni*; — years old, *decem et trium annorum* (in general), *decem et tres annos natum* (of men); — times, *tredecies*. Thirteenth, *adj.* *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*, seldom *decimus tertius* (as once in Gell., never *tertius et decimus*); for the — time, *tertius*

decimum; of — inches, *triun et decem digitum*.

Thirty, *adj.* *triginta*; — each, *decem et a* (also for — as a whole sum, with *nom.* only used in the plur.); a period of — years, *triginta anni* (late *tricennium*); a man — years old, *homo tricennarius* or *triginta annorum* (also = living — years); — times, *tricies, trigies*; — time greater, less, etc., *triginta partibus major, minor, etc.* Thirtieth, *adj.* *tricesimus* — a — man; every —, *tricesimus quisque*; for the — time, *tricesimum*.

This, *dem.* *pron.* *hic, hæc, hoc* (for *qui, quæ, quod* at the beginning of a new sentence, if — refers to persons or things, in “and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —, etc.” the conj. are left out when we use *qui*; — one, *huic, hæc, hæc*; — one! *hincine! hæcine! hocine!* — my, *hic, hæc, hoc*; — your, *isti, ista, istud*; — his (of a third party), *ille, illa, illud* (all in the same gender as the noun); — time, *nunc, tunc* (in when the person speaking, — t. when the thing spoken of is present), *hic, hæc in re, hæc in causa* (in — case), *si res ita se habet, si hic casus incidit* (if such a thing should ever happen); of — year, *hujus anni, hortalinus, hortalis* (bird, grown — year, of beasts and plants, the latter only in poets); on — side, *cis, citra*; living — side of the Rhine, *cisrhœnanus, cis Rhenum situs, qui est or qui incolit cis Rhenum*; living — side of the Alps, *cisalpinus*; — side of the mountains, *cismontanus*; what is on — side, *exterior*.

Thistle, *n.* *carduus*; a place covered with —, *thistly ground, carduetum*.

Thither, *adv.* *eo, in eum locum, ad id loci* (as far as that place, e.g. *venire, huc* (hither), *illuc* (thence) = to the next world, e.g. *cum illuc ex his vinculis emissi fereretur*, Cic.), *illo, isthuc, isto*; *hither* and —, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

Thong, *n.*, see *Strap*.

Thorn, *n.* *pectus, thorax*; see *Chest*. Thorn, *n.* *spina* (— or stung of plants, *alio* — bush), *sentis, repres* (— bush), *acus* (point of a buckle); of —, *spinens*; a — in the eye, *eye-ore*, by *alei incisum* or *odiosum esse, alqm pungere*; I am — for you, *stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (Com.); — bushes, *sentietum, repretum*, and in the plur. in this sense *repres, sentes* (hedge of —), *dumetum, dum* (a place full of brambles, a thicket). Thorny, *adj.* *spinosus* (only lit.), *laboriosus, arduus, cernuosus* (fig.); — path in grammar, *duncta grammaticorum*; — hedge, *repres* (e.g. *sepulcrum spinum repribus*).

Thorough, *adj.*, see *Complete*; — base, *summa harmonia* lex.

Thoroughfare, *n.* by *transitus, transactio*, or by the verbs *transire, transire*.

Thou, *pers. pron.* in (only expressed when emphatic); — who, only *qui* (not *tu* *qui*).

Though, *conj.*, see *Although*.

Thousand, *adj.* *mille* (= 1,000, properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as *nom.* or *acc.* As a noun it governs the *gen.*, like the Greek *χίλια*, e.g. *mille hominum, mille passuum*. But *mille* is also considered as an *adj.*, which however is not declined), *millia* — *num.* in (several —s, the plur. of *mille*, and declined with the cardinal or distributive numerals, *acc.* 2,000, *duo* or *duo milia*; 10,000, *decem* or *decem milia*; the noun in the *gen.*, e.g. *30,000 annorum, trecenta milia annorum*, except when we say 2,500 and so on, e.g. *habuit tria milia trecentos milites*, the noun very seldom with *milli* in the same case, as in Virg. *tri milia gentes arces* “*cerunt stalle*”; only in poets “*arces*” rendered by *mille* with a numeral *adv.* before it, e.g. *his milia equi* instead of *as we should say in prose, duo* or *duo milia equorum*, *millibus* or *millibus*, only once in Plaut., and in Terence, de Virg. Num. in classical writers always *milia* with a distributive numeral, except when the context renders it unnecessary to use a distributive instead of a car-

dinal numeral, as, e.g. *Octavianus legavit praetorianis militibus singula milia nummorum* [not *millenos nummos*]. It — is = "innumerable," we use *millie* (1000) or *sexcenti* (600); both = immense; or *multus*; comprising one — men, pieces, etc., by *milliarius* (e.g. *grex, cohors*); a commander of — men; *chiliarchus* (*χιλιαρχος*) or *chiliarches* (*χιλιαρχης*); the number —, *chilius* (*χίλιος*) or, in pure Latin, *numerus milliarius* [note]; — kinds, *millie* (*generum*); in a — different ways, *millie modis*; — fold, *millies tantum*; a — times, *millies* (also = endless), *sexcenties* (a great many times). Thou — and, *milliesimus*.

— Thraldom, n., see Slavery; Bondage, Servitude.

Thrash, v.tr., to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *discutere* or *extercere*, *frumentum deterere*; the ancients called it *messem periclis flagellare*, *spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks), *spicas fustibus tundere* or *cutere* (to beat with clubs), *frumentum pulvis tribularum deterere*, *messem tribula extercere*, *e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo* (the foregoing three with a thrashing-machine, a kind of roller or cylinder drawn by oxen), *spicas extercere pcedibus* or *jumentorum ungulis*, *spicas extercere grege jumentorum inacto*, *messem extercere equorum gressibus* (the first three, with cattle driven upon it; the latter with the hoof of the horse); see Voss. Virg. Ge. 1. 178, p. 10, sqq., and the leading passages, Plin. 18, 30, 32, Varro de Re Rust. 1. 52, Col. 11. 20 (21), 4 and 5); — ing-machine, *tribulum*; — ing-floor, oven or more explicitly *aren in qua frumenta detentur*; the usual time for —, *tritura tempus*; = to beat any one with a stick, to give any one a —, *pulsare* (to beat, in general); *verberibus cadere* or *castigare*; to — well, *verberibus* or *flagris implere*, *mule mulcare*, *verberibus audire* or *irrigare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare*.

Thread, n. *filum* (also fig. of a narrative, etc.), *linea*, *linum* (thick —); to draw a —, *filum ducere*, *trahere*. Thread, v.tr., to — a needle, *filum per forum conficere* or *trajicere*, *filum in acum inserere*; Threadbare, adj., by *usu atterere*, in the context simply *atterere*, *usu deterere*; see Wear.

Threat, n. *minatio*, *comminatio*, *denunciatio* (threatening declaration), *minae* (in words); to utter a —, *minas jacere*, *jacere*; against any one, *minis alqm insequi*. Threaten, v.tr. *minas jacere*, *jacere*, *minis uti*; — any one with, *alqm alqd minari*, *comminari*, *denunciare alqm alqd* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it — to, etc., in *eo est ut*, etc. (e.g. *ut in muros eradat miles*), or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act., e.g. *odia in novas pugnas eruptura sunt*. Threatening, adj. *minax*, *minitabundus* (lit. of persons), *imminax*, *imminens* (near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *praesens* (near, e.g. persecution, danger); to put on a — look; *imminere* (Nep.). adv. *minaciter*.

Threo, adj. *tres*, *tria*; *trini*, *trine*, *trina* (three together, three in one, generally with nouns used only in the plural; *trine catena*, three chains; *trina nuptia*, *trine literae*), *terni* — *a* (three each, three at once, e.g. *hini ternice soles*, two or three suns at a time); a period of — days, *triduum* (e.g. *triduum et tres noctes*, — days and three nights); every — days, *ternis diebus*, *tertio quoque die* (on every third day); after — days, *post ejus dies tertium diem*; a period of — years, *triennium*; a — year old child, *trimus*, *trimulus* (dim.); — pounds, *trepondo*, threefold, *triplex*; triple, *triplex*, *trigeminus*, *tripartitus*; adv. *triflax*; to make —, *trifariam* or *tripartito dicere*, *triplicare*; three-coloured, *triplici colore*; three-formed, *triformis*; three-footed, *tripus* — *odis*, m., *corina* (a tripod), *tripes*, *tripedalis*, *tripedaneus* (three-feet long); the number three, *numerus ternarius*, *ternio* (as cubic number). Thrice, *ter*; — as much, *triplex*; — more, *triplo plus*; to make —, *triplicare*. Third, adj. *tertius*; every —, *tertius quique*; every — month, *tertio quoque mense*; — word, *tertio quoque verbo*; a soldier of — legion,

tertianus; — rank, *tertianus*; the — daughter of a family, *Tertia* or *Tertulla*; a — time, *tertium*; twice and thrice, *iterum ac tertium*, *iterum tertiumque*; repeated thrice, *tertio*; that which takes place on the — day, *tertianus* (as a fever); the third-rate part, *tertia* (partes); there is no — course, *nihil tertium est*, *nihil habet inter res medium*; a —, *tertia* (pars), *tertium* (in weights and measures); holding —, *tertianus*; two-thirds, *e tribus due partes* (*due partes*), *bes*, *bezzis* (two-thirds of a whole consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8-12ths or 2-3rds, e.g. *alqm zeliquere heredem ex besse*, to bequeath to a person two-thirds of a property); thirdly, *tertio*.

Threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.); belonging to —, *liminaris*; to pass any one's —, *limen alcis intrare* or *transire*.

Thrift, n., see Frugality, Prosperity. Thrifty, adj., see Frugal, Prosperous.

Thrill, v.tr. and intr., by *penetrare*, *commovere*; see Penetrate, Pierce, Shudder.

Thrive, v., by *crecere*; see Prosper.

Throat, n. *jugulum* (that part of the neck where the windpipe is), *fauces* (top of the gullet), *gut-tur* (the — as a whole, the interior of the neck); to seize any one by the —, *fauces contorquere*, *fauces alcis invadere*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*, *jugulum alcis perfodere*.

Throb, v.intr., by *salire*, *palpitare*; see Bent.

Throb, n. *cordis palpitatio* (also fig.).

Throne, n. *solum* (lit., as elevated seat, — in general, in particular the royal —; *throneus* [*θρόνος*] not used in good classical prose, and *solum* in a fig. sense = royal dignity, etc., only poet. and post-Aug.; for in Cic. de Or. 1. 55, 226, it is only used in a jocular manner, and at the same time in its lit. sense, so that this passage is no proof that it was used in a fig. sense by good prose writers), *suggestus* (elevated seat, elevation in general), *sedes* or *sella regia* (lit., the king's —), *regnum* (fig., royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig., the highest power); to sit on —, *sedere in solio* or in *sede regia* (lit.), *regem esse*, *regnare* (fig., to reign, to be king); to ascend —, *in solium ascendere* (lit.), *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum* or *imperium adipisci* (to come upon —), *regni* and *regno* or *imperi* and *imperi potiri* (to usurp —), *regnare cupisse* (fig., to begin to reign); any one comes upon —, *imperium* or *regnum transit ad alqm*; to succeed any one —, *succedere regno alqi* or *regno in alcis locum* (Imperial Rome); to raise upon —, *deferre alcis regnum* — *ad diadema*, *summa rerum deferre ad alqm*; to restore any one to —, *restituere alqm in regnum*, *reducere alqm*.

Thrortle, n. *turdus*.

Throttle, n., see Windpipe. Throttle, v.tr. *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum intercludere*.

Through, prep. per with acc. of place and time (*per amena loca*, — pleasant spots; *per hiemem*, — winter; *per triennium*, for three years; *fama per omnem Africam divulgatur*, the story spreads throughout Africa; as denoting the instrument or means, *membranarum oculorum perlucidus fecit ut per eas cerni possit*, he made the coats of the eye very translucent so that we may see through [or by] them; *per vos*, by you, through you; *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci*, they resolved through you to avenge the injuries he did; so *per iram facere alqd*, through anger; *per metum*, through fear). See By.

Throw, v.tr. *jacere*, *jacere* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (to let go), *jaculari* (an arrow), *conficere* (with regard to the place where we — any thing, and where it falls; also = to bring anywhere, e.g. *milites in locum, alqm in vincula*), *inficere* (to — into) *alcis rei* or in *alqd*; — any thing at any one, *petere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); — stones, *lapides jacere*; — stones at any one, *lapides mittere* or *conficere in alqm*, *lapidibus petere alqm*, *lapidibus alqm prosequi*; — any thing at any one's head, in *caput alcis alqd jaculari*; — money among the crowd, *nummos spargere populo*,

in plectem; — at each other, by **alter alterum lapidibus petiit*; to — one's self upon any thing or any one, *se conficere in alqd or elqm, impressionem facere in alqd* (e.g. *hostes, in sinistrum cornu*), *inducere alqm* (suddenly, also of an illness), *trajici* (of bodily pains, e.g. *dolor capitis trajicitur in cor*, Hor.), *studio alcjs rei se dedere* (to study); to — about, *jaculare* (e.g. *tempestate jaculati in alto*); — any thing, *spargere, dispergere*, both with *per* (e.g. *per agros, of things*). Throw, *n. jactus, missus* (of stones, arrows, also of dice; or *m. talorum* or *tesserarum*).

Thrust, *v.tr.*, with the hand or foot, *offendere alqm alqd re*, (see Push, Drive, Pierce); — one's self, see Intrude. Thrust, *n. ictus, plaga*.

Thumb, *n. (digitus) pollex*.

Thump, *n. percussio, percussus*. Thump, *v.tr.*, see Beat, Push.

Thunder, *n. tonitrus-us, tonitruum-i, n. (tonitru, indecl. in sing., can only be relied upon from the quotations of the grammarians), fulmen* (— and lightning, —clap; also fig., e.g. *verborum fulmina*), *fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fr. cæli or cælestis, *tormentorum fragores*); —struck, *attonitus, fulminatus alqd re* (Vitr.). Thunder, *v.intr. tonare, intonare*, (both imper., trans. and intr.; both also fig. of a strong voice, and *tonare* as intr., *intonare* as trans. verb of an energetic speaker); it — incessantly, *continuis cælis fragor est*; to be afraid of —, *tonitrua expavescere*; *n* — speech, *oratio fulgurans ac tonans, verborum fulmina*; —bolt, *fulmen, fulminis ictus*; that was like a — for him, *hæc re gravissime commotus est*; —storm, *tonitrua et fulmina, tempestas*.

Thursday, *n. *dies Jovis*.

Thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see So, Therefore, Manner.

Thwart, *v.tr.*, any one, by *alqd mihi de improbo obijcitur*; see Cross, Prevent.

Thy, pron. *tuis*; see Your.

Thyme, *n. thymus or thymum* (θυμος); the blossom of —, *epithymon* (ἐπιθυμῶν).

Tick, *n. (1)* see Louse; *(2)* of a bed, *toral*.

Ticket, *n. scida, scidula* (a bit of paper), *codicilli, libellus* (a short letter, in the times of the Roman emperors, emperor's order; *epistolum, ἐπιστόλιον*, only once in Catull.), *tessera* (to receive coin, money, on showing it, hence also *i. frumentaria, numaria*), **tessera hospitii militaris* (for soldiers who are billeted); lottery; *sors*.

Tickle, *v.tr. titillare alqd* (also fig., e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi tit.*), *quasi titillationem addidere alicui rei* (e.g. *sensibus, of the voluptates*); to — the palate, *palatum tergere* (Hor., of any thing we eat), *palatum permulcere*; what — the palate, *dulcis*. Tickling, *n. titillatio, titillatus* (but only in the abl. *titillatu*). Ticklish, adj. *(1)* *lit.*, *qui titillatu facile moeretur*, **titillationis minime patiens*; *(2)* fig., *(A)* of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hæc re facile offenditur*; *(B)* of things, *lubricus et aneps*.

Tide, *n. (1)* see Time; *(2)* *marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus, æstus maritimi multo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *his assunt bisque remeant æstus maris vicenis quaterisque semper horis*; according to —, *utcumque crastuat aut decessit mare*.

Tidings, *n. nuntius alcjs rei*; see Intelligence.

Tidy, adj. *nitidus*; see Neat.

Tie, *v.tr.* see Bind; to — a knot, *nodum facere, knectere*; see Oblige, Constrain. Tie, *n. (1)* *nodus* (knot), *tania* in *laquei speciem collecta* (of a ribbon), *tutulus, gradus* (of the hair); *(2)* of friend-ship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, copula* (Nep.); relations are united by more narrow —, *artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum*.

Tier, *n. ordo*; see Row.

Tiger, *n. tigris*; — skin, *pellis tigridis*; spotted like a —, *tigrinus*; heart of —, *animus furus et ferus*; to have —, *omnem humanitatem eruiere*;

I must have —, *tum me tigride natum fatcher* (Ov.); —dog, **canis tigrinus*; —cat, **felis tigrina* (L.).

Tight, *n. strictus, astrictus* (sitting —); *angustus, artus* (narrow); a — shoe, *calceus astrictus* (as praise), *calceus arens* (when it hurts); a coat that fits —, *vestis stricta et totos artus exprimens*; to fit —, *anguste sedire*; of a man who is — in his dealings, *artus, angustus*. Tightness, *n. angustia*. Tighten, *v.tr. asstringere* (e.g. *chain, vinculum*); a shoe, *calceum*, *intendere, contendere* (to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum int. or cont.*; the skin, *cutem int.*), *adducere, attrahere* (to pull —, e.g. *arcum adduceret, attrahere fortius contentum arcum, cutem attrahere*), *comb. contendere et adducere*, still more, *vehementius* (e.g. *tormenta telorum*); to — the reins, *habenæ adducere* (opp. *remittere*).

Tile, *n. tegula*; to be covered with —, *tegulis tectum esse*. Tiler, *n. contegulator*; see Roof.

Till, prep. and adv. *(1)* to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* (to a certain point; *adusque* after the classical age), *in, usque in* (about as far as), *tenus* (put after the noun, to fix the end; also sometimes by *fine*, which likewise is placed after the noun, e.g. *pectoris fine*); with names of towns generally by *usque* without prep., except when we wish to express that the town is near, e.g. *usque Romanæ proficisci* (but *usque ad Romanæ pr.*, — near to Rome); — across the Alps, *trans Alpes usque*; — there, *co usque, usque isthinc*; — here, *huc usque* (post-Aug.), *hactenus* (more particularly in speaking, as in Nep. Att.); *(2)* as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (till what time)? — to-day, *usque ad hunc diem, hodie, hodie quoque* (*hodieque* in classical prose always = and, etc.); — to-morrow, in *crastinum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*; — evening, *ad vesperum*; — a certain time, *ad tempus quoddam*; — which time, *quod ad tempus*; *condum, usque dum* (whilst), *donec, quoad* (as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); not —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*.

Till, *v.tr. arare* (absolute and with acc.); *exarare alqd, aratro subigere, subicere aratro alqd*. Tillage, *n. aratio*. Tiller, *n. arator* (ploughman), *agricola, agri cultor, colonus* (countryman, farmer; *arator* only poet. in this sense).

Till, *n.*, money —, *arca, capsæ*.

Tilt, *n. tentorium*; see Tent, Cover; = thrust, *ictus*; see Tournament; *v.tr. evertere, subvertere*. Timber, *n. materia, tigna* —*orum, n.*; for ships, *materia nautalis*; the manner of making — work, *materiaura* (Vitr.); to fell —, *materia cedere, materiari* (Cæs.); — yard, **arca operæ fabrilis*.

Time, *n. tempus, dies* (the day), *spatium* (time as a portion), *intervallum* (interval), *ntas* (æra), *tempestas* (season), *seculum* (a long —, a generation); — lightens grief, *dies lætat luctum*; — removes sorrow, *dies adimit agilitudinem*; — flies fast, *ætas volat*; the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator sur ætatis*; in those times, etc., *tempore quo*; there was a —, *tempestas quondam fuit quum, etc.*; in our —, *nostræ memoriæ*; the old times, *tempus prius or superius* or *relicta* or *relicta, vetustas*; these —, *hæc tempora, hæc ætas* or *tempestas*; *sanctæ* time, *tempora æstiva* (opp. *temp. hiemalis*); morning —, *tempus matutinum*; evening —, *temp. vespertinum*; the — of war, *temp. bellicum*; — of peace, *temp. pacatum*; happy —, *temp. felix*; quiet —, *tranquillum* or *quietum*; troubled —, *turbulentum*; sorrowful —, *luctuosum* or *triste*; a — of two, three, four years' duration, *bivannium, trivannium, quadriennium*; of older —, *antæ, olim*; a short — ago, *brevis tempore ante*, *brevis ætate tempore*; a long —, *multo ante, longo tempore ante*; after a certain —, *interjecto tempore, post aliquot annos*; after a short interval of —, *brevis tempore interjecto, parvo temporis spatio intermissis*; at the —,

plains it, *rîna terrestris nimie magnitudinis*), **rena bisfo* (L.); — stool, *fungus*.

Toast, v.tr. *frigere*; see *Roast*. *Toast*, n., a piece of —, perhaps **panis frictus*; to bring a — upon any one, *salutem alicui proferre* (Plaut.), *salutare amicum nominatim* or *amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo*; a —, as a motto, by *sermonem adhibere in poculo*.

Tobacco, n. **herba nicotiana*, **tâbâcum*; to smoke —, **fumum herbae nicotianae haurire*; smoke of —, **herbae nicotianae fumus*.

Toe, n. *digitus pedis*, in the context simply *digitus*; large —, *pollex pedis*, in the context simply *pollex*, to stand on the —, *erigi in digitos*; to walk on —, *summâs digitis ambulare*, *suspensio gradu ire, pedem summâs digitis suspendere*.

Together, adv. *unâ* (at a place, and with each other, hence *unâ cum*), *simul*, comb. *unâ simul*, *eodem tempore simul*, *conjunctus* (conjointly, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all —, *ad unum omnes, cuncti* (opp. *dispersi*), *universi* (opp. *singuli*).

Toil, n. *magnus labor*; v.intr. *nullo sudore et labore facere alqd.*

Toilet, n. *animi muliebri apparatus* (Val. Max.), *cultus sui*; a more careful —, *curiosior sui cultus*; to be at one's —, *occupatum esse inter pecuniam speculandum*; to make one's —, *ornari*.

Toise, n. **orgyia* (opp. *û*); the Romans did not know this measure), **terni cubiti*.

Token, n. *signum*; see *Sign*, *Memorial*.

Tolerable, adj. (1) what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis* (technical term in metaphysics, Cic.); (2) = middling, *tolerabilis, mediocris* (e.g. *atque hæc quidem Lacedæmonis plaga mediocris, illa pestifera*), *quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis* (of the actor, a play, of the speaker and a speech); adv. *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*; to speak — well, **ita dicere ut æquo animo ferri possit, *orationem habere quam æquo animo audire possint* (auditors, etc.). *Tolerate*, v.tr. *tolerare*; see *Bear*; = to allow any thing being done, *pati alqd fieri, sinere, permittere* (opp. *vetare*; not *tolerare* in this sense); to — another religion, **peregrina sacra fieri permittere*; not —, **peregrinum religionem civibus interdicare*. *Tolerance*, n. *indulgentia, facilitas* (tractability, etc.); in matters of religion, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens, *indulgentia erga dissidentes in rebus divinis*.

Toll, n. *rectigal* (in general), *portorium* (as excise duty, transit, at a — bar), *officium, debitum* (what is due, fig. obligation); to pay —, *rectigal pendere, portorium dare*; to demand —, *rectigal, portorium exigere*; to rent —, *portorium conducere, redimere*; — keeper, *exactor portorii, portitor, telonarius* (late Lat.), *qui rectigalia or portoria exigat*; — bar, *telonium or teloneum* (τελώνιον or τελωνεόν, late); table of —, **index portorii*.

Toll, v.intr. *sonare*; —ing of the bells, **campanarum sonus*.

Tomb, n. *monumentum, sepulcrum* (the former as a monument, the latter = the spot where any one lies interred, surrounded with a rail and adorned with a mon., a cippus, etc., e.g. *L. Optimus, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrhachino relictum est*). See *Grave*.

Ton, n., as a vessel, *seria* (oval), *dolium* (round), *arca* (smaller than *seria* and *dolium*, containing more than an *amphora*); as a measure, (1) of liquids, *ducenti sextarii, amphora*; a vessel of more than 300 —, *navis quæ est plus quam trecentarum amphorarum*; (2) a — of gold, **centena milia imperialium*.

Tone, n. *sonus* (sound in general; then also the accent of a word or syllable), *sonitus* (continued sound, in Vitr., but also for *sonus, phonos*), *vox* (from the mouth or a musical instrument); a high —, *sonus acutus, vox acuta*; a deep —, *sonus gravis, vox gravis*; mild —, *sonus or vox levis*.

Tongs, n., fire —, *forpex*.

Tongue, n. *lingua* (also fig. = neck of land), *ligula* (neck of land), *examen* (of a scale), *acus* (of a buckle); to cut any one's — out, *linguam alicui excidere*; to rule one's —, *moderari linguam or orationem, continere linguam*; to have a sharp —, *esse linguæ acerbæ*.

Tonic, n. *quod stomachum corroborat*.

Tonsils, n. *tonsilla*.

Too, adv. *etiam, quoque* (e.g. *unum etiam res oro, one thing* — I ask of you; *non sophista solum, sed philosophi quoque, not the sophists only, but the philosophers* —); — much, *nimium, nimio*; — great, *nimis magnus*; — easy, *justo facilius or facilius quam*; he is — learned to have said that, *doctior est quam qui dixerit hoc*; — hasty, *præceps*; — hastily, *nimis festinanter*; to act — hastily, *festinantiùs agere, per imprudentiam facere alqd.*; — sharp, *præcatus, nasutus*; — troublesome, *permolesius*; — much power, *nimia potentia*; — powerful, *prævalens, præpotens*; — high-minded, *insolens, superbus, elatus*; to be —, *superbire*; to show yourself —, *superbum se præbere*; — rich, *predites*; — large, *nimis largus*; — largely, *nimis largiter, satis superque*; to have — high an opinion of a thing, *nimis tribuere rei*; — dear, **nimis carus*; — dearly, *nimis magno pretio*; — full, *nimis redundans*.

Tool, n. *instrumentum* (e.g. *rusticum, cenatorium, piscatorium, balnearium*; arma only poet. in this sense).

Tooth, n. *dens* (lit. — in the mouth, then any point, e.g. of an anchor, comb, ploughshare, saw); a hollow —, *dens cavus or cavatus* (in general), *dens excusus*; front teeth, *dentes priores or primores* or *primi* or *adversi*; back —, *dentes intimi*; middle —, *dentes medii*; upper and lower —, *dentes superiores et inferiores*; projecting —, *dentes everti* (in general), *dentes brochi* (of animals; who has such, *brochus*); the projection of the —, *brochilus* (Plin.); false —, *dentes empti* (Mart.); having —, with —, *dentatus, dentibus instructus*; without —, *dentibus carens, dentibus defectus* or (in Com. and late) *edentulus* (who has lost his —), *dentibus vacuus* (void of —, e.g. os); to have no —, *dentes non habere, dentibus carere*; to have good —, *bonis dentibus esse*; to extract a tooth, *dentem eximere or excipere or extrahere or evelere*; to wash the teeth, *dentes colluere*; to gnash the —, *dentes restringere, (dentibus) fremdere, stridorem facere dentibus*; — powder, *dentifricium* (post-Aug.), in the context also simply *pulvisculus* (Appul. Apol.); — ache, *dolor dentium*; to have —, *laborare ex dentibus, doloribus dentium cruciari*; I have —, *dentes mihi dolent*; forceps for drawing —, *forceps* (δοντάρπα, Cels.), *forceps* quam Græci πεδάραρον vocant (Cels.).

Top, n. *primus locus*; see *Summit*; —-sail, *supparum*.

Topaz, n. *topazius* (τοπαζιος, with the ancients = chrysolite, whilst with them *chrysolithus* [χρυσόλιθος] was = topaz).

Topic, n. *argumentum*; see *Subject*.

Topography, n. *descriptio locorum*, (as technical term) also *topographia* (τοπογραφία, late; Cic. Att. i. 13, 5, uses *τοποθεσία*).

Topsy-turvy, adv., to throw every thing —, *inâ summâs miscere or mutare, summa imis confundere, omnia turbare et miscere, omnia in contrarium vertere, cælum et terras miscere*.

Torch, n. *fax* (especially burning), *tæda* (a piece of wood), *funale* (wax candle); a small —, *faucula*; burning —, *faces* or *tædæ ardentes, faces collucentes*.

Torment, v.tr. *cruciare, excruciare* (lit. and fig.), *torquere* (lit. to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), *stimulare* (to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience), *angere* (to alarm), *recrare* (to let any one have no rest and peace); to — any one with questions, *alqm rogi*.

tando obtundere; to death, *alqm rogitando enecare*.
 Torment, *n. cruciatus* (lit. and fig.); *tormentum* (lit. torture; then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind), comb. *cruciatus, et tormentum, stimuli doloris* (excruciating pain). Tormentor, *n. exator* (fig.).

Tornado, *n. turbo*.

Torpedo, *n. *torpedo*.

Torrent, *n. torrens*.

Torrid, adj., — zone, *zona iusta, zona media flammis, crusta et cremata, *cingulus medius solis ardore totus*; to live in —, *vicinum esse soli*.

Tortoise, *n. testudo*.

Torture, *n. tormenta -orum*, *n.* (in general, as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as *equuleus, racks, fideiule, a number of strings; tabulae, boards, the fid. for stretching, the tab. for pressing the limbs; ignis, fire, etc.*, Sen. de Ira, iii., 19, 1), *carnificina* (the act; then the place, Liv., *carnificina locus* (the place, Suet.), *cruciatus* (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience); the —, the whole proceedings, *questio de tormenta*. Torture, *v.tr. torquere* (lit. and fig.), *extorquere, exarnificare*, in *equuleum* imponere; *injicere, conficere* (lit.), *cruciare, exaruiare* (fig.); to — any one at a trial, *tormentis quere de algo, tormentis interrogare alqm, fideiulis exquirere de algo*. Torturer, *n. tortor*.

Toss, *v.tr. mittere, jaculari*; to — the head, *jaculare corpus*. Toss, *n. jactus* or *missus talorum, or tesseraum*; see Throw.

Total, adj., by plane, *prorsus*; see Entire, Whole.

Totter, *v.intr. iabare, nutare* (to shake the head), *vacillare* (to vacillate, all three lit. and fig.), *titudare* (like one that is drunk, asleep, etc.).

Touch, *v.tr., lit. tangere, attingere, contingere* (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); fig. with words, *tangere, attingere, mentionem alqis rei* inchoare; to — upon with a few words, *leviter tangere, breviter* or *strictim attingere, breviter perstringere, paucis percurrere*; see Handle, Play (in instrument); *v.intr.*, see Land. Touch, *n. tactus, tactus* (the act), *sensus* (feeling; also — as one of the five senses); a — (with the painter's pencil), in the context lines (e.g. *penicillo* [ex colore] *incaum ducere*); see Feeling, Play. Touchstone, *n. coticula, lapis Lydius, fig. obrussa* (test, whether any thing is first-proof). Touching, adj., *animum movens, commovens, miserationem* or *misericordiam movens*. Touchy, adj., *mollis ad accipiendam offensionem* (e.g. *aninus, Cic.*), *offensionis promptor* (e.g. *aures, Tac.*), *irritabilis* (irritable), *iracundus, facile exarandescens, iram in promptu gerens* (hasty).

Tough, adj., *lentus* (what can be bent without tearing or breaking, lit. and fig.), *tenax* (that holds fast, e.g. wax; hence fig. parsimonious, as regards money), *glutinosus* (glutinous), *resinaceus* (like resin, sticky); a — life, (*lenta*) *viracitas*; one who has —, *virax*. Toughness, *n. lentitia* (lit.), *tenacitas* (fig.), *avarice, Liv.*

Tour, *n. iter*; to make — through, etc., *perambulare alqm locum, spatari* or *ambulare algo loco*; see Journey, Walk. Tourist, *n.*, see Traveller.

Tournament, *n. *hastiludium, *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*; to hold —, **certamen equitum hastis concurrentium celebrare, *hastis concurrere*.

Tow, *v.tr. trahere* (e.g. *navem remulco*). Tow, *n. funis* (rope in general), *rudens* (rope of a ship).

Toward, prep. (signifying direction of one object in relation to another), *ad*, in, *versus* with acc. (e.g. *ad orientem*, toward the east; in *septentriones*, toward the north; *Brundisium versus*; *modo ad urbem, modo in Galliam versus*, now toward the city, now toward Gaul), also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, [motion] toward the mountain); with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, toward a person, *adversus, erga*, in with acc. (*est enim pietas*

justitia adversus deos, piety is justice towards the gods; *fidelis in amicos, liberalis erga milites*), the genit. merely (*caritas patria*, love toward one's native land); *ad meridiem*, toward midday; *sub vesperum*, toward evening; *erant ad ducentos*, toward or about 200; *sex milia ferme passuum*, toward six miles.

Towel, *n. mantile* or *manicle* (not *nappa* = napkin).

Tower, *n. turris* (lit.), *carcer* (prison); a — with stories, *turris contabulata*; to build —, *turrem excitare* or *educere*; to have —s (as bulwarks), *turribus munitum esse*; to shut up (as prisoner) in —, *carcere* or in *carcere* or in *carcerem includere*; a small —, *turricula*; keeper of —, *custos turris, custos carceris*; steeple of —, **apex turris*; top of —, *fastigium turris*.

Town, *n. urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum* (an inhabited place), *civitas* (the citizens as a body); ancient Roman cities were called also *municipium* (a free city, especially in Italy), *colonia* (colony), *praefectura* (governed by a prefect); a small —, *pareulum oppidum*; in every —, *oppidatim*; —s people, *oppidant*; — councillor, *curator* or *procurator rerum urbanarum*; — ship, *territorium urbis, ager urbis*.

Toy, *n. lusus et delicia*; see Flay, = trifles, nugs.

Trace, *n. vestigium* (in the sand, or of any thing that had been at a place before, or that exists but is not visible), *indiciu* (sign), in the plur. comb. *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *venenit*), *significatio alqis rei* (indication, e.g. *nulla timoris indicatio, in ulgo alga significatio virtutis apparet*); to leave a — behind, *vestigium facere* (mark of the foot); to see the — (mark) of a foot in the sand, *vestigium socii videre in pulvere*. Trace, *v.tr.* (1) = to draw, mark out, *delineare, designare* (with the pencil; des. also fig. *verbis*), *primis rebus lineis designare* (in words, Quint.), *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *formare, deformare* (to delineate, also in words), *adumbrare* (to shadow out; also fig. *dicendo*, in words), *exarare* (to make a short sketch, in words, on tablets covered with wax); (2) = to follow by footsteps, *odore aut algo leviter presso vestigio persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.; then of men, Cic.), *odorari* or *odorari et vestigare* (only late *subodorari*), *indagare* or *investigare alqd* (lit. and fig.). Tracer, *n. investigator* (fem. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. Tracing, *n. investigatio, indagatio*; see Path. Track, *n.*, to follow the —, *conceptum odorem seclari* (lit. of dogs, etc.); to follow the — of any one or any thing, *alqis* or *alqis rei vestigia persequi*, also *persequi alqm* or *alqd*; see Trace, Footstep (under Foot). Track, *v.tr.*, see Trace.

Track, *n. spatium* (space in general), *tractus* (district, not *plaga* = climate); see Region, District; = treatise, see the word. Tractable, adj., *obsequens, obsequiosus* (who easily complies with the wishes of others and follows their advice, Plant., obedient, towards any one, *alci*), *obediens* (obedient, with dat. of the person), *facilis* (willing); adv. *obsequenter, obedienter*. Tractableness, *n. obsequium, obedientia*.

Trade, *n.* (1) see Commerce; (2) = the business any one has learnt, *ars* (art, also any mechanical skill, as in Liv. of the — of a butcher), *artificium, ars operosa* (an art which produces something, *opificium* is bad in this sense, see the Latin-English Part), *negotium servile* (of the lower trades, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves, Sall.), *ars sordida, quaestus sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*), *artificium necessarium* (as being necessary for daily intercourse, opp. *artific. elegantius*), *artificium meritorium* (as a means of obtaining a living), *opus et quaestus quotidianus* (calling, daily occupation, Cic.); a sedentary —, *ars sellularia, quaestus sellularius*; to carry on,

—, in sordidā arte versari, *quāstum sordidum colere; — of a shoemaker, *sutrinam facere*; to make any thing into a regular —, to make a business of it, *ad mercedem atque quāstum alqd abducere, alqd exercere, factitare* (e.g. *accusationem ex., accusationes or delationes fac.*); to carry on a wholesale —, *mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam*. Trade, v.tr. *rem gerere, rem gerere et lucrum facere* (to do a good —), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotiarī* (to do business by buying and selling, of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.); — with, *vendere* or *renditare alqd* (to sell in general), *commercium aleis rei facere* (to do business in any thing, e.g. *turis*). Tradesman, n., see Mechanic. Trader, n., see Merchant.

Tradition, n. *traditio* (handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —" the Latin *traditio* is only found in late writers; the classical writers rendered it by *memoria* if = remembrance in general), *littere* (in writing), *sermo* or *jama* (oral); to follow —, *relata referre*. Traditional, Traditionalist, adj. *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in general), *litteris custoditus* (in writing).

Traffic, n. *commercium*; see Commerce. Traffic, v.intr. *mercaturam facere*; see Trade.

Tragacanth, n. *tragacantha* (τραγάκανθα), *tragacanthum* (the gum produced from it).

Tragedy, n. *tragadia* (τραγῳδία); to write tragedies, *tragadias facere*; a writer of —, *tragicus* (*poeta*), *tragædiarum poeta* or *scriptor*; to perform a —, *tragædiam agere*. Tragedian, n. = tragic actor, *tragædus* (τραγῳδός), *tragicus actor*. Tragic, adj. *tragicus*; the — poets, *tragici* (*opp. comici*), *cothurnati* (*opp. exalceati*); in a manner, *tragicus more*; fig. *tristis* (sad), *luctuosus* (mournful, e.g. *exitium*), *miserabilis* (wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (frightful, e.g. *res*, event; but *tragicus* in a fig. sense is not found in good prose). Tragicomedy, n. *tragicomædia*.

Train, v.tr. (1) see Draw; (2) to — soldiers, by *docere, exercere*; — well, *milites perpeluis exercitiis ad Romanæ* (etc.) *disciplinæ formam redigere*, *milium docendorum exercendorumque curam habere*, *milites omni disciplinâ militari erudire*, *milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare*; to — oxen for the plough, *boves ad aratrum instituere*; to — trees, flowers, etc., by *educere alqd, provenire, surgere*; see Educate. Trainer, n., of horses, *equorum domitor, equiso*. Training, n., see Education.

Train, n. (1) of a gown, etc., *syrra -atis*, n. (*σῦρρα, τὸ*), or by *quod trahitur, quod verrit terram* (sweeping the ground, of long dresses); (2) see Suite; (3) = procession (of carriages, etc.), by *pompa prolata*.

Trait, n. (1) = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primis velut lineis alqd designare*); (2) in a person's character, by adjs.; an excellent —, *præclarum* (e.g. *præc. hoc quoque Thrasybuli*).

Traitor, *proditor, desertor* (one who abandons his duty); see Betray, Treachery, Treason. Traitorous, adj., see Treacherous.

Trammel, n. *rete*; see Net, Shackles, Fetters. Trammel, v.tr. *intercipere*; see Shackle, Hinder.

Tramp, v.intr., see Tread, Travel, Walk. Tramp, n., see Traveller.

Trample, v.tr. and intr. *pedibus calcare alqd, persultare in alqd re* (upon any thing, e.g. a field), *solidare alqd* (to harden it); fig., to — under foot, *deridire* (to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *irridere* (to mock, persons or things); see Tread, Despise.

Trance, n. *secessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore* (ecstasy only in late writers).

Tranquil, adj. *tranquillus*. Tranquillity, n. *tranquillitas*; see Quiet. Tranquillize, v.tr. *tranquillare* (more, animos).

Transact, v.tr., business, *rem gerere*; see Trade. Transaction, n. *negotium* (e.g. n. *gerere* or *administrare*); see Business.

Transcend, v.tr. *transcendere*. Transcendent, adj. *præstans*; see Excel. Transcendental, adj. *quod sensu or sensibus percipi non potest, quod non sub sensu cadit, quod sensibus non subiectum est*; — philosophy, *philosophia quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, philosophia contemplativa*.

Transcribe, v.tr. *transcribere*; see Copy.

Transfer, v.tr. *transfere* in with acc. (lit. to carry from one place to another, e.g. from a pocket-book into a book, *de tabulâ in librum; bellum in Italiam*; then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *ex Græco in Latinum*; then = to use in a figurative sense, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam in alqm*; also tr. *brassicam*), *transmittere* in with acc. (to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere* in or ad with acc. (to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amorem in alqm, omnes suas laudes ad alqm*), *delegare alci* or *ad alqm* (to attribute, e.g. *crimen; causam peracti*; hæc ipsa, quæ nunc ad me delegare vis, ea semper in te et præstantia fuerunt); = to make over, as a right, *concedere alqd*, to any one, *alci, cedere alqd* or *alqd re*, to any one, *alci, transcribere alqd*, to any one, *alci* (in writing, *Jet.*); — a part of, *cedere alci alqd de alqd re*; his share, *cedere parte suâ*; the possession of any thing, *cedere alci possessione aleis rei* (e.g. *hortorum*); mortgages, *decedere de hypothecis*; the government, *concedere alci regnum, imperium*. Transfer, n. *translatio* (the act of —ing). Transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.

Transfiguration, n., by *illustrare*; or *transfiguration* (Plin., Tertull.). Transfigure, v.tr. *illustrare*; his countenance was —ed at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*.

Transfix, v.tr. *transfigere* (*alqm gladio*); see Pierce.

Transform, v.tr. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. to form anew); — into, *fingere* or *formare in alqm* or *in aliud*, *transfigurare* or *transformare in alqm* or *in aliud*, *figurare in habitum aleis rei* (to give the shape of), *figurare in naturam aleis rei, convertere in alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. in canem), *convertere in aliam naturam, mutare in alqd*; see Change. Transformation, n. *transfiguratio* (post-Aug., better by the verb), *inmutatio, transitus in aliam figuram*.

Transfuse, v.tr. *transfundere*; see Transfer. Transfusion, by the verb.

Transgress, v.tr. *migrare, transcendere* (e.g. *jus gentium, morem*), *non servare, non observare* (e.g. *præceptum*), *comb. migrare et non servare, negligere* (e.g. *legem*), *violare* (e.g. *fœdus, jus gentium*). Transgression, n. *violatio* with gen. (the act of —, e.g. *juris gentium, fœderis*), *peccatum, delictum* (crime, etc.). Transgressor, n. *qui migrat* or *non servat* or *non observat alqd, qui violat alqd, violator aleis rei*.

Transient, adj. = passing, *fugax* (fugacious); see Perishable.

Transit, n. *transsectio*; goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transeuntis*; — duty, *portorium*; —, in a general sense, see Passage. Transition, n. *transitio, transitus, transgressio, transgressus, transmissus, tractio, tractus* (those in . . . to express the act, those in . . . us, the condition); fig. *transsectio, transitus, transgressio*; in speaking, *aditus ad* (e.g. *causam*), to the question, in the law, *aditum facere ad causam*; in music, *transitus*. Transitive, adj., by *transire ad*; in grammar, a — verb, *verbum transitivum* (Prisc.). Transitory, adj. in *transitu, transiens, præteriens* (also fig. = by-the-bye; the first two in the fig. sense post-Aug., but *quasi præteriens* once in Cic.).

Translate, v.tr., into another language, *vertere, convertere* (in general), *transfere* (word for word, literally), *reddere* (to render, accurately), *interpretari* (to interpret, not necessarily word for

word, but in an intelligible manner); — into Latin, in *Latinum convertere*, in *Latinam linguam transferre*, *Latine reddere*, *sermone Latino interpretari*, *Latina consuetudini tradere* (with the idea of making it accessible to the great mass of the people, Col.); from Greek into Latin, *ex Graeco in Latinum vertere*, *Graeca in Latinum vertere*, *ex Graeco in Latinum convertere* or *transferre*; literally, faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*, *ad verbum transferre* or *exprimere*, *totidem verbis transferre* or *interpretari*; this would be literally — *id verbum censet e verbo*. Translating, *n. conversio* (e.g. *ex Graecia*, Quint.), *translatio* (Quint.); both these only the act of —, not the matter itself; *versio* without any ancient authority), *interpretatio*. Translation, *n. liber scriptoris conversus* or *translatus* (the work of a writer —, e.g. *ut carminibus Aratris, quae a te admodum adolescentulo conversa, ita me delectant, quia Latina sunt*, Cic.; [Cicero] *libros Platonis atque Xenophontis edidit translatores*, Quint.); — of a speech, *oratio conversa*; a bad — of any thing, *liber male conversus*; it does not require a literal —, *non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est*. Translator, *n. interpres*; a bad, clumsy —, *interpres indexterus*; — of a foreign work, *interpres alieni operis*, Quint.; art of —, *ars in alium sermonem vertendi*.

Transmit, *v.tr. mittere* (not *transmittere*) *alci* or *ad alium*. Transmission, *n. missio* (not *transmissio*).

Transom, *n. lignum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transstrum*; small —, *transstilla*.

Transparent, *adj. pellucidus*, *translucidus*, *perpicuus* (the first, of things that are — in themselves; *perap.* = what any one can see through); — like glass, *vitri modo translucidus* (e.g. of a stone); a — dress, *vestis nihil celatura*; to be —, *pellucere*, *translucere*, *lucem transmittere*, *pelluciditatem habere*. Transparency, *n. pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perpicuitas*.

Transpire, *v.intr. exhalari*; = to escape from secrecy, vulgarly, *culgari*, *disculgari*, *pervulgari*, *exire in turbam* or *vulgus*, *emanare (in vulgus)*, *efferr* (*foras* or *in vulgus*), *effuere et ad aures hominum permanere*; everywhere, *percrebrescere* (but *pernotescere* only after the classical age); not to let —, *alci rei famam comprimere* or *supprimere*; to let —, *vulgare*, *disculgare*, *pervulgare*, *efferre foras* or *in vulgus*, *proferre foras*, *edere in vulgus*.

Transplant, *v.tr. transponere* (to remove to another place, e.g. cabbages, *plantas brassicae transp.* or *in alium locum transp.*, *statium in locum inferiorem*; transplantare, for to —, first found in Sedulius, a Christian poet, about A.D. 450), *transferre* (to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romanas*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*); = to remove inhabitants, *transferre*, *traducere* (persons, e.g. *populum Albanum Romam*, *gentem in Galliam*, *collocare in alio loco* (e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis [on the ruins] huius urbis*, *Algom in concilio caelestium*); a tree grows in another country and may be —, *arbor in alia terra ricit et transmigra*; what cannot be —, by *transstationem reformidare*. Transplantation, *n. translatio*.

Transport, *v.tr. portare*, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (to bring across, things), *transmittere*, *trahere* (to cross the water, persons and things), *alqm cum castedibus mittere alqm* (to a penal settlement). Transport, *n. navium rectorum*, *navicula rectoria* (a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (ship of burden); none of the — carrying troops was missed, *nulla navis quae milites portaret desiderabatur*; see Rapture. Transportation, *n. transvehiculus* (the removing things anywhere, either by carrying them or in a vehicle), *convectus* (the removing things all at once, men and things, as victuals, provisions); see Removal, Banishment.

Transpose, *v.tr. transmutare* (e.g. words, letters;

Quint.). Transposition, *n.*, of words, *translatio* or *trajectio* or *transmutatio verborum* (gramm.); — of letters, *metathesis* (*μεταθεσις*) or, in pure Latin, *trajectio* (gramm.).

Transubstantiation, *n.*, perhaps by *transitus* in *aliam figuram*, or by *transire*.

Transverse, *adj. transversus*, *transversarius* (lying across); *adv. transverse*, *e transverso*, *per transversum*.

Trap, *n. muscipula* (mouse—), *laqueus* (noose, —, lit. and fig.); = ambush, *insidia*, *laquei*, *decipula* or *decipulum* (dec., sing. or plur., fig. used both before and after the classical age, but never in a lit. sense); see Snare. Trap, *v.tr. capere*; *v.intr.*, e.g. to — for beaver, etc., by *laqueum ponere* (*venandi causa*); see Ensnare. Trappings, *n. ornamentum equestrum* (in general), *phalera* (horses' head and neck ornaments, *τὰ φάλαρα*; a horse adorned with —, *equus phaleratus*).

Trash, *n. quisquiliæ* (worthless things); see Waste. Trashy, *adj.*, see Useless.

Travail, *v.intr.* (1) see Toll; (2) *parturire*, *ex partu laborare*. Travail, *n. dolores puerperæ*, *dolor quem in puerperio alqs perperit*, *dolores quos in enitendo alqs fert*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); to be in —, by *partus premit*.

Travel, *v.intr. proficisci* (in or ad or circa, obire, circumire (with acc.), *peragere*, *perlustrare*; — to markets or fairs, *circa fora proficisci*; — as a merchant, *ad mercatus proficisci*; — from place to place, *loca obire*; — city to city, *urbes circumire*; — over the world, *terras peragere*, *perlustrare*; — the whole world, *orbem (omnem) terrarum circumire* or *peragere*; see Journey, Voyage. Traveller, *n. iter faciens*, *clator* (wanderer on foot), *vector* (passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (one who travels or resides abroad), *hospes* (guest), *advena* (who has only lately arrived in a town). Travelling, *n. peregrinatio*.

Traverse, *adj.*, see Across, Transverse. Traverse, *n. pars transversa*, *lignum transversarium* (cross-beam, e.g. a beam like a bolt, lying across in buildings); fig. = a cross accident, by *alci rationes conturbare*; see Denial, Trick. Traverse, *v.tr.* (1) see Cross; (2) = to wander over, *peragari* (intentionally), *percurrere* (without a defined purpose), *peragere*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*; see Travel.

Tray, *n. alceus* (in general, = a wooden vessel), *magis idis*, f. (Paul. Dig., also = a kneading-trough); breakfast —, dinner —, etc., perhaps *repositorium*.

Treacherous, *adj. perfidus* (faithless), *dolosis* (cunning), *subdolis* (in a bad sense, sly); *adv. perfide*, *dolose*; see Faithless. Treachery, *n. proditio*, *perfidia*, *delatio* (informing).

Treacle, *n. syrāpus*.

Tread, *v.intr.* and *intr. calcare pede alqd* (to — upon, also *e alqm*; then *e feminam* = to impregnate, of birds; and in preparing any thing, e.g. *ucas*, *argillam*); to — out, *excalcare* (e.g. *surfures*, Plaut.; *pedes*); to — under foot (fig.), *obterere* or *calcare* (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare*, *proculcare* (lit. to trample down; then fig., e.g. *senatum*, *Italiam*), *pervertere* (to overthrow, neglect entirely, e.g. *omne officium*, *omnia iura*, *amicitiam*); to — upon any thing (so that it enters the foot), *se induere alci rei* (not *alqd*); a trodden path, *via trita*. Treading, *n. calcatura* (of grapes).

Treason, *n. crimen majestatis* (*lasa* or *minuta*); the law concerning, *lex majestatis*; to commit —, *majestatem minuire* or *ledere*; to recuse of —, *accusare lasa majestatis*; convicted of —, *condemnatus majestatis*, *majestatis causa damnatus*; a proof of —, *majestatis indicium*; see Betray, Faithless, Traitor.

Treasure, *n. thesaurus* (*θησαυρος*, in general, a place for keeping things, and the things kept there; then fig., both = a kind of store-room, e.g. the-

sauros rerum omnium memoria, Cic., *mihi ille vir thesaurus est*, Plin. Ep., and = any thing very precious, e.g. *litera thesaurus est*, Patron., *ararium* (money-chests, especially = public treasury or the place where the treasury is kept, bank), *gaza* (γάza, lit. treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince, e.g. *Macedonum gaze*, Cic.; *pecunia regin, quam gazam Persae vocant*, Curt.; *gaza, sic Persae ararium vocant*, Mela), *fiscus* (cash-box of a magistrate; then since Aug. the imperial private finances; in opp. to *erarium*), *opes*, *dititiae* (riches), *copia* (quantity, store). Treasury, v.tr. *accumulare, coaccrere* (to heap up, money, treasures), *exaggerare* (to build up like a dam, also *opes*); *construere aceros* with gen. (e.g. *numorum*). Treasurer, n. *praefectus aerarii, custos thesauri* or *gaza*; royal = *custos gazae regiae* or *pecuniae regiae*. Treasury, n. *thesaurus* (θησαυρός), *loculi* (Juv., Mart.).

Treat, v.tr. = to be engaged in any thing, *tractare alqm* or *alqd* (a person or thing; also of a doctor). *curare alqm* or *alqd* (to attend to), *disputare, disserere de alqd re, prosequi alqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of illness), *curare morbum, adhibere morbo curationem*; — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards any one, *alqm tractare, habere*; — well, ill, etc. bene, male, etc.; — kindly, *liberaliter habere* or *tractare alqm*; — with respect, *honorifice tractare alqm*; — with the greatest —, *summo honore afficere alqm*; — according to his rank, *dignitate alqis consilere*; — with regard and distinction, *indulgentia tractare alqm, indulgere alci*; — as an enemy, (in) *hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere* or *ducere alqm*; — like everybody else, *alqm eodem loco habere quo alium*; = to entertain (which see); — with, *appone alci alqd* (to put before any one; e.g. *panes convitis*), *pascere alqm alqd re* (to feed; ironically, e.g. *olusculis, jocular*, in the epistolary style). Treatment, n. *tractatio* (with mind and body; also behaviour towards any one), *curatio* (attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *asperitas, avaritia*; mild —, *lenitas, indulgentia*; low, base —, *contumelia*; unworthy, humiliating —, *indignitates*; to meet with kind and liberal — from any one, *liberaliter ab alqo haberi et coli*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*; see Entertainment. Treatise, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (— on a learned topic), *liber, libellus* (the book in which a subject is treated). Treaty, n. *pactio, pactum* (a legal contract between two contending parties; *pactio* as act, *pactum* what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus* (agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (a — of peace or alliance, concluded between the generals of two belligerent states, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *fœdus* (alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu, com. ex pacto et convento*; to conclude — with, *pacisci* or *ex pacisci cum alqo*, *pactionem cum alqo facere* or *conferre*, *fœdus facere* or *inire cum alqo*; to keep a —, *pactum praestare, in pacto manere, pacto* or *conventis stare*.

Treble, adj. (1) see under *Tremble*. (2) in music, see Sharp; (3) — voice, *vox summa*, or *acuta* or *attenuata*; — flute, *tibia incensura*. Treble, v.tr. *triplicare*.

Tree, n. *arbor, planta* (e.g. for transplanting), *mater* (e.g. from which we take scions); a small —, *arbuscula*; what belongs, refers to —, *arborarius*; what is taken from —, *arboris* (e.g. fruit); a place planted with —, *arbutum* (in particular an orchard planted with trees for vines to grow up), *pomarium* (orchard); what grows upon —, *arbutinus* (e.g. *ritis*); to plant a field —, *arbutare agrum*; to grow into —, *arboriscescere*; see Pedigree; like —, *arboris, dendritis* (a gem so called by Plin.); the inward bark of —, *liber*; blossom of —, *flos arborum*, or by quom arbores, *arboris*;

fruit of —, *fructus arboris* (in general), *pomum* (any eatable fruit, also berry), *bacca* (berry), *quae ex arboribus gignuntur*; lopper of —, *arborator*; one who hollows —, *arborum cavator* (of a species of woodpecker), *picus arborarius* (woodpecker); as high as —, *surgens in altitudinem arboris*; walnut —, *walnut, nux juglans*; pair of scissors to lop —, *forfex arboraria* (the ancients used a *folx arboraria*, i.e. garden-knife); cultivation of —, *arborum cultus* or *cura, arborum educatio*; branch —, *frons arboris*.

Trefoll, n. *trifolium*.

Tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (in general), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *horrorere* (to shudder, with cold, fear, of persons); all over, *totum tremere horrorereque, toto pectore tremere, omnibus artibus contremiscere*; to — for fear of any thing, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac cerures dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *cinclus*), *extremescere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to — before any one, *alqm contremiscere*. Trembling, adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (also if constantly; all of persons and things); written with a — hand, **vacillantibus literalis scriptus*; — voice, *tremebunda vox*. Trembling, n. *tremor, horror*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *integride*.

Tremendous, adj. *terribilis*; see Terrible, Violent.

Trench, n. (1) see Ditch; (2) in fortification, *munitionum, munitio, agger* (dam), *vallum* (military fortification round a camp or besieged town); to open —, *munitionum exstruere, munitiones succere, aggerem comportare* or *jacere* or *construere* or *exstruere, vallum ducere*.

Trepan, n. *trebra* (τρύπανον, *trapanum, borer*, as surgical instrument), *modiolus* (χονιδιον, see Cels. 8, 3). Trepan, v.tr., any one, *calvarium* or *os capitis modiolis perforare*. Trephine, n. *modiolus*.

Trepass, v.intr., lit. **fundum alqis contra jus fasque introire*; fig., see Transgress, *intrude* (to — upon the time of another). Trepass, n. *vis, violatio* (the act), *injuria illata* (as a fact); see Transgress.

Tret, n. *deductio, decessio*; see Allowance.

Trial, n. *tentatio* (whether any thing will succeed), *experimentum* (to know the quality), *experientia* (the experience gained by this — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk, e.g. *herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*), *periculum* (experience gained with respect to any thing, even with attending danger), *conatus -is, m.* (in the pl. also *conata -orum, n.*, as a beginning); to make a —, *periculum facere*; see Examination, Experiment, Experience; — in law, *interrogatio* (examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole), *percontatio* (searching examination). Try, v.tr. *tentare* (to — to find a thing out, what it is, etc.), *experiri* (to see how it answers, as the result of tent.), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm* or *alqd*), *periculum facere alqis* or *alqis rei*, *explorare* (to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.), *conari* generally with *inf.* (with respect to the beginning of an undertaking); to — a horse, *equum tentare*; I — my strength, or what I could do, *tentavi quid possem*; we will — what both of us can do, *experiamur quid intersse possit*; to — whether, *experiri si*, etc.; — whether . . . or, etc. *experiri utrum . . . an*, etc.; to — any thing upon any one, *experiri alqm* in with *abl.* (e.g. *rima veni in erro*); I — my strength, *tento* or *experior quid possum*; to — other means, (threatening law-proceedings), *(juri) experiri*, with respect to any thing, *de alqd re*; — the last expedient, the only means, *ultima* or *extrema experiri*; in law, to — any one, *interrogare alqm* (in general), to examine, e.g. a witness, *alqm lege interrogare, quærrere ex alqo, quæstionem instituire de* or *ex alqo, quæstionem ponere in alqm, percontare*.

in —, *alqm in triumpho* or *per triumphum ducere*; fig. *triumphus, victoria, exultatio, letitia* (great joy). *Triumph, v.intr. triumphare, triumphum agere* or *habere, triumphantem inire urbem, orare, oecantem triumphare*; over, *de algo, ex algâ terrâ triumphare*; fig. *vincere, triumphare* or *orare gaudio, exultare, latari, comb. exultare et triumphare, latari et triumphare*; over any body, *triumphare* or *triumphum agere* *de algo, vincere alqm*; over any thing, *orare* or *exultare* or *latari algâ re*. *Triumphal, adj.*, — arch, *porta triumphalis*; — column, *statua triumphalis*; — car, *currus triumphalis*; — procession, *triumphus*; in n —, in triumpho, *per triumphum, triumphans*. *Triumphant, adj.*, see before.

Triumvir, n. triumvir. Triumvirate, n. triumviratus.

Trivial, adj., by *sermone tritum, contritum, quod in omnium ore versatur*; see *Trifling, Vulgar.*

Trochee, n. trocheus (τροχαιος). Trochaic, adj. trochaicus (τροχαικος).

Troll, v.intr., by coloe (in a coach).

Troop, n. caterca; of stage-players, *caterca, grex*; troops, *copie, milites*; see *Army*; a body of —, *manus*; in —, *catercatim, in circulis* (in circles). *Trooper, n. eques*; see *Cavalry, Horse*.

Trope, n. verbum translatum; to use a —, in rhetoric *tropus (σποδος)* or *figura*; see *Metaphor*. *Tropical, adj. translatus*; a — expression, *verbum transferre*; to speak in —, *verba transferre*.

Trophy, n. tropaeum (τροπαειον); to erect —, *tropaeum statuere* or *sistere* or *ponere* or *constituere*; to erect a pile of arms as a —, *congeriem armorum statuere* (Tac.).

Tropic, n., in astronomy, *circulus, orbis*; — of Cancer, *circulus or orbis brumalis*; — Capricorn, *circulus or orbis solstitialis*. *Tropical, adj.*, by circ. with the noun.

Trot, v.intr. ire, incedere (to walk), **citato gradu incedere* (of a horse), **citato equo rehi* (of the rider); to — behind any one, *restigia alcjs sequi* (in general), *equo rectum sequi alqm* (on horseback). *Trot, n. gradus citatus, gradus tolutilis*; to ride any where —, *citato equo contendere algo*; in a quick —, *citato equo arolare*; prov., I'll keep him —, by *alqm exercere*.

Troth, n., see *Truth*.

Troubadour, n. poëta amatorius (as poet.), *ci-tharædus* (καθαρδός, as singer).

Trouble, v.tr. agitare (to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), *ex-agitare* (to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the state, also of the conscience), *commovere* (to disturb), *turbare, conturbare, perturbare* (to confuse, any one, or any one's mind); = to afflict, *sollicitare, sollicitum habere, sollicitudine* or *agritudine afficere, sollicitudinem* or *agritudinem alci afferre*; very much, *excruciare alcjs animum* et *sollicitare*; = to give occasion for labour to, e.g. may I — you, *quæso si placet*; may I — you to hand me this book, *des mihi, quæso, hunc librum*; I have — you for nothing, **te frustra vocari*; see *Sue*; to — one's self, *laborem suscipere* or *sibi sumere*; don't — yourself, **noli tibi molestiam exhibere*. *Trouble, n. (1)* = disturbance of mind, *iniquis* (post-Aug., e.g. *iniquis nocturna*), *animi motus* (e.g. during one's sleep, Curt.), *æstus* (restlessness of mind, when one cannot make up one's mind about a matter, Plin.), *perturbatio animi* (perturbation of mind), *sollicitudo* (painful anxiety), *angor* (anxiety, anguish); see *Grief, Perplexity, Affliction, Calamity*; = molestation, *labor, molestia, onus* (burden), *incommodus* (inconvenience), *difficultas* (difficulty); see *Annoyance*. *Troublesome, adj. molestus, gravis* (giving great —), *incommodus, iniquus* (inconvenient), *durus* (hard), *operosus, laboriosus* (laborious), *odiosus* (what we hate), *difficilis* (what has its difficulties), *comb. gravis et incommodus, gravis et odiosus, laboriosus molestusque, odiosus et molestus*; very —, *permolesus, perincommodus*; — duties, *proxima molestia et negotia*; adv. *molestè, gra-*

viter, permolesus, perincommodus; to be —, *degrare* (e.g. of a wound, Liv.); to become —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, also *gratem* or *molestum esse alci, oneri esse*; by speaking, *gratem esse alcjs auribus*, *aurcs alcjs onerare verbis*; by asking questions, *obtinere alqm rogitando*; by writing letters, *obtinere alqm* or *obstringere alci literis*; with one's requests, *fatigare alqm precibus*; if it is not — to you, *nisi molestum est, si tibi grate non est*; I am afraid to — to you, *veror ne tibi gravis sim*.

Trough, n. alticus, magis; see *Tray*; for holding water, **alticus aquarius*.

Trousers, n. braccæ (in Tac. Germ. 17, expressed by the general term, *vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens*; but *femoralia* [not *femoralia*] = bandages for covering the thighs, which were worn in early times, Suet. Aug. 82, in.; the *braccæ* only in use in the times of the Roman Emperors, Tac. Hist. li. 20, 1); one who wears —, *braccatus, braccis indutus*; to put on —, *braccas sibi induere* or *bracciis induere*; a pocket in —, **sacculus braccarum*; who makes —, *braccarius* (late Imperial Rome).

Trout, n. trutta (gloss.), **salmo fario* (L.), *fario* (perhaps = salmon —, Anson. Mosell.), *auratus* (golden —, **sparus auratus, L.*).

Trowel, n. trulla.

Troy-weight, n., perhaps by **pharmacopolarum pondere*.

Truant, adj. iners; see *Idle*. *Truant, n.*, to play —, **scholam non obire*.

Truce, n. indutiae; see *Armistice, Intermission*; — of God (in the middle ages), **truga Dei* (technical term).

Truck, n. (1) mutatio or *permutatio rerum*; — system, *res inter se mutare, emere singula non pecunia sed compensatione mercium*; to introduce —, *res inter se mutare* or *insistere*; see *Barter*; (2) see *Wheel*; (3) see *Carriage, Barrow*.

Truckle, v.intr. (humiliter) servire; see *Submit*.

Trudge, v.intr. (1) pedibus ire; see *Walk*; (2) = to travel with labour, perhaps by *corpus fessum trahere, fessa trahere membra*.

True, adj. verus; sincerus, germanus (the two foregoing = genuine), *comb. verus et sincerus*; = friendship, — virtue, *vera amicitia, virtus*; it is —, *verum est, res ita se habet, res veritate nititur* (in general), *non nego, concedo, fateor* (I confess); that is certainly —, but, *sunt ista, sed, etc.* (Cic.); it is not —, *falsum est*; to make one's words —, *re or exitu comprobare alqd*; to become —, *veritatem comprobare*; dreams become —, *somnia evadunt*; as — as I live, I know, *ita sciam, ut scio*; as — as I live, I don't know, *ne sciam si scio*; to speak —, *sincere pronunciare, in veritate dicere*. *Truly, adv. profecto* (certainly), *sane, certe, certe quidem; certe, ad veritatem, sincere*. *True-born, Truebred, adj.* (e.g. Englishman), *verus et sincerus* (e.g. *Stoicus*), *verus et bonus* (e.g. *Græci*), *germanus* (e.g. *germanos se pulcrit Thucydidas*). *Truehearted, adj. candidus, apertus, simplex*. *Trueheartedness, n. (antim) exhort, simplicitas, animus simplex or apertus; = Genuine, Real, Faithful, Honest, Correct, Right, Straight*. *Truth, n. veritas* (as quality), *verum* (what is —); to speak —, *non veritatem dicere, loqui, verum, vera dicere, dicere quod res est; strict —, verum veritas, veritas; general —, perspicua omnia veritas; historical —, historica veritas, historica facta* (Ov.); the Christian truths, **vera que scribitur Christiana tradit, præcepta verum, n.*; according to —, *ex re*; to bring any thing near —, *alqd ad veritatem adducere*; to love the —, *veritatis amicum* or *diligentem* or *cultorem esse*; he would not listen to —, by *veritatis impatientem esse*; keep it as much as possible to —, *quam verissime, quam verissime potero*; to abide by —, *veri stare*; to deviate from —, *a veritate deflectere*; to get it —,

ea quæ vera sunt cornu e; to tell you the —, *verum* or *loquor volumus*, *verum si scire vis*, *si eum quærimus*, or simply *si queris* or *si queritis*; to come nearest to —, *vero proxime abesse* (opp. *longissime a vero abesse*); to get the — out of him, by *verum* or *aliquo excutere* (fer.); to tell any one the — (what is unpleasant for him to hear), *alici rei a dicere*, *objurgare* or *pestringere* or *exagitare aliquem* (to give any one a good scolding), *alici non parere* (not to spare any one); lover of —, *veritatis amans* or *studiosus* or *diligens*, *verax*. Truthful, adj. *verus*, *verax*, *veridicus*; strictly —, *severus*. Truthfulness, n. *veritas*, *veritatis studium* or *amor*.

Trumpet, n. *tuba*; see Trifle.

Trumpet, n. *tuba*, the sound of —s, *tubæ* or *tubarum sonus*; at —, *tubæ accente*, *tubis accinentibus*, to enter the town with —, *ubum ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); signal of —, *tubæ signum*, *tubarum signa*; to sound the —, *tubæ canere*, *tubæ signa*; to propagate praise, *buccinatorum esse alci rei, canere, cantare* (to sing), *vulgare, divulgare* (to divulge, spread), *predicare* (e.g. *magnifice*, to make a great deal of anything), *exaltare, jactare* (to boast); a speaking —, **tubus qui vocem longissime fert*. Trumpeter, n. **tubicen*, *caduceator* (of an officer with a flag of truce); *ag. buccinator, tubicen*.

Truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*; see Staff.

Trundle, v.intr. *rotari*.

Trust, n. = confidence, *fiducia*, *fides*, *spes firma*. Trust, v.tr. *fidere*, *confidere* *alci* or *rei*, *fidum esse alci* or *aliquid re* (to build on), *fiduciam habere alci rei*; to place your — in yourself, *fiduciam in se collocare*; — too much, *nimio confidere*, — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere*, *omnia consilia alci credere*; to have no — in a person, *alci diffidere*; to tell in confidence, *alci aliquid secreto dicere*; see Confidence. Trustee, n. *custos*, *administrator*, *procurator*, of a school, see Principal, Director. Trustworthy, adj. *certus*, *firmus*, *constans* (opp. *variis*, *mobilis*), *certus et constans*, *firmus et constans*, *fidus*, *fidelis*, *verus*. Trustworthy, n. *constantia*, *fides* (Cic. Off., *fides, id est doctorum contentorumque constantia et veritas*; Cic. Att., *a constantiam piovisi et fidem miram*), *veritas*.

Tub, n. *dolium*, *muletra* (milk-pail), *labrum* (vat), *anum* (flask, pail of milk), *cupa* (cask, e.g. *inum de cupâ*).

Tube, n. *tubus*; see Pipe.

Tuber, n. *tuber* (any thing that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling, in modern writers also knobs, hard excrescences of trees), *bulbus* (bulb), *moles* (any huge bulk). Tuberous, adj. **tuberosus* (technical term); a — plant, **planta tuberosa* (technical term). Tuberose, n. **polyanthes tuberosa* (L.). Tubercle, n. (in anatomy) *papula*, *pustula*; red —, *boia*; see Swelling, in Botany, see Tuber.

Tuck, n. *ferrum*; see Sword, Net, Fold, Pull. Tuck, v.tr. to — up a garment, *succingere*; the hair, combed in nodum *religare*, *capillos in nodum colligere*, *obliquare crinem nodoque substringere*.

Tuesday, n. **dies Martis*.

Tuft, n. *tophus*.

Tuft, n., e.g. a — of hair, *capillus verticis* (the hair off the top of the head); a — of grass, by *fascesculis* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (— or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume on a helmet); a small —, *crustula*. Tufted, adj., e.g. a — grove, *fruticosa*, *fruticulus*, *argulus obtusus*; — thistle, **turdus cristatus*; — lark, *cassita*, *avis galerita*, *galerita* (sc. *ales*), **alnada cristata* (L.); — pigeon, **columba cristata* (L.).

Tug, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*; — a vessel, *navem *emula trahere* or *abstrahere*, *navem navigare* (to tow it into, *trahere*, e.g. into harbour,

Tac.); through a place, *navem adigere per*, etc. (e.g. *per asturias adegit tarentes*); see Pull. Tug, n., see Pull; steam —, see Vessel.

Tuition, n., see Instruction.

Tulip, n. **tulipa*; bulb of —, **bulbus tulipe*.

Tumble, v.intr. = to roll about, *volatari* (e.g. *in luto*), *se volutare*; see Fall; v.tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. Tumble, n., see Fall.

Tumbler, n., a large drinking-glass, **cilrum cerevisie*.

Tumid, adj. (1) see Swell; (2) fig. *tumidus* (style). Tumour, n. *tumor*; see Swelling.

Tump, v.tr. (in gardening) perhaps by *cu cum-dare aliquid aliquid re* (humo, etc.).

Tumult, n. (1) = great noise, *tumultus*, *tumultuatio*; see Noise; (2) = excitement of the mass, *seditio*, *motus*, *concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus* (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see Rebellion. Tumultuary, Tumultuous, adj. *turbulentus* (turbulent), *comb. seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see Disorderly, Noisy.

Tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

Tune, n. (1) = short air, *cantus*; see Air, Melody; (2) an instrument is in — see the verb, (3) = humour, (*animi affectio* or *animi affectus* (momentary state of the mind), *animi habitus* (permanent), *animi motus*, *animus*, *voluntas* (the two foregoing also in the plur. when we speak of several); when any one is just in —, a momentary fit, *temporarius animi motus* (Quint.); to be in —, *favere* or *studere alci rei*; not to be in —, *male affectum esse*, *morosum esse*. Tune, v.tr. a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere necesse ut concentum sercare possint* (Cic.); — by another, *per ipsi by accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud*; see Sing. Tuner, n., by the verb.

Tunnel, n. (1) see Fannel; (2) in engineering, **fossa concamerata*. Tunnel, v.tr. (1) = to form like a —, e.g. to — fibrous plants, by **in insundibili formam redigere*; (2) to make a —, **fossam concameratam ducere*. Tunneling, n., by the above.

Tunny, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (ὀύνος); belonging to —, *thynnarius* (Jct.); the catching of —, *piscatio thynnaria* (Jct.).

Turban, n., perhaps *tiāra* (τίάρα).

Turbid, adj. *turbidus* (disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, *sky*, *caelum*), *turbatus* (muddied, e.g. *aqua*), *feculentus* (having the lees disturbed, e.g. wine, beer).

Turbidated, adj. **cono similis*; see Conical.

Turbot, n. *rhombus* (ρῶμβος).

Turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio, trepidatio* (tumult of the passions, from fear of danger), *tumultus*. Turbulent, adj. *turbulentus*; see Tumultuous.

Tureen, n. *patina*.

Turf, n. (1) *excipes* (sward, sod); (2) **turfa*, **humus turfa* (L.).

Turgent, adj. see Swell. Turgid, adj. *tumidus*; see Tumid.

Turk's turban, a plant, **Hilum maritagon* (L.).

Turkey, n., — cock, *gallus indicus*; — hen, **gallina indica*; — red, *purpureus*.

Turkoi, Turquois, n. **callais*, **turcosa* (L.).

Turmoil, n. *turba*, *turbæ*, see Tumult.

Turn, v.tr. (1) — a wheel, etc., *torquere*, *contorquere*, *circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mill, *molae trusatiles*), *distorquere* (on one side, e.g. *oculus*); to — anything round, in *orbem torquere* or *circumagere*, *rotare* (like a wheel); (2) = to shift sides, *cessare* (a piece of meat), *circumagere* (e.g. *equum ad rapidum cursum*), *vertere* (e.g. *navem*, *currum*), *convertere* (to — quite round, stating the fact minus ad quem, hence with *ad* or *in* with acc.), *circumvertere*, *intorquere* (round towards one side, e.g. *oculos ad aliquid*), *retorquere* (back, e.g. *oculis ad aliquid*), (3) to — one's back, *terti*, *convertere*, *se*

vertere or *convertere* (lit.), *terga vertere* or *convertere* (to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire, decedere, discedere* (to go away); (4) = to change the state of a balance, e.g. the scale, by **inclinari* or *inclinare* in (ad) *alteram partem*, or by *altera lanx propendit* or *deprimitur*; (5) to — a coat, **vestem invertere*; (6) to — with a lathe, *tornare, detornare* (e.g. *velares anulos*, fig. *sententiam*), *torno facere*, ex *torno perficere*, ad *tornum fabricare*; (7) = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere*; see *Sell*; (8) see *Transform*, *Change*; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos conficere* in *alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (a servant); to — down a leaf, by **complicare chartam*; to — off, *sermonem alio transferre*; see *Dismiss*; to — out, see *Expel*; to — over, see *Transfer*, *Consider*. *Turn*, v.intr. (se) *vertere*, se *convertere*, *converti*; to — from side to side, se *versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); the army — to the right, left, *agmen torquetur in dextram* or *retorquetur ad dextram*, *agmen contorquetur in laevam cornu*; see *Change*, *Become*; to — away, se *avertere*; to — back, *redire*, *reverti*; to — in, *cubitum ire*; see *Bed*; to — into, see *Change*, *Become*; to — off, *deflectere*, *declinare* de *alqd* re; to — out, see *Rise*; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire*, *bene* or *prosperare cadere*, *prosperare procedere* or *succedere*; very well, *aloi res fauste*, *felicitate prosperaque eventunt*; badly, *male secus cadere*; of a person, by *feri*, *eventus exipit alqm*; head — a round, by **vertigine corripit*, *vertigine laborare*. *Turn*, n. (1) *rotula* (see a wheel); see *Turning*; (2) see *Winding*; (3) see *Change*; (4) of affairs, to take a —, *verti*, *converti*; — a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversa est*; — bad —, *res male vertit*, *omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; (5) it is your —, *ordo te vocat* (e.g. to tell something, in a company, *Maerob.*), *nunc tua sunt partes* (to do a certain thing, e.g. *si sua partes essent hospitum recipiendorum*, to have troops quartered upon him, *Cic.*), **nunc tu ad . . .* (e.g. *ad mortem*) *duceris* (when it is our — to suffer any thing; but *ordo tangit te*, *ordo venit ad te* are not Latin phrases); your — is before him, *tua prius sunt partes* (*Plaut.*); (6) in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought, see *Form*, *Cast*, *Shape*, *Manner*; (7) in writing, e.g. to give a good —, etc., *sententiam apte conformare*; more elegant, *alqd eleganter dicere*; different —, *variae figurae et verba*. *Turnpike*, n. *repagulum* (toll-bar); see *Road*. *Turner*, n. *tormentor* (late). *Turning*, n. *versatio* (e.g. *totius oculi*), *rotatio* (*Vitr.*), *circumactio* (*round*, *Vitr.*), *conversio*, *circumactus*, *flexus* (bending), *declinatio* (e.g. of the body), see *Deviation*; = the art of —, *opus torno factum*, *opus ad tornum fabricatum*.

Turnip, n. *napus*; — field, *napina*.

Turpentine, n. *resina terebinthina*; — oil, **oleum terebinthinum*; — tree, *terebinthus* (*τερεβινθος*); of —, *terebinthinus* (*τερεβινθινος*).

Turret, n. *turricula*.

Turtle, n. (1) — dove, *turtur*; (2) a fish, *testudo*.

Tush, interj. *st!*

Tusk, n. *dens*.

Tutelage, n., see *Protection*. *Tutelar*, adj. *tutelar*; — god, *tutela*, *deus tutelar* (late); — of a place, *deus praes* loci, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutela* or *cuius in tutela locus est*; the — gods of the empire, *dii praesides imperii*; — of a family, *penates* (the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares* (the house or family gods of the Romans; also *lares publici*, e.g. *lares viales*, divinities that protected the streets; *lares compitales*, guardians of the crossways; *lares urbani*, of the city). *Tutor*, n. (1) see *Guardian*; (2) *magister*, *formator morum et magister* (teacher, to superintend the morals of his pupils), *custos rectorque* (as teacher and guide, e.g. *adulescenti nostro . . . in hoc lubrico aetatis non praeceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque*

querendus est, *Plin.*), *educator praeceptorque* (teacher and educator), *paedagogus* (*παιδαγωγός*, superintendent over a little boy; a slave who took him to school and was with him all day), *censor* (fig., a censorer, of morals, *Hor.*); private —, *praeceptor domesticus*; to have a — (of the parents), *praeceptorem* or *magistru* *domi habere*, (of the children), **domesticus praeceptor uti, domesticas disciplinas habere*; to be engaged as —, **munus praeceptoris domestici suscipere*, **puerum suscipere regendum*; to look out for —, **praeceptorem domesticum querere*; see *Teacher*; to be the — of the princes, *educationi liberorum principis praesse*; the office of a — in the royal family, **praelectura et institutio filiorum regiorum* (or *filiorum principum*). *Tutor*, v.tr. *alqm castigare* (to chastise, in words), *alqm praeceptis coercere* (to check by admonitions); see *Teach*.

Twang, v.intr. e.g. bows, *crepare*, *crepitare*, *sonare*. *Twang*, n. (1) *crepitus*, *sonus*, *sonitus*.

Twattle, v.intr. *blaterare*; see *Prate*.

Twag, *Twag*, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

Tweezers, n. *colsetina*.

Twelve, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (— each; then also = — in one sum, hence always with nouns which are used only in the plur., e.g. *duodecimi epistola* or *duodena litera*, for *duodecim literae* = — letters of the alphabet); in the year —, *anno duodecimo*; number —, *duodecimo*; at — o'clock, *hora duodecima*; with — legs, *duodecim pedes habens*; of — kinds, *duodecim generum*; — fold, *duodecies tantum* (see under *Ten*); — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni et ducenti* (1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the plur.); in the year —, *anno millesimo ducentesimo*; 1200 times, *millies et ducenties*; the 1200th, *millesimus ducentissimus*; 12 years old, *duodecim annorum* (in general), *duodecim annos natus* (of persons); boys of — years of age, *pueri duodenorum annorum* (each); of six ounces, *sex unciae*; — times, *duodecies*; — times as much, or as many, *duodecim partibus plus*; for the 12th time, *duodecies* with a perf. partic. (e.g. *duodecies factus*); — pounder, **fortumentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens*; weighing — pounds, *duodecim pondo* *duodecim libras pondo* (*valens*); — thousand, *duodecim milia*, *duodena milia* (12,000 each, also 12,000 as one sum, with nouns that are used only in the plur.); 12,000 times, *duodecies milies*; the 12,000th, *duodecies millesimus*. *Twelfth*, adj. *duodecimus*; every —, *duodecimus quisque*; for the — time, *duodecimus*; one —, 1-12th, *pars duodecima*, *uncia* (the — of a whole, e.g. of a pound of an acre, of a legacy, etc.); amounting to one — 1-12th, *uncialis*, *unciarius*; 5-12ths, *quincunx*; of 1/12 —, *unciatus*; in the — place, *duodecimo*; of 1/12 inches, *pedalis* (in general), *pedem longus* (on foot long).

Twenty, adj. *viginti*, *viceni* (— each, also — with nouns used only in the plur., e.g. *viceni literae*; but *viginti literae*, — letters of the alphabet); a tube of — inches, *fistula vicenaria*; — space of — years, *viginti anni*, *vicesimum* (*Jct.*); in the year —, *vicesimo anno*; number —, *vicesimo*; one who is — years old, *homo viginti annorum*, *homo viginti annos natus*; — fold, — times a much, *vicies tantum* (e.g. *vicies tantum*, *quantum ratum ait*, *ablatus est ab aratoribus*); to estimate any thing — times as much as it is worth, *vicies tanto plus, quam quanti est, aestimare*; the field produces — fold, *ager effert* or *efficit cum vicesimo*; the seed bears — fold, *cum vicesimo reddi semen*; — years old, *viginti annorum* (in general), *viginti annos satus* (of persons); — times, *vicies* done, etc. — times, **vicies factus* or *repetitus*; — men (a commission), *viginti viri*; their office *vigintiviratus*; — thousand, *viginti milia*; 20,00 times, *vicies milies*; the 20,000th, *vicies millesimus*. *Twentieth*, adj. *vicesimus*; every —, *vicesimus quisque*; always on the — day, *vicesimo quoque die*; the — part, *vicesima* (in general), an

as tax upon legacies, upon the price paid for any thing bought, etc.); as money, the 20th part, *aurum vicissimarium* (when a slave was emancipated); the collector of that tax, *vicissimarius*; the — legion, *vicesima (legio)*; one of the — legion, *vicissimanus*; the sentencing to death of every — man, *vicissimatio (late)*; for the — time, *vicissimo*; in the — place (in enumerating), *vicissim*.

Twig, *n. frons (gen. frondis)*; see Branch.

Twilight, *n. crepusculum* (the evening, in opposition to *dilucidulum*, the dawn); in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo exsurgere*, *primū resperī* (the beginning of the evening); — gloom, *tenebræ crepusculinæ*. See Dark, Day, Evening, Morning.

Twill, *n. fistula textoria*. Twilled, *adj.*, see Weave.

Twins, *n. gemini*; one of them who is born after the first was born prematurely or died in the birth, *epilepus* (Plin.); twins, *gemi, fratres gemini* (in general), *gemi pueri, gemini mores* (if the — are boys); to bring forth —, *geminus parere* or *eniti*, *uno partu duos parere simul*, *geminam stirpem edere*; to bring forth — brothers, *duos virilis ætate simul eniti*; — two pair of —, two boys and two girls, *partu uno edere quatuor geminos, mores duos totidemque feminas*; the —, a sign of the zodiac, *Gemini, Astrum geminum*; *adj.*, a — brother, *frater geminus*; a — sister, *soror gemina*.

Twine, *v.tr. fistula dupliciter contorquere*; *v.intr. implicare, implecti, currere in ambitum* (opp. *currere in obliquum* or *in orbem*, Plin.); *sinuare*, to bend, wind, is poetic; to — round any thing, *se circumvolare alci rei* (to wind round, e.g. *arbori*, of a plant), *pererrare alqd* (to wander through any thing, of plants, e.g. *truncum et ramos*, of ivy); of a river, *in ambitum labi* or *currere per alqm locum*, also perhaps *pererrare alqm locum*. Twine, *n. funiculus*. See String, Cord, Wind, Embraze.

Twinge, *v.intr. urere*; see Pinch. Twinge, *n. pectus*; see Pinch.

Twinkle, *v.intr. coruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *splendere*; = to open and shut the eyes by turn, *nictari* (late *palpebrare*), *connicere* (when the eyes are half closed, hence, our English term "to connive at"), *tremere* (to tremble, of the eyes only when we are afraid of any thing). Twinkling, *n. (1) fulgor (e.g. armorum), splendor*; a — before one's eyes, *scintillatio oculorum*; (2) = motion of the eye, *nictatio* (late *palpebratio*); in the — of an eye, *subito, temporis puncto, in ictu oculi* (Vulg.).

Twist, *v.tr. torquere* (e.g. *linum duplex triplexque sic torquere ut unitas facta sit*, *nectere* [a rope, etc.]), *texere* (to form, put together, weave), see Double; = to pervert a passage in an author, perhaps *se in captiones inducere, in dumela corrumpere*; see Wind, Invent, Form, Unite; *v.intr.*, see Unite. Twist, *n.*, by the verbs *perlexere, intezere*; see Cord, String, Yarn.

Twitch, *v.intr.*, see Twinge.

Two, *adj. duo, bini* (— each, also — as one sum, esp. with nouns used only in the pl., e.g. *bina literæ*; = *duo epistolæ*, but *duo literæ* = alphabetical letters); when "two" is followed by "the one . . . the other" it is commonly not translated (e.g. *virginem petere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, nobilis alter*, — young men sought the young woman's hand, the one equal to her in birth, the other of noble blood); twice —, *bis bina* (e.g. *non didicit bis bina quot sint*, he has not learnt how many twice — are!); a period of — days, *biduum*; — of — years, *biennium*; a child — years old, *bi-mus, bimulus*; in the year —, *anno secundo*; number —, *secundo*; at — o'clock, *hora secunda*; — footed, *bipes*; — beasted, *bipedes bestie* or merely *bipedes* (sarcastically of men, e.g. *omnium*

bipedum nequissimus, the basest of all bipeds); — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, *bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — monthly, *bimensis, bimestris*; to last — months, *per duos menses durare*; — edged, *bipennis, utrimque habens aciem*; — handed, *duos manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti, ducenti* (each); — thousand, *duo milia, bina milia* (see Thousand); — hundred years old, *ducentos annos natus*. Second, *adj. secundus* (that which follows the first, from *sequi*), *alter* (one of two, e.g. *alqm sicut alterum parentem diligere*, to love a person as a — father); every —, *secundus quisque*; a — time, *iterum*; of the — kind or class, *secundarius* (secondary); the — legion, *secunda (legio)*; a soldier of the —, *secundarius*; the — part or character, *secunda (partes)*; a — Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; in the — place (in a series), *secundo, iterum, tum, deinde*.

Typan, *Typanum, n.* (in anatomy) **membrano tympani*.

Type, *n.*, by *forma loquendi*; see Sign, Symbol; in printing, *literarum formæ* (see Cic. Nat. D. ii. 37, 93), *typi* (technical); the — (or general appearance), *literarum formæ et arrangementum*. Typical, *adj.*, **imagine expressus*. Typify, *v.tr. alqd sensibus subicere, oculis* or *sub oculis (alci) subicere*; see Represent. Typographical, *adj.*, e.g. — error, **mendum typographicum, erratum typographicum* (see more under Print).

Tyrant, *n. tyrannus* (τῑραννός, anciently = a usurper; afterwards = a despot, any body that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an *adj.*, such as *crudelis, intolerandus, sævus* et *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos*, Cic.), *dominus* (sovereign ruler), *comb. dominus et tyrannus, homo crudelis* (cruel man, in general), *superbus* (one that is haughty, as a surname, e.g. *Tarquinius Superbus*). Tyranny, *n. tyrannis* (τῑραννίς), or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus* or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *tyrannica crudelitas* (cruelty of despots, Just.), *crudelitas* (cruelty in general); to liberate the people from —, *populum dominatu regio liberare*; murder of a —, *tyrannicide, tyrannicidium* (silver age); murderer of —, *tyrannicide, tyranni interfector, tyrannicidea* (post-Aug., instead of which Cic. in two places uses the Greek *tyrannoclonus* (τῑραννοκλον)). Tyranness, Tyrant (of a female), *n. domina crudelissima*. Tyrannical, *adj. tyrannicus* (τῑραννικός, of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (cruel); *adv. tyrannice* (in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* [to act as master, judge, etc.] in *alqm*, Cic.), *tyrannice crudelitate* (with the cruelty of a despot, e.g. *Babylonios vexare*, Just.), *crudeliter* (cruelly, e.g. to act, *facere*; to behave, *se gerere*; — towards one, by *statuere in alqm*). Tyrannize, *v.intr.*, — over any one, *tyrannica crudelitate importuncerare alqm* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannum esse in alqm, superbum crudeliterque tractare alqm* (over one single individual, Cic., Just.).

Tyro, *n. tiro, rudis*, *comb. tiro ac rudis in alqd re*; see Novice.

UBIQUITY, *n. omnipræsentia* (Eccl.)

Udder, *n. uber, rumen* (of a sow); a full —, *uber lacte distentum*.

Ugly, *adj. deformis* (disfigured), *turpis* (shameful), *tæter* (naasty), *obscænus* (obscene), *sædus* (abominable, horrible); all both lit. and fig., of persons and things; very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*; to make any one or any thing —, *alqm* or *alqd deformare* (to disfigure, opp. *emornare*), *alqm* or *alqd turpare* or *deturpare* (to disfigure

altogether, only in post-Aug. prose); adv. *deformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter* (superl. *terramine*), *obscure*, *foede*. Ugliness, n. *deformitas*, *turpitude*, *obscurnitas*, *foeditas*.

Uicer, n. *ulcus*; see Abscess. Ulcerate, v.intr. *suppurare*. Ulcerous, adj. *purulentus*.

Uterior, adj. = further (which see), by *citerior* or *ulterior* (e.g. *citeriora* or *ulteriora audire*), *quæ reliqua sunt, quæ restant*.

Ultimate, adj. *ultimus*; see Furthest, Last, Final. Ultimately, adv. *ad ultimum*; see Last, End. Ultimatum, n. *extrema conditio* (e.g. *pacis*).

Ultra, Latin, only in composition, e.g. an — tory, *optimatum fautor*; to be —, **ultra modum optimatum partes amplecti* (the latter phrase an example for rendering similar terms, e.g. an — liberal, etc.)

Ultramarine. n. color *cæruleus* or *cyaneus*.

Umbo, n. (on a shield) *umbo*; (in botany) see Knob.

Umbrage, n. (1) see Screen; (2) flg., to give — to, by *alqs alqd ægre* or *molestè fert* or *patitur*, offendere *alqm* or *apud alqm*, in *offensionem alqjs* *incurrere* or *cadere*; to take — al, in *alqd re offendere*, *fastidire alqd* or *in alqd re* (to disdain); see Suspicion. Offence.

Umbrella, n. **umbraculum contra pluriam mun-
niens.*

Umpire, n. *recuperator* (a judge, delegate), *arbitrator* (arbitrator).

Un-, a prefix, as a particle of negation or of privation; in Latin rendered by the prefix *in* (e.g. *ingratus*), or by *non* (when a thing cannot and does not exist), or by *sine* with a noun in the abl. (to express the absence of any thing), or by *circ.*, or by different words which imply the above. Most of the words beginning with Un-, which may be rendered simply by *non* or *sine*, are here omitted. See words beginning with In-.

Unaccented, adj. **sine accentu elatus* or *enunciatus*.

Unaccomplished, *vdj. imperfectus, inchoatus* (only commenced); to leave any thing —, *alqd inchoatum* or *imperfectum ac rude relinquere*.

Unaccountable, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissime modo*.

Unaccustomed, adj. *insuetus* [of persons and things], to any thing, *alejs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insolitus* [of persons and of things], opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor, spectaculum, rēba*, to any thing, *alejs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insitens* [of persons], also = unusual, (e.g. *verbum*), to any thing, *alejs rei* or in *alqd re* (e.g. *terra audiendi*, and in *dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to any thing, *ad alqd*, also comb. *inexpertus et insuetus ad alqd*; a bullock — to the yoke, *juevenctus indomitus* (Tulg.); — to the sea, *insuetus navigandi*; — to work, *laboris insuetus*, *involitus ad laborem*; see *Familiar*, *Usual*.

Unacquaintance, *n.*, with any thing, *ignorantia*
alejs rei (as inherent quality), *ignoratio alejs rei*
 (with regard to one particular thing), *incentia*
alejs rei (want of knowledge, e.g. *inc. usis alejs*
rei; *inc. gerendi negotia*, with a business), 'In-
 acquainted, *adj.*, with any thing, *alejs rei ignarus*
 (who does not understand how to do any particular
 thing), *imperitus alejs rei* (inexperienced), *inc. us*
 (ignorant of any thing), *rudis alejs rei* or *in alejs*
rei (in Cic. never ad *alejs*, who has never learnt it
 before); to be quite — with, *in maxime alejs rei*
ignorantione res rei.

Undorned, adj. *inornatus* (in general, of persons and things, e.g. *caulibus, comae, crateris, terra*); unadorned, e.g. *caput*; then — without rhetorical ornament, e.g. *sp̄s* (eh), *similes* (e.g. *cruciatibus*), *purus* (of style, language, in Cic. generally) = free from foreign, barbarous terms and constructions; adv. *inornate* (e.g. *diceret*).

Frailty, *adj.* *sincerus* (quite pure),
in opposition from purities mixtures, *opp.* *mixtus*,
opp. *sincerus* *interius*, *interius* *us* *interius*,
pure, e.g. *corpus*, *interius*, *interius* *us* *interius*.

the test, opp. *rius*, e.g. in commerce, an article, *merc*); — state, *integritas*, *incorrupta integritas* (e.g. *sermonis Latini*).

Unaffected, adj. (1) = simple, *sine arte* fr. *ars* (e.g. *prata*), *simples* (e.g. *cilus*, also of words), *candidus* (clear, without hypercity, of words and of the speaker), *inaffectatus* (of an orator, *juventutis aletis*, post-Aug.); — ease and grace (in speeches, etc.), *genus dicendi candidum, simplicitas* (in manners); adv. *simpliciter*; see *directus* (2) = not moved, *inmotus*; to remain — under, etc. *non moveri* or *non commoveri aliquid re, repudiare aliquid* (to repudiate, e.g. *aliquid precari*), *non laborare de aliquid re* (to be careless about, e.g. *de aliquid morte*); I remain —, *aliquid me nec commo-*
et.

Unaltered, adj. *immutatus, integer* (as before),
or by *non mutari*.

Unanimously, adj., see Agree. Unanimously, adv. *unâ voce, unâ mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo aliquem unâ voce alqm defendere*; — to demand battle, *prælium proicere*; *constanter* (with- out varying, e.g. *hi constanter nuntiaverunt minus cegi*, they all with one voice announced that troops were mustering); *communiter* (all stated aqld, they unanimously resolved; *ad unum cruce decurrunt*, they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari*, to be appointed Consul unanimously; *omnium in unum congruunt sententia*, all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiis absolvi, condemnari*, to be acquitted, to be condemned —. Unanimity, *n. consensio, consensio sententiarum*; see Accor. Concord.

Unanswered, adj., to leave or remain —, by *et aliquid non respondere* (of any thing said or written), *ad aliquid non rescribere* (with regard to a thing written); a letter which is —, *litteræ ad quas non rescripsimus*.

Unarmed, adj. *inermis*, *inermus* (of things),
nudus (without arms, also of a part of a limb,
e.g. *dextra*).

Unassuming, adj. *modestus*; see Modest.

Unattempted, adj., to leave nothing —, nihil
inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri.

Unattended, adj. (1) *incomitatus, sine consilio*; (2) *by negligere*.

Unauthentic, adj. sine auctore editus ut sparsus (e.g. a tale, fabula), ab huius idem auctoris vulgatus (e.g. fabula), sine ulla satis certo auctore allatus (e.g. rumor), incertus (e.g. rumor).

Unauthorized, adj. *non justus, alienus*; to be
— to do a thing, *faciendi alqd jus or potestatem
non habere, jure alqd facere non posse.*

Unavailable, adj., see Unobtainable, Vain.

Unavenged, adj. *inultus*; to allow any thing to remain —, *alqd inultum et irpunitum dimittere*.

Unavoidable, adj. *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitari non potest*, *quod evitare* or *eviteri* non possumus; to be —, *non esse recusandum*; see Ineluctable.

[illegible][illegible]

1. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^3}{dt^3}$

17. $\frac{1}{2} \log_2 16 = 2$ and $\frac{1}{2} \log_2 16 = 2$

Friday, June 24, 1904

Unbeliever, *n.* *qui non credit*, **qui veram religionem non proficitur*, **qui Christum avertitur*.

Unbelieving, *adj.* *a fide abhorrens*, *nullam fidem habens*. Unbelief, *n.*, see *Incredulity*, *Infidelity*.

Unbeloved, *adj.* *minus carus*.

Unbend, *v.tr.* (1) a bow, *arcum retendere*, *remittere*; (2) the mind, *animum remittere*, *relaxare*; (3) = to relax effeminately, by *alqd languorem affert mihi*, *ad languorem dare alqm* (to cause to feel languid), *fiangere alqs vires* (to weaken, vires corporis, vires animi, mentis et corporis vires), *debilitare* (to paralyze, e.g. *alqm*, *alqs membra*, *alqs animum*). Unbending, *adj.*, see *Inflexible*, *Firm*.

Unbowed, *adj.* *inflectus*, *indeflectus*, *indeplo-ratus*.

Unwitched, *adj.*, by **incantatum* or *effascinatum* *prestigiis exsolvere*.

Unbiased, *adj.* *simplex* (without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *solutus*, and chiefly *comb. liber et solutus* (not bound by any thing), *integer* (free from partiality, e.g. *iudicium*), *comb. integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *imparidus* (fearless); to be — in any thing, *neque irā neque gratiā teneri*, *ad odiō or amicitia, irā atque misericordiā vacuum esse*; or by the advs. *simpliciter* (e.g. *dicere*), *libere*, *ingenue* (e.g. *confiteri*), *dicere pro algo*, *iudicare*, and *comb. incorrupte integreque* (e.g. *judicare*), *sive irā et studio* (without malice and without party-spirit, Tac.); see *Impartial*.

Unbidden, *adj.* *invocatus*; an — guest (whom any one brings), *ombra* (Hor.); see *Spontaneous*.

Unbind, *v.tr.* *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *lazare* (to loosen).

Unblemished, *adj.* *purus*, *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*), *incontaminatus* (not stained by having been in contact, opp. *contaminatus*), *impollutus* (unpolluted, opp. *pollutus*; the two foregoing only after Cic.), *castus* (morally pure, hence chaste, e.g. *caetus a cruore civili*, *castus a culpa*, *virgo casta*), also *comb. castus et integer*, *integer castissimus*, *vastus purusque*; an — life, *purissima et castissima vita*; — reputation, character, *integritas*, *castitas* (e.g. of a female).

Unbloody, *adj.* *incruentus*.

Unbolt, *v.tr.* *reserare*, *aperire* (to open in general, both e.g. gate, door).

Unborn, *adj.* *nondum natus*, *nondum in lucem editus*.

Unborrowed, *adj.*, see *Original*, *Genuine*.

Unbought, *adj.* *non emptus*, *inemptus* (the latter in prose only post-Aug.).

Unbounded, *adj.* (1) *infinitus*; (2) *fig.*, — passion, see *Immoderate*.

Unbrace, *v.tr.* *lazare*, *relaxare*.

Unbred, *adj.* *male moratus*.

Unbribed, *adj.* *incorruptus*, *integer* (impartial); *adv. incorrupte, integre* (both e.g. *judicare*).

Unbridled, *adj.* (1) of a horse, *infrenatus*, *poet. infrenis*; *effrenatus*, *poet. effrenus*; (2) *fig.*, see *Licentious*.

Unbroken, *adj.* *integer*; (of horses) see *Untamed*.

Unbuckle, *v.tr.* *diffibulare* (Stat. Theb.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvere* (e.g. *knapsack*, *sarcinas*).

Unburden, *v.tr.* *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare*, *leiare*, *solvere alqd re*.

Unburied, *adj.* *inhumanus*, *insepultus*.

Unburnt, *adj.* *crudus* (of bricks).

Unbutton, *v.tr.*, the coat, **diloricare vestem*, *discindere* (the latter more particularly as a relief).

Uncalled, *adj.* *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see *Unnecessary*.

Uncared, *adj.*, — for, see *Neglect*.

Uncensured, *adj.* *non reprehensus* (not irreprehensibilis, i.e. blameless).

Unceremonious, *adj.* *simplex* (natural, also of any one's conduct, etc., of persons and things), *naturalis* (not affected, opp. *fucatus*, of things); — habits, etc. (*morum*) *simplicitas*; *adv. simplici-ter*.

Uncertain, *adj.* *incertus* (also = indefinite), *dubius* (doubtful, both in opp. to *certus*, of persons and things, e.g. *spēs*, *belli fortuna*, *praelium*, *pugna*), *anceps* (doubtful as regards the issue, e.g. of a war; but never in this sense of a battle, etc., see *Undecided*), *ambiguus* (ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fides*); to be —, *incertum* or *dubium esse* (in general, of persons and things), *incertum mihi esse*, *in incerto habere* (in general, of persons), *animi* or *animo pendere* (to be undecided), *dubitatione aestuare* (to be hesitating what to do), *distractione esse* (to hesitate between two parties; the three foregoing of persons), *in incerto* or *in dubio esse* (in general, of things), *non satis constare* (not to be quite certain yet, of things; all these verbs generally with an interrogative, such as *quid* and *utrum*, the latter with *an* in the second clause); — what to do, *incertus quid faceret*; to make any thing —, *alci dubitationem injicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd ad* or *in incertum recocare*, *alqd in dubium vocare* or *relocare*; to leave any thing —, *alqd in medio* or *in incerto* or *in dubio relinquere*; to remain —, *in incerto relinquere* (of things). Uncertainty, *n.* *dubitatio* (about any thing, the considering about it); — of the issue of a war, *Alars belli communis*; to take a certainty for an —, *certa incertis preferre*.

Unchain, *v.tr.* *e vinculis eximere*, *vinculis solvere* or *liberare* (lit.).

Unchangeable, *adj.* *stabilis*; see *Immutable*. Unchangeableness, *n.*, see *Immutability*. Unchanged, *adj.* *immutatus*, *integer* (as before); my feeling towards you is —, by *constans in alqm voluntas est*; to remain —, *non mutari*.

Uncharitable, *adj.* *durus* (in general, hard-hearted, of persons and things), *inhumanus*, *humanitatis expers* (unkind, harsh, the latter only of persons), *impius* (of one who neglects his duties towards parents, etc.). Uncharitableness, *n.* *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum*, *inhumanitas*, *impietas*.

Unchaste, *adj.* *impurus* (in general, impure, wicked; of persons, characters, and manners), *incestus* (with regard to religion and moral purity, of persons and things, e.g. conversation, *sermo*; expression, language, *vores*; action, *flagitium*, *amor*), *impudicus* (having no shame, indecent, of persons, e.g. *mulier*), *libidinosus* (sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum verecundus* (indiscreet, improper, also of things, e.g. expression; also void of common decency), *obscenus* (obscene, foul, of expressions, gesticulations, etc.); *vel y* —, *omni libidine impudicus*; an — life, *vita parum verecunda*; — love, *amor impudicus*, *impudicitia* (more particularly towards males), *amor libidinosus*, *libidines* (towards females); to be —, *libidines consecrari*; *adv. impudice* (late), *parum caste* (immoral, both e.g. *verere*). Unchastity, *n.* *impuritas*, *impudicitia*, *libidines*.

Unchecked, *adj.* *non impeditus*, *expeditus* (without difficulty), *liber*; *adv. libere*.

Unchristian, *adj.* *inhumanus*; an — spirit, *inhumanitas*.

Uncial, *litera uncialis* (late).

Uncivil, *adj.*, see *Impolite*. Uncivility, *n.*, see *Impoliteness*. Uncivilized, *adj.* *rudis* (not instructed, of men that are savages, hence *rudis artium* = illiterate), *agrestis* (uncultivated, in mind and body), *incultus* (without culture, as regards manners and the intellect), *inruditus* (uneducated, untaught), *indoctus* (without literary education); to be —, *a cultu et humanitate abesse*; who is so — *quis tam procul a literis?*

Unclass, *v.tr.* *refrigere* (to pluck down what is fastened, ἀποκαθελαι), *refibulare* (to unbuckle).

Uncle, *n.* *paterus* (a father's brother), *avunculus* (a mother's brother).

Uncombed, *adj.* *impeplus*.

Uncomfortable, *adj.* *odiosus* (what displeases, unpleasant), *molestus* (both of persons and things); see *Inconvenient*, *Uneasy*. Uncomfortableness, *n.* *molestia*.

Uncommanded, adj. *injussus, injussu alcijs, ultro* (of one's free will; all in opp. to *jussus* or *alcijs jussu*).

Unconcerned, adj. *securus* (not *incuriosus*, which is not a classical term), at, about, for any thing, *sec. de alq̄ re* or *pro alq̄ re* (e.g. *de bello, pro salute*), *negligens alcijs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *negligere* with acc. or by *bono esse animo*; see *Indifferent*.

Unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (independent of any thing else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus* (opp. *cum adjunctione*, e.g. *necessitudo*), *purus* (without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*); adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (without any limitation, *Jct.*), *sine adjunctione, sine exceptione, utique* (ab-olutely, e.g. *utique scire cupio*); to obey —, *alci sine ulla exceptione parere, obedire*.

Unconquerable, adj., see *Invincible*. Unconquered, adj. *invictus*.

Unconscionable, adj., see *Unreasonable*. Unconscious, adj., by *me inscio* (opp. *me conscio*), *me insciente* (opp. *me sciente*), *me invito* (against my will, opp. *jussu meo*); I am not — of it, *non sum conscius, non me fugit, non me praevertit, non ignoro*.

Unconsecrated, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacratu*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

Unconsidered, adj., e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere, omnia ratione animoque lustrare, secum in animo versare unamquamque rem*.

Unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus* (not according to the laws of the country), *non justus* (not as it ought to be); adv. *non legitime, non julte*.

Uncontrollable, adj. *impotens rependi* (lit., e.g. *equus, Liv.*), *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig., *Sen.*).

Unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

Uncouth, adj. (an — expression) *insolitus, insolens*; (manners) *incultus* (inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *immanis* (savage, ruthless, opp. *mitis*, e.g. *homo, bestia*); see *Strange*.

Uncover, v.tr. *delegere, relegere* (e.g. *adrem Junonis ad partem dimidium, one-half of*; opp. *legere, contegere*), *aperire* (to divest of its cover, etc., opp. *operire*; all three also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. to strip off clothes; fig. = to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire*; to stand with —, *capite aperto* or *nudato esse*; — the shoulders, *humeros exserere*; = to remove the cloth, *mensam tollere* (according to Roman custom); see *Unroof*.

Unction, n. *unctio, unctio* (as act), *unctura* (as regards the manner); extreme — (with the Roman Catholics), *unctio extrema*. Unctuous, adj. *pinguis*.

Uncultivated, adj. (of soil), *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *constitus*), *vastus ab naturā et humano cultu* (quite barren, e.g. *mountain, Ball*); fig., a mind which is not entirely —, *ingenium haud absurdum*; to speak before — people, *apud agrestes orationem habere*; see *Uncivilized*.

Uncured, adj. *incuratus, non sanatus*.

Uncut, adj. *immissus* (suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (unshorn, of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (from which nothing has been taken, whole, opp. *accisus*).

Undamaged, adj. *illatus* (unimpaired, post-Aug.), *inviolatus* (inviolable), *integer* (still entire, whole).

Undaunted, adj. *intrepidus*; see *Intrepid*. Undauntedness, n., see *Intrepidity*.

Undecieve, v.tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere* (the latter if the other offers any resistance).

Undecided, adj. *nondum adjudicatus* (not yet settled in court, e.g. *lit.*), *integer* (still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (both of two things, with regard to which it is —, e.g. *prælium, victoria*; and

of persons who cannot make up their minds what to do), *incertus* (both of persons and things, e.g. *victoria, exitus, eventus*), *ambiguus, anceps* (doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna*; but *prælium anceps* = a double battle); to be — (of things), *in dubio esse, integrum relinquere* or *esse*, (of persons) *magnū consilii inopiā affectum esse*; I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc. *incertus sum, utrum, etc.*; the law-suit is still —, *adhuc sub judice lis est*, *adhuc de eā re apud judicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae*; the battle remained —, *incerto eventu dimicatum est, sic est pugnatum ut aequo prælio discederetur*; for some time the battle was —, *aliquid diu dubium prælium fuit*; at first the battle was —, *primo stetit ambiguē ape pugna* (not *stetit pugna ambigua*); from mid-day till nearly evening the battle remained —, *a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubiā victoriā pugnatum est*; the debate remained —, *disceptatio sine exitu fuit*; to leave any thing —, *alqd integrum or alqd in medio relinquere*; he commanded to leave the matter — until his return, *rem integram ad reditum suum esse jussit*; adv. *dubitanter* (of persons).

Undefended, adj. *indefensus*.

Undeified, adj., see *Unblemished*.

Undeniable, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*); adv. *evidenter*.

Under, prep. A, expressing rest: (1) standing under any place, *sub* (with abl., e.g. *sub terra, sub arbore*; with acc. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of any thing; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with acc., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, under the very walls), *subter* with abl. and acc. (the direction along the lower part of any thing, e.g. *subter radices Alpium*, along the foot, etc.), *infra* with acc. (the direction of any thing below towards the lower part of any thing above the former, beneath, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), in with abl. (the being in, the moving about a place, e.g. *in umbrā platanorum ambulare*, — the plane-tree; hence in quoting a word, e.g. — the word *μῦθα*, we say *in voce μῦθα*, and not *sub voce μῦθα*); to have a thing (concealed) — the coat, *alqd veste tectum tenere*; (2) expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with abl. (in general), *cum* (under the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*; — the leadership of Hannibal, *Hannibale magistro*; to fight — any one's banner, *sub alqo militare*; this cannot be done — the care of a doctor who knows, etc., *id evenire non potest sub eo medico qui scit*, etc.; to be — the law, *legibus obnoxium esse*; (3) expressing a lower measure and rank, (a) as regards rank and merit, *infra*; to be —, below any one, *infra alqm esse, inferiorem esse alqo, alci cedere*; in any thing, *alq̄ re ab alqo vinci*; see *Below*; (b) as regards the quantity and quality, *infer* with acc. (not beyond), *minor* with abl. (less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis* (but *annorum* unclassical), *nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*; not to be able to come — seven days, *infra septem dies venire non posse*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alqd non vendere*; (4) in determining the manner in which any thing is done, *sub* with abl., *per* with acc. (by means of); (5) expressing simultaneously, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo* (the abl. also is generally used when we speak of any momentary event, but also *sub*, as in Greek *ἐπὶ* with gen., when we speak of any thing that lasts a certain time). B, when expressing motion: (1) movement towards any object, so that it is above us, *sub* with acc.; *sub jugum mittere*, — the yoke; to speak to any one — secretly, *secretū cum alqo colloqui*; however with some verbs of motion we use in Latin *sub* with abl., because the Romans considered the idea of rest as

prevailing in them; to pour, shed the wine — the table, *vinum sub mensā effunderē*; (2) = to bring — a state of subjection, of a nation, by *sub* with acc.; (3) = spreading, e.g. to bring any thing — the chain of the law, *alqd sub vincula legis conjicere*.

Underaction, n., in a play, **res minoris momenti*.

Underbearer, n. *vespillo, sandapilarius* (who carries the bier, sandapilla), *lectitarius* (who carries the lectica, litter, stretcher).

Underdone, adj. *non coctus*.

Undergo, v.tr. *subire alqd, suscipere* or *recipere alqd* (susc. to undertake a business one's self; rec. to take a burden from another person's shoulders), *sustinere* (to carry any thing as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati, perferre* (perp. to the end), *ferre, perferre* (perf. to the end), *tolerare, toleranter ferre* (to bear with firmness), *perferri alqd re* (to go through it), comb. *perpeti alqd et perferri, sustinere* (to bear, stand); — pains, *dolores perpeti, subire*; — tortures, *subire cruciatum*; — an illness, *morbo subferri*; — hardship, danger, molestia, *periculis subferri*; — fatigue, *laboribus perferri, labores perferre*; — a punishment, *penā perferri, penam perferre*; — anxiety on any one's account, *propter alqm in metu esse*; — great anxiety, *angore cruciari*.

Underground, adj., see *Subterraneus*.

Underhand, adv. *occasione oblatā*; see *Secret*.

Underkeeper, n. *qui pro custode, pro magistro operas dat*.

Underlay, v.tr. *supponere* (to put under), **subjicere* (to throw under), *subdere* (to sit under), *substernere* (to spread under; all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). Underlayer, n. (1) *qui subjicit*, etc.; (2) = something laid under, *fundamentum*; = a roller, *hypocochlion* (ὑποκόχλιον, defined by Vir. in one place *pressio*, whilst in another he retains the Greek term, = a roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them more easily).

Underlather, n. **corium inferius*.

Underlet, v.tr. *minoris pretio locare alqd*.

Underline, v.tr. **lineam ducere subter alqd* (to draw a line under), **lineā conspicuam addere alqd* (to make it seen; but *lineā subnotare alqd*, Appul. = to note down any thing on a line).

Undermine, v.tr. (1) *subruere* (to cause to fall, e.g. wall), *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* or *subtrahere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, town); a town which has been —, *a cuniculis suffossus oppidum*; (2) fig. *subruere* (to ruin, e.g. libertatem), *ecerte* (to overthrow, e.g. rempublicam, fundamenta rempublicae), *labefactare* (to cause to fall, e.g. rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam); — any one's reputation and honour, *alcis famam atque honorem atterere*; — a false opinion, *opinionem minuire*. Undermining, n. *suffossio* (lit.), *ecersio* (fig., e.g. rempublicae).

Undermost, adj. *infimus* (the lowest), *imus* (the deepest); see *Low*.

Underneath, adv. *deorsum*; see *Beneath*.

Underofficer, n., perhaps *decanus* (who commands ten men).

Underpart, n. (*partes secundae* (lit. and fig.); to act an —, *partes secundas agere* or *sustinere*; in any thing, in *alqd re*; who plays it, *secundarum partium actor*).

Underpin, v.tr. *alqd substruere* (e.g. saxo quadrato); see *Support*.

Underrate, v.tr. *minoris aestimare, minuire*; see *Lower*.

Undersell, v.tr. *parco vendere*.

Undersigned, adj., the —, *qui nomen subscripsit*.

Understand, v.tr. A. to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect): (1) with the ear, *accipere* (e.g. *prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat*, Liv.), *exaudire* (at a distance, e.g. *neque decretum consulis prae strepitu et clamore exaudiri poterat*, Liv.);

(2) with the intellect, *accipere* (to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (to form an idea of any thing, hence to comprehend, more particularly *ut. alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare* [e.g. *Socrates atas sua parum intellexit*; *parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur*]; but, to — any one, what any one says, *intelligere quid alqs dicat*, not merely *intelligere alqm*, *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (to form an idea of), *percipere* (to perceive with the understanding); — wrong, *alqd in malam partem accipere* (to take as an offence); — every thing — (not to take a joke), *omnia non sine offensione accipere*; — not rightly to —, *alqd parum accipere, alqd minus intelligere*; — very well, *penitus intelligere alqd*; — an author, *scriptorem intelligere, scriptoris cognitionem assequi et voluntatem interpretari*; we — an author better by interpretation from his own writings than, etc. *nullo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit is qui ex ipsius ann literis interpretatur, quam ille qui, etc.*; as far as I —, *quantum ego ideo intelligo*; do you — what he says? *num intelligis quod hic narret?* I —, *teneo, intelligo, dictum puta* (of one who is about to carry out the suggestion of another); now I —, *nunc demum intelligo*; I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult?* I quorum *hoc dicit?* I gave him to —, etc., by *alci alqd significare*; I gave him half and half to —, etc., by *obscure facere alqd*; I gave him clearly to — what I thought about it, by *ambagibus missis sententiam suam declarare*; hence (A) to — by it, i.e. = to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double acc.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double acc.), *accipere* with acc. (first in Quint.; but *intelligere alqd sub alqd re* or *per alqd* would be barbarous); = I mean this, *dicere* with double acc., *interpretari* with acc., *significare* with acc. (but not *intelligere* in this sense); see *Mean*; (B) of a word which the reader supplies in his own mind, *intelligere, simul audire* (of the reader), *intelligi* or *audiri velle* (of the author); *subaudire* and *subintelligere* not classical, and *supplere* quite barbarous in this sense); such and such a word is —, by *simul audiri* (e.g. *quum subtracrum verbum alqd satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Caelius in Antonium, Stupero gaudio Graecus; simul enim audiri coepit, Quint.*); they call by this name any thing which they do not express, but wish to be —, *hoc nomine donantur ea quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt* (Quint.). B. = to have acquired knowledge in any thing, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with inf. (to have a clear idea of any thing and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse alqd re* or *ab alqd re, doctum* or *eruditum esse alqd re* (to be versed in any thing), *alcis rei non ignarum esse* (not to be unacquainted with any thing), *peritum esse alcis rei* (experienced, skilled in); to — any thing tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); — perfectly, *callide alqd* (e.g. *artem*, the law, *jura*); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alcis rei ignarum esse*; — Latin, *Latine scire, doctum esse Latinis literis, Latine linguae peritum esse*, *Latine loqui didicisse*; — very well, *optime Latine scire, Latinis literis doctum esse eruditumque*; — Greek as well as Latin, *parem esse in Graeco et Latina lingua facultate, nec minus Graeco quam Latine doctum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; — music, *musicam scire*; — medicine, *medicinam non ignarum esse*; — painting, *pingere scire, graphidos peritum esse*; — geometry, *gometria eruditum esse*; — mental philosophy, *a philosophia instructum esse*; — history, *complures historias noscere*; — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*; — well, *equo bene uti posse*; he — his own interest, by *ad suum quæstum callere, ad suam rem sapere* (Com.). Understanding, n. *mens, intelligentia, intelligendi vis* or *prudentia* (intellectus not in

the golden age), *prudētia, sapor, ingenium, iudicium, consilium*; powers of —, *vires mentis, ingēniū*; exercise for the —, **ingeniū acutiendi exercitatio*.

Undertake, *v. tr. incipere* (to begin, more particularly of something rash, bold), *aggredi aliqd or ad aliqd* (to get to it; both of the first commencement), *sumere* (to start it, of one's own accord), *suscipere* (to take a business into one's own hands, to take a burden upon one's own shoulders, either voluntarily or not), *recipere* (if we take it off any one's hands), *moli* (to try to accomplish, any thing difficult, also with inf.), *conari* (to dare to —, if very laborious, generally with inf.), *audire* (at one's own risk, peril, generally with inf.), *subire* (any thing dangerous); to — a work, *laborem sumere or suscipere or recipere*; — a war, *bellum incipere or sumere or suscipere*; — a campaign against any one, *proficisci contra aliquē* (*-opercacū*); — a journey, *iter incipere or aggredi or intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in general); — long journeys, *peregrinationes suscipere*. Undertaker, *n.* (1) in general, by verbs; (2) of funerals, *libitinarius* (for one sum, as the undertaker of the present day, Sen.), *pollinctor* (a slave of the lib., who washed the body, etc.), *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen. Ben. vi. 38, 3); the business of an —, *ministerium libitinarii* (Val. Max.), **corporum mortuorum curatio* (as office of the poll., but *pollinctura* without ancient authority); to be an —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). Undertaking, *n.* *inceptio, molitio, inceptum, conatus -ūs, m., conata -orum, n., opus, facinus* (a crime), *expeditio* (against an enemy); to frustrate any one's —, *alcijs conatus reprimere*.

Undervalue, *v. tr. parum or parvi ducere, parvi aestimare, contemnere, despicere* (to despise), *comb. contemnere* (or *despicere*) *et pro nihilo ducere, vile habere* (to consider as trifling), *leve habere* or (more significantly) *in levi habere* (to esteem lightly, the latter in Tab.).

Underwork, *v. tr., e.g. one mason — another, by *minore pretio opcam suam locare*.

Underwriter, *n. *qui caret de or pro aliq re*.

Undeserved, *adj. immeritus* (what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (unworthy), *falsus* (false, unfounded, e.g. infidia); *adv. immeritum in modum, immerito*; quite —, *immeritissimo*; — accused, *immerens*. Undeserving, *adj., see Unworthy*.

Undesigned, *adj. insciens, imprudens*; *adv. imprudenter*. Undesigning, *adj. simpliciter, candidus, simulationum nescius*; *adv. simpliciter, candidē, comb. simpliciter et candidē*.

Undesirable, *adj., by circ.* Undesired, *adj., ultro oblatum* (freely offered); *adv. ultro*.

Undisciplined, *adj. inexcercitatus, rudis, tiro* (all three also in *alq re*), *comb. tiro ac rudis in alq re*.

Undisguised, *adj. sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); *adv. sincere*.

Undisturbed, *adj. liber* (*ab*) *arbitris* (free from eye or ear witnesses, spies, e.g. locus); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave any one —, *alqm non vexare, alqm non interpellare* (not to interrupt any one in his work, etc.); to remain —, *non vexari, non interpellari*; they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonā pace cum per fines suos transmiserunt*.

Undividable, *adj. individiuus*; see Indivisible. Undivided, *adj. indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (in common), *pro indiviso* (e.g. *possidere aliqd*).

Undo, *v. tr., — a knot, etc. solvere, dissolvere, resolvere, expeditre*; see Ruin. Undone, *adj. infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habere*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*.

Undoubted, *adj. non dubius, indubitatus* (not doubted, post-Aug.), *certus*; *adv. haud dubie, certe* (but *indubitatus* is not Latin; in Liv. xxxiii. 40, 5, and Vellei. ii. 60, 4, it is a false reading).

Undress, *v. tr., — any one, exuere aliq veste* (in general), *detrudere alci vestem* (to take off), *nudare* (to strip any one, e.g. to whip him), *alqm veste or vestibus spoliare* (to rob); *v. intr. exuere vestem, ponere, deponere vestem*; a room for —, *apodyterium* (esp. in baths). Undress, *n. vestis nocturna* (night-dress), *vestis domestica* (house-dress, house-coat, in general), *indusium, tunica indusata* (garment worn next to the skin, a flannel waistcoat); in —, *veste nocturna or domestica indutus, indusio cecitus*. Undressed, *adj. non vestitus, nudus* (both quite naked, and without a coat or dress on, like the Greek γυμνός, Liv. iii. 23, 5).

Undue, *adj., see Due, Right, Proper*.

Undulate, *v. intr. undare* (to rise in waves, in general, also of boiling water), *fluitare*; see Wave. Undulated, *adj. undatus* (of snails), *undulatus* (of dresses), *fluctuosus* (full of waves, ug. wavy, of jewels); *adv. undatin*.

Undutiful, *adj. ab officio discrepans, *officio discrepans* (contrary to duty), *improbus* (wicked), *non justus* (not right); see Dis-obedient.

Uneasy, *adj. anxius, sollicitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angui* (for fear of some accidents or misfortune), *sollicitum esse* (to be troubled), *dubitatio estuare* (to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). Uneasiness, *n. aestus* (state of uncertainty, Plin. Ep.), *perturbatio* (anxiety); to feel —, *perturbari, commoveri, permoveri*; to cause — to any one, *alci aliqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this affair caused me great —, *sollicitudinem hanc dare*; nothing caused me more — than, etc. *nilil me magis sollicitabat quam*, etc.; to feel great —, *dubitatio estuare* (Cic.); see Restless.

Unemployed, *adj. negotiis vacuus* (in general, free from business), *otiosus* (who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expers* (not holding a public office), *liberatus muneribus* (free from official duties), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (who holds no office of any kind), *qui domo deses sedet* (who spends his time in idleness), *nilil agens* (who does nothing); to be —, *encare negotiis, otiosum esse, otiosi, ordine*.

Unequal, *adj. inaequalis* (of the inward state of any thing), *impar* (uneven); then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *dicersus* (wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissōnus* (of sounds); quite — in number, *neguquam numero pares*; to be — among each other, *disparēs esse inter se*. See Inequality.

Unerring, *adj. certus*; see Infallible.

Unessential, *adj. ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens, quod ad rem non pertinet, et re alienus, adcenticus*.

Uneven, *adj. non æquus, iniquus* (poet. in this sense), *inequabilis* (ali opp. *æquus, æqualis*), *asper* (rough, opp. *levis*); an — number, *numerus impar*; an — temper, *ingenium mobile*. Unevenness, *n. iniquitas* (opp. *æquitas*), *asperitas* (opp. *levitas*); — of temper, *mutabilitas mentis, inconstancia mutabilitasque mentis*.

Unexamined, *adj. inexploratus*.

Unexamined, *adj. unicus, singularis, norus* (what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*, *comb. norus et inauditus, inauditus et norus, *nullo exemplo*; that is —, *nullum huius facti simile*.

Unexceptionable, *adj., e.g. — witness, testis locuples or probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firum or certum*.

Unexecuted, *adj. non perfectus, imperfectus* (post-Aug.); to leave —, *omittere* (e.g. a plan, consilium), *abjicere* (to give up, e.g. adificationem).

Unexercised, *adj. inexcercitatus*; see Undisciplined.

Unexpected, *adj. inerspectatus*; see Unaware.

Unexploited, *adj. inexploratus*.

Unextinguished, Unextinguishable, adj. *inextinctus* (post-Aug.).

Unfading, adj., e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.
Unfailing, adj. *certus*; adv. *certo* (when the person speaking is convinced of the certainty of any thing, e.g. *certo fiet, certo erentel*), *certe*, *haud dubie* (of that which is certain); see *Sure*.

Unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *equus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *iniustus* (unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus*, *meritus*, *debitus*, e.g. interest of money), *improbus* (contrary to human and divine law, e.g. *in will, testamentum*), *immeritus* (not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritae*); title —, *iniquum* or *iniustum esse*, with acc and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to entertain — expectations, *speis improbas habere*; to be — towards any one, *iniquum esse in alqm*, many things are done which are —, *multa iniusta fiunt*; adv. *iniquè, injuste*. Unfairness, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct, also in the plur.), *iniquè* or *injuste factum* (any act).

Unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus*, *perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —), *abalienatus* (estranged, severed, e.g. *hominis*); to make any one —, *alqm fide dimovere*; towards, *alqm dimovere ab alqo*; to become —, *fidei movere*, to any one, to desert, *ab alqo decedere*, *alqm decedere*. Unfaithfulness, n. *infidelitas*, *perfidia*, to commit an act of —, *fidem movere* or *violare* or *frangere*; — to a girl, by virginum *deverere*; to show —, *perfidie agere*.

Unfashioned, adj. *deformis*; very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*.

Unfasten, v.tr. *solvere*, *resolvere* (to untie), *laxare*, *relaxare* (to loosen), *arellere*, *revellere* (to tear off), *refigere* (what is nailed fast).

Unfathomable, adj. *immensus*, *infinitus*, *inexplorabilis*; of — depth, *immensa* or *infinita altitudo*. Unfathomableness, n. of the mind, *altitudo animi*, of the sea, *inhinita maris altitudo*.

Unfavorable, adj. (1) = *averse*, *iniquus*, to any one, *alci* or *in alqm* (hostile), *malivus* (jealous, opp. *benignus*); adv. *inimico iniquo, maligne*; (2) = opposed to our designs, *iniquus*, *non equus* (of local affairs, opp. *equus*, e.g. ground, territory, *locus*), *alienus* (not suited for the purpose, opp. *proprius*, e.g. territory, *locus*, *tempus*), *adversus* (contrary, opp. *secundus*, e.g. *ventus*); — circumstances, condition, *res adversa*, *tempora iniqua*. Unfavourableness, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*).

Unfettered, adj. (of animals) *implumis*.

Unfeeling, adj. *sensus expertus*, a *sensu* or a *sensibus alienatus*, *nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus*, *ferus*, *ferreus*, comb. *sensus ferreusque*, *inhumanus* (fig.), to be —, *sensu carere*, *nihil sentire*, *nihil rei sensui moveri*, a *sensu abesse* or *alienatus esse* (lit.), *durum*, *ferreum*, *inhumanum esse*, *inhumanum esse* (fig.); to be quite —, *tactu sensuque omni carere* (sine quo nihil sentitur) (lit.), *omnem humanitatem exuisse*, *abieisse*, *obdurasse* et *omnem humanitatem exuisse*, *omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse* (fig.); I am not so — that, etc., *non sum ita ferreus quis*, etc.; to make —, *aufferre* *alci* *alci rei* (lit.), *ferreum*, *inhumanum reddere* (fig.); — quite —, *aufferre alci omnem sensum* (lit.), *obdurare callum alci animo*, or *omnem humanitatem alci extorquere* (fig. the latter = by force as it were to deprive of all human feeling); — *aratus*, *habere alque indurare alqm ad alqd*; to become —, *obdurare* *humanam salutem*. Unfeelingness, n. *torpor* (lit., *torpor*), *indolentia*, or *cire* *in nihil dolere* (abstere from pain, devoid of mental tenderness, *indolentia*), *alci alius a sensu alienatus* (under we seem to forget all bodily pain, lit.), *stupiditas* (fig. stupidity), *crudelitas* (cruelty), *atrocitas*, *durus*, *inhumanitas* (hard-heartedness, as disposition), *inhumanitas*, *inhumanitas*, *atrocitas* (with cruelty); total —, *inhumanitas omnis humanitatis repulsa*.

Unfettered, adj. *cervus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*).

Unfermented, adj. *non fermentatus*, *nullo fermento*.

Unfilial, adj. *impius erga parentes*, in the context also simply *impius*; adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).

Unfit, adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*, see *Incapable*, *Improper*. Unfit, v.tr. *inutilem reddere*, *conficere alqd* (to wear out). Unfitness, n. *inutilitas*; any one's — for business, *inertia*. Unfittune, adj., see *Improper*.

Unfix, v.tr., — the mind, *animum labefacere*.

Unfixed, adj. *mobilis*.

Unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words); — one's designs, *sensus suos alci aperire*, *sensu innotare explicare*, *intimus affectus suos alci deligere* (Sen. Ep.); see *Open*, *spread*, *Disclose*, *Display*.

Unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*; adv. *improvisò*.

Unforgotten, adj. (an act of kindness) *immortali memoria relictus* or *beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me, *meum tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam debebis obliviri*; his memory will be — in future ages, *commemorationem nominis sui cum omni posteritate adaequare*.

Unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis*, *inexpugnabilis*, *inexorabilis*, see *Implacable*.

Unfortified, adj. *immunus*.

Unfortunate, adj., see *Unhappy*.

Unfounded, adj. *vanus*, *factus*.

Unfrequented, adj. *minus celebris*, *recrecher* (of persons and localities), *desertus* (deserted, opp. *celebris*, of localities).

Unfriendly, adj. *tristis* (with a frightening look, opp. *hilaris*); also fig. of things, e.g. weather, *caelum*, *asper* (repulsive, in one's conduct, opp. *lenis*); also fig. of things, e.g. winter, *inclementis* (acting with unkindness towards those who claim our sympathy, and of any thing that shows such feelings, opp. *clementis*), *alivus*, towards any one, *ab alqo*; to have — feelings towards any one, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*; adv. *aspett* (e.g. *alqm tractare*), *inclementer* (e.g. *dicere in alqm*); see *Unfavourable*. Unfriendliness, n. *tristitia*, *inclementia* (e.g. *coris*).

Unfruitful, adj. *infecundus*, *erilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *opimus*); see *Barren*. Unfruitfulness, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Unfulfilled, adj. *irritus*, to remain —, *existere* or *erentum non habere*, *non ererere*; to leave no duty incumbent upon a general —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*, — wishes, *volata quae non erentur*; requests, prayers, *preces quibus non est satisfactum*.

Unfurly, v.tr., — the sails, *vela pandere*.

Unfugallant, adj. (person, etc.) *intonsus et incutus*.

Ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*; see *Ignoble*.

Un genial, adj. *tristis*, *asper*.

Un genteel, adj. *immodestus*, *Un genteel*, adj. *gravis* (heavy, violent, e.g. *casus*), *asper* (rough, e.g. *verba*); adv. *graciter* (e.g. *cadere*, *concedere*), *aspre* (e.g. *alqm tractare*). Ungentlemanlike, *Un gentlemanlike*, adj. *incultus*, *inac rus* (e.g. *laughter*); see *Indecorous*.

Un glad, v.tr. *discungere*, *restringere*, *solvere*.

Un godly, adj., see *Impious*, *Immoral*.

Un governable, adj. *gravi regi non potes* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (untamed, of living beings and of things, e.g. a horse, woman, rage, passion), *effrenatus* (unbridled, of persons and things, e.g. rage, boldness, desire), *feror* (of temper, of persons and of any thing showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), comb. *feror impotensque*; adv. *effrenate*. Ungoverned, adj. *incompotens*, *incoercibilis*; see *Unbridled*.

Un graceful, adj. *inegratus*; see *Un graceful*. Ungracefulness, n. by the adj. *Ungacious*, adj.

inclementis, iniquus, iratus; adv. *inclementer, iniquo animo, irate*.

Ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficii, beneficiorum immemor, ingratus in referendâ gratiâ*; an — mind, *animus ingratus, animus beneficiorum immemor*; an — task, *ingratum negotium*.

Unguarded, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (not guarded by any one), *indensus*; see *Imprudent*.

Unhappy, adj. *minus commodus*.

Unhappy, adj. *infelix* (bringing or announcing misfortune; also who is unfortunate in every thing he does, *duxerit*, of persons), *infortunatus* (not favoured by fortune, of persons who are unlucky), *miser* (of persons whose misfortunes and complaints are such as to excite pity; then of things, miserable), *non prosper* (not prosperous, of things), *infaustus* (ill-fated, e.g. day, omen, etc.), also comb. *infaustus et infelix, calamitosus* (e.g. war, conflagration), *funestus* (mournful, causing mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. on the left-hand side, hence ill-fated, opp. *dexter*, but in the sense of the Greeks, inasmuch as *avis sinistra* with the Romans implied a good omen), *adversus* (not as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*); I am the unhappyest man, *nemo meest miserior*; — position, *res adversa, fortuna afflictâ*; to be in a — condition, *afflictâ conditione esse miserum or infelicem esse*; to make any one —, *affligere* or *pessum dare* or *pervertere alqm*; you want to make me —, by *alqm perditum ire*; adv. *infelicitèr, misere, male*. Unhappiness, n. *misericordia* (opp. *beatitudo*); to be destined for eternal —, in *sempiternam miseriam natum esse*.

Unharmèd, adj. *inciolatus, saluus* (safe).

Unharness, v.tr., — a horse, etc., *heliu amovère equum, helciu dimovère ab equo*.

Unhatched, adj. *non exclusus*; to leave —, *non excludere*.

Unhealthy, adj. *insaluber, bonæ valetudini contrarius, pestilens, gravis, vitiosus*. Unhealthiness, n., — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the weather, *pestilentia or gravitas or intemperies cœli*.

Unheard, adj. *inauditus*; to punish, condemn any one —, *alqm inauditum punire, damnare*; — of, *inauditus, novus, comb. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus, portentis similis* (most strange); that is — of, *nullum huius facti simile*.

Unheated, adj. *non calefactus*.

Unheeded, adj., to remain —, *negligi, sperni* (to be scornfully rejected); see *Careless*.

Unhindered, adj. *non impeditus, expeditus* (free from difficulties), *liber* (free, without constraint), *sine morâ*; adv. *libere*.

Unhinge, v.tr., — a door, *postes cardine emovère*; see *Displace, Unfix*.

Unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see *Impious*.

Unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus*.

Unhook, v.tr. *refigere, refulbare*.

Unhoped for, adj. *insperatus*.

Unhurt, adj. *integer* (opp. *laesus*), *intactus* (untouched), comb. *integer intactusque, illesus, inviolatus* (not hurt, opp. *laesus*), comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque, invulneratus* (not wounded, Cic. pro Sext. 67, 140; where comb. *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *incurruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed), *incolumis* (who has not met with any accident, opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque, saluus* (when any one's life is safe), comb. *salvus atque incolumis*; to dismiss any one —, *alqm intactum inciolatumque dimittere*.

Unicorn, n. *monoceros* — *otis* (*μονοκέρας*, quadruped and constellation), **monodon* — *otitis* (narrivable, L.).

Uniform, adj. *unius generis, semper eodem modo formatus, similis atque ideus, similis semper*

(similar and almost the same), *aequalis* (e.g. *motus*); adv. *semper eodem modo, similiter, semper*. Uniform, n., of soldiers, *vestitus militaris*. Uniformity, n. *similitudo* (e.g. *omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater*, Cic.); — of occurrences, *similitudo casuum*, Tac.), *aequalitas, constantia* (of persons and things).

Unimaginable, adj. **supra quam cogitari potest* (e.g. *beatus*); to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*.

Unimpaired, adj. *integer*.

Unimpassioned, adj., e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber* or *vacuus* (without violent emotion), *cupiditatis* or *cupiditatum expertus*, *omni cupiditate carens, cupiditate prius, cupiditate intactus* (without any desire), *sine ira et studio* (without passion), *non studiosus* (not eagerly), *non iracunde* (not in a rage); to be quite —, *ab omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *vacuum esse*; *omni perturbatione animi carere*; an — mind, *animus ab omni perturbatione liber*.

Unimportant, adj. *levis, nullius momenti*. Unimportance, n. *levitas*.

Uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. Uninhabited, adj. *habitori-bus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (without any body to cultivate, till, e.g. *agror*), *desertus* (deserted by its inhabitants; solitary, opp. *frequens, celebris*, e.g. *locus*).

Uninjured, adj. *incolumis*; to leave nothing —, *prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati* (Sall.); see *Unhurt*.

Uninstructed, adj. *non edoctus*.

Unintelligible, adj. *non apertus ad intelligendum, obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*); adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

Unintentional, adj. *insciens*; adv. *forte*; I did it —, *insciens feci*.

Uninterred, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus*.

Uninterrupted, adj. *continens, continuus* (continuous, successive), *contextus* (connected, e.g. *voluptates*; anxiety, cura), *assiduus* (constantly present; hence of things which exist always, i.e. constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus* (lasting until the end, e.g. happiness, friendship), *perennis* (lasting constantly), comb. *continus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connexion with any one is —, by *in consuetudine cum alqo permanere*; adv. *continenter* (but *continue* and *continuo* are not classical); *uno tenore, perpetuo*.

Uninvestigated, adj. *inexplicabilis* (what cannot be —), *inexploratus*.

Uninvited, adj. *invocatus*; see *Unasked*.

Unique, adj. *unicus, singularis*.

Unison, n. (in music) *concordia vocum*; see *Concord, Harmony*.

Unit, n. *monas* — *adis*, f. (*μονάς*), in pure Latin *unitas, unitatis ratio*; what we call number consists of —, *numerus perfectior est singularibus rebus, quæ poviões apud Græcos dicuntur*; to reduce any thing to the —, *alqd ad unitatis rationem reducere*. Unity, n. *concordia, societas*; let there be — in the poem, *carmen sit simplex et unum*; see *Concord*.

Unitarian, n. *qui unum Deum esse credit*, or, more strictly, *qui simplicem tantummodo Dei naturam esse arbitrat*. Unitarianism, n. *simplex Dei natura*.

Unite, v.tr. *ungere* or *conjungere* (two or several things, *conj.* more particularly for one common object), with any thing, *alci rei* or *cum alq re*; with any body, *cum alqo*; *congregare* (to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), with any one, *cum alqo*, *capulare* (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with any thing or any one, *cum alq re* or *cum alqo*, *sociare*, *consociare* (as companions), with, etc., *cum*, etc., *miscere* *alci rei* or *cum alq re* (to mix, lit. and fig.); see *Join*. Unite, v.intr. *se ungere, se conjungere* (of two corps), with any one, *alci* or *cum alqo*, *misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), with any thing, *alci rei* or *cum alq re*, *ungere copias, arma ungere* or

conjungere, vires confere (the troops, of two generals); see *Join, Mix*. *Union, n.* *junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, convinctio*; see *Concord*.

Universal, adj. *universus*; see *General*. *Universe, n.* (*rerum*) *universitas, (opus) universum, mundus (universus), rerum natura, rerum natura corpus*; — history, *res in orbe terrarum gesta* (the history itself), *perpetua rerum gestarum historia, historia que vocatur universalis*.

University, n. **academia, *universitas literaria* or *literarum*, to be at —, **inter academia cives errare* (in general, to live there), **in academiâ auditorium causâ or literarum causâ versari* (in order to study there); to go to —, **in academiam migrare*; see *College*.

Univocal, adj. (a word, etc.) **unam tantum significationem habens, *cui una tantum notio or sententia subjecta est*.

Unjust, adj. *iniustus* (not according to our duty), *iniquus* (who violates the right of another), *iniquosus* (of an — mind), *iniquus* (unreasonable; —, contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus*, contrary to the moral law); an — war, *bellum iniquum*; adv. *iniquè, inique* (e.g. *facere*). *Unjustifiable, adj.* *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

Unkept, adj. *neglectus*.

Unkind, adj. *incolens*; see *Unfriendly*. *Unkindness, n.* *iniquitas, animus durus, animi duritia, ingenium durum*.

Unknot, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, disserere* (a —, a garment), *resolvere, redordiri* (a wit).

Unknown, adj. *inscius*; see *Ignorant*. *Unknown, adj.* *ignotus* (in general, of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incomptus* (not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *comptus*), *inexploratus* (not yet inquired into, opp. *exploratus*), *ignobilis* (— to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, opp. *nobilis*), *obscurus* (obscure, hence —, opp. *illustris*, e.g. *aleys gesta, nomen*; also of places, opp. *rerum gestarum testigis nobilitatus*); a person — to me, *nescio quis*; a man of — parents, *homo ignobili or obscuro loco natus, homo obscuris ortus majoribus, terra filius, terra ortus* (prov., Cic.); to be or remain —, in *hominum ignoratione versari, in tenebris facere*; to whom can it be —? *quis est qui nesciat?* it is — to me, *ignoro*; it is not — to me, *non me fugit, non me praterit, non sum inscius, non ignoro*.

Unlace, v.tr. *vinculis resolvere* (e.g. a shoe), *solvere* (e.g. knapsack, sarcinas), *lazare* (to loosen).

Unlamented, adj., to die —, a *nemine deploratum mori*.

Unlatch, v.tr., see *Open*.

Unlawful, adj. *non justus, non legitimus* (not sanctioned by the law, e.g. *matrimonium, nuptiae*), *iniquus*; adv. *injuriam, per injuriam* (e.g. *pellere aliquem ex agro per injuriam possessionem, aliquid per injuriam possidere*); to try to keep what we have got into our possession —, *injuriam obtinere* (Liv.); see *Illegal*.

Unlearn, v.tr. *dediscere, dediscere et oblivisci, deservieri ab aliquo re* (to get unaccustomed to a thing); to cause any one to — a thing, *dedocere aliquem aliquid*. *Unlearned, adj.* *illiteratus, indoctus, inprudens*; to be —, *nescire literas*; adv. *indocte*.

Unleavened, adj. *non fermentatus, nullo fermento*. *Unless, conj.* *nisi* (after negations and negative interrogations); see *If, Besides, Except*.

Unrelieved, adj. *asper*; see *Unseen*.

Unrenewed, adj. *inconcessus*.

Unlike, adj. *disimilis*. *Unlike, adj.*, see *Improbable*.

Unlink, v.tr. *moliri*; from, ab *aliquo re*.

Unload, v.tr. *onerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare, liberare, solvere aliquid re* (fig. to disburden); to — a cart, *vehiculum oneratum exonerare*; — beasts, *jumentis deponere onera, jumenta sarcinis liberare*.

Unlock, v.tr. *aperire* (in general, to open), *recludere, reserare* (to open what was closed, in the ancient sense also by *seram demere* or *excluseret*; *res*, and *recl.* in the sense to — one's mind as it were, generally only in poets), *subilitate clavis passulos reducere* (with a key); see *Open*.

Unmade, adj. *non factus or non confectus, non stratus*.

Unmanageable, adj., see *Ungovernable*.

Unmanly, adj. *non indignus, effeminatus* (effeminate), *molles* (soft, both —, e.g. *vox, educatio*; character, *mens, animus*), *comb. effeminatus et molles, illiberalis* (not worthy of a noble mind, e.g. *mens*; deed, *facinus*); adv. *effeminatè*.

Unmannerly, adj. *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, opp. *urbanus*).

Unmarried, adj. *caelebs* (of a man), *vidua* (of a woman, both whether married before or not, opp. *maritus, marita*), *matrimonii exorsus*, in the plur. *matrimonii exorsus* (of a nation, Plin.); — life, *exce caelebs, calibatus* (celibacy, of a man), **conditio viduae* (of a woman, in Tertull. called *vidualitas*); to remain —, *calibem (viduam) esse, calibem citam vivere, nunquam citio nubere* (of a woman), *nunquam uxorem ducere* (of a man; both the foregoing of persons not married before), *remanere, per manere in calibatu* (of bachelors and widowers), *matrimonii exorsorem or matrimoniorum exorsorem esse* (of a tribe); to have always been —, *uxorem nunquam habuisse*.

Unmask, v.tr., to — any one, *personam capiti aleis detrahere* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animus aleis nudare, evolere aliquem integumento dissimulationis sine nudareque* (fig., to find him out).

Unmast, v.tr. *malis or malis privare*.

Unmeaning, adj. *inanis*.

Unmentioned, adj., to remain —, *sileri, omitti, pratermitti* (the foregoing two = to be omitted; *om.* voluntarily and with intention, *prat.* intentionally or from forgetfulness); to leave —, *silire, omittere, pratermittere*.

Unmindful, adj. *immemor*, of a thing, *aleis rei*.

Unmingled, Unmixed, adj. *merus, purus*.

Unmolested, adj., to leave any one —, *alei non agere facere, alei molestiam non exhibere*.

Unmotherly, adj. *non maternus*.

Unmounted, adj., e.g. *dragons*, by *sine equo* or (of several) *sine equis*.

Unmoved, adj. *immotus*; to be, remain —, *non moveri or non commoveri aliquo re*, *misericordiam non recipere, repudiare aliquid* (e.g. *aleis precibus*); *non laborare de aliquo re* (e.g. *de aleis morte*); I remain —, *aliquid me non movet*; — at any one's tears, *repudiare aleis lacrimas*.

Unnatural, adj. *parum naturalis, quod prater naturam existit, monstruosus, portentosus, inhumanus* (physically and morally), *ascetus* (what is affected, opp. *naturalis*); to die an — death, *violenta morte perire, prater naturam praterque factum obire*; — desires, *cupiditates quae ne naturam quidem attingunt, libidines monstruosae*; an — son, *monstrum filii* (in — moral sense); adv. *contra naturam, prater naturam*.

Unnavigated, adj. **navigus non editus*.

Unnecessary, Unneeded, adj. *non necessarius, quod non opus est, supercaneus* (*superfluous* and *superfluous* are not classical), *canus* (idle, e.g. *meritus*); it is — to mention these, *eos nihil attinet nominare*; adv. *prater rem, prater necessitatem*.

Unnervè, v.tr. *infirmare* (lit. and fig.), *enervare* (only lit.), *debilitare, emollire*. *Unnerved, adj.* *effetus* (lit. by bringing forth many children, also weak in general, of the body, etc.), *enectus* (worn out by hunger and bodily sufferings).

Unnoticed, adj., to leave —, *pratermittere* (pass over), *praterire* (silently), *praterire negligentia* (out of carelessness, in reading, etc.), *negligere* (not to mind); to remain —, *non conspicui, pratermitti, negligi*; — by any one, *aliquem praterire or fugere* (but not *alei or aliquid latere*), or by *silentio* (e.g. *ritum transire, latente* (hidden), *clam* (secretly)); very often also by *verbo* compounded

with *sub* (e.g. *tela alci subministrare, submovere* = *clam removere*).

Unobserved, adj., see Unnoticed.

Unoccupied, adj., see Unemployed, Uninhabited.

Unorganized, adj., e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullâ coherens naturâ* (Cic.).

Unpaid, adj. *non solutus* (of money, debts), *residuum* (outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), *cui non satisfactum est* (of the creditor).

Unpalatable, adj. *nihil sapiens*; see Insipid.

Unpardonable, adj. *major quam alci ignosci possit, quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*), *inexcusabilis* (e.g. *seelus, fraus*); sin therefore is said to be — when, etc., *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si*, etc.; see Impardonable.

Unpensioned, adj. *gratuitus*.

Unperceived, adj., — *Unnoticed*.

Unpleasant, adj. *molestus, ingratus* (chiefly in opp. to *juvundus*); adv. *molestè* (e.g., it is — for me to ask, *molestè rogo, molestè or agro fero*); it is not —, *alqd in bonam partem accipio*; see Disagreeable. Unpleasantness, *n. incommodum, molestia*; to cause any one —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, incommodo alqm afficere, incommodum alci ferre* or *afferre* or *dare* or *importare*; you will cause yourself —, *molestiam capere* or *accipere*.

Unpoetic, adj. *“a poetarum ratione alienus; this word is —, “hoc vocabulo poeta non utitur.*

Unpollished, adj. *impolitus*; see Unpolished.

Unpolluted, adj. *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*, only after Cic.), *castus*; an — virgin, *virgo casta*; — virginity, *virginitas impolluta* (Tan.), *virginitas illibata* (Val. Max.; opp. *virg. libata*, Ov.); see Undeiled.

Unpractised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

Unpraised, adj. *illaudatus* (post-Aug.).

Unprecedented, adj. *novus, inauditus*.

Unprejudiced, adj. *integer, interger ac liber* (e.g. *animus*); an — judgment, *iudicium integrum*; see Unbiased.

Unprepared, adj. *imparatus*.

Unpretending, adj., see Modest.

Unprinted, adj., see Unpublished.

Unproductive, adj., see Barren.

Unprofaned, adj. *non pollutus*.

Unpromising, adj. — youth, season, by *nihil boni sperare ab algo* or *algâ re*.

Unprotected, adj. *indensus, non custoditus, sine custodia, nudus praesidio* or *praesidiis, sine praesidio* or *praesidiis*.

Unproved, adj. *argumentis non firmatus* or *non confirmatus*.

Unprovided, adj., e.g. children, *liberi quibus nondum prospectum est*; a daughter, *filia non collocata*.

Unprovoked, adj. *non laessitus, ultro* (of one's own accord).

Unpublished, adj. *nondum editus, ineditus* (Ov.).

Unpunished, adj. *impunitus, inultus, inestigatus* (also with words); adv. *impune*; to remain —, *impune esse, non puniri, sic abire* (of an act of misdemeanor), *impune abire* or *dimitti* (of the person that did it); — for any thing, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*; to allow any thing —, *alqd impunitum ferre* or *sine* or *omittere*, also simply *omittere* or *praetermittere* or *relinquere alqd*; to let any one escape —, *alqm impunitum* or *inestigatum* *dimittere, alqm non punire*, in spite of all one's faults one escapes —, *peccata impune diabuntur*; he will not escape —, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet, hoc haud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit* (Com.); the hope of —, *sp. impunitatis*.

Unpurched, adj. *non emptus, inemptus* (in. in prose post-Aug.).

Unquestionable, adj. *nondubius, certus*; to be —, *nihil dubitationis* or *nulum dubitationem habere*; adv. *sine ulla dubitatione* (probubus and indubitat. first found in Tac. and Plin., and indubitate only in var. late writers; see Indubitable).

Unravel, v.tr. *illustrare, explanare, explicare, enodare* (to untie a knot); — ideas, *animi sui complicatam notionem exolvere*.

Unread, adj. *non lectus*; to leave —, *non legere*; an — man, by *inseitia literarum*, *“lectione non exercitus, also non versatus in literis or in libris*; — in the ancient classics, in *ceteribus scriptis non volutus*; — in the Greek classics, *rudem esse literarum Graecarum*.

Unreasonable, adj., it is —, *iniquum est* with acc. and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to be — as regards, with any one, *iniquum esse in alqm*; adv. *inique, injuste*. Unreasonableness, *n. iniquitas*.

Unreconciled, adj. *non placatus*.

Unrefined, adj. *non purgatus*.

Unrelenting, adj., see Cruel, Hard.

Unremitting, adj. *continens, continuus* (e.g. *labor*); see Constant.

Unrepaid, adj., e.g. kindness, by *beneficia non reddere, beneficium non respondere*.

Unreprouvable, Unproved, adj. *immaculatus* (in the classical writers only once, Lucan, Vulg.), *irreprehensibilis* (after the classical age; Tertull., Vulg.); see Blameless.

Unrequested, adj. *ultra oblatas* (freely offered), *ultra*.

Unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*; to remain —, *impune esse*; to allow to —, *inultum sine*.

Unrestrained, adj., e.g. liberty of the people, *“libertas populi legibus non stricta*; — power, *potestas infinita*.

Unrevenged, adj. *inultus*; to allow to remain —, *alqd inultum* or *impunitum* *dimittere*.

Unrewarded, adj. *præmio non affectus, inhonoratus* (not presented with a gift as a mark of distinction, etc.), *sine* or *remio* or *pretio, sine mercede*; to allow any one to remain —, *alqm inhonoratum* or *alqm sine pretio* or *præmio* *dimittere*.

Unriddle, v.tr. *solvere, explicare*; I cannot — it, by *alqd capere* or *assequi non posse*.

Unrig, v.tr., a ship, *navis armamenta demere* (of sailors when oars simply are to be used, opp. *tollere arm.*), *navis armamenta demere* (of sailors when a storm is approaching), *fructus navis armamenti, nactem examinare, nactem armamenti spoliare* (when all the rigging, etc., is washed away during a storm).

Unrighteous, adj. (of persons) *impius*; see Sinful, Wicked, Unjust. Unrighteousness, *n. impietas* (wickedness).

Unripe, adj. *immaturus* (lit. of fruit, fig., man, opp. *maturus*), *crudus* (raw, opp. *maturus* or *coctus*); half-ripe, *subcrudus* (only late *semicrudus*). Unripeness, *n. immaturitas* (as regards puberty), e.g. of brides, *sponsarum*.

Unrobe, v.tr., see Undress.

Unroll, v.tr., a book, *evolvere librum* (the act, *evolutio libri*) or *revolvere* or *explicare*.

Unroof, v.tr. *nuotare tecto*; see Uncover.

Unroot, v.tr. *radicare, radicibus ecellere*.

Unruffled, adj., see, temper; see Calm, Tranquil.

Unruly, adj. *contumax, obfirmati animi, pertinax et obstinatus* (of a man), *tenax contra vincula* (of a horse); see Refractory. Unruliness, *n. pertinacia et inflexibilis obstinatio*.

Unsaddle, v.tr., — a horse, *stratum detrudere equo*, etc., also perhaps *stratum solvere* (Sv.).

Unsafe, adj. *infestus*; to render —, *infestum reddere* or *facere* or *habere* (in general), *infestare latrocinis* (through robberies, a country, district, etc.), *infestare latrocinis ac prædationibus* (by piracy, e.g. the sea); to be — (in consequence of robberies), *infestari latrocinis* (of a road, etc.); a town, camp, etc., that is —, *intutus*; fig. = exposed to danger, *instabilis* (lit. unstable, e.g. step, ground, incertus), *lubrus* (lit. slippery, where one can easily fall); then fig. where one can easily be deceived, e.g. *ratio defensionis*, also *camp instabilis et lubrus* (e.g. *gradus*), *lubricus alque incertus* (e.g. *solum*), *incertus* (lit. uncertain; *reluctans*, of things, e.g. *respondum, spes, actus*).

pora; position, *res*), also comb. *lubicus atque incertus* (e.g. age, *actas*), *infidus* (fig., not to be trusted, e.g. friend, faith, promise).

Unsaid, adj. *inductus*. Unsay, v.tr., see Recant.

Unsalted, adj. *sale non conditus* (not seasoned), *sale non aspersus* (lit., without strewing salt over it), *sine sale*.

Unsaturated, adj. *nondum saturatus* (lit. and fig.).

Unsatisfactory, adj. *non idoneus* (unsuited), *non satis idoneus* (e.g. witness, evidence), *non sufficiens* (e.g. compensation), *in quo non acquiescas* (what we cannot acquiesce in); adv. *minus bene*. Unsatisfied, *em non satisfactum est* (of persons, as regards their claims); the judges appear to be —, *by alqd mihi non probatum est, mihi non satisfactum est*, with, *alqd re*.

Unsavoury, adj., see Tasteless, Unpalatable.

Unsew, v.tr. *solvere*.

Unscriptural, adj. *non ut sanctæ literæ docent* (Lcel).

Unseal, v.tr. *designare alqd* (a letter, will, etc.), *signum alci rei detrachere* (to take off the seal, e.g. epistole).

Unsearchable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*.

Unseasonable, adj. *intempestivus* (not at the right time, opp. *tempestivus*, a letter, desire, fruit), *importunus* (inconvenient as regards the locality, and on account of other circumstances), *in maturis* (lit., unripe, of fruits; then fig., before the right time, e.g. advice, *consilium*), *præcox* (lit., ripen too soon; hence of what takes place too soon, e.g. *gaudium*), adv. *intempestive, importune*; see Unfit. Unseasoned, adj. *non conditus*, see Dry, Hard.

Unseeming, adj., to become —, *etanesce*; see Unsightly.

Unseen, adj. *invisus, invisitatus*.

Unseparated, adj. *indivisus*.

Unserviceable, adj. *mutilis* (e.g. *navis ad navigandum inutilis, homo ad arma inutilis*); to be —, *inutilum esse, nulli usui esse*. Unserviceableness, n. *mutilitas*; see Useless.

Unsettle, v.tr. (doctrines, opinions) *labefacere, labefacere*, see Uncertain. Unsettled, adj., accounts, see Unpaid; — liquor, *by non residere*, — weather, *caelum varians*; in a moral sense, *inconstans* (e.g. the wind; morally, of persons and things, opp. *constans*), *curvus* (changeable, opp. *constans*), *infirmus* (changeable, undetermined, of persons and things, opp. *firmus*), *mobilis* (who easily changes his mind, of persons and things, e.g. mind, *ingenium, animus, voluntas, mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *variis et mutabilis*; to be very — (in one's mind), *plurimū aut solto facilius morari* (Cic.), *fluctuare* (animo or animo), *perdere animi or animo* (of several, animis, but not *animorum incertum esse, hasitare*) = without a home, *exterritus* (*patria, patria et domo*, i.e. banished from one's own country; hence without a home), *patria carentes, domo patriâque carentes*; in commerce, — prices, *by nummus jactatus* (Cic.); doctrines, questions, opinions, etc., *incertus*, see Uncertain.

Unsew, v.tr., see Unknit.

Unshaded, adj. *non inumbratus*.

Unshapen, adj. *deformis*, very —, *visignis ad deformitatem*.

Unshaved, adj. *intonsus*.

Unsheath, v.tr. *gladium e vagina educere* or (if done quickly) *eripere*, also *gladium destringere* (poet. *audere*).

Unship, v.tr. *exponere* (passengers and goods), at a place, *in locum* and *in loco*, *navem exonerare, navem manare* (in a bad sense).

Unshod, adj. *non calceatus* (e.g. a horse; not *discalceatus* = barefoot).

Unshorn, adj. *intonsus*.

Unshrinking, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus, cunctosus, fortis*, comb. *fortis et animosus*, adv. *re-*

pavide, intrepide, fortiter; — firmness, *animus impavidus, fortis*.

Unsigned, adj. *incretus* (Appul. Met.); fig., see Unexamined.

Unsignificantly, adj. *indecorus visus* (e.g. *uva*), *decolor* (what has lost its colour), *deformis* (mis-shapen), *exiguus* (little, trifling); see Ugly.

Unskilful, Unskilled, adj. *inhabilis* (unfit, for, *alci rei* or *ad alqd*, of persons and animate beings, e.g. *bos labori non inhabilis*), *ineptus* (silly, of a person, and of any thing showing such a character), *inconditus* (not properly put together, arranged, e.g. words, verses, poems), *iniscitus* (acting or done without judgment, absurd, of persons and things, e.g. *jocus*), *rudis in alqd re* (ignorant, in an art or science), *imperitus, in, alci rei* (without practical experience), *ignavis, in, alci rei* (ignorant, always with the gen. of the thing in which a person is represented as being —); adv. *inepte, incommode* (not very well, improperly, e.g. *non incommode se gerere*), *insulte* (without judgment), *imperite*; to dance in a — manner, *minus commode saltare*.

Unslaked, adj., e.g. *hinc, inextinctus*.

Unsocial, adj. *in sociabilis*.

Unsolicted, adj., see Unshaken, Voluntary.

Unsolid, adj. (arguments, foundation) *vanus* (e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (e.g. *promissum*), *nullus* (e.g. *nulla est hæc amicitia*), see Fluid.

Unsolved, adj. *non solutus*; to leave —, *non solvere*.

Unsophisticated, adj. (drugs, arguments), see Pure, Genuine.

Unsoited, adj. (types, ideas) *incompositus* (e.g. *agmen, oratio*), *inordinatus* (not in their rank, e.g. *miles*, an attack, *impetus*), *indigestus* (not properly distributed, all in a lump, e.g. *moles, turba*, poet. and post-Aug.), comb. *incompositus inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus*; adv. *sine ordine, incompotite*.

Unought, adj., see Unasked.

Unsound, adj. (timber) *carvorus* (worm-eaten, bones, etc.); — in health, see Unhealthy; — in faith, doctrine, *doctrina falsi*; his teaching (revelation) is —, **doctrinam falsam profectum*, — credit, *by ambiguous* (e.g. *fides, ingenium*), of — mind, *by non satis sanus*; see Erroneous (argument). Unsoundness, n., see Unhealthy, Corrupt, Infirm.

Unown, adj. *non satis*.

Unparing, adj. *inclemens* (unfeeling, opp. *clemens*), *acer* (severe, even where we might use gentle means, opp. *lenis*), *acerbus* (who acts with a severity that wounds the feelings, opp. *lenis*, e.g. in collecting taxes, in *exigendo*), *crudelis* (opp. *clemens*); adv. *inclementer, acriter, acriter, crudeliter*, to be — in one's remarks, *inclementer in alqm dicere*.

Unpeakable, adj., see Ineffable.

Unspoiled, adj. *incontaminatus, integer* (not soiled, genuine, etc., and = still morally pure, opp. *contaminatus, vitatus*).

Unstable, adj. *mobilis, inconstans*; see Unsettled, Waver.

Unsteady, adj. *instabilis* (e.g. *fortuna*); — hand, *manus non certa, parum stabilis, intremiscens*; — will, *gradus or incensus instabilis, vagus* (wandering about, of person and things; hence fig. = changeable, e.g. *fortuna vaga volubilisque, visa raga*). Unsteadiness, n. *inconstantia*; see Inconstancy.

Unstrained, adj. *incretus*; fig., see Easy, Natural.

Unstring, v.tr., a bow, *arcum retendere, remittere*, — the nerves, *animum remittere, relaxare*.

Unstudied, adj. (style) *simplex*.

Unsubdued, adj. *indomitus*; see Untamed.

Unsuccessful, adj. *cus eventus deest, irritus* (in vain); to be —, *successu carere*.

Unsuitable, Unsuitable, adj., *by alienus ad alqd*; — a man and woman unsuitably matched, *nuptice*

impares, impuri or *cum impari junctum esse*. See Improper.

Unsuspected, adj. *non suspectus, suspitione carens, in quem nulla suspicio cadit, ubi nulla suspicio subest*; any thing is —, *nulla subest in aliqua suspicio*. Unsuspicious, adj. *simplex, candidus, simulationum nesciens*; adv. *simpliciter, candide, comb. simpliciter et candide*; any one is —, *omnis suspicio abest ab aliquo, non convenit in aliquo suspicio*; — mind, *simplicitas, animus simplex, animus apertus, animi candor* (poet. and poet.-Asg.).

Untamed, adj. *immansuetus* (lit., not tame, still wild, e.g. *ingenium*), *indomitus* (lit., not tamed; then unbridled, fierce, e.g. *indomiti impetus vulgi*), *effrenatus* (fig., boundless, e.g. *desires, fury, boldness*); a character of this kind, *effrenatio*, e.g. *animi impotentis, impotens* (having no control over one's self); adv. *effrenate, licenter*.

Untasted, adj. *ingustus* (of what any one never tasted or ate before, Hor. Sat.)

Untenable, adj., e.g. *renson, basis, cause, infirmus, levis* (light, insufficient), *parum idoneus*, or by the nouns *infirmitas, levis*.

Untenanted, adj. *non locatus*.

Unthankful, adj., see Ungrateful. Unthankfulness, n., see Ingratitude.

Unthinking, adj. *securus*.

Unthread, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere*.

Until, prep., see Till, To.

Untilled, adj. *inaratus*.

Untimely, adj., at an — hour, *intempestive* (not very well intempestiviter), *alieno tempore, importune, non opportunus*; see Unreasonable.

Untinged, adj. *purus*.

Untiring, adj., see Indefatigable.

Unto, prep., see Till, To.

Untouched, adj., by *non tangere*; see Unmoved.

Untranslatable, adj. *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest*.

Untried, adj., to leave nothing —, *nil inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri*.

Untrudged, adj., e.g. *path, via non trita, inculta*.

Untroubled, adj. **nullo motu perturbatus* (e.g. *quies, dignitas*; *imperturbatus*, a word only found in the Silver Age, should be avoided for the same reason as Quint. i. 5, 63, *status imperturbatus* should be avoided); see Undisturbed.

Untrue, adj. *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *vanus* (idle, futile, what has merely the appearance of being true), *fictus* (invented); adv. *falso*. Untruth, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas*, or by adjs., e.g. *aliquid falsum esse probare*; the thing itself, *falsum, vanum, mendacium*; not to speak an —, *nil falsi dicere, non mentiri, verum dicere*; I hate to speak —, *odi mendacem*.

Untwine, v.tr. **resolvere, *retere*.

Untwist, v.tr. *solvere, resolvere*.

Unused, adj. (1) by *aliquid non uti* or *non abuti*; (2) see Unaccustomed. Unusual, adj. *insolitus, insolens* (e.g. *verbum*); see Uncommon.

Unvanquished, adj. *invictus*.

Unvaried, Unvarying, adj., see Unchanged, Immutabile.

Unveil, v.tr., any one's face, *declare alci os* (Ov.), *elamen alci capiti deprehendere* (Mart.); she — her face, by *caput aperire*.

Unversed, adj., in any thing, *non versatus in aliqua re, peregrinus atque hospes in aliqua re, tiro ac rudis in aliqua re* (e.g. *Jateor enim callidum quendam hunc et nulla in re thronem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.*); to be —, *nescire aliquid*.

Unviolated, adj., see Unhurt.

Unvisited, adj., see Unfrequented.

Unwarlike, adj. *imbellis, a bello alienus* (opposed to war), *paciens* (lover of peace).

Unwarrantable, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo*. Unwarranted, adj. *sine auctore editus* or *sparsus* (e.g. *fabula, a tale*), *ab auctore idoneis*

auctoribus vulgaris (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo. editis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

Unwashed, adj. *illotus*.

Unwatched, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (without being protected by any one).

Unwavering, adj., see Firm.

Unwearied, adj. *indefessus* (but not *non defatigatus* in this sense), *integer* (still fresh), *assiduus* (active), *comb. assiduus et indefessus*; — attention, *assiduitas et diligentia*; adv. *assidue* (but *assiduo* is not classical).

Unweave, v.tr. *retere, redordiri*.

Unwelcome, adj. *non acceptus, ingratus*.

Unwell, adj., to be —, *lervit aegrotare*.

Unwholesome, adj., see Unhealthy.

Unwieldy, adj. *gravis* (heavy, hence slow, e.g. *lingua*), *tardus* (slow), *tardus et pene immobilis* (e.g. *animal*), *inhabilis* (difficult to manage, e.g. a vessel), *rasti corporis* (of a great size, big), *informis* (unshapen). Unwieldiness, n. *gracilis* (e.g. *lingue*), *tarditas, corpus castum, species formis* or *casta*.

Unwilling, adj. *ab aliqua re aversus* (also *ab aliquo*), *alienus ab aliqua re, irritus*. Unwillingly, adv., by *aliquid invito, aliquo nolente*. Unwillingness, n., see Reluctance.

Unwind, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere, resolvere*.

Unwise, adj. *insipiens* (not *desipiens*, i.e. of a weak mind), *stultus* (foolish); adv. *insipienter, stulte*.

Unwitty, adj. *insulsus* (flat), *infecetus* (not in humour for jesting), *ineptus* (childish and absurd); adv. *insulse, infecte, inepte*; not —, *non irridicula* (Cæs.). Unwittingly, adv. by *me inscio, me insciente, me invito*.

Unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of any thing, *aliquid re, to, etc.*, by *qui* with subj. (both in a good and in a bad sense; hence the thing any one is said to be — of must always be added), *immeritus* (undeserved, of things); an — character, *homo nulla re boni dignus*; — treatment, *indignitas* (Cæs.); to do any thing — of him, *minuere eam dignitatem*; adv. *indigne, immerito*. Unworthiness, n., of a person or thing, *indignitas*.

Unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inrolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer* (unhurt, opp. *vulneratus, sauciatus*).

Unwrap, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere* (e.g. a bobbin, *fila*), *resolvere, solvere* (e.g. *fila*; the hair).

Unwrinkle, v.tr. *erugere* (e.g. *cutem in facie* [of a remedy]); — the forehead, *frontem explicaret, remittere*.

Unwritten, adj., still —, *nondum scriptum*; to leave —, *non scribere*.

Unyielding, adj. (1) see Inflexible; (2) see Unfruitful.

Unyoke, v.tr. *abungere* (Virg.), *disungere* (e.g. *catte, jumenta, equos*), *demere alci jugum* (a horse, ox); — a donkey, *asinum ab opere disungere*; — oxen, *jumenta exuere jugo* or *demere jugum jumentis*; — the horses of a carriage (of a prince), by *currus ducitur* (Cic. Tusc. i. 47, 113). Unyoked, adj., see Untamed.

Up, adv. *sursum* (upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, downwards), in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river, *adverso flumine* (down —, *secundo flumine*); — the hill, in *adversum montem*; — slope or acclivity, *adversum clivum*; to bind —, *substringere*; to look —, *suspiciere* (e.g. to heaven; *caelum*); to press —, *eniti* (confront) in *aliquid*; to burn —, *extorere, adurere*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodere, eruere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; — deserters, *transfugas reddere*; — arms, *arma proferre*; — some one for punishment, *tradere aliquem ad supplicium*; to lead troops —, *subducere copias in collem*; to go —, *ascendere*; — from boyhood;

etc., a puero, a pueris; — to the highest, *ad summum*; up! *age! surge!* See Down.

Upbraid, v.tr., any one with, *reprehendere aliquid re*; see Blame, Scold. Upbraider, n. *reprehensor, vituperator, oburgator, castigatō* (in a single case), *homo minime ad reprehendendum contentus* (fault-finder). Upbraiding, n. *oburgatio, conviciū* (scolding); see Blame, Reproach.

Uphold, v.tr., lit. *sustinere, sustentare*; one's self, *se sustinere* (a lapse, from falling); fig. *sustinere, sustentare, tueri* (authority, state of health, glory, peace), *fuleire* (to support, the vacillating state), *stabilire* (to cause any thing to stand firm, e.g. the state, laws); — one's self, *se sustinere, se sustentare, se tueri* (in general), *de statu suo non deici* (as regards power), *erecto animo esse* (as regards courage); see Maintain, Support. Upholding, n., — of peace, *tutela pacis*. Upholder, n., by the verbs.

Upholsterer, n., by *instruere, exornare et instrere* (a room, house).

Upon, prep., see On.

Upper, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior* (of two), *summus* (of several); *superius* generally only of things that are above us in the air or in the sky; as regards the order, *primor* (not used in the nom.), *superior*; as regards rank, dignity, *superior* (loco or dignitate); — court, *judicium summum*; — hand, *principatus* (the first place), *victoria* (victory); to get the —, *superari e, vincere* (both of persons or of different parties in a contest, and of opinions), *valere* (to pass, of a law, an opinion), *superiorem fieri* (in general, of persons), *superiorem* or *victorem decedere, superiorem fieri bello* (in war), *summū imperii maritimi potiri* (to gain the highest power at sea); to have —, *plus posse, prevalere, superiorem esse*, in war, *bello*; over any body, *aliquid superare* or *vincere*; revenge obtained — over compassion, *plus ira quam misericordia valebat*; the Romans gained —, *res Romana erant superior*; the patricians —, *victoria penes patres erat*; — works, in a ship, *tabulatum superius* (of a ship with two masts), *tabulatum summum* (of a ship with three masts); — consistory court, perhaps **protosynedrūm*; **summus senatus ecclesiasticus*, its councillors, **a consiliis protosynedrūi, *a consiliis summi senatus ecclesiastici*; its chairman, **protosynedrūi præsides, *summi senatus ecclesiastici præsides*; — story of a house, *pars superior adium*; — part, *pars superior*; also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*); — world, in Cic. always called *hinc loca qua nos incolimus*. Uppermost, adj. *summus* (in general), *primus* (according to order, in rank), *principes* (in rank or dignity).

Upright, adj. *rectus, erectus, celsus* et *erectus*; — position, *status celsus et erectus*; to place —, *erigere*; to stand —, *rectum assistere*; to walk —, *erectum cadere, incedere*; one who cannot walk —, *quem memora destitunt*; (in a moral sense) *directus* (straightforward), *sincerus, reus, ingenuus* (unaffected), *simpliciter, simplicis ingenii, candidus, mutine fallax* (without deceit), *apertus* (open, c.f. *animus*). Uprightness, n. (in a moral sense), *simplicitas, ingenuitas, animus ingenuus, animi candor*; see Honest.

Upstart, n. *vis repentina* (suddenly); see Tumult, Noise.

Upset, v.tr. *erectere, subvertere* (from below), *prævertere* (quite; all these lit. and fig.); v.intr. *ecerti, subverti, collabi, corruiere*.

Upshot, n. (of a matter) *exitus, eventus*; see Issue.

Upsidedown, by *pedibus trahi* (Cic.); with you everything is —, *res tuæ ita sunt contractæ ut nec caput nec pedes* (sc. apparent, Cic.), also *omnia perturbantur ac miscentur* (Plin.).

Upstart, n. *homo novus*.

Urbanity, n. *urbanitas*; see Politeness.

Urchin, n. (1) see Hedgehog; (2) see Child, Boy

Urge, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare, stimulare aliquid, stimulus alci admoovere* (all these lit. and fig.), *hortari, exhortari, accendere, inflammare* (all these fig.), any one to, *aliquid ad aliquid*; to — any one with requests, *instare alci* (to sit on his neck as it were; only late *insistere*; inst. with *ut* or *ne*), *aliquid urgere, comb. instare et urgi e* (absolute), *aliquid orare obsecrareque, precibus fatigare aliquid, ab alio petere et summe contendere, ut or ne, etc.*, — to do a certain thing, *exigere aliquid* (e.g. to fulfil his promise, *promissum*); to pay a debt, *nomen, pecuniam*; — the slaves on to their work, *monere servos* (by threatening to punish them); see Press, Drive. Urging, n. *incitatio, stimulatio*. Urgent, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis, magni momenti, necessarius, maximus, summus*; — requests, *curatissima preces* (Tac.); at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante*; — necessity, *necessitas, necessarium*; adv. *vehementer, magnopere* (e.g. *mandare alci ut, etc.*), *etiam atque etiam* (chiefly with the verbs to exhort, request, implore, etc.), *comb. vehementer etiam atque etiam*. Urgency, n. *necessitas*; — of the case, *necessario* or *necessaria re* or *necessitate coactus*.

Urine, n. *urina, lotum* (as the excrements of the human body, a low term; both Suet. Vesp. 23); sediment of —, *in urina quod subsedit* (subsedit). Urinate, *urina reddere* or *facere* (e.g. in lecto), *mingere* or *meire* (the two foregoing vulgar), *vesicam exonerare* (to discharge the bladder); the act, *minctio* (Veget. Mul.); difficulty in —, *urinae difficultas*; spontaneous flow of —, *urinae crebra cupiditas, profluvium urinae*. Ureter, *urinal duct, urina iter*; a urinal, **matella utrea*. Urinator, n., see Diver.

Urn, n. *urna*.

Usage, n. *mos*. See Custom.

Use, n. = application of a thing to your wants, *usus, usurpatio* (in a particular case); frequent —, *frequentatio, frequens usus*; to found a library for public —, *bibliothecam in usum populi instituire*; to make — of, *aliquid re uti, abuti, usurpare, aliquid adhibere*; — no —, *alci rei usurpatione abstinere*; no — for, *ex re nihil conferre ad aliquid*; to make an ill — of, *aliquid re perverse abuti*; — immoderate —, *intemperanter abuti re*; — a wise —, *sapienter uti re*; — a benevolent —, *aliquid (pecuniam) conferre ad beneficentiam* I have power to make — of, *mibi alci rei potestas facta loca est*; to have in —, *in usu habere*; — tor, *aliquid in alci rei usum certare*; to be in —, *in usu esse* (to be used), *in usu* or *more esse, moris esse* (to be usual or customary); — greatly —, *vigere*; to bring into —, *celebrare aliquid*; — more —, *usitatus* or *tritius facere aliquid*; to come into —, *in usum venire, in consuetudinem* or *morem venire, more recipi* (to become usual); — general —, *ab omnibus recipi, in usum trahi* (gradually); to fall out of —, *exolescere*; a word — from time, *verbum intercidit temporibus*. Use, v.tr. *uti aliquid re*; — for, *ad aliquid, abuti re, ad aliquid* or *in aliquid re* (to consume), *usurpare aliquid, adhibere aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid* or *in aliquid re, conferre ad re* or *in aliquid*; — a word, *verbo uti*; — rightly, *verbum opportune proprie collocare*; — in a certain sense, *subiici e sententiam vocabulo, vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare*; Cicero also uses this word in a similar import, *item consimiliter Cicero verbo ita utitur*; to — a speech of Solon's, *ut Solonis dictum usum*; to — a person for, *alci operam uti* or *abuti ad aliquid* or *in aliquid re, aliquid adjuvare uti* or *re*; to allow yourself to be used, *sui potestatem facere*; — for every thing, *esse alci obnoxium in omnia*; — in a crime, *celeris ministrum esse*. Usual, adj. *usitatus, more* or *usu receptus, tritius, sermone tritius, vulgaris* (common). Useful, adj. *utilis, ad usum bonus*; — for, *utilis* or *accommodatus ad, aptus, idoneus ad*; — for nothing, *ad nullam rem utilis*; — for every thing, *ad omnes res aptus*; a — man, *homo frugi* (opp. *homo nequam*); to be —, *utilem esse, usum esse*; to make —, *apare, accommodare*

ad alqd. Usefulness, *n. utilitas, usus.* See Abuse, Misuse.

Usher, *n. janitor, ostiarius*; at a room-door, *velarius* (Inscr.); see Officer, Teacher, Assistant. Usher, *v.tr.*, see Introduce.

Usucaption, *n. præscription* (when the right of ownership on the part of the first possessor lapses after a length of time, *Set.*); *auctoritas* (the lawful ownership of any thing).

Usury, *n. feneratio* (the lending out money at a high rate of interest, as a speculation), *fenus* (iniquum, the gain derived thereby); to carry on —, *fenus iniquum exercere, fenerari* (e.g. *beneficium*); with money, *pecuniam grande fenore occupare, pecunias fenerari, fenore pecunias nutitare* (Tac.); with corn, *annonam flagellare or incendere or excauficere* (by buying up all the corn and then selling it at high prices), *ex annonæ caritate lucrari* (when the corn is dear); to return money with —, *ad assem impendere*; carrying on —, *feneratorius* (e.g. *philosophia*, Val. M.); referring to —, *fenebris* (e.g. *lex*). Usurer, *n. fenerator* (sem. *feneratoria*, Val. M.), *tocullio* (Cic.); corn —, *ex annonæ caritate lucrans*.

Usurp, *v.tr. vindicare* (any thing belonging to me; in Liv. *vind. ad se*; in Quint. *vind. sibi*), *aliqui uti* (e.g. *alicui*), *sibi sumere or assumere or adsciscere or arrogare or tribuere* (to impute to one's self, unlawfully), *invadere in alqd* (to invade foreign possessions, etc.); — the throne, *asserere sibi dominationem, vindicare sibi regnum, rerum potiri, arripere imperium, regnum* (or *tyrannidem*) *occupare*. Usurper, *n.*, see Despot, Tyrant. Usurpation, *n. occupatio*, or by the verbs.

Utensil, *n. vas* (in pl. *vasa -orum*, *n.*, vessel), in farming, *instrumentum rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.; utensils, *utensilia -ium*, *n.* (every thing necessary in daily life, eatables, etc., only used by historians and writers on agriculture), *suppellex* (household-furniture, kitchen —); see Vessel.

Utility, *n. utilitas, salubritas*; see Use, Usefulness.

Utmost, *adj. extremus, ultimus, summus*; — misery, *summa angustia, extrema res, extrema or ultima, ultimum or extremum inopia, summa inopia*; see Extreme.

Utter, *adj.*, see Extreme, Complete. Utterly, *adv. penitus, funditus*; see Entirely.

Utter, *v.tr. significare* (to give to understand), *indicare* (to betray), *ostendere* (to show), *proferri* (to profess), *præ se ferre or gerere* (to declare openly), *promere, deprimere, exprimere* (to bring to light); to — a sound, *sonitum edere, mittere, emittere*; see Pronounce. Utterance, *n.*, see Pronunciation, Delivery.

Utrula, *n. ura* (καρραφύριον, κροίσις, in the throat).

VACANCY, *n.* (1) = void space, *lacuna* (cavity; *fig. loss*, e.g. as regards one's fortune), *hiatus* (chasm); *locus vacuus* (empty space); (2) with regard to any office not occupied, by *vacuus* or *vacans locus* (e.g. **vacante loco*); (3) see Leisure; (4) = listlessness, *inanimas, vanitas, stupiditas*. Vacant, *adj.* (1) see Empty; (2) = exhausted of air, e.g. a receiver, *ære vacuus*; (3) of an office, *vacuus*; to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare*; (4) = unoccupied with business, by *vacuus labore or negotiis*; (5) = empty, of thought, *stupidus*; see Thoughtless; (6) in law, *vacuus* (having no heir, e.g. a house, field; or having no ruler, e.g. a country, kingdom, etc.); or having no rider, e.g. a horse). Vacate, *v.tr. abolere*; see Abolish, Annul; (2) = to make vacant, an office, *se abdicare alqd* or (but not in Cic. or Cæc.) *abdicare alqd*; see Abdicate. Vacation, *n.* (1) *abolitio*; (2) = inter-

mission between one term and another, *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; (3) = holiday at school, *ferie*.

Vaccinate, *v.tr.*, any one, **variolas alci inscrere*. Vaccination, *n. *insitio variolarum*.

Vacuum, *n. spatium inane*.

Vagabond, Vagrant, *adj. raga* (e.g. *titæ*). Vagabond, *n. erro* (one who travels about without a definite object and comes home when he is tired of travelling), *homo ragus, *homo qui circum fora vicagos vagus est* (who wanders about from place to place), *grassator* (who idles about, plays tricks upon people, etc.); vagabonds, *convēna* (a crowd of people collected together), *homines perditi* (bad people, of dissolute habits, etc.); — (if a female), **mulier raga, *mulier quæ est circum fora vicagole vaga*. Vagraney, *n.*, by verbs (see Wander), or by *cure*, by the above.

Vague, *adj.*, see Indefinite, Uncertain.

Vain, *adj.* (1) = empty, worthless, *inanis*; see Idle; (2) = fruitless, in —, *cassus* (lit. empty, hollow; hence *fig.* = useless, e.g. effort, labour, labors; vows, promises, *vota*; fear, *formido*), *inanis* (lit. empty, without any thing in it, hence = in itself useless, e.g. *cogitatio*; labour, *contentiones*), *vanus* (empty, without a result, e.g. blow, *ictus*; undertaking, *inceptum*), *irritus* (as good as not done at all, e.g. *inceptum, preces, labor*), *comb. vanus et irritus, irritus et canus*; what is —, in —, *cassa -orum, n.*, *inania -ium, n.*; to labour in —, *operam perdere, operam frustra consumere or conferre, oleum et operam perdere* (prov., Cic.), *frustra laborem suscipere* (to give one's self useless trouble), *saxum surrire* (prov., to weed a rock, Mart.); *adv. frustra, nequidquam, in cassum* (*fr.*), when our efforts are not attended with the result which we expected; *neq.*, without accomplishing any thing, without the slightest result; *inc.*, without attaining an object), *comb. frustra ac nequidquam* (Catull.), *in cassum frustra que* (Læc.); all your labour is in —, *operam perdis*; not in —, *non ex vano* (but not *non temere*, i.e. not so easily); to speak in —, *mittere irritas voces*; (3) = proud of petty things, *inanis, vanus* (boasting), *ambitiosus, laudis avidus* (ambitious); rather —, *sub-inanis*; to be —, *rebus inanibus delectari, *vanarum rerum or vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi*; I am not —, *nil est in me inanis*; see Empty, Spurious. Vanity, *n.* = emptiness, *in-anitas, vanitas, fragilitas*; = empty pride, *ambitio, ostentatio*; it shows — to, etc. *est animi inanis* with inf.

Vale, *n.*, see Valley.

Valediction, Valedictory, see Farewell.

Valentine, *n. epistola*.

Valiant, Valorous, *adj. fortis* (who shows great fortitude and perseverance in danger, opp. *ignavus*), *animosus* (courageous, confiding in strength and in good luck, opp. *timidus*), *comb. fortis et animosus or animosus et fortis, strenuus* (quick and resolute in any thing, opp. *ignavus*), *comb. fortis atque strenuus or strenuus et fortis, acer* (full of energy, opp. *lentus*), *comb. acer et fortis; adv. fortiter, animose*, *comb. animose et fortiter, strenue, acriter, bene* (as it ought to be; only in Com. probe). Valour, *n. fortitudo*; see Bravery.

Valid, *adj. idoneus, gravis* (important); both, e.g. *causa*); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness, coin, opp. *malus*, i.e. bad, or *adulterinus*, i.e. counterfeit), *justus* (just as a thing should be, e.g. witness, excuse), *idoneus* (fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (confirmed, what has become a law), *comb. ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *jussum*); to be —, *valere* (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make any thing —, *ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd. jubere*; to recognise any thing as —, *probare alqd* (also money, as in Tac.), *ratum habere alqd*. Validity, *n.* (of reasons, etc.) *gracitas, pondus*; in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides, auctoritas*; to give — to a law, etc., *efficere ut lex valeat*.

Valley, *n.* *callis* (what is surrounded by mountains and hills on two or on all sides), *convallis* (a country surrounded by mountains on all sides, in which several — meet, a — between mountains); — of death, *horroris plena loca mortis*, *regni turis raris horroreque plena*; inhabitant of —, *callis incolæ*; narrow of —, *angustia callis*.

Value, *v.tr.* (to determine the worth of an object) *æstimare* (of general import); something greatly, *alqd. magni* or *magno* (eo parvi or parvo, etc.); *censere* (the act of the Censor); to be valued, in *æstimatorem tenere* (in general), *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); — families and their property, *familias pecuniasque censere*; fig., to think well of, *æstimare* with gen. or abl. of value (*æstimare*, for to esteem or have a high opinion of, is not Latin), *deligere* (to account worthy, of persons and things), something in some one, *alqd. in alqo*; *deligere carumque habere*; I value that, *est honos huic rei apud me*; — not at all, *alqd. nullo loco numerare*, *alqm. nullo loco putare*, *alqm. despiciere*, or *despectare* (opp. to *aspicere*, *reuereri*, to look up to, respect); to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendere*, or *habere*; — more than, *pluris* (not *majoris*) *æstimare*; — little, *parvi facere*, etc.; — less, *minoris*; — not at all, *nihilò*, *pro nihilò* or *nihil*, or by *non est honos alci rei*; — by something, *æstimare alqd. re* or *ex alqd. re*; *metiri alqd. re*; to value a thing as an honour, *honori sibi alqd. ducere*. **Valuer**, *n.* *æstimator*, *censor*. **Valuation**, *n.* *æstimatio* (to take into —, *alqd. accipere in æstimationem*), *census* (to hold or conduct a —, *censum habere* or *agere*); see **Census**. **Value**, *n.* *pretium* (price), *potestas* (inasmuch as a thing was a certain legal —, e.g. of money, *pecuniarum*, *Ulp. Dig.*), *honos* (the price set upon a thing, its exterior —), *virtus* (inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, *præstantia*; moral —, worth, *virtus*, *honestas*; things without —, *res tiles* or *leues*; to be of —, *pretium habere*; to be of great —, *magni pretii esse*; to be of little —, *parvi pretii esse*; to be of no —, *nullius pretii esse*, *nihil esse*; to reduce the — of any thing, *alci rei utilitatem facere*; to attach — to any thing, *alqd. in pretio habere*, *alqd. magni æstimare* (to — highly), *alci rei alqd. multum tribuere* (to think a great deal of it), *alci magnum pretium statuere* or *constituere* (a great —). **Valuable**, *adj.* *æstimatone dignus* or *dignandus*, *laudæ spærendus* (not to be despised), *gratus* (what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **Valueless**, see **Worthless**.

Valve, *n.* *valva* (a folding-door, folding-shutters), *operculum* (lid), *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον, cock, tap); see **Door**, **Vent**.

Vampire, *n.* *vespertilio spectrum* (L.).

Van, *n.* (1) of an army, *primum agmen* (opp. *extremum agmen*), *primi agminis cohortes* (opp. *extremi agminis cohortes*), *acies prima*, *prima signa* (lit. the first standards); the cavalry form the —, by *cum equitatu antecedere*; to be in —, in *primâ acie esse* (in general, of single individuals and of several), in *primâ acie instructum esse* (of a whole body of troops); (2) any thing wide for winnowing grain, *vannus*, *ventilabrum*, *aleucus* (a hollow vessel).

Vane, *n.* *veritillum ventorum index*.

Vanish, *v.intr.* *evanescere* (to be reduced to nothing, e.g. smell, dew, hoar-frost; then fig. the memory, hope, grief); see **Disappear**.

Vanquish, *v.tr.* *vincere* (to conquer), *superare* (to get the better of, overcome; both lit and fig., the enemy, difficulties), *comb. vincere* et *superare*, *domare* (to subdue, stronger than *vincere*, e.g. *Germani victi magis quam domiti erant*, *Flor.*), *prostrigare* (to drive an army off the field, so that it cannot make any further resistance), *subigere* (to subjugate, which see); to — completely, *devincere* (in one great battle), *perdomare* (to subdue wholly), *prostrernere* (to defeat wholly); to — any one in a battle, *alqm. prælio* or *acie vincere* or

superare; — in war, *alqm. bello vincere* or *superare*; to be —, *inferiorem discedere*, *victum* or *superatum recedere*; never to be —, *semper superiorem* or *victorem discedere*. **Vanquishing**, *n.* *victoria* ab *alqo* relata (but *victoria de alqo*, without the participle, would not be Latin; see **Victory**), but generally by verbs, e.g. *victis hostibus*. **Vanquisher**, *n.* *victor*, (fem. *victrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispanie*).

Vapid, *adj.* *apidus* (mawkish, of wine), *imbecillus*, *infirmi saporis* (insipid; of any beverage); to become —, *evanescere* or *fugere* (of wine, etc.).

Vapour, *n.* *vapor*, *halitus*, *nebula* (both — arising from the ground and from the water; *neb.*, like a mist), *exhalatio*, *expiratio*, *aspiratio* (exhalations from the ground), *terræ anhelitus*, *ex terrâ afflatus* (more particularly that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby P'ythia became inspired, both *Cic. de Div. ii. 57. 117.*), *respiratio* (evaporations from the earth); — of the earth, of the water, *humores*, *liquores*; misty —, *exhalatio nebulosa*; — arise from the water, *aquæ vaporant*; from the ground, *humores in aëre surgunt*; = smoke, steam (which see), *fumus* (e.g. fig. and prov. *alci fumum facere*, i.e. *glaucomam ob oculos obijci*, *nebulas eudere*, all of which in *Com.* = to lumbago; one, which *Aul. Gell.* terms *erborum et argularum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere*, i.e. to mystify in a speech in public); — bath, *assu sudatio* (steam-bath), *vaporatio* (made of steam, fumigation), *balnearia assa*, *n. pl.* (preparations for —); see **Evaporate**.

Variable, *adj.*, see **Changeable**. **Variableness**, *n.*, see **Change**. **Variance**, *n.*, to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discori dare*, *inter se dissidere* (also when there is a difference of opinion), about any thing, *dissidere*, (but not *discordare*) *de alqo re*. **Variation**, *n.* *varietas* (accidental change, e.g. *cali*), see **Alteration**, **Change**, **Deviation**; — of a word, *flexura*. **Vari-coloured**, *adj.* *varius*, *varii coloris* (of what exhibits different colours at once, *ποικίλος*), *versicolor* (changing its colour when held to the light, *αἰόλος*; then in general of different colours; but *discolor*, when two things are of a different colour [opp. *concolor*], only poet. and post-Aug. = vari-coloured in the lit. sense), *maculosi coloris* (spotted), **vario virgatus* (striped in different colours); variety of colours, *varietas* (*Cic.* in this sense), *versicolor varietas* (when the colours change it held to the light, *Plin.*); to wear a — dress, garment, *variâ veste exornatum esse*, *veste varii coloris uti*. **Variety**, *n.* *varietas* (e.g. *cali*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style); to bring more — into, to give more — to any thing, *alqd. variare*, *variare et mutare*, *variare et distinguere alqd.* (the latter more particularly of a pleasant —, e.g. *orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam sententiarum insignibus*). **Variou**, *adj.* *varius*; see **Multifarious**. **Vary**, *v.tr.* *variare*; see **Alter**, **Change**; *v.intr.* *mutari*, *commutari*, *immutari* (of things; *imm.* also of persons, as *Sall.* = to change as regards the moral character, disposition).

Varix, *n.* *varix* (a swollen or dilated vein); small —, *varicula*; having such, *varicosus*; swelling, rupture of a —, *varix integris tunicis innatus* (*Gr. κηροκόλη*, *Cels.*), in modern medicine, **varicocèle* (technical term).

Varnish, *n.* **vernix*, *atramentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, in *Plin.*, e.g. *atramento tenui tabulas illinere*), **lacca* (fine —); fig. = fair appearance, color, *fusus*, *species*. **Varnish**, *v.tr.* **vernice illinere*, **laccâ obducere alqd.*, **laccam inducere alci rei*; fig., e.g. errors or deformity, *prætereunde alqd. alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd. alqd. re*, *excusatione alci rei tegere alqd.* (to conceal by making excuses, *Cic.*), *alqd. in alci rei simulationem conferre* (to conceal under the pretence of, etc., *Cass.*). **Varnisher**, *n.* **qui laccâ obducit res*; fig. by verbs.

Vascular adj., circ. by Vessel, which see (but not *vascularius*, i.e. one who makes vessels, a goldsmith, etc., Cic.). Vase, n. *vas*.

Vassal, n. *clients*; the oath which he takes, oath of allegiance, **sacramentum quod clientes patrono dicunt*. Vassalage, n. *clientela*.

Vast, adj. *vastus* (e.g. *canis vasti corporis*), *magnus* (e.g. *crowd, vis*), *ingens*, *incredibilis* (both the foregoing, e.g. *multitudo*); a — deal, *ingens*. Vastly, adv. *vehementer*, *valde*. Vastness, n. *amplitudo*.

Vat, n. *cupa*.

Vault, n. (1) see Arch; (2) = cellar, etc., lit. *concameratio*, *locus concameratus*; — underground, *hypogæum* (*ὑπόγειον*, also for the dead); — for keeping things, *cella* (provision stores), *horreum* (store-room for warehousing goods), *taberna* (shop); = a repository for the dead, *conditorium*, *conditium* (in general), *hypogæum* (underground). Vault, v.tr. *concamerare*; see Arch, Leap.

Vaunt, v.intr. *de se ipsum prædicare*; see Boast.

Veal, n. *caro (vitulina)*; a piece of —, *caruncula vitulina*.

Veer, v.intr. (of the wind), *se vertere*, *verti* (e.g. *ventus vertitur* or *se vertit in Africum*); v.tr. (e.g. *navem*), *vertere*, *remittere* (e.g. a rope).

Vegetables, n. *viřentia* — *ium*, n.pl., *herbæ*, *olus* or pl. *olera* — *um*, n., *olus agreste* (what grows wild in the fields), *olus silvestre* (what grows in the woods); — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; who deals in —, *qui, quæ olera (agrestia) venditat*; place for keeping — in, *olitoria* (sc. *cella*); — market, *forum olitorium*. Vegetable, adj. *terræ genitus*; — kingdom, *herbæ et arbores*, **regnum vegetabile* (technical term); — marrow, **cucurbita olerifera* (L.); — life, *herbarum vita*. Vegetate, v.intr. *vivere* (of plants). Vegetation, n. *herbarum vita*, **herbarum incrementa* (the growing of plants); a locality void of —, *glabrum* (Col.); or by *glabrum esse*. Vegetative, adj., circ. by *crescere*.

Vehemence, n. *vis* (for which the elder Pliny first uses *vehementia*), *gravitas*, *incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus* (haste), *violentia* (violence), *ardor*, *æstus* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (unbridled passion), *iracundia* (hastiness). Vehement, adj. *tehemens* (not calm, opp. *lenis*), *placidus*, of persons of a hasty temper; then also of things, *gravis* (violent, opp. *levis*, e.g. *morbus*, *odor*, *verbum* [= offensive], *adversarius*), *magnus*, *acer* (acting in a passion, opp. *lenis*, also e.g. *bellum*), *comb. acer et vehemens*, *vehemens acerbæ* (opp. *placidus mollisque*), *acerbus* (bitter), *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *intentus* (intent, anxious), *rapidus* (quick, hasty), *violentus* (violent), *atrox* (dreadful, shocking), *ardens*, *flamgrans* (of fever and of the passions), *iracundus* (boisterous); — wind, *ventus vehemens* or *magnus*; — desire, *cupiditas magna* or *aceris*, *ardens* or *flamgrans*; adv. *vehementer*, *calde*, *graviter*, *acriter*, *acerbè*, *contente*.

Veil, n. *veia* (among the Roman ladies, for which we may also use the general term *velamen*, cover, as in Virg. *Æn.*); but *velum*, according to Gesner, in his *Thesaurus* and in his Dictionary, is not used in this sense), *flammæum* or (a small one) *flammeolum* (bridal —); to cover one's self with —, *caput viciâ velare*; to take the —, *nubere viro* (to marry), *cultui divino sacri Christiano ritu* (to become a nun, post-Aug.); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare* (lit. and fig.), *alqd occultare* (fig. to conceal); I tell you this under the — of secrecy, *taciturnitati tuæ hoc concedo, hoc tibi in aurem dixerim*.

Vein, n. *vena*, *arteria* (artery); to cut or let blood, *venam incidere*, *secare*, *sanguinem mittere*, in the arm, *ex brachio*; the poetic vein, *ingenti vena*; marks like veins in an object, not the body of an animal, *vena, fibra, meatus*. Blood-jetting, *sanguinis missio, detractatio*. A little vein, *venula*. See Blood.

Vellicate, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

Vellum, n. **charta pergamena*.

Velocity, n. *velocitas*; see Swiftmess.

Velvet, n. **holosericum* (*δολοσσηρικόν*). Of —, adj. **holosericus* (*δολοσσηρικός*, e.g. ribbon, **fascia*; **vestis*, **textor*).

Venal, adj. *renalis* (to be sold, e.g. merchandise, *res*; also of persons), *venalis pretio* (corruptible, of persons, e.g. *multitudo*), *promericalis* (post-Aug., e.g. *res*); what is —, by *quaestorius* (mulier), *venalis* (e.g. *anima*), or by *alci quaestui est alqd*; in Rome everything is —, *Roma omnia tenum eunt*. Venality, n. **animus renalis*.

Vend, v.tr. *vendere*; see Sell. Vender, n. *renditor*. Vendible, adj. *vendibilis*.

Veneer, v.tr. *sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*, *laminæ operimento vestire*.

Venerable, adj. *venerabilis*; see Reverend. Venerate, v.tr. *colere* (to worship, to revere), *obscrare* (to revere, but not of a god), *comb. colere et observare*, *observare et diligere*, in honore habere (a man), *admirari*, *venerari* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to adore, in ancient times by putting one's right hand to one's mouth and making n deep bow, Plin.). Veneration, n. *cultus*, *veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (awe), *admiratio*; to show — for any one, *alci cultum tribuere*, *alqm venerationis prosequi*.

Veneréal, adj. *venerēus* (e.g. *morbus*, the state, when any one is deeply in love), *amatorius* (e.g. *voluptas*).

Vengeance, n. *ultio*; see Revenge.

Venial, adj. *venia dignus*, *quod alqd excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*); — sins, by *impunitas peccatorum*.

Venison, n. (*caro*) *ferina*, *venatio* (killed game); of wild boars, etc., *black game*, *caro aprugna*; of red deer, *caro cervina*.

Venom, n. *venenum*; see Poison. Venomous, adj. *venenatus*; see Poisonous.

Vent, n. *spiramentum*, *spiraculum* (in general, vent-hole), *æstuarium* (hole, to let in fresh air, e.g. in digging wells), *lacuna* (opening, so that air and light can get in; in Front. Aquæd. also the hole in tubes); to open —, *spiramenta lazare, relazare*; — in a piece of artillery, **foramen per quod scintilla ad pulcerem pyrium descendit*; to give —, fig. *animum levare*, *totum se alci patefacere*. Vent, v.tr., — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*, *odium expromere*, *odium dictis factisque explere*; against any one, *dolor meus in alqm incurat*, *iram in alqm effundere*, *evomere*, *erumpere*, *apud alqm evomere virus acerbitatis sue*; against a thing, *iram in alqd vertere*, in *alqd servire* (e.g. *domos*).

Venter, n. *venter*, *uterus* (womb; see Belly). Ventricle, n. *caevum* (cavity, in general), *ventriculus* (little stomach); — of the heart, *ventriculus cordis*; see Stomach. Ventriquoist, n. *ventriquois* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70; a — was termed in Greek *πύθων*, and, if a female, *πύθωνισσα*).

Ventiduct, n. **venti canalis*. Ventilator, v.tr. *ventulum facere alci* (Com.), *leno frigus ventilare alci* (Mart.), *caelum aperire alci rei* (e.g. *arbori*), *spirandi copiam facere alci* (to let fresh air in), *viam aperire alci rei* (e.g. for the blood); — wheat, *frumentum ventilare* or *examinare*. Ventilator, n. (instrument, etc., for expelling foul air) **ventilator* (technical term; also = one who — wheat, in that sense good Latin).

Venture, n., at a —, *temere*, *forte temere*, *fortuito ac temere*, *temere ac fortuito*. Venture, v.intr., to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (to attempt, both with inf., never with ut); he — to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on any thing, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alci rei*; — into battle, by *se committere in aciem* (also in *hostilem terram*, in *locum precipitem*); v.tr., to — nothing, *periculum or discrimen non adire* or *non rubire*; we have — it, *jacta est alea* (Suet. Cæs.); — one's

self, se immittere (e.g. in media pugna discrimen), se inferre (in periculum or in discrimen); = to send on a —, e.g. a horse, *mittere mittere*; nothing; nothing win; prov. *dimidium facti qui capiti habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adiuvat* (Ter.), *audentes fortuna juvat* (Virg.), *dimidium facti est capitis* (Auson. Epigr.). *Venturesome*, adj. *præfidens, confidens, audax, temerarius*.

Veracity, n. *fides, auctoritas, fides et auctoritas*; a man of —, *qui, etc. habet, fide dignus, luculentus* (worthy of credit, respectable).

Veranda, n. *porticus*.

Verb, n. *verbum* (gramm.). *Verbal*, adj. *ecce (oral)*; = what consists in mere words, *quod non ultra vocem excedit*; = minute in words, *verbosum* or *syllabarum aucupis*; = criticism, *critice* or *res critica*, *quæ verborum pondus examinat*; a — critic, *qui rem ad verba deficit*; see *Literat*.

Verbatim, adv. *ad verbum*. *Verbose*, adj. *verbosus* (of persons and things, e.g. a letter). *Verboseness*, n. *copio* or *uberitas verborum, inanis verborum strepitus, quædam species atque pompa, or by copiose et abundanter de aliquo re dicere or loqui, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*.

Verdant, adj., — fields, *by gramine vestitus, herba concessit*. *Verdure*, n. *viriditas* (e.g. *pratensis*).

Verdict, n. (in law) *responsum* (answer, e.g. of a lawyer, of an oracle), *judicatio* (Cic.), *judicatio arbitralis* (Macrob.), *arbitrium* (decision, of an arbitrator, in general), *decretum* (of a lawyer), also comb. *responsum ac decretum, iudicium* (judgment, of a judge), *pronuntiatio* (the act of pronouncing a —, Cic.), *sententia* (opinion, in general); to pronounce a —, *respondere, responsum dare* or *edere, decernere* (to decide, of magistrates and private individuals), *judicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge), *disceptare, arbitrari* (of an arbitrator, the latter in the Jct.), *pronunciare* (e.g. *de sententia consilii*).

Verdigris, n. *ærupa* (æris or cypria), *scolecia* (a kind of —).

Verge, n., see *Rod*, *Staff*. *Verger*, n., see *Officer*, *Attendant*.

Verily, v. tr. *probare, approbare, comprobare*. *Verily*, adv. *profecto, sane, certe*. *Verity*, n., see *Truth*.

Vermillion, adj. and n. *rutilus*; see *Red*.

Vermin, n. *bestiola molesta* (in general), *serpentes* (what creeps), *cermes* (worms), *pediculi* (lice).

Veracular, adj. — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo qui natus est nobis, sermo noticus, sermo noster, lingua nostra* (but *lingua materna* or *sermo matris* is not Latin, and *lingua patria, lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus* are not found in Lat. writers).

Versatile, adj. *versatilis* (that may be turned round); (of genius) *agilis, mobilis, versatilis ad omnia, callidus* (intelligent, through experience), *sollers* (clever, in treating any subject). *Versatility*, n. (of genius) *facilitas, sollicitudo, calliditas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, ingenium mobile sollicitudo, ingenium velox*; see *Changeable*.

Verses, n. *versus*; half a —, *hemistichium* (hæmistiachum, gramm.); a poem of two, three, four, five, six —, *distichon* (distichon, gramm.), *tristichon* (tristichon, gramm.), *tetrastichon* (tetrastichon, gramm.), *pentastichon* (pentastichon, gramm.), *hexastichon* (hexastichon, gramm.); to make —, *versus facere* or *scribere, versus fundere* (in a hurry and unprepared); to improvise —, *ex tempore versus fundere*; to turn words into —, *verba versus includere*; to recite any thing in —, *aliquid versibus tradere*; = a short division of any composition, *collo, versiculus*. *Versification*, n. *versuum ratio*. *Versify*, v. tr. *carminum* or *carminibus celebrare* (poet. *cantare, cantare, versibus præcipere*).

Versed, adj. *versatus* or *colatus in aliqua re, exercitatus in aliqua re, peritus, gnarus aliqua re*; well — in any science, *perfectus in aliqua re*; to be — in

any thing, also *non hæsitare esse in aliqua re*; not —, *aliquid rei esse imperitum*; — in history, *ab historici instructum esse*; — in Greek and Latin, *et Græcis et Latine doctum esse*; — in ancient literature, *In the ancient classics, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum colatum esse*.

Version, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* (never *versio*); see *Translation*.

Vertebra, *Vertebra*, n. *vertebra*, plur. *vertebræ* *quæ in spinâ sunt*.

Vertex, n. *vertex* (e.g. *supra verticem*); in astronomy = *zenith*, *zenith* (technical term). *Vertical*, adj. *directus*; *dir.* *directe*.

Vertiginous, adj. (1) e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur* or *circumfertur*; (2) *vertiginosus*; see *Giddy*. *Vertigo*, n. *vertigo* (oculorum); see *Giddiness*.

Very, adj., see *True*, *Real*; adv. *very*, *very* much, *summe* (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjs.), *maxime, quam maxime* (most), *magnè opere* or *magnopere, maximo opere* or *maximè, maximo opere* or *summoque* (only with verbs), *impensè* (without fearing any trouble, exceedingly, only with verbs), *perquam* (almost solely in composition, see below), *admodum* (completely), *valde* (lit., with great strength, — much, e.g. *valde errare*, the foregoing with verbs and adjs.), *sanequam* (— much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, bravis, epido* (lit., enough for a whole town, with adjs. and advs., more used in the colloquial style, hence chiefly in the Com., but also in Cic. in conversation and in the epistolary style), *satis* (sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis est tutum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (particularly, with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer* (lit., with passionate movements, with verbs expressing such, as with *ragare, dolere, gaudere*; thus often = in the highest degree, e.g. *vehementer ille est, Cic.*; *erit mihi evehementissime gratum; vehementer errare eos qui dicant, etc.*), *graciter* (with verbs and participles, e.g. to be ill, *agrotare; iratus*), *mirè, mirifice, mira quantum* (extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apissime* (extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apissime gnarus aliquid rei*), *perfectè* (perfectly, e.g. *pers. sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (foremost; instead of in *primis* we find also *inter primos*, in *pauca*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios, præter ceteros, super omnes*), *bene* (well; with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene move, bene putus*), *probe* (right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style in the Com., e.g. *probe potus, aliquid probe decipere, probe errare*), *egregie, erime* (exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; *egregie* also in daily intercourse [in the epistolary style and in conversation], e.g. *egregie falsum*; however the phrases *egregie falsi* or *errare* cannot be guaranteed anywhere by ancient writers; more correctly *valde* or *vehementer errare, procul* or *longe errare, tota errare via, probe* or *diligenter errare*), *longè* (by far, e.g. *longè superare* or *præstare* or *antecellere*; — difficult, *longè discere*); the Romans render “very” also (A) by *per* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb, e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — touch, *mihi perplaceat* or *mihi perquam placeat*, *mihi valde placeat*; I am — glad, *pergaudeo* or *perquam gaudeo*; — pleasant, *pergratus*, *pergratus gratus*; — difficult, *perarduus*; (B) by *dis* . . . in composition, with a verb, e.g. to wish —, *disceperè*; to praise —, *dislaudare*; (C) by a superlative, which may be strengthened by a *videlicet* or *multo*, e.g. (*longè*) *fertilissimus, multo ditissimus*; not —, before adj. and adv., by *non ita, haud ita* (not non admodum, non valde), e.g. not so — many, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*; so —, see under *So*.

Vesicle, n. *puistula*. *Vesicatory*, n. *vesicatorium*.

Vesper, n. = evening star, *Hesperus* (Vesper), in pure Latin *Vesper, stella Vesperis*; = the evening, *tempus pomeridianum*; *Vesper* (in the Roman

calendar, n. *vestibulum*).

Vesper, n. = evening star, *Hesperus* (Vesper), in pure Latin *Vesper, stella Vesperis*; = the evening, *tempus pomeridianum*; *Vesper* (in the Roman

Church), **sacra pomeridiana -orum*, n.; Sicilian —, *vesdes Sicula*.

Vessel, n. = utensil, *vas* (gen. *vasis*, in the pl. *vasa -orum*, n.); — (in anatomy, and in the physiology of plants) *vas* (blood —, *arteria*, *vena*); = any structure made to float upon water, *navis* (see Ship, *navicium* (any small —, raft, *πλοῖον*), *naviculum*, *navigidulum* (small —, *πλοῖάριον*), *scapha* (barge), *cymba* (boat, for fishing, etc.), *aleucus*, *albus* (skiff), *linter* (canoe), *ratis* (raft); vessels (in Scripture), e.g. *vasa iræ*, *vasa misericordie*; a chosen —, *vas electionis*.

Vest, n., perhaps *colobium* (with the ancients an under-garment with short sleeves, Serv. Virg. J.N. iv. 816); see Garment. Vest, v.tr. *vestire*; see Invest. Vested, adj., e.g. rights, by *jure niti*. Vestibule, n. *vestibulum*; — of a temple, *pro-nauos* (πρόναος). Vestry, n. *sacrum* (as the place where holy things, vessels, etc., are kept). Vesture, n., see Garment.

Vestal, adj., see Pure, Chaste. Vestal, n. *Vestalis* (*virgo*); the eldest —, *virgo Vestalis maxima*, *Vestalis maxima*, *virgo maxima*.

Vestige, n. *vestigium*.

Vetch, n. *vicia*.

Veteran, adj. and n. *veteranus*; a — soldier, *miles veteranus*, *miles vetus*, plur. (*militēs*) *veterani*.

Veterinary, adj., — science, *pecoris medicina*, *medicina veterinaria*; to understand —, *medicinā veterinariā prudenter esse*; to write a work on —, *pecudum medicinas conscribere*; — surgeon, *veterinarius*, *medicus equarius* (of horses).

Veto, n. **jus interpellandi*; to have a —, *auxilium ferre*, *auxilio esse*.

Vex, v.tr. *stomachum facere alicui*, indignationem *movere alicui*, *offendere*, *pungere alicui*. Vexation, n. *agritudo animi*, indignatio, *stomachus*; a small —, *indignatunculula*; full of —, *indignabundus*; to my great —, *non sine algo meo stomacho*; to the great — (annoyance) of, *magnū cum offensione hominū*; to be overcome by —, *dirimpi*; to pour out — against, *stomachum (iram) erumpere in alicui*. Prone to be vexed, *difficilis*, *rirosus*, *præcepit ingenio in iram*; proneness to vexation, *morositas*, **proelicitas ad iram*; to fall into —, *in morositatem incidere*, *amarorem fieri*; having —, *stomachosus*, *indignabundus*, *irritatus*; adv. *stomachose*; causing —, *indignandus*, *gravis*, *molestus*; adv. *molestè*, *agry*; nothing is more vexing than, *nihil agrius factum est quam ut*; to be vexed at, *agry*, *molestè*, *indigne ferre alicui*. See Distress, Harass.

Viaduct, n., by *ponte jungere*, *conjungere* (e.g. *flumen*), *pontem injicere* or *imponere alicui rei* (e.g. *flumini*), *pontem facere* or *efficere in algā re* (e.g. *in flumine*).

Vial, n., see Phial, Bottle; (in Scripture) *vials* of God's wrath, *phialæ iræ Dei* (Vulg.).

Viand, n. *caro*, or in the plur. *carnes*.

Viatium, n. *viaticum*; (in the Romish Church) to receive the —, **sacri oleo perungi*.

Vibrate, v.intr. *movēri*; (of sound) *tinnire* (e.g. *aures tinniunt*), *vocale sonum reddere* (e.g. of a column); — from one opinion to another, in *contrarias sententias distrahi*; v.tr. *vibrare* (a lance, sword). Vibration, n. *motus* (e.g. of strings, Cte.).

Vicar, n. (in general) *vicarius*, or by *aleis vice* or *officio fungi*; see Pastor. Vicarage, n., see Parsonage.

Vice (in composition), — admiral, **qui præfecti classis officio fungitur*; — chancellor, **qui cancellarii officio fungitur*, **procancelarius* (technical term); — chairman, *qui operas pro magistro dat*; — governor, *proconsul*.

Vice, n. *vitiositas*, *turpitudine* (*kasia*, as moral disposition), *libidines* (lust), *vitia* (habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus* (as a wicked act); it is a —, by *in vitio esse*; you are — itself, *non vitiosus homo es, sed vitium*; to be addicted

to —, *dedere animum vitii*, *dedere se libidinibus*; — totally, *ingurgitare se in flagitia*; to every —, **omnibus vitiiis assinem esse*, **omnibus vitiiis teneri*, *omnibus flagitiis*, *omnibus libidinibus deditum esse*; to fall into —, in *vitium delabi*; to be contaminated by —, *vitiiis contaminari*; to shun —, a *vitiiis se abstinere*, *vitia declinare*. Vicious, adj. *vitiosus* (defective, unsound), *turpis* (shameful), *improbus* (morally debased), *flagitiosus* (profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. *vita*), *comb. vitiosus ac flagitiosus* (e.g. *vita*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitiiis contaminatus*, *ingulnatus* (polluted with —, of persons and things), *sceleratus*, *sceleratus* (criminal); the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things; very —, *vitiiis*, *flagitiis*, *sceleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitiiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vita*); adv. *vitiose*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *comb. flagitiose et turpiter*, *scelerate*; see Corrupt, Refractory.

Vicissitude, n. *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (a change that takes place regularly), e.g. of the times, *vici. or varietas temporum*; of day and night, *vicissitudines dierum nocturnique*, *vici. diurnæ nocturnæque*; of the seasons, *vici. annuæ*, *commutationes temporum quadripartite*; of fortune, *fortuna vicissitudo*, *mutatio rerum humanarum*; to be exposed to the — of fate, *alteram fortunam experiri*.

Victim, n. *victimā*; see Sacrifice. Victimise, v.tr., see Swindle.

Victor, n. *victor*; see Conqueror. Victorious, adj. *victor*, *victrix* (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender); the — legions, *legiones victores* (the masc. because referring to soldiers); — arms, *arma victorica*; — deeds, *res bello bene gestæ*; to be — in a battle, *victorem* or *superiorem discedere*, *superare*. Victory, n. *victoria*, *tropæum* (*ῥοπάειον*, metonym. = victory, e.g. *victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo*, Nepos), *palma* (prize of —), a decided —, *paria et explorata victoria*; — over foreign enemies, *victoria externa*; — over the enemies in one's own country, *vici. domestica*; to gain —, *victoriā poliri*; the — was an easy one, *facile erat vincere*; after having obtained —, *parā victoriā*; to pursue —, a *victoriā nihil cessare* (Liv.), but not *victoriam exercere*, i.e. to let feel the —, any one, in *algo or in algui*; to proclaim —, *victoriam conclamare*; to celebrate —, *victoriam concelebrare*. Victress, n. *victrix*.

Victuals, n. *cibus*, *esibaria -orum*, n., *alimenta -orum*, n.; see Provisions. Victual, v.tr., (a gar-rison, an army) *rem frumentariam providere*, *comparare*, *frumentum parare*, *comparare*, *conferre*, *commeatum præparare*, *exercitui providere frumentum*, *commeatum*. Victualer, n., for an army, **rei frumentariæ præfectus*, *frumentarius*; a ship employed as such, *navis frumentaria*, *navis oneraria*.

Vie, v.intr. *amulari alicui cum algo*; — with any one in any thing, *algā re certare* or *concertare cum algo*; — among each other, *algā re inter se certare*.

View, v.tr., see Inspect, Look, See. View, n. *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (sight); to have a — upon a place, *prospicere*, *prospectare*, *despicere alicui loco*; see Prospect; in the wrong —, *algā fallaci judicio* or *fallacibus judiciis videre*; point of view, *ratio*; to consider in the right point of —, *vere* or *recte judicare de algā re*.

Vigil, n. (1) see Watch; (2) in church affairs, *pervigilium*, *sacra nocturna -orum*, n.; to perform —, *perv. agere*. Vigilance, n. *vigilantia*. Vigilant, adj. *vigil*, *vigilans*.

Vignette, n. **ornamentum*.

Vigour, n. *vis* (physical and mental, plur. *vires*, hence in Livy *virum vis*; in the historians *vires* often = forces), *robur* (physical strength), *nerve*, *lacerti* (nerve), *vigor* (energy); see Force, Strength. Vigorous, adj. *valens*, *validus* (possessing physical

strength, of living being, food, medicines, etc.), *firmus* (of man and the human body, of the state, of food and beverages); comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *respublica*); *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*), *robustus* (robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *lucertuosus* (muscular, man and animal), *corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body), *fortis* (strong, medicine; a speech and the speaker, energetic); see *Strong*, *Energetic*.

Vile, adj. *improbis, illiberalis, sordidus, fœdus*; see *Base*, *Mean*. *Vilencens*, n. *improbis*; see *Depravity*. *Vilify*, v.tr. *aliquem ignominia afficere*; see *Slander*.

Villa, n. *villa*; a little —, *villula*; a splendid —, *prætorium* (late Imperial Rome).

Village, n. *pagus, ricius* (a larger —), *rus, agri* (county); from — to —, *pagatin, vicatin*; in the —, *rure* or *ruri*, in *agris* (by *apois*); life in a —, *vita rustica* or *rusticana*; referring to —, *paganicus*; magistrate of —, *comarchus* (ἀρχαρχος). *Villager*, n. *paganus, vicanius, rusticus* (in opp. to civilised people).

Villain, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus, scelus*. *Villanous*, adj. *scelestus, improbus*. *Villany*, n. *indignitas, dedecus, consilium fœdum, flagitium*.

Vindicate, v.tr., n. *in right, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere*; one's character, personam tuam, sibi constare, a se non desciscere; see *Defend*, *Justify*. *Vindication*, n., see *Defence*, *Justification*, *Proof*. *Vindictive*, adj. *ulciscendi cupidus*; a — spirit, *ulciscendi* or *ultionis cupiditas*.

Vine, n. *vitis, labrusca, salicestrum* (wild); a small —, *viticula*; a noble —, *vitis generosa stirpis*; to plant —, *vites serere* or *ponere, vinum serere*; to cultivate —, *vitam colere*; to prop —, *vitam circumfodere, palari*; to prune, dress —, *vitam amputare, ligare*; to graft —, *vitam inserere*; to produce —, *vitam propagare*; —yard, *vinea, vineatum, arbutum* (the two first in a garden, arb. round trees), *collis vinearius, mons amictus vitibus* (Flor., both of a hill planted); to plant —, *vineam instituere, vineatum instituere* or *ponere*. *Vinegar*, n. *acetum*; sharp, acid —, *acetum acris saporis, acetum acidissimum*; to put any thing in —, *aceto intingere* (to dip), *aceto condire* (to pickle), **aceto macerare* (to steep in —, and thereby to soften, emacerate); to turn into —, *in acetum verti* (of wine, etc.); pickled in —, *acidus*; — manufacture, **coctura aceti*; — bottle, *acetabulum*; as sour as —, tart, *acidissimus*; tartness, *aciditas* (late). *Vinous*, adj. *vinosus*. *Vintage*, n. *vindemia, vindemia* (small), *seria vindemiales* (annual festival, late); to hold —, *vindemiam facere* or *metere, vindemiarum utras* or *vinum*; to hold a very scarce —, *vindemias modicas* or *graciles colligere*; belonging to, used at the —, *vindemiatorius* (e.g. *ras*; basket, *qualis*). *Vintager*, n. *vindemiator, vindemitor, vinitor*. *Vintner*, n. *vinarius*.

Violin, n. *violina*; see *Fiddle*; — concert, **violinorum symphonia*.

Violate, v.tr. *violare* (e.g. *alcis famam, fœdus, jus*), *rumpere* (to break, an armistice, e.g. *indutias, fœdus, jus gentium*), *lædere* (to hurt, also fig., e.g. *alcis famam*), *rulnerare* (to wound, also fig., e.g. *nam, aliquem verbis*), comb. *lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to lacerate, also fig., e.g. *alcis famam, aliquem verborum contumeliis*). *Violable*, adj. *violabilis*. *Violation*, n. *violatio, vulneratio* (e.g. *famæ*); = rape, incestus, probrum; see *Infringement*, *Transgression*; to commit an act of —, *vim facere*, against, *vim alicui afferre*; they would not have committed any acts of — if not, etc., *non temperatum manibus foret nisi, et*, see *Force*. *Violent*, adj. *violentus* (which rather means impetuous, boisterous; hence it is often better to use different terms, e.g. — death, *quassata* or *arcessita mors*); see *Forceful*, *Severe*. *Violator*, n. *violator, ruptor*. *Violence*, n. *vis, injuria, superbia*.

Violet, n. *viola* (the Romans called several sorts by this name), **viola odorata* (L.); a bed of —,

violarium: *Violaceous*, adj. *violaceus, isanthinus* (isanthos, dark-violet), *amethystinus* (blue, like violet).

Viper, n. *vipera*; blood of a —, *sanguis viperinus*; poison of a —, *venenum viperinum*.

Virago, n. *mulier* or *virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis*.

Virgin, n. *virgo* (also as star): *Virgin*, adj. *virgineus* (belonging to a girl, etc.), *virginalis* (peculiar to a —, e.g. *verecundia*). *Virginity*, n. *virginitas*.

Virile, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis*; see *Manly*.

Virtue, n. *virtus* (the ideal quality of vir, man, considered in his higher powers and relations; *virtus* is employed generally, also in connexion with particular excellences, as *virtus continentia*, the — of self-restraint; *virtus iustitia*, the — of justice), *laus* (praiseworthy condition), *rectum* (moral good in itself), *honestas* (moral good in feeling and action), *sanctimonia* (guiltlessness), *pudicitia* (modesty of a woman, as her first —); to possess —, *modestum habere, virtutis prædium esse*; to follow after —, *virtutem sequi, virtuti studere, virtutis esse studiosum*; to practise —, *virtutem colere*; to pursue the path of —, *virtutem constanter sequi*; to turn from —, *de via decedere*, a *virtute decedere*, *honestatem deserre*; to preserve a woman's —, *alcis pudicitiam servare*; to destroy —, *alcis pudicitiam expugnare* or *eripere*. *Virtuous*, adj. *virtute præditus* or *ornatus, sanctus* (pleasing to God, of persons and things), *probus* (upright, of men); a — life, *vita honesta* or *sancta*; — act or deed, *honeste* or *recte factum*; — feeling, *sanctimonia*; to be very —, *singularis* or *crimina virtute esse, virtute* (or *virtutis gloria*) *præstare, virtute excellere*. *Virtuously*, adv. *cum virtute, sancte*; to live —, *cum virtute vivere, cum virtute vitam degere, sancte vivere*. A man admirable for virtue, *homo virtute mirabilis, homo qui virtute valet*; love of —, *virtutis amor*; way of —, *virtutis via*; teacher of —, *virtutis magister*; example of —, *exemplar virtutis, exemplar ad imitandum propositum*; in — of, *ex lege* (the law), *ex testamento* (the will), *pro eo ac debui* (my duty), *ex* or *pro sua auctoritate* (pro ea quæ est auctoritate, his authority or influence), *pro meo in te amore* or *qui meus in te amor est* (my love for you). See *Bravery*, *Man*, *Valour*.

Virtuous, n. *acrotama* (ἀκροτάμη), in any thing, *alcis rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcis rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*).

Virulence, n. *gravitas* (e.g. *morbi*); see *Poison*. *Virulent*, adj. *gravis* (e.g. *climate, celum*); a — disease, *morbus auceps, valetudo gravis et periculosa*; see *Poisonous*, *Malignant*.

Vinece, n., see *Face*, *Countenance*.

Viscid, adj. *tenax* (e.g. *wax*), *resinaceus* (like resin), *glutinosus* (sticky, like glue).

Visible, adj. *aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod aspectu sentitur, quod in cernendi sensum cadit* (what can be seen), *conspicuis, conspicuus, oculis subjectus* (clear to be seen), *expressus* (clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (open, opp. *occultus*, e.g. *discord, similitas, dolor*), *manifestus* (manifest, *latens, occultus*, e.g. *edaces*); the — world, *mundus quem cernimus, hæc omnia que videmus, ea que sunt queque videmus omnia, omnia que sub aspectu cadunt* or *que aspectu sentiuntur*; to be —, *oculis cerni, cadere sub aspectum* or *sub oculos* or *in cernendo sensum, aspectu antivi* (what can be seen with the eyes), *conspiri, conspicuum esse, oculis subjectum esse* (presenting itself to the eye), *ante oculos positum esse, apertum esse, apparere* (to appear); to become —, *sub aspectum tenere* (what can be seen), *in conspectum dari, apparere* (to be seen), *oculis subici* (of what shows itself), *se aperire* (of the stars); to become, be — to any one, *se alicui in conspectum dare* (of persons); to make —, *subiicere oculis* or *sub oculos* or *sub aspectum, dare in conspectum* (in general), *aperire* (of daylight); adv. *manifeste*. *Vision*, n. (in optics) *visus, sensus videndi, cernendi*,

sensus oculorum; = an optical illusion, *res obiecta* (what appears to the eye, Cic.), *visum* (any thing seen, a — in a dream), *species* (both awake and in a dream), *simulacrum* (any thing we fancy to see as resembling a certain thing, either as an illusion or as a spectre; but *spectrum* is = εἶδωλον in the sense of the Stoics, Cic. Fam. xv. 16, 2); a sudden — *repentinum visum* (appears, obijicitur, Nep.); a terrible —, *objecta res terribilis*; n new —, *species nova atque insolita*, *facies insolita* (Sall.); a nightly —, *visum nocturnum*, *species nocturna*; — in a dream; *visum somnii* or *comniantis*, *species per somnum oblata* or in quiete visa, *imago nocturna quietis*, *visus nocturnus*; to see n — in a dream, *speciem in quiete ridere*. Visionary, adj., by clrc., see Dream, Image.

Visit, n. *salutatio*, *salutatoris officium* (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning), *adventus amici* or *hospitis* (arrival of a visitor), *accessus ad aliquem locum* (in general, the going to a place), *frequentatio* (attendance, as at school); — of any one, *adventus alicui* (e.g. medici); your late —, *adventus tuus quum proxime ad me venisset*; the daily and frequent — of friends, *quotidiana amicorum assistentia et frequentia*; to come on a —, *aliquem visitandi causâ venire*; to put off a —, *visitandi curam differre* (post-Aug.); to accept the — of any one, *aliquem admittere*; not —, *aliquem excludere* or *ad aditum prohibere*; your — will be welcome to all, *coram omnibus expectatusque venies*. Visit, v.tr. *aliquem visitare* or *visitare* or *visitare*, *ad aliquem ire* (to visit and 'ire et visitare, ad aliquem visitandi causâ venire (to see how any one is), *interfieri* (from time to time), *adire*, *convenire aliquem* (in order to speak to or transact business with any one), *salutare aliquem*, *salutatum* or *salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire*, *ad aliquem salutandum venire* (out of politeness, to wait upon), *obire*, *adire*, *venire ad*, etc.; *visitare* (a place, etc.), *frequentare* (to frequent, attend, as at school); to — any one often, *alicui domum frequentare*, *celebrare* (in great numbers), *frequentare* or *multum ad aliquem visitare*; — a patient, *agrotum visitare* or *visitare*, *ad agrotum ire* (to visit) or *ad agrotum ire et visitare*, *ad agrotum visitandi causâ venire*; — patients, *ad agros ire et visitare*, *agros perambulare* (one after the other); to — a company, *celebrare conventum*; — a fair, *obire nundinas*, *mercatum*, *ad mercatum venire*; — any one's country-seats, *obire villas suas*; (in law) *scrutari*, *persecrari*, *excutere* (to see whether a person carries contraband goods); to — previously, *præcursare* (e.g. togæ sinum); (in a Scriptural sense) *aliquem urgere*, *excere*, *punire*. Visitation, n. (of Divine Providence) *pæna*; (in law) *scrutatio*, *persecratiô*. Visitor, n. (pl.) *salutantes*, *salutatores*, *qui visitandi (ad salutandi) causâ veniunt* (or *veniunt*) *ad aliquem*, *hospes* (from a distance; if several, *hospites*); an unpleasant —, *molestus interpellator*, *molesti interpellatores*; inconvenient —, *intempestive accedentes*; I have —s, *habeo aliquem mecum*; I have no —, *solum sum*, *neminem mecum habeo*; I shall have many —, *multi apud me erunt*; to accept no —, *se concitari nolle*; (in an official sense) *scrutator*...

Visor, n. **os galca*.

Visual, adj. (e.g. nerve) **oculus oculorum*; — angle, **angulus opticus*.

Vital, adj., — air, *aër qui citale spiritum præbet animalibus*; — powers, *vis vitalis*, *animus*, *anima* (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν); see Essential. Vitality, n. *animus*; see Life.

Vitiate, v.tr. *vitare*; see Spoil, Corrupt. Vitiatio, n. *corruptio*, *depræcatio*.

Vitreous, adj. *citræus* (e.g. oculi citrei), *citræi specie* (e.g. gemma), *colore similis citri*, *citri modo translucidus* (e.g. lapis); to be —, *citri esse similitudine* (Plin.). Vitriify, v.intr. **in vitrum conecrescere*.

Vitriol, n. *citrifilum*; spirit of —, **spiritus citrioli*; — works, **officina citrioli*; oil of —,

**oleum citrioli*. Vitriolic, adj. **citrifilicus*; — acid, **acidum citriolicum*.

Vivacious, adj. *citidus*. Vivacity, n. *tipor*; see Liveliness. Vivid, adj. *citidus*; see Lively.

Viviparous, adj. *animalia pariens* (opp. *ova pariens* or *gignens*, *oviparous*).

Vixen, n., perhaps **mulier jurgiosa*.

Vocabulary, n. **index verborum*.

Vocal, adj., — music, *cantus vocum*; — and instrumental music, *vocum necorumque cantus*, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus*.

Vocation, n. *officium*, *partes*, *munus*, *officii munus*.

Vocative, n. *casus vocatus*, *casus vocandi* (gramm.).

Vociferate, v.intr. *vociferari*. Vociferous, adj. *vociferans*; see Cry, Clamour.

Vogue, n., to be in —, *florere*, *cigere* (to flourish), *exipit* (of what has a sale).

Voice, n. *vox* (the faculty of uttering sounds; then the sound produced, both of animated beings and of personified objects, e.g. *natura*), *cantus* (of birds), *sonus* (sound, of the — and of musical instruments), *roci sonus*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*); a pure —, *vox lavis* (opp. *vox aspera*); a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); a flexible —, *vox flexibilis* (opp. *vox dura*); a full —, *vox plena* (opp. *vox exilis*); with a loud —, *clara voce*, *magna voce*; strength of —, *voei magnitudo*, *firmitas*; clearness of —, *voei splendor*; to know any one by his —, *aliquem voce noscitur*, *aliquem ex voce cognoscere*; to imitate the human —, *imitari humanam vocem sonum*; to raise the —, *altollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; to try one's —, *voem ultra vires urgere*; to obey the — of nature, *naturam ducem sequi*, *congruenter natura convenienterque vivere*; to obey the — of one's conscience, a *rectâ conscientia non discedere*; (in a wider sense) the general —, *omnium consensus*, *consensus publicus*; there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in aliquem re consentiunt*, *omnes in aliquem re unum atque idem sentiunt*; to have the first —, *principatum sententiae tenere*; in grammar, see Active, Passive.

Void, adj., — of, *inops alicui rei* or *aliqua re* or *ab aliqua re*, *sterilis alicui rei* or *ab aliqua re*, *privatus* or *spoliatus aliqua re*. Void, n. *ininitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane*, *vacuitas*, *vacuum*.

Volatile, adj. (e.g. animals) *fugax*; see Fly; (in chemistry) by *quod fugit*; fig. (of any one's character) *levis*, *levis prædictus*, *canus*, *mobilis* (opp. *constans*), *temerarius* (opp. *prudens*), *indiligens*, *negligens* (opp. *diligens*). Volatility, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *jugere*; fig., *levis*, *ingenium mobile*, *animus levis*, *canitas*, *mobilitas* (ingenii or animi); opp. *constantia*, *comb. mobilitas* et *levis animi*, *temeritas* (opp. *prudencia*), *indiligencia*, *negligencia* (opp. *diligencia*).

Volcano, n. **mons a cuius vertice ignes erumpunt*, **mons flammam eructans*, *collis eromens flammam*, **mons arenas flammarum globo eructans* (but *mons ignis* is bad). Volcanic, adj. *flammam eructans*, *ignes* or *flammam eromens*; the earth contains — matter, *ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia*.

Vohtion, n. *voluntas*.

Volley, n. **tormenta emissa*; — of words, *flumen* or *turba inanium verborum*.

Volt, n. *gyrus*; to make a —, *equum in gyrum ducere* (of the rider), *gyros variare* (of the horse).

Volume, n. *massa*; see Roll, Bulk; = book, *liber*, *rolumen* (lit., a roll of parchment, either a whole or a part of one), *pars* (as a part); a large —, *liber grandis*, *rolumen magnum*. Voluminous, adj. **multa volumina continens*; a — work, *scriptor per multa volumina diffusus*.

Voluntary, adj. *voluntarius* (ἐθελούσιος, ἐθελούσιος, e.g. slave, death), *volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus*, *non incitus* (without compulsion), *ἐκείνιος*, *spontaneus* (αὐθιματός); and *ultroneus* (αὐθιματός, with the same difference as *sponte*

and *ultra*, and not = *voluntarius*, first in Sen. Ep. and Nat. Qu., and probably invented by him as technical term for his metaphysical language, otherwise *sponte* and *ultra* with a participle were used instead, e.g. *motus sua sponte factus* = *motus spontaneus* in Sen.). *Voluntarily*, adv. *voluntate* (from one's own free-will, opp. *vi* or *vi ac necessitate* or *inritus et coactus*), comb. *voluntate et voluntate*, *sponte sua* (its, etc.), *sponte* (knowing, of one's own accord), comb. *sua sponte et voluntate*, *ultra* (without being asked, *obsecutus*, opp. *jussu alius* or [ab alio] *jussus*), comb. *sponte et ultra* (e.g. quite —); to do a thing —, *voluntate facere aliquid* (opp. *invitus et coactus* *facere*, Liv.). *Voluntary*, n. (in music) **nodus terapore facti*. *Volunteer*, n. *voluntarius* (miles), volunteers, *miles voluntarius*, *voluntarius extra ordinem professi militari*, *qui voluntarium sequuntur militiam*, *evocati* (veterans, who serve again as —). *Volunteer*, v. intr. *voluntate facere aliquid*.

Voluptuous, adj. *voluptuosus* (of persons and things, what affords the highest degree of sensual pleasure and eager for it), *libidininosus* (of persons = given up to sensual lust, of things = showing such a disposition), *ad voluptates propensus*, *voluptatibus in rebus rebus eis deditus*, *libidinum plenus* (of persons), *libidine accensus* (in a single case, of persons), *impudicus* (unchaste, of persons and things), *delicatus* (effeminate, of persons; then indecent of things, e.g. *sermo*). *Voluptuousness*, n. *voluptas*, *libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*, *impetus ad carrem*, *impetus libidinum*, *careris cupiditas*, *libidinis intemperantia*, *ecceles cupiditas* or *ad dorem voluptatis dulcedo*, *res vana* etc.

Vomit, n. *comitus*, *tomitus* (the act); causing a —, *tomitorius*; to cause —, *vomitum emere*; to check, or prevent, —, *vomitum sistere*, *inhibere*, *cohibere*. *Vomit*, v. *vomere*, *emere*, *tomere* (frequently or much); — from the stomach being turned, *nausea corruptum vomitare*. See *Emetio*.

Voracious, adj. *edax*, *cibi avidus*, *cibi plurimus* (whom it is difficult to satisfy), *gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax*. *Voracity*, n. *edacitas*, *aviditas cibi*, *voracitas*.

Vortex, n. *vortex*, *turbo* (whirlwind; then = the whirling round of any thing). *Vetular*, adv., *vi rotari*.

Votary, n. *sacratius*, *consecratus*, *sacer* (sacred, as belonging to the gods); in a general sense, *admirator*, *studiosus alius* or *alys rei*; a — of any science, by *alys rei se tradere*; see *Devote*. *Vote*, n. *sententia* (in general, opinion, — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragia* (of a citizen in the comitia; also the voting tablet), *punctum* (the votes which a candidate got in the comitia, inasmuch as the tellers, *custodes*, made a point against his name for each vote), *tabella* (voting tablet); to divide the —, *tabellas et suffragia dividere*, to count the —, *tabellas dirimere*; to elect any one by —, *suffragis aliquid creare*, to have the greatest number of —, *longe plurimum calere*; the competitors have equal —, *competitores pares suffragis sunt*; to obtain the greatest number of — in a tribus, *longe plurima in aliqua tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.), to carry all the —, *omne punctum ferre* (also fig. = to be applauded by every one, Hor.). *Vote*, v. intr. *sententiam ferre* (both of one individual, e.g. of the senator, judge, and of the people in the comitia, but *sententiam dare* or *dicere* = to give one's opinion in a longer speech, of one senator, after which the others gave their — in the matter, which was called in *sententiam alius discedere*), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), in *suffragium ire* or *ire* (of the people in the comitia); — for any one's opinion, in *sententiam pedere* or (of several) *pedibus ire*, — for any one, *suffragio suo ornari aliquid*, *suffragio suo adjuvare aliquid* in *petendis honoribus*, *suffragari aliquid ad munus* (when any one applies for a post); for any thing, *suffragari aliquid rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alys consilio*); right

of voting —, *jus suffragii*, or simply by *suffragium* or by the pl. *suffragia*, voting-tablet, *tabella* (in general), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

Votive, adj. *volutus* (e.g. *ludi*).

Vouch, v. tr. *ascertare*, *testari*, *affirmare*, *adjurare*; see *Declare*, *Attest*, *Adfirm*, v. intr., to — for any thing, by *præstare aliquid* or *de aliquid* (e.g. *damnum, periculum*), *aliquid se recipere*, *spondere futurum ut*, etc. *Voucher*, n., see *Witness*, *Testimony*.

Vouchsafe, v. intr. *concedere*; see *Grant*, *Condescend*.

Vow, n. *votum*, *voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alius rei* (e.g. *vita*); sacred —, *religiones*; to take a —, *votum facere*, *suscipere* (in general), *votum nuncupare* (before witnesses); to fulfil —, *votum solvere* or *exsolvere* or *persolvere* or *reddere*; to be tied by a —, *religione voti obstrictum esse*, to relieve any one from his —, *liberare aliquid voto* (not *voti*, which is a Greek construction). *Vow*, v., see *Dedicate*, *Devote*.

Vowel, n. (*littera*) *vocalis*.

Voyage, n. *navigatio*, *cursum maritimum*, *peregrinatio transmarina*; to undertake a —, **navigationem suscipere*; to give up a —, n. *omittere*; to make a —, *navigare mare*.

Vulgar, adj. *popularis* (peculiar to the mass of the people, hence low), *vulgaris*, *per vulgaris* (belonging to the mass, hence mean), *plebeus* (peculiar to the plebs, plebeian), *illiberatus*, *sordidus*, *rusticus* *Vulgarism*, n. *sermo vulgaris*. *Vulgarity*, n. **mores plebei*.

Vulture, n. *vultur* or *multurus*, *milvus* (late or glade); — eagle, **cultus percnopterus* (L.)

WABBLE, v. intr. *nutare*, *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). *Wabbling*, n. *nutatio*, *vacillatio*.

Wad, n. *fascis* (bundle), *panniculus* (a little ball of rags). *Wad*, v. tr. *fascis*, *effasciare*, *refasciare*; to — a dress, **vesti xylum insuere*.

Wadding, n. **xylum vestibus insuendum*.

Waddle, v. intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

Wade, v. intr. (through a river, etc.) *eadem transire aliquid locuri*, fig. *eluctari aliquid* or *per aliquid* (e.g. through the enemy, snow, difficulties), *penetrare per aliquid*, *agere moliri aliquid* (e.g. *sabulum*), *opera perditum usque ad*, etc. (e.g. *assum citulinum*).

Wafer, n. (1) in the eucharist, **panis cæcæ sacrae*; (2) for fastening letters, **massa signatoria*.

Waft, v. tr. *sublime ferri*, *efferre*; see *Float*.

Wafn, n. *motus*.

Wag, v. tr., — the head, see *Shake*; — the tail, *caudam movere*, *caudam jactare*; — in a friendly way, *caudam element et blande movere*.

Wag, n. *homo lascivus*, *homo astutus* or *versutus*. *Waggery*, n. *lascivia*. *Waggish*, adj. *lascivus*.

Wage, v. tr., — war, see *War*. *Wager*, n., to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum aliquid*; see *Bet*.

Wages, n., a servant's —, *pretium operis*; a journeyman's —, *manuum merces*, see *Salary*, *Paid*, *Suipend*.

Waggle, v. tr. and intr., see *Wag*, *Waddle*.

Wagon, n. *plaustrum*. *Wagoner*, n. **guvrecturam facit*, as a constellation, *auriga*, *henochois* (in oxen, used only in the silver age by some who were fond of Grecisms); — a horse, *equus vecturarius*.

Wagtail, n. *motacilla*.

Wain, n. *plaustrum*; as a constellation, *plaustrum*, *arctus septentriones* (the two bears).

Wainscot, n. *tessera*, *tabulatio*, to cover with —, *tessere in struere*, *operire*.

Waist, *n.* *corpus, habitus corporis* (shape of the body). Waistcoat, *n.* *thorax laneus* (under — of wool); see Vest.

Wait, *v.intr.* *manēre*; — a little! *mane paullisper!* to — for, *opperiri alqm or alqd, praestolari alci, manēre alqm or dum alqs advocat*; — for the enemy, *hostis adventum manēre, hostem opperiri*, it is waited for, *in expectatione est*; to — for the event, *exitum or eentum alqis rei exspectare*; — for death calmly, *mortem negligere*; to — on, *ministrare, famulari, ministeria facere* (so *ministrare alci canam*, at dinner; *min. alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum cenire*.

Wait, *n.*, to lie in — see Ambush. Waiter, *n.* *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *apparitor, stator* (servants of magistrates and the like; *st.* in the provinces). Waiting, *n.*, lord, lady in —, *by munus obire*; see Attendance. Waitress, *n.* *famula, ministra, ministra cauponea* (at an inn), *ancilla* (servant).

Waive, *v.tr.* (in subject, claim, motion), *by haud longius persequi, silentio or tacitum praeterire alqd*. Waived, *adj.* (in law), *by proscdere alqm*.

Wake, *v.intr.* *vigilare*; *fig.*, *by excitari*; *v.tr.* *excusculare, exasperare (e somno), excitare (e somno), suscitare somno or e quietet* (all without *e somno* also *fig.*).

Wake, *n.* *enactio -orum, n.* (ἐγκαίνια, τὰ, the feast of the dedication of a church, Eccl.), *paganalia annua, n.pl.* (among country-people after harvest).

Walk, *v.intr.* *ire* (in general, also for pleasure, *e.g. ibam forte viā sacrā, flor.*), *gradī, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (affectedly), *cedere* (only in poets = to —, go in general; in prose = to abandon, go away from, give up a place; hence comb. *cedere atque abire*), *vadere* (of soldiers in battle), *ambulare* (naturally, opp. *incedere*, or *salve*, of birds); to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, *e.g. in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, *e.g. in ludo, in gymnasio*; in the house, *domi*), *obambulare alci loco or ante locum* and *alqm locum* (along, *e.g. in gymnasio*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallum*; in the fields, *in herbis*), *spatiari* (for exercise, also of a crowd, *in algo loco, e.g. in xysto*); to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* *ambulationem* or *deambulationem, ambulationem conficere* (any where, *in algo loco*), *delectationis causā ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — about (without any definite object), *discursare, vagari*; to — out into the country, *rus excurrere*, to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere*; to — in, *by se inferre (e.g. foribus), intro ire*; — in! *intro veni!* or *intro venite!* to — out (of the room), *foras exire*; to — round, *circumire alqd*; in Scripture, to — with God, *ambulare cum Deo*; — in darkness, *in tenebris amb.*; — in the light, *in luce amb.*; — by faith, *per fidem amb.*; — after the flesh, *secundum carnem amb.*; — in the flesh, *in carne amb.* (all Vulgate); *v.tr.* to — the streets, *by the v.intr.*; — a horse, *gradu agere*. Walk, *n.* = the act or state of walking, *itio, stus, incessus, ingressus* (the preceding two in opp. to lying down, standing, etc., as condition); = manner of walking, *incessus, ingressus*; quick, slow —, *incessus citus, tardus*; straight, upright, *incessus erectus, ingressus celsus*; unmanly —, *incessus fractus* (broken); to have —, *mollitiorem esse in incessu*; proud —, *by magnifice incedere*; stately and manly, *by habere stabilem quandam et non expertem dignitatis gradum*; — in general, in regard to the distance traversed, *e.g. to take a —, algo ire, se conferre, algo iter facere*; — to any one's house, *eam facere ad alqm*; — for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *deambulatio, inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulationicula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (pleasure-ground), *xystus* (ἔστυς, illey, avenue, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulationicula*; open —, *hypathra ambulatio*; to

take a —, *ambulationem conficere*, any where, *in algo loco*; to go for a —, *ire or abire ambulationem or deambulationem*; during my —, *quum irem, ambulans, incedens*. Walker, *n.* *ambulans, deambulans* (masculine and fem.), *qui, quae ambulat or deambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatrica*, who makes a business of it, *e.g. villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villuca ne sit ambulatrica*, Cato de R. R.). Walking, *n.* *itio, stus, ambulatio, incessus, ingressus*; — stick, *baculum* (only late *baculus*).

Wall, *n.* *murus* (in general, any structure of stone, brick, etc.; hence also one particular spot in a —, *e.g. aries murum percussit*, Cic. Off.; in the plur. = a structure of larger extent, and *fig.* in sing. and plur. = bulwark, defence), *riana* (walls of a city, as a protection; hence also = a building, town, which affords shelter), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farm-yards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries* (party —, partition, in a building, house, *e.g. parietem disturbare or demoliri*, to pull down the —; *intra domesticos parietes*, between four —), *propugnacula -orum, n.* (bulwarks), comb. *propugnacula munique* (also *fig.* = protection, defence) the ruins of an old —, *parietina*; a stone —, *murus lapideus*; a brick —, *murus latericius*; to build a —, *murum exstruere, edificare, parietem ducere* (in a house), **opus latricium facere* (in general); to begin to —, *murum instruere*; to enclose a town with —, *urbem munitibus cingere or circumdare or circumdare urbi munita*; secured by a —, **opere latericio firmatus, *muro munitus* (protected, fortified); rubbish thrown against a —, *parietina*; — hook, **uncus muralis*; — flower, **cheiranthus cheiri* (L.); — fruit-tree, *arbor adminiculata or jugata, arbor adminiculata jugataque*. Wall, *v.tr.*, — a city, *urbem munitibus cingere*.

Wallow, *v.intr.*, — in the mire, *volutari or iccoli or se volutare in luto*, **canum rostro foderi*.

Walnut, *n.*, see Nut.

Walrus, *n.* *orca*.

Wand, *n.* *baculum*; see Rod, Staff.

Wander, *v.intr.* *proficisci* (to go at large or abroad), *ire, iter facere, migrare, circumcurrere hac illac* (to run hither and thither), *discursare, concursare huc et illuc* (now here now there), *peragere abire* (to go abroad), *peregrinari* (to travel abroad); to — much, *multas terras peragere*; to — about in fear, *trepidare et cursare*; to — over any place, *alqm locum peragari, errare* (by itself or with *in algo loco, per, circum alqm locum*); to — from the subject, *derare, aberrare* (*ab*) *alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de viā decedere, decurrere itinere, aberrare iā, recto itinere labi* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *ineptire, hariolari, nugari, allucinari, delirare*. Wanderer, *n.* *erro, vltor, peregrinator* (abroad). Wandering, *n.* *iter* (also *fig. iter antiquitatis*, i.e. a survey of antiquity in the plur. *itineraria -um, n.*), *discessus, abitus, abito* (departure), *peregrinatio* (residence abroad), *emigratio* (emigration); a — from place to place, *aliunde alio commigatio*; a — from duty, by the verb. Wandering, *adj.* *vagabundus, vagus* (who hastens from place to place without an object). See Travel, Journey, Err, Vagabond.

Wan, *adj.* *pallidus*; see Pale. Wannee, *n.* *pallidus color*.

Wane, *v.intr.*, the moon —, *by diminui* (also of physical strength), *senescere* (of the waning age of life); see Decrease, Decline.

Want, *n.* = deficiency, *penuria* (not much of a thing, opp. *copia*, generally with gen.), *inopia* (with gen., the not having what is required at the moment, hence in an absolute sense = needy circumstances), *egestas* (in an absolute sense = destitution; in a relative sense, with gen. = the total absence of any thing; in the latter sense but seldom and generally only to strengthen *inopia*), *destitutio* (only in a relative sense with gen., when we miss, feel the — of a thing previously possessed).

defectio, defectus (in a relative sense, with gen., = deficiency, the former as not, the latter as condition; both used by modern writers in a moral and intellectual sense, but without ancient authority); *difficultas, angustia* (in a relative sense, with gen., = the embarrassment produced by the — of a thing); *ritum* (in a wider sense, — as an imperfection, in a moral and intellectual sense); complete — of every thing, *omnium rerum inopia*; *difficultas, summa angustia rerum necessarium*; — of money, *pecunie or argenti penuria*; *inopia argenti or argentaria, difficultas rei nummaria or difficultas nummaria* (in general); *angustia rei familiaris* (in a family); — of room, *inopia loci*; — of water, *penuria aquarum*; — of water in rivers, *defectus aquarum circa ripas*; — of strength, *defectio virium*; — of friends, *penuria amicorum*; — of temperance, *intemperantia*; from — of space, *inopia loci*; for — of time, *tempore exclusus*; from — of proof, facts, *inopia argumentorum*; to be in — of any thing, *aliquid re carere* (in general, not to have a thing), *aliquid re egere, indigere* (to feel the lack of), *aleis rei inopia laborare, premi*, or simply *ab aliquid re laborare, aliquid re premi* (to be pressed for it), *anguste uti aliquid re* (to have to use a thing sparingly); there is a great — of, *magna est aleis rei penuria*; to suffer great — of, *magna inopia necessarium rerum laborare*; to protect any one from —, *aliquid ab inopia defendere*; to cause great —, *magnum difficultates afferre*; to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *ritum inopem colere, in egestate esse or versari, ritum in egestate degere*, also simply *egere*; — great —, *omnium rerum inopem esse*; wants, by us, *necessitas, res necessaria, res quibus homines utuntur*; may —, *quibus rebus indigeo*; necessary —, *res quibus carere non possumus*; natural —, *ea que natura desiderat*; to have many —, *multis egere rebus ad vivendum*; few, *paucis contentum esse, continentissimum esse*; see *Necessity*. Want, v.intr. and tr. *desse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, absuit*; si opus erat, *desuit*, Cic.), *desiderari* (what we do not like to miss), *desicere* (to be short of any thing); — to require, *egere aliquid re*, seldom *aleis rei* (of actual —), *indigere aliquid re or aleis rei, opus or usus est aliquid re* (when it would be useful; only in Col. *opus habeo aliquid re*), *desiderare aliquid re, requirere aliquid re*; I — so and so, *carere aliquid re* (I have not got it), *egere aliquid re* (I should like to have it), *desicere mihi aliquid re or desicere me aliquid re* (it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), *aliquid re non suppetit* (it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; what else do you —? *quid ultra tendis*? to — application, *non urgere studia sua* (in one's studies); I shall not be wanting, *non dero* (I shall give my aid), *ita me non erit mora* (I shall not tarry). Wanting, adj., by *desere*. See *Absent*, *Deficient*. Wanton, adj., e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *petulans* (bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. *in fortuna*), *dissolutus* (dis-solute), *intemperans* (indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (licentious); = disposed to unchastity, e.g. — eyes, see *Voluptuous*. Wantonness, n. *animi effusio, gesticio animi elatio voluptuaria* (a making too free, the latter in Cic. *Fin. iii. 10, 35*, as translation of the Greek ἡδονή), *lascivia, petulantia*. War, n. *bellum, arma* (— by land, b. *terrestre*; by sea, *naute*; civil, *intestine, intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with slaves, *seclile*; for life and death, *internecinum*); in —, *bello, in bello*; in time of —, *belli tempore*; in war and in peace, *domi bellique* (at home and abroad), *domi militique*; equally great in civil and military affairs, *magnum bello nec minor in pace*; to wish for —, *bellum velle*; to contemplate —, *de bello cogitare*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum querere*; to find —, *bellandi causa reperiri*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, facere*; to prepare for —, *bellum parare*; — a fresh —, *bellum reparare*; — yourself

for —, *saga sumere*; to threaten —, *bellum minari, denunciare aliquid re*; to declare —, b. *decernere, jubere, indicere*; to begin —, b. *incipere, belli initium facere*; to undertake —, *suscipere bellum, arma*; to make — on, *inferre aliquid re*; to go to the — (or the army), *abire militatum*; to enter the service of —, *militiam capessere, ad bellum (in castra) proficisci*; the — breaks out, *bellum oritur*; the — rages, b. *exardescit*; — over the land, *terra bello ardet*; — everywhere, *omnia bello flagrant*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*; to conduct —, b. *agere, administrare*; to make — against, b. *gerere cum aliquo or contra aliquem, bello persequi aliquem*; to protract —, b. *duerre, trahere*; to end —, *belli or bello finem facere, ad arma discedere, bellum conficere or componere, debellare*; to end — entirely, *bellum desere, tollere*; to terminate — by a victory, b. *profligare*; — at one blow, *uno praelio debellatum est*; prepared for —, *expeditus ad bellum capessendum*; free from the service of —, *immunus militie*; to be on furlough, *vacationem militie habere*; the conducting of a —, *belli administratio*; skilled in —, in *bello (armis) exercitatus, multum in bello versatus*; used to —, *belli assuetus*; articles of —, *lex militaris*; see *Arms*, *Military*, *Soldier*. Warrior, n. *miles, homo militaris*; a common —, *miles gregarius*; a distinguished —, *vir militie peritissimus, juvenis bello egregius*; to be a great —, *maximas res in bello gessisse, bellica laude florere*; to be equally a great — and a great statesman, *non praestantiorum esse in armis quam in toga, or multum in imperis magistratibusque versatum esse*; a female —, *mulier fortis*; belonging to a —, *militaris*; the — class, *corpus militum, milites*; a warrior's life, *via militaris*. Warlike, adj. *militaris* (e.g. *incert in co habitus virilis vere ac militaris*); things look —, *omnia belli speciem tenent, omnia belli apparatus strepit*; = inclined to war, *ferox, bellicosus*.

Warble, v.tr., — a song, see *Trill*, *Modulate*, *Sing*; v.intr. *frillare* (to chirp). Warbling, n. *sonus* (in general), *rubrans luscinia sonus* (of the nightingale); see *Melody*.

Ward, v.tr., — off a blow, in fencing, *icelum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, caere, caere or propulsare*, also simply *caere, vitare* (with the sword), *icelum declinare, petitionem declinatione or corpore effigere*, also simply *icelum effigere* (by turning); — correctly, *recte caere*; — with the shield, *ad aleis conatum scutum tollere* (the act, *icetus propulsio*); to — and strike a blow at the same time, *caere et repetere*; fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitate*, then in general), *avermicare* (of the gods); see *Guard*. Ward, n. = garrison, which see; = quarter of a town, *vici*; = custody (which see), e.g. to put in —, in *carcerem retrahere jubere* (Vulg.); = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; = part of a key, *clavis dens*. Wardrobe, n. *vestiarium* (the place and the garments together), *restis scenica* (in a theatre, Inscr.), *choragium* (χοράγιον, for the chorus in a theatre), *restis, vestimenta orum*, n. (garments in general); handsome —, *cultus amoenus* (the dress which any one wears); keeper of —, *restipica* (Plant.); master of —, in a theatre, *restificus a veste scenica* (Inscr.). Wardship, n., see *Guardianship*.

Ware, (1) *merx*; see *Goods*, *Merchandise*; (2) see *Pottery*. Warehouse, n. *horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella* (stores), *apotheca* (αποθήκη, wine-cellar; but *cella vinaria* = room in which the wine ferments); the — books, *index mercium quae in horreo (in horreis) sunt*. Warehouse, v.tr. *condere* (e.g. *frumentum*).

Warm, adj. *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); n. — desire, *desiderium ardens or flagrans* (so *tolerabilius feremus igniculum desiderii tui*, I will bear my desire for you more patiently); to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, calefieri*; to make —, *calefacere*; adv. *ardenter*; to love —, *aliquid ardentissimum diligere*. Warm, v.tr. *calefacere*,

tepefacere (to make tepid), *forere* (by the heat of the body), *refocere* (to warm a second time); — the dinner, *epulas recocere*, *epulas forere* *foenitibus* (to keep it warm on the fire); — one's self, *corpus calefacere* or *refocere*, *artus igni admoto refocere*. Warming, *n. calefactio* (e.g. of a bath, late), or by *cite*. by verbs. Warming-pan, *vas calefactorium*. Warmth, *n. calor* (e.g. *calidis, solis, aeris, ventis*; fig. *dicentis, dicendi*).

Warn, *v.tr.* *monere* or *præmonere* *aliquid ut caveat*; — again, *monere* or *præmonere* *aliquid cavendum*; *monere* or *præmonere* *de aliquid re*, *monere ut vitet aliquid*, *monere* or *admonere* or *præmonere* *ne*, etc. (lest, etc.); to be — (to listen to any one's warnings), *audire monentem, monenti obsequi, bene monenti obedire, bene monentem sequi*; not to —, *negligere* or *spernere monentem*; a warning example, *documentum* (as an advice), *exemplum* (example in general, as a proof); as a — for the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum* (Tac.). Warner, *n. monitor*; a female —, *monens*. Warning, *n. monitum, documentum* (example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere* *ea quæ aliquid sapienter monuit*; to take any thing as a —, *habere aliquid sibi documentum*; to take any one as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de aliquid*; I tell you this as a —, *te moniturus hoc dico*; = previous notice, by renunciation, either *abol.*, or *alci*, or *alci aliquid* (e.g. *alci hospitium*, to leave the lodgings), *renunciatio* (Jct.).

Warp, *n.* (in manufacture) *stamen*, *trama* (opp. *subtenuci*, wool, web); in a ship, *remulcus*; *v.intr.* (of wood, etc.) *pandare*, *pandari*; wood that has become so, *pandus*; (of birds or insects) *arcuatim* (post-Aug.) *volare*, *reperere* (to creep).

Warrant, *v.tr.*, — an officer, *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alci rei* or *aliquid faciendi*; to be — to, etc. *potestatem alci rei* or *aliquid faciendi habere*; to a purchaser, *præstare aliquid de aliquid re*, to any one, *alci*; I — you, etc., by *aliquid fore recipere*. Warrant, *n.* (a written instrument, in general) *auctoritas* (chiefly in the plural), also *comb. auctoritates et testimonia, literæ auctoritatesque*; = arrest —, by *cite*. by the foregoing; — of scripture, etc., see *Authority*. Warrantable, *adj.* *quod exensari potest*; see *Allow*. Warranty, *n. satisfactio, fidejussio*. See *Guarantee*.

Warren, *n. *cuniculi specus* or *fovea* or *cubile*; (in law) *septum* (e.g. *venationis*).

Wart, *n. verruca*; a small —, *verruca*; see *Excrescence*. Warty, *adj. verrucosus*.

Wary, *adj. consideratus, cautus*; see *Cautious*, *Considerate*. Warieness, *n. cautio, circumspectio*.

Wash, *v.tr.* *lavare*, *ablucere*; — the hands, *manus* (so *pedes*, etc.) *lavare*, *ablucere*; — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere*; — linen or clothes, *lintea lavare*; — the footpath with water, *parimentum aqua pertuere*; — one's hands in innocence, *extra culpam esse*; to be washed, *lavari, abluui*. Washer, *n. lotor*; — woman, **mulier lintea lavans*; pay to a —, **merces pro lavandis operâ solvenda*. Washhouse, **adificium linteis lavandis*; water for washing the hands, *aqua manibus* (so *pedibus*, etc.) *lavandis*. See *Ablution*, *Bath*, *Water*.

Wasp, *n. vespa*; a nest of —, *nidus vesparum*; prov. to stir —, *crabrones irritare* (Plaut.).

Waste, *v.tr.*, sorrow — the strength, *miror vires consumit*, or by *absumere*, *conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *dissipare* (e.g. *rem familiarem*), see *Spend*; = to desolate (e.g. an enemy's country), *vastare*, *decastare*, *percastare* (to render uninhabitable), *populari*, *depopulari*, *perpopulari* (by plunder, etc.); *v.intr.*, e.g. the body, *tabescere*, *contabescere* (e.g. morbo, desiderio). Waste, *adj.* (e.g. country) *incultus* (opp. *cultus*, *consitus*, of the field), *comb. desertus* et *incultus* or *incultus* et *desertus* (e.g. *solum*); laid —, by *diruere* (e.g. *sepulchra, tecta, urbem*). Waste-book; *adversaria —orum*, *n.*; — paper, — silk, — timber, etc., by *raimentum*, or generally *plur. ramenta* (shavings, scrapings, etc. of metals,

skins, etc.), *scobes* (shavings, of wood and metals, by boring, filing, etc.). Waste, *n.* (of money, etc.) **usus percrepusus*; of time, by *tempus perdere*, *tempore abuti*; of labour, *opera perditâ*; of words, *verba perditâ*; a wild — (as the plains of Africa), *loca exusta solis ardoribus*; = land cultivated, *solutudo vasta*, *omnis humani cultus solitudo*; (in law) of an estate, by *collabi*, *dilui*. Wasteful, *adj.* (of persons) see *Prodigal*; of things (e.g. expenses), *profusus*. See *Prodigal*, *Spendthrift*.

Watch, *n. exubia, vigilæ, periclitatio*; in watch, *vigilans*; to dream —, *vigilantem somnare*. Watch, *v.tr.* *vigilare*, *periclitari*; — one night until day, *unam noctem usque ad lucem*; — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multa nocte*; to —, by any (sick) person, **vigilantem assidere lecto alci*; to — over any thing, *lueri aliquid* (e.g. *domum*); = to be attentive to or for, *vigilare pro*. Watchfire, *n. ignis*; the entire camp shines with the —, *tota castra ignibus fulgent*. Watchful, *adj.* *vigil, vigilans*; very —, *periclitans*; a — dog, *canis rigilax*; to be —, *vigilare* (also in mind, animo), *advigilare*; — wonderfully, *mirificè esse vigilantia*; to have a — eye on any one, *diligenter custodire aliquid*; to have a — eye lost, *carere ne*, etc. Watchfully, *adv.* *rigilanter*. Watchfulness, *n. vigilantia, diligentia, cura* (care), *cautio, circumspectio* (foresight). Watch-tower, *specula*. See *Guard*.

Water, *n. aqua* (plur. *aquæ* of a larger quantity of —; *latex* and *lympha* and *unda* are poetical); running —, *aqua viva*, *flumen vivum*; stagnant —, *aqua stagnans*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua salsa*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere, aquatum ira, aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to draw — from a well, *aquam a puteo trahere*; to draw — (of the sun), *aquam colligere, euporem ex aquis excitare*; to turn off —, *aquam ducere, derivare*; high —, *magnæ aquæ, aquæ super ripas effusa* (see *Tide*); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a field, only poet. = to inundate), *inundare* (to inundate); a place has been laid under — for miles, *locus late restagnat*; to fall into the —, *in undas concidere*; to throw, cast into the —, *in aquam conjicere*; to dive, swim under —, *urinari*; living in —, *aguntis, aquaticus*; full of —, *aqua plenus* (filled with —), *aqueus* (containing much —); water (in opp. to the main-land), *rius* (rivulet), *flumen* (see *River*), *mare* (sea); by land and by —, *terrá, marique, terrâ et mari, et terrâ et mari, et mari et terrâ, mari aliquid terrâ* (of all these terms *terrá marique* is the one most commonly used; the others are only used emphatically; but *aquâ et terrâ* is bad); prov., still waters run deep, *altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); as humour in the body, *phlegma* (φλέγμα), *lympha* (technical term); the — under the skin, *aqua intercutis*; = urine, *urina*; to make —, *urinam addere, vesicam exonerare*; = colour of a diamond, *splendor*. Water, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *irrigare* (only poet. rigare); = to wet, *macerare* (e.g. *pisces, calcem*); it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi aliquid movet* (Sen.), *stomachum meum aliquid sollicitat* (Plin. Ep.). Watering, *n.* *irrigatio* (poet. rigatio); = soaking, *maceratio*; water (in composition), — bearer (a sign of the zodiac), *Aquarius*; — fowl, *avis aquatica*, *avis quæ in aquâ degit, avis quæ natandâ scientiam habet*; — bottle, **lagena aquaria*; — butt, **dolium aquarium, aqualis* (only = wash-hand basin); — clock, *clepsidra* (κλεψιδρα); — colour, *color aquaticus* (in general, Solin.); color *caruleus*; for painting, *pigmentum aquis dilutum*; — cress, *nasturtium*; — dog, **canis aquaticus*; — fall, *dejectus aquæ* (as condition), *aquæ ex edito desilientes* (cascade, Plin.), *catarracta* (Greek *καρράκταρ*, in Latin chiefly of the River Nile); the — of the Nile, *Nilus cadens*; — flea, **pulex aquaticus*; — furrow, *aquarius sulcus*, *eliv*; — gage, **hydrometrum* (ὕδρομετρον); — gall, *pirga* (on the sky, Sen. Nat. Qu. i. 9), **seuturigo* (on a field); — hen, *fulica* (also in L.); —

ordered, probatio aquarum; — proof, quod nos recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidum potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur; — rat, *ratas amphibius* (L.); — snake; *hydrus, hydra* (Vop., also as constellation); — spout; probably *pars subis disrupta*; — swallow, *hirundo aquaria*; — tank, see Reservoir; — works; see Aqueduct; — nymph, *nympha*; *Nais* (Nate), *Nutis* (Nate). Watery, adj. *aquaticus* (humid), *aquaticus* (tasting of —, edopis; e.g. *sapor, succus*); prop. it makes your mouth —, by *salicam alci moere* (colloquial, e.g. in the epistolary style; as *Alia tibi salicam moel, Sen.*). Watering-place, *fons medicæ salubritatis, fons medicatus, aqua medicata* or *medicamentosa, aqua salubres*, in the context also simply *aqua*.

Wattle, v.tr. *contezere*.

Ware, n. *unda, fluctus*; to divide —, *mare* or *fuctus remis everberare*; full of —, *undosus, fluctuosus*.

Waver, v.intr. *fluctuare (animi* or *animi)*, *dubitare*. Waverer, n. *inconstans, incertus*. Wavering, n. *inconstantia, animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

Wax, n. *cera*; to lay over with —, *cerare, incerare*; to mould in —, *e cera fingere*; embossing in —, **ceroplastice* (*κηροπλαστική*), or, in pure Latin, *ars e cera fingendi*; embosser in —, **ceroplastes* (*κηροπλαστής*), or, in pure Latin, *e cera fingens* (Cic.; *quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem*); — light, *cereus*; — painter, *ceris pingens, encaustice pingens*; — flower (a plant), **cynthia* (L.); made of —, *fos e cera factus* or *expressus, *fos cereus*; cake of — in a bee-hive, *favus*; — tablet, *tabella cerata*. Waxen, adj. *cereus*.

Way, n. *via* (in which you go, and the going itself, and so fig. the course you pursue to attain an object), *iter* (the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus* (access, approach, entrance to a person or place; both *via* and *iter* are used in the pl. *viae atque itinera, so aditus atque*), *cursum* (the direction or course, e.g. on the sea), *semita* (a small way, a path), *trames* (a subordinate way running along, beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (a hilly road), *devericulum* (a side road, leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus* (a channel or course), *actus* (a path over fields, a track), *limes* (a boundary path or line), *angustus* (a narrow way or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (plan or manner); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaris, compendium viae*; a place having a — through, *locus pervius*; — when there are two ways, *biuium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadriuium*; — there is none, *acis -orum*; by-ways, *devius*; to go the direct way or road, *rectâ via ire*; to follow the straight — = be upright, *sincerâ fide agere*; on the —, *inter viam, ex itinere*; half-way, *medietate itinere*; to make — (that is, to get forward), *viam facere* (different from *iter facere*, which is to travel); to form or open —, *aperire*; to lead into —, *aliquem in viam deducere*; to enter on —, *in viam se dare, iter ingredi*; to form — or plan, *rationem inire*; to take different ways, *diversos diacedere, non idem sequi*; to follow your own —, *viam (cursum) tenere, suum quoddam institutum consequi*; to stand in a person's —, *obstistere alci in via, obstat, impedimento esse alci*; to get out of the —, *de via decedere alci, alci congressum fugere*; to place in the — of, *impedire aliquid*; to make — with a person, *aliquid tollere*: Ways and means, *via atque ratio*; to have neither, *consilii inopem esse*. In one way, *continenter, uno tenore*. See Road. — Away, adv. *foris, foras, proel, abhinc*; — with it I tolle, aufer, tollite, auferite! — with thee! adi, apage te! to go —, *abire, discedere*; — secretly, *furtim*; *degreddi*; to bite —, **mordendo abigere, submovere*; to eat —, *exedere, comedere, absumere*; to remain — (not to come), *non venire*, (not to return) *non redire*; to be left —, *dmitti, non vocari*, (not to have part in) *non participem*

esse, fieri, saint; —, *anima deficit*; a fainting —, *subita (anima) defectio*; to burn —, *incendio delire*; intr. *deflagrare, flammis absumi*; to move —, *amovere, demovere, tollere*; — any one out of a place, *aliquem deportare e loco*; to hasten —, *avolare, aufugere, se proripere*; to snatch — from any one, *alci prapere aliquid*; to fall —, *locum non habere, non tenere, desinere, omiltere*; to file —, *delimare, descobinare*; to fly —, *avolare*; to flee —, *profugere, aufugere*; to flow —, *profuere*; to lead —, *abdudere*; to give —, *alienare, abalienare*; to vanish —, *evanescere, tolli*; to pour —, *profundere*; to limp —, *claudicantem abire*; to fetch —, *abducere, auferre, abeherere*; to hop —, **salientem abire*; to strath —, *abrader, deradere*; to run —, *aufugere, profugere* (of water) *desiliere*; to put —, *deponere (de manibus)*, *seponere*; to lead —, *deducere, avertere, derectare*; to entice —, *arbare, devocare*; you must —, *abundum est tibi*; — with it! tollite! tollendum est, ulendum est, dele; to take —, *auferre, demere, tollere, detrachere*; to tear —, *abripere, abellere*; to swim —, *nautem abire, undis auferri*; to be —, *abesse, non adesse, abuisse, desiderari*; to steal —, *furtim degredi*; — out of a company, *clam be subducere de circulo*; to melt —, *liquescere, solvi, dissolvi*; to do — with, *amovere, removere, auferre, tollere*; to stand —, *accedere, recedere*; to throw —, *abijcere, proficere*; — your money, *pecuniam profundere*; — yourself, *se abijcere*.

We, pron. *nos*; we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet ipsi*; very often for "I," frequently not expressed at all.

Weak, adj. *tenuis* (thin, opp. *crassus*); then fig. e.g. *sonus, lumen* (opp. *lumen plenum*), *valetudo, spes, suspicio, exilis* (fine, opp. *plenus, e.g. vox*), *gracilis* (thin in body, opp. *obesus, e.g. legs, crura*), *parvus, exiguus* (inconsiderable, opp. *magnus*); e.g. body of troops, *manus, spes, fides*, *levis* (what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis, e.g. argumentum, suspicio*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecillus*, weak in bodily strength or in mind, esp. through age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*, also of things, e.g. pulse, *imbecilli venarum pulsus*; *stomachus, vox*; a — head, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*), *infirmus* (who can stand nothing, opp. *firmus*, of persons and things, e.g. *milites, statio, ignes, medicamentum, venenum*), *debilis* (frail, opp. *robustus*, of men and their bodies, then also of the state, *debile corpus republica*), *enervatus* (unnerved, esp. through idleness or dissipated habits, the latter with *velut* before it also of the state), *inertis* (without strength), *confectus* (worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (dull, opp. *acer, e.g. sight, hearing, memory*), *Weakness, n. tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo, e.g. of a thread*), *gracilitas* (opp. *obesitas, e.g. crurum*), *exilitas* (e.g. *rocis*), *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio, resolutio* (languidness), *inertia* (want of energy), *hebetatio* (dulness), *virium, error* (fault), *inscientia alci rei* (want of knowledge). Weaken, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum reddere* (e.g. *stomachum*), *debilitare* (lit. and fig. e.g. any one's rage), *delumbare* (lit., to make lame, then fig. to —, e.g. an idea), *enervare* (to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to weaken a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare, extenuare* (lit., to make thin; = to diminish in general), *minuere, imminuere, comminere* (to lessen), *frangere, infringere, refringere* (lit., to break; hence = to annihilate), *hebetare, obtundere* (to make dull, esp. the senses). Weakly, adj. *infirmus, parum firmus, invalidus*.

Weal, n.; the public —, *salus publica, respublica*; see Welfare.

Wealth; n. *res secundæ* or *prosperæ* or *florentes, copia (rei familiaris)*. Wealthy, adj. *fortunatus, abundans* (who can give to others, *euporos*), *satis dives, modice locuples* (having lands, etc.), *op. tenuis*, *benenummatus, pecuniosus, copiosus* (familiaris locuples et pecuniosus, opulentus (opp. pau-

per, inops); very —, *beatus, dives*; extremely —, *perdives, prœdives, locupletissimus, opulentissimus*.

Wean, v.tr. *auferre uberibus fetum* or *infantem, infantem a mamma disjungere*, *infantem lacte depellere*.

Weapon, n. *arma-orum*, n., *ferramenta-orum*, n., fig. *præsidium ac telum* (e.g. of eloquence, Tac.); see Arms.

Wear, v.tr. = to waste, *usu atterere* or *deserere*, in the context simply *atterere*, very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*), completely, *usu consumere* (e.g. *anulum*); = to have on the body, *gerere, gestare* (in general, e.g. *testem, anulum*), *indutum esse aliquid re, indui aliquid re* (the latter as matter of habit, e.g. *veste; socii quibus indutus esset*), *ornatum esse aliquid re* (as ornament, e.g. a golden chain, *aureo torque; scuto teloque*), *cinctum or succinctum esse aliquid re* (e.g. *gladio*), *ut aliquid re* (to make use of, e.g. *uxorem geminis ut non passus est*), *tractare aliquid* (to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — away, or out, see before, also *Consume*; v.intr. *usu atteri, or deleri*; to — off, *evanescere*. Wear, n. *usus* (e.g. *margaritarum*); — and tear, by verbs. Worn, adj. (*usu*) *detritus* (e.g. of garments, also fig., e.g. *illa verba* in *agendis causis jam detrita*), *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *vestis, fig. verba*). Wearer, n., by verbs. Wearing, n. *usus*; — apparel, *vestimentum*.

Weary, adj. *pertectus* (sick and tired), of any thing, by *satiatus atque rei me tenet, tedet me* or *pertectus est atque rei*. Weary, v.tr. *fatigare* (e.g. *precibus*). Wearisome, adj. *longus, laboriosus*. Weariness, n. *fatigatio*; see Fatigue.

Weasel, n. *mustela*; of the colour of a —, *mustelinus*.

Weather, n. *cælum, cæli status, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena, cælum solum* or *serenum*; when it is clear —, *sereno, sudo*; gloomy —, *tempestas tumbida*; dry weather, *siccitas*; constant dry —, *longæ siccitates*; rough —, *cæli asperitas*; dreadful —, *spuriissima tempestates*; it will depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere, tempestatem spectare*; I sail, favoured by the —, *nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem soleo*; stress of —, storm, *tempestas* (in general), *tonitrua* (n.pl.), *fulgura* (n.pl. *tonitrua* (n.pl.), *procella* (storm); — cock, *vezillum ventorum indez*; — glass, see Barometer, Thermometer; one who foretells the —, *cæli interpres*; foretelling the —, *tempestatis prædictio*; damage done by the —, *calamitas*; exposed to damage by the —, *calamitosus*; — side, *pars opposita tempestatibus*; — wise, *mutationum cæli peritus*. Weather, v.tr., the storm, *vim tempestatis subsistere*; to — a point, *difficultatem superare*.

Weave, v.tr. *texere*; fig., see Unite. Weaver, n. *textor*; ■ female, *textrix*; weavers' knot, *nodus textorum*; like a —, *textorius*. Weaving, n. *textus*; — mill, *textrina* (sc. *officina*), *textoris officina*; the art of, *textrinum*. Web, n. *textum, textura, tela* (threads, fig. of spiders, *arenarum, pictura textilis* (as a picture); wool —, *subtēmen*; threads by which the — is tied, *lacia-orum*, n.

Webfooted, adj. by *quibus est pellis super quam nant*.

Wed, v.tr., see Marry. Wedlock, n., see Marriage. Wedding, n. *nuptia* (in general), *sacra nuptialia* (n.pl.), *nuptiarum sollemnia-um*, n. (the religious ceremony); to make preparations for —, *nuptias adornare, parare ea quæ ad nuptias opus sunt*; to have —, *nuptias facere* or *efficere* (in general), *sacrum nuptiale conficere* (in a religious sense); to hasten —, *maturare nuptias*; to invite any one to —, *aliquem invitare ad nuptias*; to be at the —, of etc., *cenare apud aliquem in ejus nuptiis*; — song, *epithalamium* (*ἐπιθαλαμίου*), pure Latin *carmen nuptiale*; — procession, *officium nuptiarum* (of the relations, etc., of the bride to the house of the bridegroom, Suet.); — present, *donum* or *munus nuptiale*; — dress, **restis nup-*

tialis; — day, *dies nuptiarum, dies qui est nuptiis destinatus*; to fix —, *diem nuptiis acere* or *statuere* or *destinare*, *diem nuptiarum eligere, nuptias in diem constituere*.

Wedge, n. *cuneus* (for splitting); to drive a — into, etc., *cuneum adigere* or *incurrere*; to split with a —, *cuneo findere, discuneare*; a small —, *cuneolus*; in the form of a —, — shaped, *cuneatus* (adv. *cuneatim*); to make in —, *cuneare*; to end in a —, in *cuneum tenuari*; seats in the theatre in —, *cunei*; troops drawn up in —, *cuneus, caput porcum* (the latter, one which the enemy tried to outflank by one in the form of a forger, tongue, opposite to the former, Aul. Gell.); to draw up an army in —, *cuneum facere, aciem per cuneum componere*; to fight in —, *cuneo pugnare*; inscription in —, **inscriptio cuneata*; writing in —, **literæ cuneate*. Wedge, v.tr. *cuneare*.

Wednesday, n. **dies Mercurii*.

Weed, n. *herba inutilis* or *iners* (one plant), *herbæ inutiles* or *inertes* (collectively), *herbæ frugibus inimicissimas* (injurious to corn, etc.) Weedy, v.tr. *runcare, eruncare, inutilis herbas evellere, steriles herbas eligere* (with the hand), *inulas herbas effodere* (with the weeding-hook); — a garden, *hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo, the act, runcatio*.

Week, n. *hebdomada* (pure Latin, *septimana*); from — to —, **per singulas hebdomades*. The ancients counted thus: one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (Cæs.); every —, *nunctus actus octonon diebus*. Week-day, *dies profecti* (opp. *dies fasti*), *dies negotiosi* (opp. *dies sacri*). Weekly, adj., by circ., e.g. — wages, **merces quæ in singulas hebdomadas habentur*; — service, **sacra quæ octonon diebus transactis habentur*.

Weep, v.intr. and tr. *lacrimare, lacrimas fundere* (to shed tears, both with grief and joy); the deponent *lacrimari* = to be moved to tears), *flere* (uninterruptedly), *plorare* (loudly, e.g. *lacrimandum est, non plorandum*, Sen.); hence, particularly of children, (to cry), *gularo* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *agrire* (of little children), *lamentari* (to lament), *comb. flere et lamentari*; to — bitterly, *uberius flere, lacrimarum vim profundere*. Weeping, n. *fletus, ploratio, ploratus, gulus* (the cries, e.g. of female mourners, called in ancient Latin *lessus*), *vagitus, lamentatio*.

Weigh, v.tr. *pendere, trutinâ examinare, librare*; — in the hand, *manu exagere pondus rei*; *expendere, perpendere, ponderare, examinare, considerare* cum or in animo, *secum reputare, mente agitare* or *volutare*, — deeply, *multa (etiam aliquæ etiam) secum reputare*; — all accurately, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*. Weighing, n. *pensatum, libratio*; fig. *consideratio, reputatio, deliberatio*.

Weight, n. *pondus-eris*, n. (e.g. *magni ponderis sassa*; also fig., e.g. *id est maximi momenti et ponderis*), *gravitas* (abstractly, e.g. *terra, armorum, morbi, soporis*); by, in —, *pondo* (heteroclitically abl. of *pondus*, e.g. *coi una libra pondo*). See Balance, Scale, Importance, Pressure.

Weir, n. (dam in a river) *septum* (Cip. Dig.), *catacracta* (*κατακράτης*, sluice lock); see Dam.

Welcome, adj. *acceptus, gratus, expectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *aliquem salvere jubeo, benigne aliquem excipere*; you are — to all, *caris omnibus expectatusque venies*; be —, *salve*. Welcome, n. *salutatio, convulatio* (of several). Welcome, v.tr. *salutare aliquem, benigne aliquem sal., alloqui*.

Welfare, n. *salus, incolumitas* (safety), *bonum* (any one's interest, or of a thing), *felicitas* (happiness); to try to promote any one's —, *aliquem commodis* or *utilitatibus servare, atque saluti prospicere, consulere, servare*.

Well, adv. *bene, recte*; very —, *optime, prorsus*; I am —, *bene me habeo, bene calco, recte* or *commodè calco*; I am not very —, *parum corpore calco*; I remember quite —, *præclare memini*; I know quite, full —, *non me fugit* or *præterit*, *non ignoro* (not very well me or mihi non lalel, 25

exclamation. *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene!* *recte!* *pulchre!* (acclamation); very — *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ila est!* (in reply); well then! *age!* *recte vero!* very — *aptius!* to look —, *corporis-sanitatem prae se ferre, plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse*; to be —, *bene* or *recte* or *commodè calare, bene* or *belle se habere, saluus sum recte*; not to —, *male* or *graviter se habere, incommodè valetudine esse*; to go —, *bene* or *prosperè cedere* or *procedere* or *succedere, bene spei* or *expectationi respondere, crescere*; to sound —, *bene sonare, dulcè* or *suavè sonare, numerosè cadere* (of a speech); to live —, *bene vivere* (in general), *laute vivere, bene curare aetatem suam* (Hor., poet. genio indulgere, genium curare); to do —, *bene* or *recte facere* or *agere* or *gerere rem*; to mean — with any one, *alci* or *alcijs rationibus propeicere, saluti alcijs consulere, servire, alci bene cupere* or *celle. Well-being, n. salus, bona cunctudo. Well-known, bene notus, omnibus notus, notus atque apud omnes peragatus*; he is — to me, *bene noti alqui* or *alqd. Well-fed, corpore amplo* (in the golden age never corpulentus), *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *optimus* (opp. *præciliis*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis*, and, of animals, *pinguis*), *perpastus* (opp. *macie confectus, Phaedr.*). Well-versed, *multum versatus in alqd re*; *alcijs rei peritissimus, non ignarus alcijs rei, perfectus in alqd re*, also by *callere* (but *habitare* or *regnare in alqd re* are barbarous). Well-educated, *bene* or *ut ingenio* or *liberaliter educatus, bene moralis. Well-built, bene edificatus, bene figuratus* (well-shaped, of persons), *formosus* (of persons). Well-shaped, to be, *pulchrè esse formâ. Well-meant, — intended, fidelis, ab optimâ fide et optimo animo, profectus* (both e.g. advice, consilium), *amoris plenus* (e.g. reproof, obijurgatio). Well-meaning, *benefolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend; consilium, advice); adv. *benèvole, amice*; what smells —, *bene* or *suavè oleas* (poet. *odoratus*), *odoratus. Well-informed, doctus*; — people, *docti* (opp. *agrestes*), *certi auctores* (trustworthy); to be — about, etc., *alqd satis auctoribus comperisse. Well-deserved, meritis* (a reward). Well-understood, *dica, scilicet. Well-wisher, fautor, studiosus alcijs*; to be a —, *alci facere.*

Well, n. puteus (dug), *fons* (source); to dig a —, *putrum fodere, effodere.*

Welter, v.intr. se rotulare, volutari (e.g. in luto).

West, the, n. regio ad occidentem vergens, occidentis sol (the setting sun), *occidens, occasus solis, occasus*, the countries of —, *occidentis solis partes, occidentis* (in opposition to *orientis*); the inhabitants of —, *ad occasum habitantes*, in the —, *occidentis regione. Westward, ad occasum, ad occidentem (solem) vergens, in occidentem spectans. Western, ad, occidentalis. Westerly (wind), ab occidente, in occidentem; more westward, propius solis occasum; to lie —, *ad occasum* or *ad occidentem vergere* or *spectare*; to inhabit the west, *ad regionem occidentis colere. West wind, ventus occidentalis, Zephyrus*, or, in pure Latin, *Favonius; Caucas* (the north-west wind). See East, North, South.*

Wet, adj. humidus; see Moist. *Wet, n. celi status humidus* or *uridus* or *pluvius. Wet, v.tr. madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere* (e.g. *hinnor perfudit omnia*); to get — through, *madefieri* (e.g. *pluvia, imbore*), *madidum reddi* (aqua, sudore, etc.), *permadescere.*

Wether, n. cervex.

Whale, n. balæna, cetus, pistris (the two fore-foins = sea-monsters in general, then in particular = shark, sword-fish, whale; also the Whale, as a constellation); — fishery, *captura balænarum*; — fisher, *cetarius*; — bone, *maxilla balænae.*

Wharf, n. navale, crepidæ.

What, pron. Interrog. quid? — do you want? *quid vis?* — does that mean? *quid hoc sibi vult?*

— man is that? *quid hoc hominis est?* — is that noise there? *quid hoc turbæ est?* — a, etc.? *qualis?* to — purpose? *quo consilio? quo fine?* As a relative pronoun, *qualis, qui, quis*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scripsit mihi quos libros legerit*; in reference to an antecedent, by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod* or *ea quæ mihi dixisti. Whatever, quodcumque* (when nothing is excluded), *quidquid* (when no distinction is made or preference given).

Wheat, n. triticum; of —, *triticeus*; a — field, *ager tritico consitus*; — bread, *panis triticeus* or *siligineus*; — harvest, *messis triticea*; a grain of —, *tritici granum*; — chaff, *palea triticea*; — straw, *stramentum triticum*; — meal, *farina triticea, siligo* (flour). See Barley, Corn, Food.

Whedde, v.tr. and intr. illicere; see Flatten, Cox.

Wheel, n. rota, tympanum (répavon, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (spokes of —, e.g. *caput radii inserere*), *terebra* (of stone-cutters), to turn round like a —, to tumble over, (so) *cernulæ* or *cernuare* (as a trick; who does it, *cernulus*; se *rotare, præcipitem ad terram dari* (head-foremost), *rotare* (with the tail, of a peacock, Col., hence also by circ., *semel ipsum celsi mirantem caudæ gemmantibus pennis prolegere*, Plin.); small —, *rotula*; — barrow, *pædo* (Isidor. Gloss.); to break upon —, any one, *alqm citatis iumentis obterere* (to drive over, etc.), *alci crura frangere* or *effringere* (in executing any one: the punishment itself, *rotæ supplicium*); track of —, *orbis* (impressa). *Wheel, v.tr. volvere*; see Roll, Turn. *Wheelwright, n. carpentarius* (late).

Whelm, v.tr. effundere, profundere; see Overwhelm.

Whelp, n. catulus; see Young.

When, adv. = at the time that, quum (in this sense with the indicative; the subjunctive is used only when we speak hypothetically or state the opinion of another), *quo tempore, ubi* (then when, etc., generally with indic.; with the subj. only when we represent any thing as uncertain, casual, etc.), *quando* (— once, interrog. and indefinitely as well as in a relative sense; with subj. only in indirect questions when we represent circumstances as repeatedly occurring; otherwise always with indic.), *ut* (as soon as, of any result, after which another result immediately takes place, always with indic.); often by the partic. of the verb; = at what time, interrogatively, *quando? quotempore?* = which time, see Who, Which; = after the time that (in the narrative style) *quum, ut, ubi* (ubi, the time when some thing else commences; *ut*, as soon as; *quum*, of two events, the one introduced by “when” for a moment coincides with the other; *ut* and *ubi* always with ind., and generally with the perfect tense; *quum* also with present and perfect ind., and when the action is represented as occurring repeatedly [as often as], with the imperf. ind.; however in the narrative style always with imperf. and pluperf. subj.; often “when” in this sense by a partic. in the same case as the noun to which it refers, if the subject is the same both in the main and in the dependent clause; but if the latter has a different subject from that in the main clause, then by the abl. abs.; the abl. abs. is also used when, although both clauses have but one subject, yet they are more separated from each other, e.g. *Orsar circuitis omnibus hibernis naves longas invenit instructas*). Whenever, *Whensoever, quotiescumque, quodcumque.*

Whence, adv., as Interrog. unde? *ex quo loco?* = from whom? whereby? *unde?* *a, ex quo homine? ex quâ re?* — have you got that? *a quo hoc accepisti?* (in general), *unde datum hoc est mihi?* (Pers.), *unde petitum hoc in me jicis?* (Hor.), *unde id scis?* (— do you know that?); — does it come that, etc., *unde fit ut, etc.*; as relative adverb. from the place, *unde, u quo loco, ex quo loco*; from the cause, *unde*; — it happens that, etc., *unde* or *ex quo fit ut, etc., quâ ex re fit ut, etc.*

Where, adv., as interrogative, *ubi? ubinam?* *quo loco? quo loci?* — ever! *ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi, quā*; often by *qui, quā, quod*; wherever, *ubique* (at any place, whichever it may be), *ubique* (if we decline to mention one particular place), *ubicumque* (at any place that may be in existence); any —, *atque* (without mentioning any particular place), *usquam* (at any place, wherever it may be), *usquam* (at every place). Wherein, *apud or ad quem, quā, quod*; in *quo, in quā re, in quibus, ubi*, or sometimes by *quum*; wherein? in *quo? in quā? in quibus? ubi?* Whereas, see *Whist*. Whereby, interrog., *quā re? quā ratione?* as relative, *quo, quā, quibus*; per *quem, quā, quod*. Wherefore, *Why*, see *Therefore*. Thereon, *quo facto, cum quibus verbis*.

Whet, v.tr. *terere* (to rub), *acuerē, exacuerē* (to sharpen), *attritu acuerē* (to sharpen by rubbing). Whetting, n. *tritulus, exacutio*. Whetstone, n. *cos*.

Whether, pron. *uter*; adv. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrogative sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (— perhaps); *utrum* (seldom in simple questions, but *an* never used for "whether?"); in double questions, — or ("or whether?") *utrum . . . an (or ane or ne)*, *num . . . an, ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum tacuēne, an pradicem?* sometimes "whether" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, ane multa*; sometimes, in two interrogative clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrogative particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *reliit, nolit, scire difficile est*; if "or" in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrogative particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quædāntum necne ille aut ille defensurus esset*; — . . . or not, *utrum (num or ne) . . . necne or annon* (*necne* generally in indirect questions and without any verb at all, whilst *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quæritur sintne dii, necne sint*; or *dii utrum sint, necne, quæritur*; or even *dii necne sint quæritur* (the latter of which is very good Latin, Cic., Hor.).

— *Whet, n. serum*; to turn into —, *serescere*; like —, *sero similis*. Wheyish, adj. *serosus*.

Which, see *Who*.

While, n. *tempus, spatium, mora* (delay), *otium* (leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium, paululum* temporis, *pauillulum*; for a short —, *parumper, paullisper* (waiting in patience); a — after, *paulo post, non ita multo post*; in a little —, *intra breve spatium, brevis tempore interjecto, post breve tempus, paulo post*; a long —, *longum tempus, multum temporis*; a long — after, *post longum tempus, longo tempore interjecto*. While, *Whist*, adv. *dum* (implying two simultaneous events, both by the historical present; but if that which is contained in the main clause is to represent simply a past event, in the narrative style, then the verb in the latter in the perfect; sometimes *dum* in the dependent clause with imperfect, when the action is to be more described and represented as regards its duration), *quum* (when we define the time of a circumstance or event by something that is really in existence or contemporaneous, and in this sense in a narration always with perfect ind., but in a description with imperf. ind.). — *While, v.tr.*, to — away the time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam, or ætatem*), *absumere* *aliquā re* (badly, e.g. *tempus dicendo*), *fallere* *aliquā re* (imperceptibly, e.g. *horas sermonibus*).

Whim, n. *commentum mirum*, plur. *ineptiæ, nugæ*. Whimsical, adj. *difficilis, naturā difficilis, morosus*.

Whimper, v.tr. *ejulare*. Whimpering, n. *ejulatio, ejulatus*.

Whine, v.intr., see *Moan*.

Whip, n. *scutica* — *sc.* or *lora* — *orum*, n. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum, flagellum* (one single cord, rope; if with pricks, *scorpio*). Whip, v.tr. *ceperare, loris cadere, flagris or flagellis cadere* (to chastise; in the silver age and in the poets *flagellare*). Whipper, n. *lorarius* (for slaves), *carfax* (executioner, who first whipped the criminal, and then executed him).

Whirl, v.tr. *rotare*; v.intr. *rotari* (of things), *gyros carare* (of living beings, e.g. in dancing).

Whirl, n. *cortex* (— pool), *turbo* (— wind). Whirlbone, *patella*, poet. *orbis genium* (Or.).

Whiskers, n., by *genæ pilosæ* or *genæ hirsutæ*.

Whisper, v.intr. *susurrare*, to any one, *cum aliquo*; v.tr., any thing into any one's ear, *insusurrare alicui aliquid aures* or *in aures*. Whisper, n. *susurrus, susurri, rumusculi* (rumours, humours), *delatio* (informing, post-Aug.). Whisperm, n. *susurro* (*ψυσσωρις*, late), *delator* (informant).

Whistle, v.intr. and tr. *sibilare* (general term, a person with the mouth, a serpent, the wind, etc.), *fistula* or *tibia canere* (on the flute or pipe); to — any one, *aliquem sילו adlocare*; to — a tune, *canticum sibilando exprimere* (with the mouth), *canticum fistula* or *tibia canere*. Whistle, n. *sibilus, sibilum*. Whistler, n. *sibilans* (with the mouth), *fistulator, tibicen*.

Whit, n., not a —, *ne minimum quidem*.

White, adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *candidus* (fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (hoary, silvery white), *albidus, subalbidus* (whitish), *purus* (not dirty, not stained), *nivæus* (white as snow), *lacteus* (white as milk); — wine, *album vinum*; — lilies, *lilia candida*; — teeth, *dentes candiduli*; — bread, *panis candidus, panis aliginæus* (made of wheat); — paper, *charta alba, charta pura* (not written on); — linen, *lintea pura* (clean, opp. *lintea sordida*); clad in —, *albus, candidatus* (suitors for office being clothed in white); to become —, *albescere, inalbescere, canescere* (to grow hoary-headed); to be —, *albire*; — shining —, *candere*; to change from black to —, *ex nigro albicare*; to make —, *dealbare*; to make pillars —, *columnas albo polire*. Whiteness, n. *album, albidus, candor* (shining white). White of the eye, *album oculi* (*albugo* is a disease of the eye); the — of an egg, *album ori* (late *albumen*), *albor ori*. White-haired, adj. *albis capillis, canis capillis*; a man with — hair, *homo albis capillis, homo cano capite* or *canis capillis*. See *Black*, *Colour*.

Whither, adv., as interrogative, *quo? quem in locum? quorsum?* in *quam partem?* — then? *quoniam?* as a relative, with reference to the antecedent, *quo*; — soever, *quoquo, quocumque, quacumque, quovis, quolibet*.

Whitlow, n. *paronychium, paronychia*.

Whitsuntide, n. *Pentecoste* (Eoc.), **dies Pentecostales, *dies festi Pentecostes* (but *festum Pentecostale* would be bad).

Whiz, v.intr. *sibilare* (of serpents); poet. *sibilum mittere* or *funderē* or *effunderē*, *stridēre* (of serpents). Whizzing, adj. *sibilus, stridens*; n. *sibilus, sibilum, stridor* (of serpents and geese, when in a rage).

Who, Which, pron., as relative, *qui, quæ, quod*; — soever, *utrumcumque* (of two), *quicumque, quisquis* (of several); *quic*, nobody being excluded; *quisq.* no difference being made; all —, *omnes qui, quicumque*, in whichever way, *quocumque modo, quolibet modo*; at whichever place, *quocumque in loco, ubicumque*; at whichever time, *quandocumque, quovis tempore*; who, in an indefinite sense, *qui, quicumque* (e.g. *quicumque prælio interfuit scilicet*); without reference to an antecedent, *qui, qualis, uter*; as interrogative, *quis? uter?* — is, there? *quis tu?* — then? *quisnam?* — is this woman? *quis istæc est mulier?* — does not know?

quis nescit? quis est qui nesciat? — (of two) has said this! *uter hoc dixit?*

Whole, adj. *integer, totus, cunctus*; the —, *totum*; *tota res* (opp. *partes*), *unum* (in so far as any thing is a whole), *omnia -ium* (scil. *novare*); *universum*, *universa res*, *universitas* (all together), *universum genus* (opp. *species*), *corpus* (e.g. the whole speech, *totum corpus orationis*; so *disceptare corpus*, the whole course), *summa* (the sum, e.g. *summa exercitūs*, the sum-total of the army), *solidum* (the capital); to reduce to a —, *in corpus redigere* (scil. *leges*); the — is here, *totum in eo est ut*; this is the — matter, *summa hæc est*; whole-hoofed, *solidā unguis*. Wholly, adv. *plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus* (thoroughly), *funditus* (to the foundation), *radicitus* (root and branch); I cannot be — silent, *prorsus tacere nequeo*; I am entirely of the opinion, *prorsus ita sentio* (so *radicitus exultare alci alqd*, to take from; *radicitus extrahere alqd ex animo alcjs*; *Carthago ab stirpe interit*; *Carthage has wholly perished*). See *All, Every*.

Wholesale, n. *mercatura magna, mercatura magna et copiosa, multa unidique apportatio*; — merchant, dealer, mercator or qui mercaturam magnam facit.

Wholesome, adj. *saluber, salutaris* (lit. and fig.), *utilis*; to be — for, *alci salutare esse, alci salutari esse, alci prodesse, alci or alci rei or alcjs saluti or ad alqd conducere, expedire alci or alci rei or ad alqd*. Wholesomeness, n. *salubritas* (lit. and fig.), *utilitas* (lit. and fig.).

Whoop, n., war —, *clamor*; (a bird) *urupa*.

Whore, n. *mulier impudica, amica, amicaula* (traipa, of one), *scortum* (strumpet), *meretrix*, *meritum scortum*, *prostibulum*, *mulier omnibus proposita*, *scortum vulgare, meretrix vulgatissima*. Whore, v.intr. *scortari, mæchari, adulterare* (the latter two of both sexes), *corpus vulgare, corpus suum vulgo publicare, pudicitiam publicare, prostibulum, in propatulo habere*.

Why, adv., as interrogative, *cur? quamobrem? quare? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est cur, etc. I quid est quapropter, etc. I quid est causâ cur, etc. I quid est quod, etc. I quid? — not? cur non? (with indic.), quidn? (with subj., implying surprise)? quid with ind. (request to do a thing)? as relative adverb, *cur, quamobrem, quapropter, propter quod; see How*.*

Wick, n. *elychnium* (ἐλκνιον), in pure Latin *lineamentum* (of lamps), *candelæ filum* (of wax-candles).

Wicked, adj. *impius* (always, unless in the context, with the addition *ciga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc.*), *nefarius*. Wickedness, n. *impietas*; see *Impious*.

Wicker, n. *cimen saligneum, virga saligneæ*.

Wide, adj. *latus* (e.g. *planities*), *laxus* (e.g. dress, shoes, house), *capax* (containing much), *amplus* (of large size, e.g. house). Width, n., see *Breadth*. Widen, v.tr. *amplificare* (urben, rempublicam, fig. *actoritatem*), *dilatare* (e.g. castra, ædium; power of a state, imperium), *lazare* (a garment, lines of troops); v.intr. *se dilatare* (the sea), *patescere* (a plain).

Widow, n. *vidua*; to become a —, to be left a —, *viduum fieri, in viduitate relinqui*. Widower, n. *viduus*; to become a —, *viduum fieri, uxorem amittere*.

Wield, v.tr. *tractare* (e.g. *ferrum, arma, tela*); see *Use*.

Wife, n. *conjug, uxor* (married), *marita* (opp. *vidua*); to take a —, *uxorem ducere*; any one, *aliquem in matrimonium ducere, aliquem ducere uxorem*; (as mistress in her own house) *matræfamilias* (in opp. to *concubina*), *hera* (in opp. to the servants; also called *hera major*, in opp. to *hera minor*), *matrona* (mother of a family, hence of one that is of respectable parents), *domina*.

Wig, n. *calispamentum, crines empti, galærus* (a particular head-dress), *galericulum*; — make, *capillamentorum concinnator*.

Wight, n. *homuncio, homullus, homunculus*.

Wild, adj. *ferus* (opp. *placidus, mansuetus*, of living and inanimate beings); *agrestis* (growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners, of persons and their conduct), *silvester* (growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), *indomitus* (untamed, of animals, opp. *mansuetus*), *rudis* (still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.); hence = still uncivilized, of men), *incultus* (untilled, of the soil, opp. *cultus*; *consilius*; hence uncivilized, of men), *vastus* (isolated, barren, of a country, opp. *celeber*), *ferox* (acting like a savage), *immanis* (cruel, of character), *sævis* (ferocious, all four of men); a — beast, *bestia fera*, generally only *fera*; a — horse, *equus feras* (living in a wilderness), *equus indomitus* (untamed), *equus ferox* or *ferociens* (too fiercely); *ferociens* if in one single instance, poet. *equus luxurians*, *equus effrenatus* (provoked). Wildness, n. *feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox* (fieriness), *immanitas* (cruelty), *barbaria, lascivia*. Wilderness, n. *locus desertus, loca deserta* (n.pl.), *solitudo*.

Wilful, adj. *quod consulto or cogitatum fit, comb. quod consulto et cogitatum fit*; adv. *consulto, consilio, de or ex industria, datâ or deditâ operâ, voluntate et judicio*, or also by *sciens* or *prudens et sciens*.

Will, n. *voluntas, animus, arbitrium, appetitus* (in opp. to ratio), *consilium, propositum, assensus, assensio, consensus*; free —, *libera voluntas, arbitrium, liberum arbitrium* (also = free choice); *optio*; = last —, *testamentum*, sometimes in the context *tabula*; to make —, *testamentum facere, testamentum nuncupare*; from my, etc., own free —, *meâ, tui, sui sponte* (spontane alone is barbarous).

Will, v.tr. *celle, cupere* (e.g. *non gravare, Læli, nisi et hoc velle putarem, et ipso cuperem te quoque aliquam partem hujus nostri sermonis attingere, Cic.*), *cogitare, est mihi in animo* (all three with inf., near to the idea of *velle*), *petere, poscere, dicere* (with acc. and inf.); I would wish, *velim* (with pres. subj.); would God that! *utinam, o si* (both with pres. subj. and the imperf. and pluperf. subj.; the pres. expressing an inward desire, necessity, the imperf. and pluperf. something hypothetical).

Willing, adj. *libens, paratus, promptus*; adv. *libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proloquio, animo prompto paratogue*. Willingness, n. *animus libens or promptus*.

Willow, n. *salix*.

Win, v.tr. *vincere alqd or in an absolute sense* (in a race, game, etc. [opp. *perdere*], in a law-suit).

Winner, n. *victor*. Winning, n. *præmium* (e.g. *aufferre*); see *Gain*.

Wind, n. *ventus*; favourable —, *ventus secundus*; unfavourable —, *ventus adversus*; the — blows, *ventus flat*; the — increases, *ventus increbrescit*; — has ceased, *ventus cessavit or recedit*. Windy, adj. *ventosus*; fig. *vanus, ventosus* (idle talker, but never *coniloquus*), *inanis* (of things, and also of persons), *incertus*.

Wind, v.tr. *torquere* (e.g. *funem*), *glomerare, neclere* (e.g. *coronam*); to — one's self, *curvari, se curvare, incurvare, se versare*. Winder, n. *vehariarius*. Winding, n. *verus, flexus, flexura, lapsus, erraticus* (of plants), *ambitus* (e.g. *agûa ambitus*, pl.). Winding-sheet, n., see *Shroud*. Winding staircase, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (cochlea alone is without classical authority).

Windlass, n. *ergata* (ἐργάτης), *trochlea* (τροχλία), in pure Latin *prehensio* (Cæs.).

Window, n. *fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phengiles* or *specularis*; hence *specularia*; also as hot-house —, Mart.); *lumen* (lit., light; meton. = opening), *vitæra* (glass —; only since the fourth century, Hier. in *Ezech.* xl. 16); with —, *fenestratus*; to place —, *luminum spatia relinquare*.

Wine, n. *vinum*; sour —, *cappa, posca* (that has turned —); new —, *recens, novum vinum*; old —, *vetus vinum*; white, red —, *vinum album, rubrum*;

strong, light —, *vinum validum, leve*; to drink much —, *vinum se obtruncare, merum in se ingurgitare* (Com.); — little —, *vinum esse parcissimum*.

Wing, *n. ala, pennae*; to have wings, *alatum esse*; wing of an army, *cornu, ala*; the soldiers which form the wings, *alarum, alaria cohortes*; to be posted in the right wing, *dextrum tenere*; the — of a house, *ala*; — of a door, *foris*; a little —, *pennula*. Wing-formed, *in ala formati redactus*; in winged hat (Mercury's), *peltatus*; door with wings, folding-doors, *foris, valvae*.

Wink, *n. nutus*. Wink, *v.intr.* innuere, annuere, abnuere, renuere, signa dare nutu; to — at, indulgere alci, connerire in alga re.

Winnow, *v.tr.*, corn, *frumentum ventilare* or *evanescere*.

Winter, *n. hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempora hiberna, n.pl., tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (shortest days); a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *aeris, hiems perfrigida, hiems gelida no nivosa*; a mild —, *hiems mollis*; — green, — *virca* (L.), — *semperverum tectorum* (L.), *hedera* (ivy). Winter, *v.intr.* hibernare, hibernare, hiberna agere (of troops), perennare (of plants). Winterly, *adj. hiemalis*.

Wipe, *v.tr.* abstergere.

Wire, *n. *filum tortum, *filum metallicum, *filum ferreum*; to make —, **ax in fila ducere*; — window, *transenna*.

Wise, *adj. sapiens, sapientia praeditus*; very —, *persapiens, sapientissimus*; to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*; adv. *sapienter*. Wisdom, *n. sapientia, prudentia*; human —, *humana consilia*.

Wish, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *velle, cupere*; if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet*; I don't —, *per nolle*; I — rather, *by male*; just as you —, *ut libet*; I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imp. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); I — you would think so, *vellem crederes*; see Desire. Wish, *n. optatio* (act), *optatum* (the thing we — for), *desiderium* (lit., the desire; then want), *voluntas* (will, demand), *votum* (in consequence of a vow taken; then = wish, prayer to the gods that a certain wish may be fulfilled), *omen* (lit., any thing that we accidentally hear or see, and from which we prophesy good or evil; hence the wish expressed as omen); also in the plur. comb. *omnia colaque*; to have a —, *optare, votum facere*, to wish int. *est in optatis* or *in votis* with inf.; to have a wish to, that, etc. *optare* or *vota facere ut*, etc.; to grant any one's —, *facere quae quis optat or vult, alcijs voluntati satisfacere* or *obsequi, alqm voti compotem facere*; according to my —, *ex optato, ex sententia*; — any one's —, *ad alcijs voluntatem*; any thing goes on according to —, *alqd ex sententia succedit* or *procedit, alqd cadit ut volo et opto, alqd optabilem exitum habet*; every thing —, *cuncta mihi procedunt, nihil mihi accidit quod nolum, fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis*; see Desire. Wishful, *adj.*, *by flagrantissime cupere, summo opere petere*.

Wit, *n. (ingenii) acumen, dicacitas* (quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (tasteful, elegant), *facetia* (witty ideas, witticisms), comb. *lepos facetiaeque, sal*, also in the plur. *sales*, comb. *sal et facetiae, facete dictum, breviter et comode dictum, dicterium*. Witty, *adj. dicax, facetus non in facetus, salus*.

Witch, *n. venefica, anus* or *anula cantatrix* (App. Met.), *maga, saga*.

With, prep. (A) in union, (1) *cum, una cum*; often simply rendered by the abl. with an *adj.*, e.g. *omnibus copiis egredi*; (2) in friendly intercourse, *cum*; after verbs compounded with *cum*, either *cum* with abl. or simply the dative, e.g. *what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?* after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by *idem* (the same, etc.), the prep. "with" is rendered by *quo* or a co-

pulative conjunction, seldom by *cum* with abl. (in Greek and only in poets simply by the dat.); (3) in participation, (a) in confederacy with, *cum*, e.g. *cum algo bellum gerere adversus alqm*; (b) = by means of, (a) of a person, *per* with acc., *alcijs opem, alcijs ope, auxilio, algo auctore* (e.g. *hanc sectionem auctore Iuliano recepi*, where it would be bad to say *cum Iuliano*); also sometimes by the simple abl. (e.g. *Crassus ad legionem, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem*, etc.); to speak —, i.e. to use any one's words (in a speech, etc.), by *alcijs verbis uti* (not, as modern writers, by *cum algo loqui*), e.g. to speak — Horace, *ut Horatii verbo* or *verbis utar* (Quint.), or simply auctore *Horatio*, Cic.; (β) of a thing, either by the simple abl. (when merely expressing instrumentality) or by *per* with acc. (when expressing the use of an act), e.g. *per contumeliam*; (γ) in a hostile sense, *cum, contra*, *adversus* with acc. (the two latter used when *cum* might be misunderstood, as it might also mean "in union with," etc.), e.g. *bellum gerere cum algo* or *contra* (*adversus*) *alqm*; after a substantive, such as "war" — "contest," it may also be rendered by *cum* with a participle, e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum cum Gallis gestum* (seldom simply *bellum cum Gallis*) or by the *adj.* of the nation with which the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum Gallicum*; or by the gen. of the persons with whom the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the pirates, *bellum praedonum*, the war — King Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhi regis bellum*; (B) in company and accompanied by, (1) of persons, *cum* (along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*); only poets and historians use *cum* for *et* (as in Greek *καὶ* for *καί*), e.g. the women — their children were killed, *mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt*; the chief with a few noblemen is taken prisoner, *dux cum aliquot principibus capitur* or (as always in the historians) *capitur*; (2) of things, *cum*; it is often rendered in this sense (mixed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or *adjs.*, or by a relative clause, e.g. mixed — a dagger, *cum sicca, sicca instructus*; a bay — pearls, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritae*; (3) of what happened at the same time as something else, (a) with a person, *cum*, e.g. *suus in Cileis et cum tribunus militum*; but if "with somebody" is = "in or on any one's person," it cannot be rendered by *cum*, but by apposition, e.g. — him a great poet was born, *ille magnus poeta natus est*; (b) with a thing, *cum*, e.g. — these words he returned to Rome, *cum his Romanus rediit*; — the condition that, etc., *cum eo, ut*, etc.; (c) at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum*, or (but less expressive) by the simple abl., e.g. — daybreak, *cum primis luce, prima luce*; hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct, = not without, *cum, non sine*; e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, *cum voluptate*; in many instances by particular expressions, e.g. — care, *diligenter*, or by construction with a participle, e.g. — quickness, *adhibita celeritate*; — that, *inde, deinde, ad hoc*.

Withal, *adv. simul, una*.

Withdraw, *v.tr.* *retrahere ab*, etc., *revocare*; to — one's hand from, *destituere alqm* or *alqd, desesse alci rei* or *alci, alqm auxilio orbare, alqm abdicare*; *v.intr.* *recedere ab*, etc., *se recipere ab*, etc., *se removere ab*, etc., *se retrahere ab algi re*; from a person, *se removere ab algo* or *ab alcijs amicitia, alqm* or *alcijs adiutium sermonemque defugere*.

Wither, *v.intr.* *marcescere, emarcescere*. Withered, *adj. marcidus*.

Withhold, *v.tr.* *alqd alci reddere nolle, alqm alqd re fraudare* (e.g. *alqm debita laude, and populum sua gloria*); we dare not — the speech, *oratio debere non potest*.

Within, prep. *intra*, *inter*, in with abl., often by the abl. only, e.g. *aliqui finibus suis* (instead of *in finibus suis*) *recipere*; adv. *intus*, *domi*.

Without, prep. *sine*, *sine alio opéra*, *præter* (but *absque* and *citra* not recognised in good Latin); not —, *non sine*, *cum*; but very often "without" may be rendered in different ways; (1) by *nullus* in the abl. with the noun, e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*; (2) by adj., such as *exversus alio rei*, *carens alio rei*, *nudus alio rei*, *inops ab*, etc.; (3) by adj. expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — shame, *impudens*; — my, etc. knowledge, by *inscius*, *insciens*, *alio inscientia*, *alio inscio*; — breakfast, *impransus*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; often adverbs may be used instead of adjs., e.g. to learn by heart — difficulty, *facile ediscere*; (4) by the negative with participles, mostly by the abl. absolute, e.g. — fear of creating the suspicion of flattery, *non reverens assentandi suspitionem*; — fixing a time, *nulla præstituta die*; not (never, etc.) . . . without, *non* (*nunquam*) . . . nisi, e.g. **Virgilius Enneidem noli legere nisi cognitis Homeri carminibus*; — many words, *missis ambagibus* (Hor.); (5) — anybody or any thing, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only Com. say here *absque alio esset*); — with a partic. in English, or with the tense of the verb, by the negative with participles, e.g. he went away — reading the letter, *abest epistolâ non lectâ*; also by adjs., see before; sometimes it may be rendered by *neq* (*neque*), e.g. many praise the orators' and poets' understanding them, *multi oratores et poetas probant neque intelligunt*; sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quini*, e.g. *Augustus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adiceret* (— adding) *si morebuntur; nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*; certainly . . . but —, etc., *ita . . . ne tamen* (e.g. *est et alia de captivis fama, decem primos venisse, de iis quum dubitatum in senatu esset, admitterentur in urbem necne; ita admissos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur*, Liv., i.e. so they would certainly, etc., but — being admitted before the senate); adv. *extrinsecus*, *ex* or *ab* *exteriore parte*, *ab exterioribus partibus* (from —, also = from abroad); to open from — (of doors, etc.), *extra aperiri*. See *Unless*.

Withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see *Resist*.

Witness, n. *testis*; to have —, *testes habere*, *testibus uti*, *testes proferre* or *producere posse*; to call as a —, *aliqui testari* or *contestari*, *aliqui antestari*; to summon a —, *testem citare* or *excitare*; to appeal to any one as —, *testificari aliquem*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; — in a cause against —, *esse alci alci rei erga aliquem testem*; to appear as a —, *testem existere*; = one who is present at any thing, *testis* (through experience, also of things), *arbitr* (who has heard it), *auctor* (witnessing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, in private, *sine arbitris*, *arbitris remotis*, *sine auctoribus* (e.g. *nudare alci*), in the presence of (before) many —, *multis audientibus, coram multis*. Witness, v.tr. and intr. *testari*, *attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio confirmare*, *testimonio esse*, *testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare*.

Wizard, n. *præstigiator*.

Woad, n. *isatis* (*isatis*) or in pure Latin *vitrum* (the former the Greek term; *vitrum*, the genuine Latin term, probably first used by Cæs. B.G. v. 14; *glastum* only once in Pliny); to colour with —, *vitro inficere*.

Wo, Woe, n. *dolor*, *mala -orum*, n., *res adversa*. Woe, interj. *œ!* — to mel *œ mihi!* *œ mihi misero!* *pro dolor!* *perii!* Woeiful, adj., see *Sad*, *Unhappy*.

Wolf, n. *lupus*, fem. *lupa* (*lupus femina*, in ancient Latin, Quint. i. 6, 12); of the —, *wolf-h*, *lupinus*, *more* or *ritu lupino*; we must howl with —, *ut homines sunt, ita morem geras*.

Woman, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (grown up), *sexus muliebris* (in a collective sense); a young —, *puella*, *virgo*, *adolescentula*, *juvenis*; an old —, *anus*; a — that has been married several times, *mulier multarum nuptiarum*; to be disguised as a —, *muliebrem vestem inducere*; to be dressed up as a —, *in muliebrem modum ornari*; a little — (in endearing term), *muliercula*, *adolescentula*, *ancula*.

Womb, n. *venter* (stomach, womb), *alveis* (stomach, in which the uterus lies), *uterus* (womb), *corpus* (body in general, in the context also = womb, e.g. *quod in corpore præseminatio crescent*, etc., Vitr.).

Wonder, n. *casus*, **casus mirificus*, *res miræ* or *inuitate*, *monstrum*, *portentum*. Wonderful, adj. *mirus*, *mirabilis*, *inuitatus*, *fabulosus*, *monstruosus*, *portentosus*; adv. *fabulose*, *monstruose*. Wonder, v.intr. *mirari*, *admiratione stupere*, at, *aliquid mirari* or *admirari*, *aliquid mihi mirum est* or *videtur*, *aliquid demirari*, *aliquid emirari*; I — that, etc. *miror* with acc. and inf.; — whether, etc. *miror si*, etc.; — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causæ fuerit*; I don't — at it, *illud jam mirari desino*. See *Admire*.

Wood, n. *lignum*, or plur. *ligna* (for burning; plur. = more than one piece), *materia* (seldom in the lit. sense *materials*, — fit for use, in opp. to *liber*, bark; and when cut up, in opp. to *lignum*, — for fuel), *materialio* (boards, timber), *silva* (forest), *silvestris locus* (plantation with wood, shrubs); to cut —, *ligna* or *materialiam cedere*; to fetch —, *lignari*, *materialari*; to be of —, *de ligno esse*; to be made of —, (*de*) *ligno fieri*; of —, *ligneus*. Wooden, adj. *ligneus*, *lignosus*. Woodcutter, n. *qui ligna cædit* (*lignicida* not in use, as Varro, L.L. viii. 33, 62, states). Wood-pecker, n. *picus*. Wood- or timber-yard, **area ubi ligna conducuntur* or (if wood is sold there) *vacant*; —, timber-merchant, *lignarius* (*negotiator*, being understood), *ligni negotiator*; carrier of —, *lignator*. Wooded, adj. *lignosus*, *lignis abundans*. Woody, adj. *silvestris*, *silicosus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), *saltuosus* (e.g. *regio*, *locus*).

Wool, n. *subtemem* (opp. *tramea*).

Wool, n. *lana*; of —, *lanaris* (of animals); clad in —, *lanatus* (of things and of men); sheep with their —, *unwhorn*, *lanatus* or *intonæ oves*; as soft as —, *lanæus*. Woollen, adj. *lanæus* (only by very late writers *lanestris*); — yarn, *lana neta* (Jct.). Woolly, adj. *lanosus*, *lanuginosus* (leaves, worms, etc.). Wool-merchant, *lanarius*.

Word (1) = part of speech and (particularly the plural "words") speech in general, *vocabulum* (as a name for one particular object, e.g. *conservatoris sibi nomen, Græco rjus rei vocabulo assumpsit*; in the plur. *vocabula*, "words, vocabulary," unconnected), *nomen* (name), *verbum* (something spoken; a word; hence a short sentence, saying, e.g. *cogor verbum* [a sentence, namely *quod est*] *pro vocabulo* [for one sole denomination, namely *essentia*] *ponere*; and *verbum hercle hoc verum erit* [a true saying], *sine Cerere*, etc.; in the plur. *verba* = "words," connected), *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo*, *oratio* (speech); when we say in English "the word *aratum* has its name from *arare*," we ought to say in Latin, *verbum aratri dicitur ab arando*, or simply *Aratum dicitur ab arando* (but *verbum Aratum*, or what we read often in the critical notes of the editions of classical writers, *aratum*, would be bad); according to the — (if we look at the —), *si verba spectas, verbo tenus, verbo, nomine* (opp. *re, re ipsa, re vera*); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo* (not merely *verbo*), *ut paucis dicam, quid multa? quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura!* the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini*,

graviter vulnerari, gravi vulnere ici, grave vulnus accipere.

Wrange, v.intr., see Quarrel, Fight.

Wrap, v.tr., — up, involvere, in. in *algā re* (e.g. *saletem in linteolo*); in paper, *chartā amicare* (Hor.); — an infant in swaddling-clothes, *infantem in volueris colligare* (Plaut.). Wrapper, n. *linteum emporiticum, indumentum* (what is drawn over any thing, e.g. *ind. oris*, Bassus in Aul. Gell.), *involuerum* (where any thing is put in, e.g. *scuti, candelabri, tegumentum* (cover, e.g. as in Cæs., of a shield).

Wrath, n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (lit., bile; then indignation, more inwardly), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then, because when angry the bile flows into the stomach, = what revolts us), *indignatio*.

Wreak, v.tr., see Revenge.

Wreath, n. *corona*; see Garland. Wreath, v.tr., a garland, *nectere coronam*; — to any one, *coronare, sertis redimire* (e.g. a victim).

Wreck, n., of a vessel, *navis fracta, navis* or *navis reliquæ, tabulæ navis fractæ*; to be wrecked, *by naufragium* (not *naufragium pati*); one who is —, *naufragus*; after u —, *naufragio facto*.

Wren, n. *regillus* (Auct. Carm. de Philom.), *avis regalis* (Suet.).

Wrench, v.tr., see Tear, Pull.

Wreat, v.tr. *cripere, extorquere* (e.g. *algā alci de manibus*).

Wrestle, v.intr. *luctari* (lit., of the wrestler; then also = to fight, to resist in general), *luctando exerceri*; with any one, *luctari* or *colluctari cum algo* (of the wrestler and in general, e.g. *cum viro*, of a girl). Wrestler, n. *luctator* (in general), *palæstrita* (*παλæστρίτης*, when he exercises himself in the arena), *athleta* (*ἀθλητής*, when he appears in public). Wrestling, n. *luctatio, luctatus* (the art of —; *lucta* is a bad word); to defeat any one in —, *luctando vincere algm*.

Wretch, n. *homo malus, improbus, nequam, im-probus ac nefarius*. Wretched, adj., see Distress, Unhappy.

Wiggle, v.intr. *se commovere, commoveri*.

Wing, v.tr., one's hands, probably *manus tor-quere*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

Wrinkle, n. *ruga*; to get —, (*se*) *rugare* (of a garment, etc.); your face gets — or wrinkled, *cutis tua corrugatur* (through age, etc.), *cutis tua rugis colligit et attrahit frontem* (when we look senous, Sen.); to get out —, *erugare algā*; full of —, *rugosus*. Wrinkle, v.tr. *rugare, corrugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem contrahere* (only in Augustine *frontem rugare*, but nowhere *frontem corrugare*), *vultum adducere*. Wrinkled, adj. *rugosus*; to become —, (*se*) *rugare, corrugari*; to make —, *rugare, corrugare*.

Wrist, n. *prima palmar pars* (*καρπός*, but never, so far as has been ascertained, *carpus* as a Latin term).

Write, v.tr. (1) = with a pen, *scribere* (in gen. tr. and intr. = also to practise writing), *exorare* (tr. by means of an iron *stilus*, on a tablet covered with wax, to write down hastily); = to know how to (read and) write, *litteras scire*; not to be able to —, *litteras nescire*; he who is unable, *litterarum nescius*; = to make the letters of the alphabet, *litteras scribere, facere litteras*; = to write a good hand, *lepida manu facere litteras*; — after a copy, *litterarum ductus sequi*; = to write on something, *describere, in algā re* (e.g. figures on the sand, *figuras in arenā*; a poem on the bark of a tree, *carmen in cortice arboris*), *inscribere alci rei* or *in algā re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuā*), *incidere alci rei* or *in algā re* (with a sharp instrument, a name on the bark of a tree, *nomen in cortice arboris*), *referre in algā* (enter in a journal, in commentaries); it is written; *scriptum* or *inscriptum est in algā re*; it is — on each one's forehead what his feeling is toward the state, *est inscriptum in anticypanæ fronte quid de republica sentiat*; to write yourself so and so, *si scribers algm* (e.g. *so A.*

Cornelium Cossum consulem scriptis, he wrote himself A. Cornelius Cossus the consul; your name so and so, e.g. *nomen ejus d litterā scribitur*, his name is written with a d; (2) = to make or compose by writing, *scribere, conscribere, litteris mandare, litteris consignare* (to consign to writing), *libros scribere* or *conscribere* (to write books), *libros edere* (to put forth); *algā scribere*; = to write to any one, *litteras ad algm dare* or *mittere*; — at length, *litteras ad algm dare pluribus verbis*, *scriptas ad algm viciiores litteras mittere*; = to inform by writing, *algm per litteras certiorum facere de algā re*; — about something, *scribere de algā* or *de algā re*, to some one; *alci* or *ad algm*, *epistolam conscribere de algā re*; a book on some subject, *librum scribere de algā re*; against some one, *scribere in* or *adversus algm*, *librum edere contra algm*; to one another, *litteras dare et accipere*; to be diligent in writing, *impigrum esse in scribendo*; to write often, *scriptitare*; — to back, *litteris rescribere* or *respondere*; — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistolam*; with one's own hand, *manu suā*; in Greek, *Græcis litteris*; — elegantly, *elegantem, bene, ornate scribere*; — many books, **multos libros scriptitare*. Writing, n. (1) = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura, scientia litterarum* (knowing how to form the letters), *scribendi studium* (as a learned occupation); the times kept me back from —, *tempora me a scribendo retardarunt*; nothing so promotes speaking as —, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum profuit quantum scriptio*; you must form your style of discourse by —, *stilo formanda est oratio*; (2) = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (a note, inquiry, order or command), *litteræ, epistola*; to prepare a writing to the emperor, *codicillos ad Cæsarem componere*; to lay before —, *scripto adire Cæsarem*. Writer, n. = one who performs the mechanical operation; *qui litteras facit*; a beautiful —, **qui nitidā or elegantī manu litteras facit*; = an author, *scriptor, auctor*; — of this letter, *hujus epistolæ auctor*; = a transcriber, *scriba* (as a profession), *scriptor* (a secretary of a private person), *librarius* (properly a transcriber, at a late period amanuensis), *ab epistolis* (sc. *sevus*, the slave to whom the master dictated), *actuarius* (a fast writer), *notarius* (a short-hand writer); to be —, *scriptum facere*; — to any one, *a manu alci esse, alci ab epistolis esse*. The art of writing, **ars scriptoria, ratio scribendi* (in relation to words), *modus scribendi* (the manner or quantity), *scripturæ genus* (as to the subject and kind of style); prepared for —, **paratus ad scribendum*; fondness for —, *cupiditas et studium scribendi, magnus scribendi amor, scribendi alacritas*; liberty of —, *scribendi libertas*; a writing-tool, *stilus* (*ὑπάφειον*), *calamus*, *calamus scriptorius*, *pennā* (late); a writing-school, **schola quā pueri ad scriptionem instituuntur, ludus literarius* (un elementary school); a teacher of —, *magister scribendi*; a writing-table (desk), **mensa scriptoria*; I sit down to my writing-desk, *pono ad scribendum*; a writing-room or study of a learned man; *museum*; writing-paper and ink, *charta et atramentum*; payment or wages for —, **merces scribe* or *librarii*; a fault or error in —, *mendum scripturæ, mendum librarii*; to erase —, *mendum tollere*; full of errors, *mendosus*. See Book.

Write, v.tr. *alci algā de* or *e manibus exco-quere*, or simply *extorquere alci algā*; v.intr. *in-curcari, se versari* (with pain).

Wrong, adj. *falseus* (false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (foreign, opp. *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, etc.); hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statuere*. Wrong, n. = an unjust act, *injuria*. Wrong, v.tr. *injuriā alci inferre* or *facere* or *offerre*, *injuriā algm efficere*. Wrongly, adv. *injuria, immerito, falso*. Wrongfully, adv. *injuria, per injuriā*.

Wroth, adj. *ira plenus*.

Wry, adj. *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*); a — word, *verbum in pectus detortus*.

Wryneck, n. *ignis* (*ἰγνίς*).

YACHT, n. celoz.

Yard, n. [a measure] *tripedalis* (in longitudinem, measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus* (see Ell); = court-yard, adjoining a house, *area* (any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the area in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), *area domus*, *propatulum* (open place in front of a house, entry, porch), *cavum adium* or (in later writers) contracted *cavedium* (= in the interior of the house, surrounded on all sides by apartments), *cohors* or *chora* (for cattle), *aula* (= "a free open place, court-yard, in front of the houses of the Greeks," only used in Latin poets in this sense); a farm —, *adificium*, *adificium agreste*, *villa* (country-seat, with the buildings belonging to it); timber —, **area operæ fabrilis*; a — (in a ship), *antenna*; to fix — to the mast, *antennam ad malum destinare*; — stick, *ulina*.

Yarn, n. *lunum netum* (lunen —, Jet.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jet.); spindic and —, *fusus cum stamine*; a ball of —, *glomus lini*; a thread of linen —, *filum lini* or *lintei*; a thread of woollen —, *filum lane* or *laneum*.

Yawn, v.intr. = gape, *oscitare*, *oscitari*; = to open wide, *seindi*, *hiare*; see Open. Yawn, n. *oscitatio* (aptness to —, *oscēdo*); = opening, *hiatus*.

Yea, adv., see Yes.

Year, n. *annus*, *annuum tempus*, *anni spatium*, *annuum spatium*; half a —, *semestre spatium*, *sex menses*; to enter on the new — with good thoughts, *novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus*; for a —, *ad annum unum*, *post annum*, *anno post*, *anno interjecto* (a — after), *anno circumacto* (at the end of a —); a — ago, *anno ante*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; in the course of a —, *anno vertente*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno præterito*, *exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis*, *quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —, *tertio* (so *quarto*, *quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; a whole —, *annus integer*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three years, *amplius sunt tres anni*, *amplius triennium est*; it is a — since, *annus est quum*, *postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten years since, *nondum decem anni sunt quum*, etc.; how long is it since this took place! it is now twenty years, *quamdiu id factum est? hic annus incipit vicesimus*; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; in the winter of the — 1000, *hieme qui fuit annus millesimus*; a period of two years, *biennium*; three —, *triennium*; four —, *quadrennium*; five —, *quinquennium*; six —, *sexennium*; seven —, *septennium*; ten —, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo*, *anni tres*, etc., may be used); to enter one's tenth —, *annum decimum ingredi*; to be in one's tenth —, *annum decimum agere*; to have passed through —, *anni dec. excessisse*, *egressum esse*; a man of those years, *homo ætate, id ætatis*; the best — of life, *flor ætatis*, *florens ætas*, *ætas viridis* or *integra*; to be in —, *integræ ætate esse*, in *ipso ætatis flore* (or *robore*) *esse*, in *optimo ætatis flore esse*; to be in years, *annusum esse*, *ætate prociorem esse*, *longius ætate prociorem esse*, *grandiorem natu esse*; to have the same number of — as another, (*ætate*) *alci æqualem esse*, *ætate proximam esse alci*; to be getting into —, *senescere*, *longius ætate procedere* or *procehi*; as — go on, *tempore procedente*; the beginning of the —, *initium anni*; the end of the —, *finis* or *exitus anni*; the course of the —, *cursus annuus*; the annual course of the sun, *solis cursus*

annulis; a year's pay, *annuum stipendium*; merces *annua*, *annua salaria*; to appoint —, *annua* or *annuum pecuniam alci statuere*, *constituere*, *annua alci præstare* or *præbere*; to take away —, *adimere alci quod fuerat ei quotannis constitutum*; a year's growth, *annona*; a quarter of a —, *quarta pars anni*. Yearly (or annual), adj. *annuus*, *annualis*, *anniversarius* (returning after the lapse of a —), *quotannis*, *singulis annis* (every —), *omnibus annis*, in *singulos annos*, per sing. ann.; — outlay, *annuus sumptus*; — income, *annuum vectigal*, *annuus reditus*, *annuus* or *anniversarius fructus*; — from the mines, *annuum quod ex metallis capit vectigal*; that district returns fifty talents yearly, *ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta*. See Day, Week, Month.

Yeast, n. *spuma*.

Yell, v.intr., Yelling, adj., see Cry, Scream, Shriek.

Yellow, adj. *gibbus*, *giltus*, *helvus* (of the colour of honey), *flavus*, *flavens* (gold colour), *fusus* (deep red or brown), *luteus* (orange red or like sulphur), *flavus*, *fusus*, and *luteus* denote a yellow inclining to red), *badius* (pale yellow), *luridus* (dirty red, e.g. *dentes*), *galbanus* (bright green, like shoots of young corn, greenish yellow; hence *galbana*, a yellowish-green garment), *cadaverosus* (corpse-like), *ravus* (greyish yellow), *aureus* (gold-like yellow), *cereus*, *cerinus* (wax colour), *croceus* (saffron colour), *sulphureus* (sulphur colour), *siliaceus* (ochre), *buxeus* (box); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, *flavescere*. The yellow (yolk) of an egg, *luteum ovi*. Yellow-haired, *flavus*. Yellowish, adj. *helvölus*, *sufflavus*, *colore flavescenti*. See Red.

Yelp, v.intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). Yelprg, n. *gannitus* (lit. and fig.); see Bark.

Yeoman, n., see Farmer, Servant, Officer, with the addition "qui yeoman dicitur." Yeomary, n., see Cavalry.

Yes, adv. (to express affirmation or consent), *ita*, *ita est*, *sic est* (it is so); *recte* (as a word of politeness, certainly), *certe* (assuredly), *cero* (indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, *sane*, *sane quidem* (of course), *imo* (does not exactly express consent in the common way of speaking, but implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before, *yes, say, e.g. qui hoc! intellexisti! / nonndum ne hoc quidem? D. imo callide*); generally however we use none of these particles to express consent, but we speak more accurately and with greater emphasis by repeating either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. *will you come? veniesne? yes! veniam!* are you going to my house? *mene vis? yes! te!* Clitipho came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adit; solus? yes! solus!* — certainly! *itane vero? scitne vero?* (when we are surprised), *recte! belli! ita scilicet* (surely!), *etiam* (when we all on a sudden, at the last moment, think of something that we have forgotten, *Cic. Att. vii. 3, 12*); I say Yes, *aito*, *affirmo*, *annuo* (in nodding); you say Yes, *lo! I say No, tu ais, ego nego*; to answer Yes or No, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; I can answer Yes and No, *nutu ac renutu respondere possun*; to say Yes to any thing, in *alqd re assentiri*; to say Yes to every thing, *omnia assentari* (out of servility, etc.); to answer a question with Yes, *alqd affirmare*; yes, so it is, *judges, sic res habet, iudices*: to enforce something which precedes, *imo* (see before) or *imo vero*, *imo enim vero*, *imo vero etiam* (nay, what is even more), *quia etiam*, *atque etiam*, *atque adeo*.

Yesterday, adv. *heri*, *hesterno die*; in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam* — evening, last night, *heri vespere*; — morning, *heri mane*; of — (i.e. made only yesterday), *super adridum factus* (natus); n. *dies hesternus*.

Yet, conj. *tamen*, *attamen*, *nihilominus* (stronger *tamen*, *nihilominus*); see Nevertheless. Notwithstanding. However; adv. = still, which see; not — *nondum*, *haud dum* (the not taking place of something that we expect, at the same time as something else does take place, e.g. *illo quid agat, si nondum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim*); non... *etiam* (laying a greater stress on the verb = "still not —," e.g. *non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim*), *adhuc non* (not yet up to this moment; if we speak of something past, we say *ad id tempus non, ad id non*, e.g. *adhuc non venerunt*, i.e. up to this moment at which I am speaking; but "they had not yet arrived when I started," *quum proficiscerer, nondum venerant*); not —... but still, *nondum... sed*; and not —, *neq. dum* or *neque dum*, *neq. adhuc*; not — any thing, *nihil dum*, *nihil ad huc*; not — any, *nullus dum*, *nullus etiam nunc*; not — any one, any body, *nullus dum*; scarcely any, *rim dum*; how long yet, *quousque etiam*; as yet (only when we mean "up to this present moment"), *adhuc*, *adhuc usque* (*adhuc locorum* only colloquial), *ad id tempus*, *ad id*, *ad id locorum* (in speaking of past events), *ante id tempus* (antecedently to this time), *hactenus*.

Yew, n., — tree, *taxus*; of —, *taxicus*, *taxeus*; forest, wood of —, *taxeae silva*.

Yield, v.tr., see Produce, Afford, Concede; to — the breath, see Expire, Die; to —, — up, — over, *opinione*, *abdicere*, *deponere*; = surrender, e.g. a fortress, see Surrender; v.intr., to any one's request, *alci precibus cedere*, *alci precibus locum dare* or *relinquere*, *alci roganti obsequi*, *cedere*, *concedere*, *morem gerere* or *obsequi*; to — to any one in nothing, *non cedere* or *non concedere alci in aliquid*, *non inferiorem esse algo aliquid re*, *parem esse alci aliquid re* (to be equal), *agquare* or *equiparare* *aliquid aliquid re* (to come up to); see Produce, Return. Yielding, adj. (temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*), *indulgens* (opp. *durus*).

Yoke, n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *jugum servitutis*, *jugum servitio*, *servitio* (fig.); to place the — upon, etc., *jugum alci imponere* (lit. and fig.); to take off the —, *jugum alci solvere* or *demere* (lit.), *algi ezmere servitio* (fig.); to shake off the —, *jugum decutere* (lit.), *jugum excutere*, *jugum exuere*, *jugo se exuere* (lit. and fig.); *exuere*, gradually, *jugum servile a cervicibus decicere*, *servitutem* or *servitium exuere* (fig.); to bring any one under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis iungere*; to liberate any one from —, *jugum servitutis a cervicibus alci depellere*; to submit to —, *jugum accipere* (all the foregoing fig.); to keep under —, *algi servitute oppressum tenere*; metonym. (a) = a couple, e.g. of oxen, *jugum* (boun); (b) = of marriage, *jugum*; = bone, os *jugale*, *os *zygomaticum* (technical term); = ring, *subjugium lorum*. Yoke, v.tr., oxen; by *jugum imponere alci*, *jugo algi addere* 'et ad currum iungere, juvenes plaustrum iungere'; to join with another, *conjugere*, *iungere*; to — in marriage, *jugo cogeret*; yoked in —, by *jugum ferret*. Yoking, n. *jugatio*, *junctura* (mode of yoking cattle); one who yokes oxen, etc., *jumentarius* (Inscr.).

Yolk, n. *luteum ovi* (the yellow of an egg, Plin.).

Yore, adv., in times or days of —, *olim* (a long time back), *quondam* (formerly, opp. *nunc*), *antea*, *antehac* (in former days; *antea* in a relative sense, = previous to the time of which we are speaking; *antehac*, demonstrative, = previous to this present time in which we are speaking).

You, pron. (1) see Thou; (2) pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun; of —, *vestri* (e.g. **vestri miserabitur*); among —, *vestrum*; you are ten in number, *es estis decem numero*; how many are —? *quot estis* (all together)? *quot sunt vestrum*? (how many of you are here?); count how many — are, and how many enemies — have; *numerate quot ipsi sitis, quot adversarios habeatis*. Your,

pron. (1) (in addressing a person), *tuis* — a — *um*; see Thy; (2) in the pl. *vester* (*vestra*; *vestrum*); — Majesty, *Tua Majestas*; — people, *vestri*; I am yours, and you are mine, *ego vester sum*, *et vos mei*; what is yours, *vestrum*, *vestra*; n.pl. (of several things). Yourself, Yourselfs, see Self.

Young, adj. (A) of men, *parvus*, *parvulus* (in general, little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*), *infans* (before we have learnt to talk, up to the seventh year; his — son, *filius infans*), *puer*, *puella* (boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adolescens*, *adolescens* (growing youth, or grown up, until the 30th year and beyond), *juvenis* (young man in his best years, until about the 45th year; see under Youth), *filius* (a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius filius*); a — man, a youth, *puer*, *adolescens*, *juvenis* (according to the age); the — gentleman, the — lady, *herilis filius*, *herilis puella* (as son, daughter of the house); the — people, see Youth; still very —, *plane puer*, *peradolescens*; he is still too — for, etc., *alci etas non matura est alci rei*; prov., what is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh, in *teneris consuescero multum est* (Virg. Georg. ii. 272); (B) of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a — fowl, chicken, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj., e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equinus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus [canis]*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus felis*; also of the young of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *vitulus*, fem. *vitula* (a young calf, then also of a young horse, whale, etc.), *juvenis*, *juvenca* (the same when a little older, a young bull, a heifer; *juvenca* also of young fowls, opp. *ceteres gallinae*, Plin.), *bos novellus* (still older than the *juvenis*; all in opp. to *vetulus*); to be considered as —, *juvenem haberi* (of sheep, etc.); the young ones, besides the foregoing terms, also by *suboles*, *quæ bestiae procreant* (*procreantur*), *quæ procreata sunt*, *quæ nata sunt*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere* or *procreare*, *catulos parere*; (C) of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*; (D) in a fig. sense, a — wife (only recently married), *nova nupta*; a — husband, *novus maritus*. Younger, adj. *junior* or *minor* et *inferior* *etate*, *annis inferior*, *etate posterior* (later according to the age), *natu minor*, generally only *minor* (as regards birth, junior, esp. of the younger of two brothers); the — of two sons, *minor natus* et *filii*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*; — than ten years, *minor decem annis*, *minor decem annorum*, *minor decem annis natus*, *minor decem annis* or *annos natus*, *minor quam decem annos natus*. Youngest, adj. *natu minor*, *natu inferior* (of two and of several), *natu minimus*, generally only *minimus* (of several); the — of the sons, *minor natus* (of two) or *minimus natus* (of several) et *filii*.

Youth, n. (1) in an abstract sense; (a) lit. *pueritia*, *etate puerilis* (the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis*, that is, till the 17th year of age; from the 17th until the 50th year those young men who could bear arms, were called *juniores*, in opp. to *seniores*), *adolescens*, (*prima*) *etate* (from the 17th until the 30th or even the 40th year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juvenis*, *etate integra* or *confirmata* (from the 30th to the 45th and even the 50th year, the age of manhood, prime of life), *juvenas* (— in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juventa* (not very often in prose, younger years, the years of youth); in —, in *pueritia*, in *adolescens*, but generally by *puer* or *adolescens* (when a boy, a youth); from —, a *puero*, a *parvo*, a *parvulo*, a *pueris*, — a *parvis*, a *parvulis* (the three last of several, or when a person speaks of himself in the plural; all — from early childhood), *ab adolescentia*, *ab adolescentulo*, *ab inveniēte etate* or *adolescentia*, a *primā etate* or *adolescentia*; *ab initio etatis*, a *pri-*

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.
 Abbeville, Abbatis villa.
 Abo, Aboa.
 Adda, R., Addua.
 Africa, Africa; adj. African, Africanus; subst.
 Afer.
 Aix, Aquæ Sextimæ.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquensis.
 Ajaccio, Adjacium.
 Alcalá de Henares, Complutum.
 Alençon, Alenconium.
 Aleppo, Aleppum.
 Algiers, Algerium.
 Alsace, Alsatia.
 Altenburg, Altenburgum.
 Altona, Altenavia.
 America, America; adj. American, Americanus.
 Amiens, Ambianum.
 Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.
 Andalusia, Vandalitia.
 Angers, Andegavum.
 Angoulême, Engolisma.
 Anhalt, Anhaltinum.
 Anjou, Andegavensis Ager.
 Antwerp, Antwerpia.
 Aosta, Augusta Prætoria.
 Arras, Atrebatum.
 Artois, Artesia.
 Asia, Asia; adj. Asiatic, Asiaticus, Asianus.
 Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.
 Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
 Austria, Austria.
 Autun, Augustodunum.
 Auvergne, Arvernica.
 Avignon, Avenio.

Blois, Blesæ.
 Bohemia, Bohemia.
 Bologna, Bononia.
 Bonn, Bonna.
 Boulogne, Bolonia, Gesoriacum.
 Bourdeaux, Burdigala.
 Bourges, Biturico, Avaricum.
 Braganza, Bragantia.
 Bremen, Berma.
 Brescia, Brixia.
 Breslau, Vratislavia.
 Bretagne, Britannia Minor, Letavia.
 Bristol, Venta Silurum.
 Brunswick, Brunsviga.
 Brussels, Bruxellæ.
 Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
 Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.
 Calais, Calatum.
 Cambrai, Camaracum.
 Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
 Canterbury, Cantuaria, Durovernum.
 Carintha, Carinthis.
 Carlisle, Carileolum, Brovoniacum.
 Carlsbad, Thermo Carolina.
 Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.
 Carpathian M., Carpathus.
 Carthage, Carthago Nova.
 Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.
 Cassel, Cassula, Casselle.
 Castile, Castilia.
 Cattagat, Sinus Codanus.
 Champagne, Campania.
 Chester, Cestria.
 Clairvaux, Claravallis.
 Clausenburgh, Claudiopolis.
 Cleves, Clivia.
 Coblenz, Confluentes.
 Coburg, Coburgum.
 Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiarum.
 Constance, Constantia.
 Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.
 Copenhagen, Hafnia, Codania.
 Cordova, Corduba.
 Corfu, Corcyra.
 Cornwall, Cornubia.
 Coventry, Conventria.
 Cracow, Cracovia.

BADAJOS, Pax Augusta.
 Baltic Sea, Mare Balticum.
 Bamberg, Bamberga, Papeberga.
 Barcelona, Barcino.
 Basle, Basilea.
 Bavaria, Bararia, Bojaria, Bajuaria.
 Bayonne, Lapurdum.
 Beauvais, Bellovacum.
 Bergamo, Bergamum.
 Berlin, Berolinum.
 Berne, Berna, Arcopolis.
 Besançon, Besontium, Vesontio.
 Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus.

Croatia, Croatia.
Cronstadt, Corona.
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.
Damasus, Damascus; adj. Damascenus.
Dantzic, Gedanum, Dantiscum.
Danube, R., Danubius.
Darmstadt, Darmstadtium.
Dauphiné, Delphinatus.
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.
Denmark, Dania.
Dessau, Dessavia.
Devonshire, Devonias.
Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
Dnieper, R., Borysthènes, Danapris.
Dniester, R., Danastris.
Don, R., Tanais.
Dorchester, Darnovaria, Durnium.
Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.
Dresden, Dresda.
Dublin, Dublinum.
Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

EBRO, R., Iberus.
Edinburgh, Edinum.
Eisenach, Isenacum.
Elba, Ilva, Æthalia.
Elbe, R., Albis.
England, Anglia; adj. Anglus, Anglicus.
Erfurt, Erfurdia, Erfurtum.
Erlangen, Erlanga.
Esthonia, Estonia, Æstonia.
Estremadura, Extrema Durii.
Exeter, Exonia.

FAENZA, Faventia.
Famagosta, Fama Augusta.
Ferrara, Ferraria.
Fez, Fessa.
Fiesole, Fæsulm.
Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.
Flanders, Flandria.
Florence, Florentia.
France, Gallia.
Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundia.
Francia, Franconia.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Moenum.
Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.
Freiburg, Friburgum.
Frejus, Forum Julii.
Friesland, Frisia.

GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.
Garonne, R., Garumna.
Gascony, Vasconia.
Geneva, Geneva.
Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.
Germany, Germania.
Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.
Giessen, Giessa.
Glasgow, Glasgva.
Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
Goslar, Goslaria.
Göthenburg, Gothoburgum.
Göttingen, Gottinga.
Greece, Græcia.

Greifswalde, Gryphiswaldia.
Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
Guadiana, R., Anas.
Gueldres, Geldria.
Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
Hague, The, Haga Comitit.
Halle, Hala Saxonum.
Hamburg, Hamburgum.
Hanover, Hanovera.
Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.
Havre de Grace, Portus Gratus.
Heidelberg, Heidelberga.
Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.
Holstein, Holsatia.
Hungary, Hungaria.

JAEN, Jænum.
Japan, Japonia.
Jena, Jena.
Jericho, Hiericho.
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.
India, India.
Ingolstadt, Ingolstadtium.
Inn, R., Cenus.
Innsbruck, Cenisponium.
Ireland, Hibernia.
Istria, Histria.
Italy, Italia.
Juliers, Juliaceum.
Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
Kiel, Kilia, Kilonum.
Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LAIBACH, Labacum.
Lancaster, Longoricum.
Landau, Landavium.
Langres, Lingones.
Languedoc, Langedocis.
Lapland, Lapponia.
Lausanne, Lauodunum.
Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
Leicester, Ratre Coritanorum.
Leipzig, Lipsia.
Lemberg, Leopoldis, Lemberga.
Lerida, Herda.
Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.
Liege, Leodium.
Limoges, Limoricum.
Lincoln, Lincolnia.
Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
Lisbon, Lissabona.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Loire, R., Ligeris.
Lombardy, Longobardia.
London, Londinium, Londinum.
Loretto, Lauretum.
Lorraine, Lotharingia.
Louvain, Lovanium.
Lübeck, Lubeca.
Lucca, Luca.
Lucerne, Lucerna.
Lüneburg, Luneburgum.
Lunenburg, Lunaris Villa.
Luxemburg, Luciburgum.
Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

MAAS, R., Mosa.
 Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetariorum.
 Maastricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.
 Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.
 Main, R., Moenus.
 Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.
 Malaga, Malaca.
 Malta, Malta, Melita.
 Man, Isle of, Mona.
 Manchester, Mancunium.
 Mannheim, Manheimum.
 Marburg, Marburgum.
 Marno, R., Matrona.
 Marseilles, Massilia.
 Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.
 Mecklin, Mechlinia.
 Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.
 Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, — Medi-
 terraneum

Melun, Melodunum.
 Merida, Augusta Emerita
 Messina, Messana
 Metz, Metis, Divodurum.
 Milan, Mediolanum.
 Mincio, R., Mincius.
 Modena, Mutina.
 Moldau, R., Moldavia.
 Montauban, Mons Albinus.
 Montpellier, Mons Puellarum.
 Moravia, Moravia.
 Morea, Peloponnesus.
 Moscow, Moscovia.
 Moselle, R., Mosella.
 Munich, Morachium.
 Munster, Monasterium.

NAMUR, Namuricum.
 Nancy, Nancejum.
 Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.
 Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.
 Narbonne, Narbo Martius.
 Nassau, Nassaria.
 Navarre, Navarra Alta.
 Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicius.
 Netherlands, Belgium.
 Nevers, Nivernum, Noridunum Eduorum.
 Newcastle, Novum Castrum.
 Nismes, Nemausus.
 Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.
 North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.
 Northumberland, Northumbria.
 Norway, Norvegia.
 Norwich, Norvicum.
 Nuremberg, Norimberga.

ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.
 Orange, Aurisio.
 Orkney Islands, Orcades.
 Orleans, Aurelianum.
 Orizeto, Urbs Vetus.
 Osnabrück, Osnabriga.
 Ostend, Ostenda.
 Otranto, Hydruntum.
 Oviedo, Ovetum.
 Oxford, Oxonia.

PADUA, Patavinum.
 Palatinate, Palatinatus.
 Palermo, Panormus.
 Pamploña, Pampelo.
 Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.
 Parma, Parma.
 Pavia, Ticinum.

Perpignan, Perpinianum.
 Perugia, Perusia.
 Pesth, Pestinum.
 Petersburg, St., Petropolis.
 Piacenza, Placentia.
 Picardy, Picardia.
 Piedmont, Pedemontium.
 Plymouth, Plymuthum.
 Po, R., Padus.
 Poitiers, Pictavium.
 Poitou, Terra Pictaviensis.
 Poland, Polonia.
 Pomerania, Pomerania.
 Portugal, Lusitania.
 Posen, Posnania.
 Prague, Praga.
 Provence, Provincia.
 Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.
 Puzuolo, Puteoli.

RAAB, Arrabona.
 Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.
 Red Sea, Mare Rubrum, — Lithurum.
 Reggio, Rhegium.
 Rheims, Remi.
 Rhine, R., Rhenus.
 Rhone, R., Rhodanus.
 Riga, Riga.
 Rimini, Ariminum.
 Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Portus.
 Rochester, Durobrivum.
 Rome, Roma.
 Rotterdam, Rotterodamum.
 Rouen, Rothomagus.
 Rousillon, Russilio, Rusino.
 Russia, Russia.
 Rysswick, Rysvicum.

SAXONY, Saxonia.
 Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.
 Saint Denis, Dionysopolis.
 Saint Malo, Malorum.
 Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.
 Salamanca, Salamantica.
 Salerno, balernum.
 Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.
 Salzburg, Salisburgum.
 Sambre, R., Sabis.
 Saone, R., Araris.
 Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.
 Sardinia, Sardinia.
 Saurmur, Salmurium.
 Savoy, Sabaudia.
 Scheldt, R., Scaldis.
 Schleswig, Slesvicum.
 Schwerin, Sacrum.
 Scilly Isles, Silures, Cassiterides.
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
 Seine, R., Sequana.
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
 Seville, Hispalis.
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 Sienna, Sena.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Slavonia, Slavonia.
 Soisson, Augusta Suessionum.
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.
 Spain, Hispania.
 Spalatro, Spalatum.
 Spire, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
 Spoleto, Spoletum.
 Stettin, Stetinum.
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.
 Strasburg, Argentoratum.
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.

Styria, Styria.
Swabia, Suevia.
Sweden, Suecia.
Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
Taranto, Tarentum.
Tarragona, Tarraco.
Tartary, Tartaria.
Tessin, R., Ticinus.
Thames, R., Tamesis.
Theiss, R., Tibiscus.
Thuringia, Thuringia.
Tiber, R., Tiberis.
Tivoli, Tibur.
Toledo, Toletum.
Toulon, Tullonum.
Toulouse, Tolosa.
Tournay, Tornacum.
Tours, Turones, Cæsarodunum.
Trent, Tridentum.
Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
Trieste, Tergestum.
Tripoli, Tripolis.
Tübingen, Tübinga.
Tunis, Tunetum.
Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
Turkey, Turcia.
Tuscany, Etruria.
Tyrol, Tirolis.

ULM, Ulma.
Upsala, Upsalia.
Urbino, Urbinum.
Utrecht, Ultrajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
Valois, Valesia.
Velletri, Velitrum.
Venice, Venetia.
Vercelli, Vercellæ.
Verdun, Verodanum.
Verona, Verona.
Versailles, Versalia.
Vicenza, Vicentia.
Vienna, Vindobona.
Vincennes, Ad Vianas.
Vistula, R., Vistula.
Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.
Warsaw, Varsovia.
Weimar, Vinaria.
Weser, R., Visurgis.
Wiesbaden, Thermae Mattiacæ.
Wight, Isle of, Vectis.
Winchester, Winchestria, Venta Belgarum.
Wittenberg, Vitemberga.
Worcester, Vigornia.
Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
Zürich, Turicum, Tigurum.